PeopleSoft

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Base Currency Conversion
PeopleBook

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EnterpriseOne 8.10
Base Currency Conversion PeopleBook
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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

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.

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.

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.

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.

See Also

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

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
Italics	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.

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.

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

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

Caution

Example of a caution.

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.

Information About This Guide

The *Base Currency Conversion Guide* describes the tasks that you must complete before, during, and after you convert your company base currency to another currency.

PeopleSoft recommends that you complete the tasks in this guide twice. First, complete them in your test or conference room pilot (CRP) environment and correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the base currency conversion in your test environment, complete all the tasks again in your production environment and *go live* (return to your normal operations).

The contents of this guide are divided into three primary tasks:

- Preconversion tasks
- Conversion tasks
- Postconversion tasks

Within each primary task are specific tasks that must be reviewed and completed by one or both of the following types of people:

- Application employees. Employees who are responsible for overseeing the day-to-day activities for your applications.
- Technical employees. Employees who are responsible for updates to your computer systems.

The Base Currency Conversion

The base currency conversion consists of programs that convert the base currency of a company to a different base currency. Specifically, the programs do the following:

- Convert all monetary amounts in all data tables from the existing base currency to the new base currency, regardless of the batch status of the records in the tables.
- Ensure data integrity within a table, when necessary.
- Create an audit trail that shows the original amounts and converted amounts for each converted table. (Audit trails are optional, based on user preference.)

Depending on the table being converted, the programs for the base currency conversion multiply or divide the domestic or foreign amount by the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015) to calculate the new base currency amount.

The programs for the base currency conversion handle rounding the same way as the application programs. For example, if you use soft rounding for transactions in accounts receivable, the accounts receivable conversion programs use soft rounding. If an application program is not set up for rounding, the conversion programs round down amounts less than 0.5 and round up amounts greater than or equal to 0.5.

The programs for the base currency conversion convert monetary amounts and currency codes and, as a result, affect all EnterpriseOne data tables that contain currency codes, monetary amounts, or both in the following systems:

- Financial Management
- Fixed Assets
- Job Cost
- Change Management
- Time Accounting
- Localization
- Distribution
- Logistics
- Manufacturing
- Load and Delivery Management
- Agreement Management

The results of all conversion programs are final; you cannot run them in proof mode. As with all conversions, you cannot add, change, or delete data while the conversion programs are processing.

Conversion Guidelines

To ensure the success of your base currency conversion, follow these guidelines:

- Test the conversion in a test or conference room pilot (CRP) environment that contains a copy of your production data.
- Correct any data issues that occur during your testing in both your test and production environments.
- Update your production environment when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment and are ready to *go live*.

For optimum results, plan to start and finish the conversion process without interruption. First, complete all of the preconversion tasks. Next, run the actual conversion and verify its success. Then, complete the ordered and additional conversion programs. Finally, complete the postconversion tasks and *go live*, thereby resuming your daily business operations.

Ledgers Affected by the Base Currency Conversion

The programs for the base currency conversion convert amounts in all ledgers, except the following:

- Foreign currency ledger (CA). The foreign transaction amount in the CA ledger is not converted.
- Unit ledger (AU). Amounts in the AU ledger are not converted; however, the currency code is converted. The following briefly explains this.

  Even though unit records are not associated with currency codes, the system stores a company currency code on the unit record. When you convert the base currency of a company, the conversion program converts the amount and currency code in the AA ledger along with the currency code in the corresponding AU ledger. It does this so that after converting a company, both the AA and AU ledgers reflect the new company currency in the Account Balances table (F0902).

- Currency-specific ledgers. Ledgers that contain a currency code in the Special Handling field in UDC table 09/LT and a currency code in the Denominated Currency Code field in the Ledger Type Master Setup program (P0025). If you do not want the conversion programs to convert amounts in a specific ledger, assign a currency code to the ledger type. The conversion programs do not convert amounts in currency-specific ledgers.

  Budget Amounts

  If you do not want to convert your budget amounts to a new base currency, create a new ledger type such as BX, assign a currency code to the ledger, and enter your budget amounts. The amounts will not be converted as long as the ledger type has a currency code assigned to it.

- Alternate currency ledgers (XA, YA, and ZA). The transaction amounts for the detailed restatement ledger types XA, YA, and ZA are not converted. If you try to convert a currency-specific ledger, the system issues an error message.

XA, YA, and ZA Ledgers and Detailed Restatement Records

The programs for the base currency conversion do not convert amounts in the XA, YA, and ZA ledgers; however, the programs update the following exchange rate fields for detailed restatement records:

- Exchange Rate (GLCRR). The programs update this field with the calculated rate.
- Historical Exchange Rate (GLHCRR). The programs update this field with the calculated rate only if it contains an override rate.

The conversion programs update the exchange rate fields because the XA, YA, and ZA ledgers are based on the AA ledger, which is converted to the new base currency.

Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable

The base currency conversion programs convert amounts in the following tables for the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems:

- Customer Ledger (F03B11)
- Invoice Revisions (F03112)
- Receipts Header (F03B13)
- Receipts Detail (F03B14)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)
- Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)

Note

The accounts payable conversion programs do not convert amounts in the Accounts Payable Matching Document table (F0413); however, the currency mode on domestic payments is updated to foreign.

The conversion programs convert amounts differently, depending on the type of transaction. The following list explains how the conversion programs convert each type of transaction:

- Domestic-only transaction. The original domestic currency amount (your base currency before the conversion) is used to derive the new domestic currency amount (your base currency after the conversion). The original domestic amount becomes the foreign amount.
- Foreign currency transaction that is not in the new base currency. The original domestic amount (your base currency before the conversion) is used to derive the new domestic currency amount (your base currency after the conversion). The original foreign transaction remains the same, but the rate on the transaction is changed to a calculated rate that is derived by dividing the new base currency amount by the foreign currency amount.
- Foreign currency transaction that is in the new base currency. The original domestic amount is used to derive the new domestic currency amount. The original foreign transaction is deleted (because the new domestic amount is stated in the foreign currency).

General Accounting

The base currency conversion converts and updates domestic currency amounts in the AA ledger, foreign currency amounts in the CA ledger, and alternate currency amounts in the XA, YA, and ZA ledgers of the Account Ledger table (F0911). The way in which the conversion program converts and updates amounts in these ledgers is based on whether the original transaction is a domestic or a foreign currency transaction.

The base currency conversion also converts the following amounts in the Accounts Balances (F0902) and Account Balances - 52-Period (F0902B) tables:

- Period amounts in the 01 – 14 or 01 – 52 fiscal period buckets
- Nonperiod amounts, such as balance forwards and period year-end net postings

See Also

- *Reviewing Sizing Impacts and System Resources* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about sizing issues if you have a substantial number of transactions that are domestic currency only

Domestic and Foreign Currency Ledger Amounts in the F0911 Table

The base currency conversion converts and updates domestic currency amounts in the AA ledger and foreign currency amounts in the CA ledger of the Account Ledger table (F0911) based on whether the original transaction is a domestic or a foreign currency transaction.

Domestic Currency Transaction

For a transaction in the domestic currency only, the base currency conversion converts and writes amounts in the F0911 table, as follows:

- Converts the original domestic currency amount in the AA ledger to the new base currency, based on the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015)
- Writes a foreign currency amount in the CA ledger, which consists of the original AA amount before the conversion

Because the base currency conversion writes foreign currency (CA) records that did not previously exist, you should be aware of potential sizing issues caused by the increase in number of records.

Foreign Currency Transaction

The base currency conversion converts and updates foreign currency amounts differently, depending on whether the original transaction (before the conversion) is in the currency of the new base currency. The following list describes how the currency of a transaction affects the conversion:

- For a foreign currency transaction that is not in the new base currency, the base currency conversion converts and retains amounts in the F0911 table as follows:
  - It converts the original domestic amount in the AA ledger to the new base currency, based on the exchange rate in the F0015 table.
  - It retains the original foreign currency amount in the CA ledger; however, the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate instead of retaining the original F0015 rate.
- For a foreign currency transaction that is in the new base currency, the base currency conversion converts and deletes amounts in the F0911 table as follows:
  - It converts the original domestic currency amounts in the AA ledger to the new base currency, based on the exchange rate in the F0015 table.
  - It deletes the original foreign currency amount in the CA ledger because the new amount in the AA ledger is stated in the new base currency.

Note

After the base currency conversion, the currency code in the CRCD field in the F0911 table does not change to the new base currency code. The CRCD field retains the currency code of the original transaction. See *Currency Code Values for CRCD and CRCX Fields* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for more information.

AA Example: Domestic Currency Transaction Before and After the Conversion

Review this example to understand how the base currency conversion converts and updates a domestic-only transaction in the Account Ledger table (F0911). This example shows amounts for the actual amount (AA) and foreign currency (CA) ledgers before and after the conversion.

In this example, a company with a base currency of Canadian dollar (CAD) converts to the U.S. dollar (USD). The CAD to USD exchange rate is 0.68231, which is derived from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015), and the multiplier method is used.

Ledger	Before Conversion	After Conversion
AA	1,000.00 CAD	682.31 USD (1,000.00 CAD x 0.68231)
CA		1,000.00 CAD

The base currency conversion converts and writes amounts in the F0911 table as follows:

- For the AA ledger, it converts the original domestic amount (1,000.00 CAD) to the new base currency amount (682.31 USD).
- For the CA ledger, it writes a foreign currency amount, which consists of the original domestic amount before the conversion (1,000.00 CAD)

Note

For illustration purposes, the table in the example shows amounts and currency codes before and after the base currency conversion. Remember that the conversion does not change the actual currency code in the Currency Code (CRCD) field, but instead retains the currency code of the original transaction.

AA and CA Examples: Foreign Currency Transactions Before and After the Conversion

The base currency conversion converts foreign currency transactions differently, depending on whether the original transaction is in the currency of the new base currency. Review the following examples to understand how the base currency conversion converts and updates the following transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911):

- Foreign transactions that are not in the currency of the new base currency
- Foreign transactions that are in the currency of the new base currency

The examples show amounts for the actual amount (AA) and foreign currency (CA) ledgers before and after the conversion. In the examples, a company with a base currency of the Canadian dollar (CAD) converts to the U.S. dollar (USD).

Note

For illustration purposes, the tables in the examples show amounts and currency codes before and after the base currency conversion. As you review the examples, remember that the conversion does not change the actual currency code in the CRCD field of the F0911 table, but instead retains the currency code of the original transaction.

Example: Foreign Transactions That Are Not In the Currency of the New Base Currency

In this example, the EUR to CAD exchange rate (1.61289) from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015) was used to calculate the original domestic amount before the conversion.

Ledger	Before Conversion	After Conversion
AA	3,225.78 CAD	2,200.98 USD (3,225.78 x 0.68231)
CA	2,000.00 EUR	2,000.00 EUR exchange rate = 1.10049 (2,200.98 / 2,000.00)

The base currency conversion converts and retains amounts in the F0911 table as follows:

- For the AA ledger, it converts the original domestic amount (3,225.78 CAD) to the new base currency amount (2,200.98 USD). The conversion program uses the CAD to USD exchange rate (0.68231) from the F0015 table and the multiplier method.
- For the CA ledger, it retains the original foreign amount (2,000.00 EUR) but changes the exchange rate on the record to a calculated rate instead of retaining the original F0015 rate.

Example: Foreign Transactions That Are In the Currency of the New Base Currency

In this example, the USD to CAD exchange rate (1.46590) from the F0015 table was used to calculate the original domestic amount before the conversion.

Ledger	Before Conversion	After Conversion
AA	4,397.70 CAD	3,000.59 USD (4,397.70 x 0.68231)
CA	3,000.00 USD	Record deleted

The base currency conversion converts and deletes amounts in the F0911 table as follows:

- For the AA ledger, it converts the original domestic amount (4,397.70) to the new base currency amount (3,000.59 USD). The conversion program uses the CAD to USD exchange rate (0.68231) from the F0015 table and the multiplier method.
- For the CA ledger, it deletes the original foreign record (3,000.00 USD) because the new amount in the AA ledger is now stated in the foreign currency.

Alternate Currency Ledger Amounts in the F0911 Table

The base currency conversion converts and updates alternate currency amounts in the XA ledger, and, if applicable, the YA and ZA ledgers, as well as domestic currency amounts in the AA ledger and foreign currency amounts in the CA ledger of the Account Ledger table (F0911). The alternate currency ledgers are used for detailed currency restatement.

The way in which the base currency conversion program updates amounts for the alternate currency ledgers is based on whether the original transaction is a domestic or a foreign currency transaction.

Domestic Currency Transaction

For a transaction in the domestic currency only, the base currency conversion does the following:

- Converts the original domestic currency amount in the AA ledger to the new base currency, based on the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015).
- Writes a foreign currency record in the CA ledger. The record contains the original AA amount before the conversion.
- Retains the original alternate currency amount in the XA ledger; however, the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate between the converted AA amount and the XA amount.
- Deletes the YA ledger record.
- Writes a ZA ledger record, which is based on the XA amount and calculated rate.

Foreign Currency Transaction

The base currency conversion converts and updates alternate currency amounts differently, depending on whether the original transaction (before the conversion) is in the currency of the new base currency.

- For a foreign currency transaction that is in the new base currency, the conversion program does the following:
    - Converts the original domestic amount in the AA ledger to the new base currency, based on the exchange rate in the F0015 table.
    - Retains the original foreign currency amount in the CA ledger.
    - Retains the original alternate currency amount in the XA ledger; however the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate between the converted AA amount and the XA amount.
    - Deletes the ZA ledger record.
    - Writes a YA ledger record, which is based on the AA amount and calculated rate.

- For a foreign currency transaction that is not in the new base currency, the conversion program does the following:
    - Converts the original domestic amount in the AA ledger to the new base currency, based on the exchange rate in the F0015 table.
    - Retains the original foreign currency amount in the CA ledger; however, the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate between the converted AA amount and the CA amount.
    - Retains the original alternate currency amount in the XA ledger; however the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate between the converted AA amount and the XA amount.
    - Retains the original ZA amount; however the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate between the converted AA amount and the ZA amount. This rate is the same as the AA to XA rate.

Note

After the base currency conversion, the currency code in the CRCD field in the F0911 table does not change to the new base currency code. The CRCD field retains the currency code of the original transaction. See *Currency Code Values for CRCD and CRCX Fields* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for more information.

XA, YA, and ZA Example: Domestic Currency Transaction Before and After the Conversion

Review this example to understand how the base currency conversion converts and updates a domestic-only transaction in the Account Ledger table (F0911). This example shows amounts before and after the conversion for the alternate currency ledgers (XA, YA, and ZA), as well as the actual amount (AA) and foreign currency (CA) ledgers.

In this example, a company with a base currency of Canadian dollar (CAD) converts to the U.S. dollar (USD). The CAD to USD exchange rate is 0.68231, which is derived from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015), and the multiplier method is used.

Ledger	Before Conversion	After Conversion
AA	1,000.00 CAD	682.31 USD
CA	No record	1,000.00 CAD
XA	617.52 EUR	617.52 EUR Rate changes to 1.1049 (682.31 / 617.52)
YA	1,000.00 CAD	Deletes record
ZA	No record	682.31 USD

The base currency conversion converts and writes amounts in the F0911 table as follows:

- For the AA ledger, it converts the original domestic amount (1,000.00 CAD) to the new base currency amount (682.31 USD)
- For the CA ledger, it writes a foreign currency amount, which contains the original domestic amount before the conversion (1,000.00 CAD)
- For the XA ledger, it retains the original alternate currency amount; however, the conversion program changes the rate on the record to a calculated rated between the converted AA amount and the XA amount
- For the YA ledger, it deletes the record
- For the ZA ledger, it writes a record, which is based on the XA amount and calculated rate

Note

For illustration purposes, the table in the example shows amounts and currency codes before and after the base currency conversion. Remember that the conversion does not change the actual currency code in the Currency Code (CRCD) field, but instead retains the currency code of the original transaction.

XA, YA, and ZA Examples: Foreign Currency Transactions Before and After the Conversion

The base currency conversion converts foreign currency transactions differently, depending on whether the original transaction is in the currency of the new base currency. Review the following examples to understand how the conversion converts and updates the following transactions in the Account Ledger table (F0911):

- Foreign transactions that are not in the currency of the new base currency
- Foreign transactions that are in the currency of the new base currency

The examples show amounts before and after the conversion for the alternate currency ledgers (XA, YA, and ZA), as well as the actual amount (AA) and foreign currency (CA) ledgers. In the examples, a company with a base currency of the Canadian dollar (CAD) converts to the U.S. dollar (USD).

Note

For illustration purposes, the tables in the examples show amounts and currency codes before and after the base currency conversion. As you review the examples, remember that the conversion does not change the actual currency code in the CRCD field of the F0911 table, but instead retains the currency code of the original transaction.

Example: Foreign Transactions That Are Not In the Currency of the New Base Currency

The following example shows a foreign currency transaction that is not in the currency of the new base currency and corresponding alternate currency transactions before and after the conversion.

Before the conversion, the GBP to CAD exchange rate (2.34849) from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015) was used to calculate the original domestic amount and the CAD to EUR rate (0.61752) was used to calculate the original alternate currency amount.

Ledger	Before Conversion	After Conversion
AA	4,696.98 CAD	3,204.80 USD
CA	2,000.00 GBP	2,000.00 GBP Rate changes to 1.6024 (3,204.80 / 2,000.00)
XA	2,900.48 EUR	2,900.48 EUR Rate changes to 1.1049 (3,204.80 / 2,900.48)
YA	No record	No record
ZA	2,900.48 EUR	2,900.48 EUR Rate changes to 1.1049 (3,204.80 / 2,900.48)

The base currency conversion converts and retains amounts in the F0911 table as follows:

- For the AA ledger, it converts the original domestic amount (4,696.98 CAD) to the new base currency amount (3,204.80 USD). The conversion program uses the CAD to USD exchange rate (0.68231) from the F0015 table and the multiplier method.
- For the CA ledger, it retains the original foreign amount (2,000.00 GBP) but changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate (1.6024) between the converted AA amount and the CA amount (3,204.80 / 2,000.00).
- For the XA ledger, it retains the original alternate currency amount (2,900.48 EUR) but changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate (1.1049) between the converted AA amount and the XA amount (3,204.80 / 2,900.48).
- For the ZA record, it retains the original ZA amount (2,900.48) but changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate (1.1049) between the converted AA amount and the ZA amount (3,204.80 / 2,900.48). This rate is the same as the AA to XA rate.

Example: Foreign Transactions That Are In the Currency of the New Base Currency

The following example shows a foreign currency transaction that is in the currency of the new base currency and corresponding alternate currency transactions before and after the conversion.

Before the conversion, the USD to CAD exchange rate (1.46590) from the F0015 table was used to calculate the original domestic amount.

Ledger	Before Conversion	After Conversion
AA	4,397.70 CAD	3,000.59 USD
CA	3,000.00 USD	3,000.00 USD
XA	3,000.00 USD	3,000.00 USD Rate changes to 1.0002 (3,000.59 / 3,000.00)
YA	No record	3,000.00 USD
ZA	3,000.00 USD	No record

The base currency conversion converts, retains, and deletes amounts in the F0911 table as follows:

- For the AA ledger, it converts the original domestic amount (4,397.70) to the new base currency amount (3,000.59 USD). The conversion program uses the CAD to USD exchange rate (0.68231) from the F0015 table and the multiplier method.
- For the CA ledger, it retains the original foreign currency amount (3,000.00 USD) because the new amount in the AA ledger is stated in the new base currency (USD).
- For the XA ledger, it retains the original alternate currency amount (3,000.00 USD) but changes the rate on the record to a calculated rate (1.0002) between the converted AA amount and the XA amount (3000.59 / 3000.00).
- For the YA ledger, writes a record, which is based on the AA amount and calculated rate.
- For the ZA ledger, deletes the original ZA amount.

Sales Order Management

The base currency conversion programs in the Sales Order Management system, unlike those in Procurement, convert the unit price and then use the converted unit price to recalculate the extended price. The conversion programs were specifically designed to convert the unit price for the following reasons:

- To minimize rounding issues in the Sales Order Detail File (F4211). The number of decimal positions stored for unit amounts, such as UPRC, is determined by the data dictionary and is typically 4 decimal places, whereas the number of decimal positions stored for extended amounts, such as AEXP, is determined by the currency decimals and is typically 0 to 3 decimal places. Converting the unit price instead of the extended price helps minimize rounding issues.
- To maintain consistency with programs in the Sales Order Management system. For example, when you enter a foreign currency order, the entry program converts the domestic unit price to the foreign price and then extends out the foreign price. The conversion programs for Sales Order Management convert amounts in the same way.
- To avoid possible rounding issues in the Price Adjustment Ledger File table (F4074). Price adjustments are applied to the unit price, with the net price extended out to the extended price. If the conversion program recalculated the unit price based on a converted extended price instead, the potential for rounding issues would increase between the unit prices in the F4211 and the F4074 table.

Procurement

The base currency conversion programs in the Procurement system, unlike those in Sales Order Management, convert both the unit cost and extended cost, as well as the transaction amounts.

Unit costs (AMC3 and FEA), extended costs (ECST and FEC), and transaction amounts (AEXP and FEC) are converted as follows:

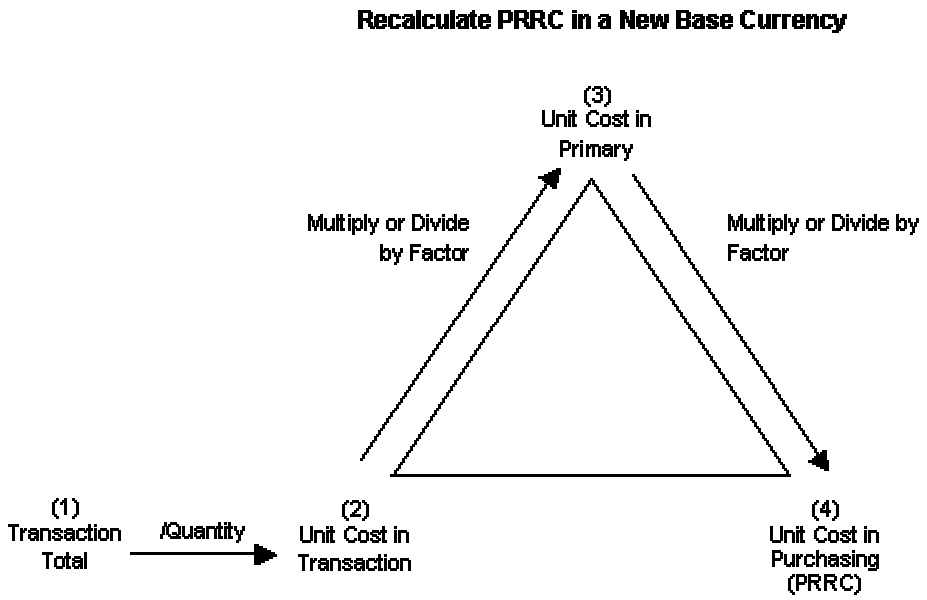
- For a domestic currency order, the original domestic amount is used to derive the new domestic amount. The original domestic amount becomes the foreign amount.
- For a foreign currency order that is in the new base currency (this will become a domestic order), the foreign amount becomes the new domestic amount. The original foreign amount is removed.

Note

Because tax fields are domestic currency only, the original domestic tax amount is converted.

After all unit costs, extended costs, and transaction amounts are converted to the new base currency, the conversion programs recalculate the unit cost in purchasing (PRRC).

The following graphic is a visual representation of the calculations:



To recalculate PRRC in the new base currency, the conversion programs perform the following calculations in sequential order:

- Add the extended price (AEXP) and amount on hold (ACHG) to derive the transaction total (total order amount).

  AEXP + ACHG = Transaction Total

- Divide the transaction total by the quantity to derive the transaction unit price.

  Transaction Total / Quantity = Unit Cost in Transaction

- Depending on the unit of measure (UOM) conversion factor from transaction to primary, multiply or divide the factor to derive the unit cost in primary.

  Unit Cost in Transaction (x or /) factor = Unit Cost in Primary

- Depending on the UOM conversion factor from primary to purchasing, multiply or divide the factor to derive the unit cost in purchasing (PRRC).

  Unit Cost in Primary (x or /) factor = Unit Cost in Purchasing (PRRC)

Example: Recalculating PRRC

For this example, the conversion setup for the UOM is as follows:

1	From UOM	=	Quantity	To UOM	Structure Code
1	BX (box)	=	10.0000000	EA (each)	
1	CA (case)	=	5.0000000	BX (box)	

To recalculate PRRC, the conversion programs perform the following calculations in sequential order:

- 25,565 + 0.00 (AEXP + ACHG) = 25,565 (5 cases)
- 25,565 / 5 (quantity) = 5,113 (1 case)
- 5,113 / 50 (factor) = 102.26 (1 each)
- 102.26 x 10 (factor) = 1,022.60 (1 box)

Service Billing and Contract Billing

The base currency conversion programs convert amounts in the following tables for the Service Billing and Contract Billing systems:

- Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)
- Billing Workfile History (F4812H)
- Invoice Summary Work File (F4822)
- Contract Master (F5201)
- Contract Billing Line Detail (F5202)

The Base Currency Conversion and Non-EnterpriseOne Records

The programs for the base currency conversion convert records that are created and maintained using EnterpriseOne software. They do not convert records that you entered through custom programs or third-party software unless required fields and tables are identical to those of the EnterpriseOne software. The following example illustrates this concept.

To avoid rounding issues, the two Distribution conversion programs, Euro Conversion of F4301 F4311 and F4311T (R894301E) and Euro Conversion for F43121 (R8943121E) calculate new unit costs by converting records based on unit of measure (UOM). For the conversion to run successfully, the following UOM fields must be completed:

- Transaction (PDUOM) and purchase order (PDUOM3) in the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311)
- Transaction (PRUOM0) and purchase order (PRUOM3) in the Purchase Order Receiver File table (F43121)

These four UOM fields are required fields in EnterpriseOne software. If you have non-EnterpriseOne records, the R894301E and R8943121E conversion programs will not convert them unless these four UOM fields are completed before you run the conversion.

To help you research and determine which fields must be completed in non-EnterpriseOne records to convert records successfully when you run a specific conversion program, do the following:

- Enter a record in the EnterpriseOne system and compare that record to a non-EnterpriseOne record. For example, enter a sales order in the Sales Order Management system and compare the fields that are completed on that record with the fields that are completed on the non-EnterpriseOne record. This should help you quickly identify the required fields in a table so that you can complete those fields on the non-EnterpriseOne record.
- Review the documentation that describes the fields that are required for processing batches and electronic data interchange (EDI) transactions. This documentation includes information about which fields and tables must contain data in order for the system to upload a non-EnterpriseOne record into your tables. Use this information to help you identify the required fields in a table so that you can complete those fields on the non-EnterpriseOne record.

See Also

- For more information about batch processing, see the following:
  - *Batch Invoice Processing* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*
  - *Voucher Batch Processing* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*
  - *Batch Journal Entry Processing* in the *General Accounting Guide*
  - *Processing Batch Sales Orders* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*

Preconversion Tasks

The following table includes the preconversion tasks that you must complete before you convert your base currency, and it identifies whether your application personnel, technical personnel, or both should review and complete the task.

Preconversion Task	Application	Technical
Planning a base currency conversion strategy	x	x
Setting up a conversion test environment		x
Reviewing sizing impacts and system resources		x
Creating indices before running the conversion		x
Completing system-level prerequisites	x	x
Completing preconversion tasks	x	
Reviewing and correcting preconversion integrity reports	x	
Purging outdated data tables	x	
Rerunning preconversion integrity reports	x	

Planning a Base Currency Conversion Strategy

In the weeks and months prior to converting your existing company base currency to a new base currency, you should begin carefully planning your conversion strategy. Unlike other PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne conversions, the base currency conversion requires a company-wide effort by application and system administrators before, during, and after the conversion. PeopleSoft research indicates that, depending on the size of your database and the regularity with which you run integrity reports and correct data issues, the base currency conversion process might require from three to six months to complete.

Establishing a Conversion Project Team

Many companies will establish a conversion project team that consists of a project team leader, application administrators, system administrators, end users, IT personnel, and so on. The project team defines the scope of the conversion and creates a project plan that will ensure a successful conversion. The project team should set up a method to track the progress of the project, making sure that issues are handled in a timely manner and that the project stays on schedule and within budget.

The conversion project team is responsible for running and testing the base currency conversion in a test environment before running it in the production environment. First, the project team should complete the preconversion, conversion, and postconversion tasks in a test environment, correcting any data issues in both the test and production environments. Later, when the team is satisfied with the results of the conversion in the test environment, they should complete all of the tasks again in the production environment and *go live*.

Prior to running the base currency conversion, the project team should review and complete the preconversion tasks documented in this guide. The preconversion tasks can take weeks, or even months, to complete. If you clean up your tables and review and correct your integrity reports on a regular basis, you can expect to spend less time completing the preconversion tasks.

After running the base currency conversion, the project team should review and complete the postconversion tasks documented in this guide.

The following is a list of some suggested project team tasks. Use this list to generate discussion within your company and help you plan your conversion strategy:

- Set up project objectives, scope, assumptions, resources, roles, and responsibilities.
- Define the skills required by the project team and assign people to the team.
- List the milestones and target dates for the project.
- Plan a reporting method to keep management informed of progress.
- Schedule a kick-off meeting to discuss and finalize the project plan.
- Create an issues list. Include risks, questions, concerns, and so on, and assign a project person to each issue.

Throughout the conversion, the project team should review and update the project plan, track the progress of the conversion, and identify and resolve issues.

Example: One Approach to the Conversion

You can approach converting your existing base currency to a new base currency in many different ways. Each company is unique and has its own internal business requirements. Many manufacturing companies, for example, might convert to a new base currency during an off-peak season or holiday when disruptions are less notable, whereas other companies might convert at the beginning of a fiscal or calendar year. Make sure that you discuss the conversion with your auditors and base your decision on your business requirements and, if applicable, any legal requirements.

The following is an example of how you might approach converting to a new base currency at the beginning of a calendar year. Use this example to generate discussion within your company and help determine the conversion strategy that will work best.

A Japanese company plans to convert their base currency from the Japanese yen (JPY) to the Canadian dollar (CAD) at the beginning of a new calendar year (1 January 2005) using the following approach:

1. Complete entering year 2004 entries between 31 December 2004 and 9 January 2005 in the existing base currency (JPY).

2. Limit the number of year 2005 transactions entered during those 10 days.

   On 10 January 2005, copy the production environment. This copy is the audit trail for 2004 and prior year books.

3. If auditor adjustments are required for year 2004, enter them in both the copy of the production environment (step 3) and the production environment (step 4).

4. Convert the production environment to CAD as of 10 January 2005.

5. Enter transactions for year 2005 in the production environment, using 1 January 2005 as the start date for the transactions.

Setting Up a Conversion Test Environment

To help ensure the success of your base currency conversion, complete the preconversion, conversion, and postconversion tasks in a test environment before you complete them in your production environment. PeopleSoft provides the following environments for conversion testing in your EnterpriseOne software:

- Conference Room Pilot (CRP*xxx*, where *xxx* = release, such as CRP733)
- Testing (TST*xxx*, where *xxx* = release, such as TST733)

Verify that one of these environments is installed at your site and use it for your base currency conversion testing. By running and completing the conversion in one of these test environments, you can continue to run your daily operations in your production environment while preparing for the conversion in a test environment. Companies with multiple environments should test the conversion separately for each environment.

Your test environment should contain a copy of the most current production data. Make sure you refresh your test environment from your production environment before you begin testing the base currency conversion.

Complete the preconversion, conversion, and postconversion tasks on *all* data in your test environment. If you test only a portion of the data, your results will be incomplete and will not apply to the actual conversion in your production environment. Remember that you must correct any data issues that you identify in your test environment in both your test and production environments.

Caution

If you choose not to complete the preconversion, conversion, and postconversion tasks first in a test environment and instead complete them in your production environment, be aware that PeopleSoft will not support or help ensure the success of your base currency conversion. The risks involved in converting your production environment without first preparing and testing the conversion in a test environment are consequential to the operation of your company. The potential risk for downtime, hastily made decisions, and incorrect converted data must be taken very seriously.

Reviewing Sizing Impacts and System Resources

Review the information about sizing impacts and system resources and use it as a guideline to help you determine the size and disk space requirements needed for your base currency conversion. If you have concerns about sizing impacts and system resources and performance, contact your hardware representative.

Sizing Impacts on the F0911, F0902, and F0086 Tables

To determine the sizing impacts that the base currency conversion will have on your system, make sure that you understand how the conversion programs process and convert data. The conversion programs convert only records with amounts that are in the existing base currency. The programs also do the following:

- Create foreign currency (CA) records for domestic-only transactions in the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables
- Optionally (based on user preference), create records in the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086) for the converted amounts

Sizing Impacts on the F0911 and F0902 Tables

For companies that have transactions in the domestic currency only and that plan to convert their base currency, the conversion has a sizing impact on the F0911 and F0902 tables. Domestic-only transactions do not contain a foreign amount and, therefore, do not have a corresponding CA record. If no CA record exists in the F0911 and F0902 tables, the conversion program creates one based on the AA record. If your company has a large number of domestic-only transactions, this will impact the size of your tables. For domestic-only transactions, you can expect the number of records in the F0911 to double after running the conversion and the records in the F0902 table to double after running the repost.

Use the following formulas to calculate sizing impacts:

- Sizing impact on F0911 table = (number of domestic-only transaction records x F0911 table size) + F0911 table size before conversion
- Sizing impact on F0902 table = (number of domestic-only balance records x F0902 table size) + F0902 table size before conversion

The number of domestic-only records = total of AA records – CA records.

Sizing Impacts on the F0086 Table

Before you run the base currency conversion, you specify whether you want to create an audit record in the F0086 table for a particular table conversion. At a minimum, the conversion creates one record for each record converted.

Caution

The ZJDE model plan that you copy and use as the basis for your plan was specifically designed to create audit records for each table converted. Although creating audit records is recommended, you should be aware that doing so can impact processing time greatly and requires additional disk space.

Eight "to" and "from" amount fields are in the F0086 table. If the amount fields on a record exceed that number, the conversion creates additional audit records. For example, the F0902 record has 22 amount fields. This means the conversion program creates three F0086 records for each F0902 record that it converts.

The conversion programs create multiple F0086 records, as indicated in the following table:

Financials	Sales Order Management	Procurement
Customer Ledger table (F03B11): 2 records	Sales Order Detail File table (F4211): 2 records	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311): 3 records
Receipts Detail table (F03B14): 2 records	S.O. Detail Ledger File table (F42199): 6 records	Purchase Order Receiver File table (F43121): 2 records
Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411): 2 records	Sales Commission File table (F42005): 4 records	EDI Purchase Order Detail - Outbound table (F47017): 3 records
Account Balances table (F0902): 3 records	Sales Order History File table (F42119): 2 records	EDI P.O. Acknowledgement Detail - Inbound table (F47022): 3 records
Asset Master File table (F1201): 2 records	Sales Summary History File table (F4229): 5 records	EDI Shipping Notice Detail - Inbound table (F47032): 3 records
Asset Account Balances File table (F1202): 3 records	EDI Shipping Notice Detail - Outbound table (F47037): 2 records	EDI Invoice Detail - Inbound table (F47042): 3 records
	EDI Invoice Additional Header - Outbound table (F470461): 3 records	EDI Receiving Advice Detail - Inbound table (F47072): 3 records
	EDI Response to RFQ Detail - Outbound table (F47107): 2 records	EDI Receiving Advice Detail - Outbound table (F47077): 3 records
	EDI Response to RFQ Additional Header - Outbound table (F471061): 2 records	EDI Purchase Order Change Detail - Outbound table (F47137): 3 records
	EDI Purchase Order Change Detail - Inbound table (F47132): 2 records	P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table (F43199): 3 records

Financials	Sales Order Management	Procurement
	EDI Change Acknowledgement Detail - Outbound table (F47147): 2 records	EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Detail - Inbound table (F47142): 3 records
		EDI Request for Quote Detail - Outbound table (F47097): 3 records
		EDI Response to RFQ Detail - Inbound table (F47102): 3 records

To calculate the sizing impact on the F0086 table, use the following formula:

> Sizing impact on F0086 table = number of records to be converted for a particular table x (F0086 table size x number of F0086 records written per converted record)

System Resources and Performance

Based on the way in which the programs for the base currency conversion process and convert data, you must clean up your data tables and, as much as possible, remove detailed records from them before you run the conversion. By doing so, the conversion programs use less disk space**,** which improves processing time. Pay particular attention to the size of your Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables.

When you run the conversion in your test environment, use the performance monitor that your operating system vendor provides to estimate system resources and performance. The performance monitor allows you to track CPU processing, amount of I/O, and memory consumption, and it should help indicate what you can expect for system resources and performance when you run the conversion in your production environment.

The following example shows the number of records in several tables before and after the conversion. Use this as an example only because actual results will vary.

Table	Before	After
Account Ledger (F0911)	43,656	50,342
Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)	1,247	same
Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	889	same
Account Balances (F0902)	19,985	21,308
Equipment Rates (F1301)	46	same
Production Cost (F3102)	12,162	same
Sales Order Header File (F4201)	818	same

Table	Before	After
Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	2,004	same
Item Ledger File F4111	14,302	same
Sales Summary History File (F4229)	182	same
Billing Detail Workfile (F4812)	36	same
Total	3,091,456	3,124,224

Creating Indices Before Running the Conversion

When processing records, many of the programs for the base currency conversion use data selection and data sequencing that do not have indices. If conversion programs cannot find indices, they try to build them. This takes an inordinate amount of processing time and causes serious performance problems.

The programs for the base currency conversion process millions of records, making performance a critical issue. By creating indices before you run the conversion, you can help improve the time that it takes to process records.

Determine whether indices have already been created for the tables that you are going to convert. For those tables in which indices have not been created, be prudent and consider creating indices for larger tables only.

Caution

PeopleSoft recommends that a qualified database administrator be present when the databases are configured and maintained. The database administrator must understand how to maintain the database, which includes how to create indices.

► To create indices before running the base currency conversion

The type of database that you use determines whether you use the Where or Order By clause to create an index.

1. Compile a list of tables in which you want to create indices.
2. Create an index for each table. Use structured query language (SQL) to run the Create Index command for your database.
3. For Oracle and SQL server databases, update statistics for the tables involved using the Analyze Table (Oracle) or the Update Statistics (SQL Server) command.
4. Run the base currency conversion.
5. After you successfully complete the base currency conversion, delete the indices that you created in step 2.

See Also

- *Clauses for Indices* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for a list of known clauses for specific conversion programs and the tables converted

Completing System-Level Prerequisites

The system-level prerequisites include tasks that affect your overall EnterpriseOne systems and are not specific to any one system. The tasks include compiling lists of the companies that you plan to convert, determining the amount of historical data that you want to convert, archiving data tables, and so on.

The system-level prerequisites are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Complete the system-level prerequisites and all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, correcting any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Checklist: System-Level Prerequisites

The following checklist describes the tasks that you need to perform before you run the base currency conversion:

Prerequisite	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Install the Multicurrency system (11)	This prerequisite is required for clients who have not installed system 11.		
Activate multicurrency	This prerequisite is required for clients who have not activated multicurrency. For more information, see the following in the *Multicurrency Guide*: • *Setting Up Multicurrency Constants* • *Changing from a Non-Currency to a Multicurrency Environment*		

Prerequisite	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Update currency code fields that contain a blank	This prerequisite is for new multicurrency clients only. The programs for the base currency conversion do not convert transactions without a currency code. To assign a currency code to transactions with a blank currency code, you must run update programs for the systems that you use. For more information, see *Updating Domestic Currency Codes* in the *Multicurrency Guide*.		
Compile a list of the EnterpriseOne systems used at your site	The programs for the base currency conversion and many of the preconversion and postconversion tasks apply to specific systems. Determine which systems you use and compile a list. You can save time by running the conversion programs and by completing preconversion and postconversion tasks for only the systems that you use.		
Compile a list of the companies that you plan to convert to a new base currency	You must determine which companies you are going to convert to a new base currency and compile a list. You convert companies by environment. Within an environment, you can convert individual companies one at a time, multiple companies with the same base currency at the same time, or multiple companies with different base currencies at the same time. **Multicurrency Intercompany Settlements** You do not have to convert companies with multicurrency intercompany transactions in the same plan or at the same time. However, you must convert all companies in all plans before you run the Multi-curr Interco Conversion (R890911EB) and the Multi-Curr Interco Conversion Post (R8909801EB) programs, which make the necessary adjustments and keep the multicurrency intercompany transactions in balance. For more information, see *Steps to Convert Multicurrency Intercompany Transactions* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Determine how much historical data you need to convert to the new base currency	You should consult your Finance and Administration department to determine how many years of historical data you need to convert to the new base currency. This will depend on your company audit requirements, local government requirements (if applicable), and any disk space considerations. Some companies convert one or two years of historical data, while others convert opening balances only. If you convert historical data, make sure that exchange rates exist in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015) for the effective dates that you need to convert. Remember to archive any historical data that is needed for fiscal audit reporting purposes.		

Prerequisite	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Compile a list of custom programs and third-party software used at your site	The conversion programs convert records that are created and maintained using EnterpriseOne software. They do not convert non-EnterpriseOne records that you entered through custom programs or third-party software unless required fields and tables are identical to those in the EnterpriseOne software. To convert non-EnterpriseOne records using a specific conversion program, you must research and determine which fields in the non-EnterpriseOne records need to be completed. For more information, see *The Base Currency Conversion and Non-EnterpriseOne Records* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Identify which currency amounts will round to zero after the base currency conversion	This prerequisite is optional. Identify any currency amounts that the base currency conversion will round to zero. To identify these amounts, create and run a query or batch program using the tables in the EnterpriseOne systems that you use. For a list of tables, see *Base Currency Conversion Tables* and *Ordered and Additional Conversion Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*. For example, if you use the Sales Order Management system, you might create and run a query or batch program using the following: • Item Cost File (F4105) and Supplier Price/Catalog File (F41061) tables for cost records • Item Base Price File (F4106), Price Adjustment Detail (F4072), and Price by Item (F4207) tables for price records • Sales Order Detail File (F4211) and Purchase Order Detail File (F4311) tables for transaction records When you run the base currency conversion, amounts that round to zero appear as a warning on the table conversion reports. By identifying these amounts before the conversion, you can do the following: • Adjust amounts so that they do not round to zero. (Alternatively, you can adjust zero amounts after the conversion.) • Quickly acknowledge warning messages on the table conversion reports, saving valuable research time after the conversion.		
Summarize and purge outdated data tables	You can review detailed information in *Purging Outdated Data Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		

Prerequisite	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Defragment tables and rebuild table indices	This prerequisite is optional. Summarize and purge outdated data tables. See *Purging Outdated Data Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*. After purging outdated data tables, defragment the affected tables and rebuild the table indices. Contact your database administrator for information about this process.		
Archive data tables	You must summarize and purge outdated data tables. See *Purging Outdated Data Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*. Consult your Finance and Administration department to determine how many years of historical data to archive for company audit and government legal requirements. Based on those requirements, archive the following: • All historical data that you do not want to convert or purge • Data tables that you do not need for comparison purposes (for before and after the base currency conversion) Be aware that you cannot restore archived data tables to your production environment after the conversion because the conversion programs change your base currency. You can, of course, restore archived tables to an environment that is not your production environment.		
Verify company currency	Verify the currency code of each company that you are going to convert by accessing the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010). The currency code must be set to your existing base company currency (that is, the currency *before* the conversion) for the conversion programs to run.		
Compile a list of special circumstances	Compile a list of any special circumstances that you want to monitor. Use the list to verify results after the conversion.		

Completing Preconversion Tasks

Before you run the base currency conversion, you must complete the preconversion tasks. The preconversion tasks consist of processing and updating all transactions and ensuring that your data contains as few errors as possible. Remember that the conversion programs convert records in all batches, regardless of their status. Posted batches, as well as batches in error and unposted batches, are converted. To ensure that you convert all of the records and batches that you need to convert, make sure that you complete the preconversion tasks.

Complete only those preconversion tasks that apply to the programs and systems that you use. For example, if you do not use localization programs, do not complete the preconversion tasks for Localization. Similarly, if you do not use bank statement processing, do not complete the two preconversion tasks for reconciliation.

The preconversion tasks are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Complete the preconversion tasks and all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, correcting any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Checklist: Financial Management Preconversion Tasks

The checklists that follow describe the tasks that you need to perform for Financial Management systems before you run the base currency conversion.

Accounts Receivable

The following checklist describes the preconversion tasks that apply to the Accounts Receivable system:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Determine whether to run multiple versions of the conversion programs for accounts receivable	Convert your accounts receivable records to the new base currency. To reduce the processing time, you can run multiple versions of the conversion programs for accounts receivable from different workstations. See *Running Multiple Versions of the Accounts Receivable Conversion Program*s in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Process all automatic debit and draft transactions for accounts receivable	Process all open batches of automatic debits and drafts through to completion.		
Process all batch invoices	Upload all batch invoices to create records in the Batch Invoices table (F03B11Z1), and then process them to create transactions in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).		
Complete all receipt processing	Process all receipts through to completion.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Convert customer currency codes	Complete this task before or after the base currency conversion. See *Customer Currency Conversion* in the *Multicurrency Guide*. The conversion programs do not convert the customer currency code (CRCD) or the address book amount currency code (CRCA) in the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012). To change the currency codes for multiple customers, you must run a separate conversion program that is not part of the base currency conversion.		
Review a list of recurring invoices	Print a Recurring Invoice Report (R03B305) and review your open recurring invoices. The conversion program converts recurring invoices. If you do not want to convert your recurring invoices, delete them and enter new ones after the conversion.		
Close the fiscal period for a company (optional)	Run the Update A/R from Address Book program (R03B802) to update amounts in the F03012 table, based on the address book amount currency code (CRCA). The conversion programs do not convert these amounts.		
Calculate realized gains and losses on currency transactions	Complete this task before or after the conversion. The conversion programs do not affect the date and order in which you calculate gains and losses on transactions.		
Post all accounts receivable transactions to the general ledger	Ensure that you post transactions from other systems, such as Sales Order Management, to the Accounts Receivable system before you post accounts receivable transactions to the general ledger. Run any update programs. Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports.		

Accounts Payable

The following checklist describes the preconversion tasks that apply to the Accounts Payable system:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Process all draft transactions	Process all open batches of accounts payable drafts through to completion.		
Process all batch vouchers	Upload all batch vouchers to create records in the Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload table (F0411Z1), and then process them to create transactions in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Complete all payment processing	Process all payments through to completion. Make sure no active payment groups or workfiles exist. The following tables should not contain any transactions: • A/P Payment Processing - Header (F04571) • A/P Payment Processing - Summary (F04572) • A/P Payment Processing - Detail (F04573)		
Convert supplier currency codes	Complete this task before or after the conversion. See *Supplier Currency Conversion* in the *Multicurrency Guide*. The conversion programs do not convert the supplier currency code (CRCD) or the address book amount currency code (CRCA) in the Supplier Master table (F0401). To change the currency codes for multiple suppliers, you must run a separate conversion program that is not part of the base currency conversion.		
Review a list of recurring vouchers	Print a Recurring Voucher Report (R04305) and review your open recurring vouchers. The conversion program converts recurring vouchers. If you do not want to convert your recurring vouchers, delete them and enter new ones after the conversion.		
Close the fiscal period for a company (optional)	Run the Update YTD Voucher Amount program (R04820A) to update amounts in the F0401 table, based on the address book amount currency code (CRCA). The conversion programs do not convert these amounts.		
Calculate realized gains and losses on currency transactions	Complete this task before or after the conversion. The base currency conversion programs do not affect the date and order in which you calculate gains and losses.		
Post all accounts payable transactions to the general ledger	Post transactions from other systems, such as Procurement, to the Accounts Payable system before you post accounts payable transactions to the general ledger. Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports.		

General Accounting

The following checklist describes the preconversion tasks that apply to the General Accounting system:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Determine whether to run multiple versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program (R890911E)	Run the Convert F0911 Base Currency program. To reduce the processing time when converting your records from the Account Ledger table (F0911), you can run multiple versions of this program from different workstations. See *Running Multiple Versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency Program* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Verify that currency codes in the CRCD and CRCX fields exist in certain tables and that they are accurate	Understand that the base currency conversion does not convert amounts without a currency code, that is, it does not convert amounts when the associated CRCD and CRCX fields are blank. For more information, see *Currency Code Values for CRCD and CRCX Fields* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Process all batch journal entries	Upload all journal entry batch transactions to create records in the Journal Entry Transactions - Batch File table (F0911Z1), and then process them to create transactions in the F0911 table.		
Reconcile all bank statements	Complete bank statement processing and reconciliations for all companies that you are going to convert to a new base currency.		
Delete the Reconciliations Workfile (F0911R)	Understand that the base currency conversion does not convert records in the WF - Account Ledger Reconciliation workfile table (F0911R). Delete the workfile before the conversion so that you do not inadvertently try to reconcile unconverted records after the conversion. After the conversion, you regenerate the workfile so that the records are based on the new base currency amounts.		
Review a list of your model journal entries	Review a list of your model journal entries and determine whether you need to manually change them after the conversion. The base currency conversion does not convert model journal entry amounts in the F0911 table. Run a query or batch program over the F0911 table for journal entries with a posted code M (model). Review the list and, after the conversion, revise the model journal entries, as needed.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Enter budget amounts in your current base currency for the upcoming year (optional)	Complete this task if you want the base currency conversion programs to convert your budget amounts in the BA ledger to the new base currency. The conversion programs convert budget amounts in the BA ledger only. The conversion programs do not convert amounts in currency-specific ledgers. If you do not want to convert your budget amounts, create a new ledger type (such as BX), assign a currency code to the ledger, and enter your budget amounts. The amounts will not be converted as long as the ledger type has a currency code assigned to it.		
Run allocations (optional)	Complete allocations for the current period or year, depending on when you run the base currency conversion.		
Review a list of your allocations	Review a list of the recurring journal entries for your allocations and determine whether you want to manually change fixed amounts after the base currency conversion. The conversion does not convert amounts in the Cost Allocations/Flex Budgeting table (F0912). Run a query or batch program over the F0912 table for journal entries with a batch type of D. Review the list and, after the conversion, revise the recurring journal entries for your allocations, as needed.		
Run the annual close	Complete this task only if you run the base currency conversion at the end of a fiscal year. PeopleSoft recommends that you run your annual close before you run the base currency conversion. The advantages to doing this include: • The data that your company converts is likely to contain fewer errors because most companies ensure that all accounts are reconciled and balanced as part of their year-end procedures. By running the annual close before you run the conversion, you should have fewer integrity issues after the conversion. • You can provide your auditors with year-end reports in one currency instead of two currencies.		
Complete fiscal date pattern steps	Complete this task only if you change a company's fiscal date pattern before running the base currency conversion. Make sure that you complete all steps for changing a company’s fiscal date pattern before you run the conversion programs. The steps include running the repost, annual close, and all integrity reports.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
If XA and AC ledgers are not used, retain amounts in your domestic currency (optional)	If you want to retain amounts in the existing base currency of your company, restate your domestic currency ledger to a currency-specific ledger before you run the conversion. The amounts will not be converted because amounts in currency-specific ledgers, such as XA and AC, are not converted. For example, suppose that a Canadian company wants to be able to review their original balances in the Canadian dollar (CAD) after they run the conversion to convert to the Japanese yen (JPY). To do this, the company restates the AA ledger to the AC ledger before the conversion. The original domestic balances (CAD) will reside in the AC ledger and, after the conversion, the JPY balances will reside in the AA ledger. PeopleSoft recommends that you run balance currency restatement instead of detailed restatement to retain your domestic currency amounts. If you run detailed restatement, be aware that the size of your F0911 table will increase significantly. This might create serious performance and disk space problems during the base currency conversion.		
Set up currency relationships for the new base currency	Verify that you have set up the following information before you run the base currency conversion: • Currency code for the new base currency. See *Setting Up Currency Codes* in the *Multicurrency Guide*. • Exchange rates and currency relationships between the currencies that you are converting from and the new base currency that you are converting to. See *Setting Up Exchange Rates for the Inverse Method* or *Setting Up Exchange Rates for the No Inverse Method* in the *Multicurrency Guide*.		
Set up exchange rates for previous years	If your company plans to convert transactions that are dated in a previous year, set up exchange rates for the currency relationships with an appropriate effective date. For example, a Canadian company that wants to convert historical data for year 2002 to their new base currency (JPY) must set up a CAD to JPY exchange rate with an effective date of 1/01/02. The effective date must include the general ledger date of the oldest transaction.		
Verify option in General Accounting Constants	If your company does *not* create multicurrency intercompany transactions, make sure that the Allow Multi-Currency Intercompany Transaction option in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000) is turned off. The conversion takes longer to process when the option is turned on.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Compile a list of batches posted out of balance	Run the Batch to Detail report (R007031) and compile a list of accounts receivable, accounts payable, and general ledger batches that were intentionally posted out-of-balance. Use this list to compare the results after the conversion. The Batch to Detail report shows batches in which the Post Out of Balance option and the Include Batch on Integrity option are set to Y. To locate and change the batches that are not included on integrity reports, see *Reviewing and Correcting Preconversion Integrity Reports* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Post all journal entry transactions to the general ledger	Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports. See *Checklist: Final Post* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Run all financial reports	Consult your auditors to find out which financial reports are required and then run the reports.		

Reports

The following checklist describes the preconversion reports that you need to run:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Run Enterprise Report Writer reports	Run Enterprise Report Writer reports for all companies that you are going to be converted to the new base currency. Use these reports to compare preconversion amounts to postconversion results.		

Localization

The following checklist describes the preconversion tasks that you must perform if you are using localized versions of EnterpriseOne systems:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Post all transactions to the general ledger	Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Determine whether countries require Intrastat tax reports in the existing base currency or the new base currency	If required, create Intrastat tax reports in your current base currency if it is the end of the calendar year and you are converting to a new base currency as of a new calendar year. Run the Instrastat Generation - Sales (R0018I1) and Intrastat Generation - Procurement (R0018I2) reports to update the Intrastat Revision table (F0018T) before you create your reports. These programs are located on the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211). After the conversion, you can create Intrastat tax reports in your previous currency using the “as if” currency processing options for the Intrastat Generation - Sales and Intrastat Generation - Procurement reports. For more information, see *Creating Intrastat Reports in an "As If" Currency* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* and the *Procurement Guide*.		

Fixed Assets and Job Cost

The following checklist describes the preconversion tasks that apply to the Fixed Assets and Job Cost systems:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Run the annual close (optional)	If you run the annual close, also run the depreciation schedule over your assets for the year.		
Post all transactions to the general ledger	Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports.		

Currency Code Values for CRCD and CRCX Fields

Before running the base currency conversion, verify that the currency code values in the CRCD and CRCX fields of certain tables contain accurate values. This ensures that, when you convert your base currency, you convert all amounts and that the amounts that you convert are assigned an accurate currency code. The base currency conversion does not convert amounts without a currency code; that is, it does not convert amounts when the associated CRCD and CRCX fields are blank.

The following tables contain CRCD and CRCX fields, as indicated:

Table	CRCD	CRCX
Company Constants (F0010)	x	Field does not exist
Account Master (F0901)	x	Field does not exist
Account Ledger (F0911)	x	Field does not exist
Account Balances (F0902)	x	x

Example: Currency Code Values for CRCD and CRCX Fields

Use this example to verify that the currency code fields in your tables contain accurate values. This example is based on a Canadian company with the following:

Base Currency	Transactions	Monetary Account	Currency-Specific Ledgers (09/LT)
CAD	EUR	USD	XA (detail) = USD
	GBP		AC (balance) = USD
	JPY		

Company Constants (F0010)

In this table, the CRCD field is called CCCRCD and contains the company currency code.

Company	CCCRCD
Canadian	CAD

Account Master (F0901)

In this table, the CRCD field is called GMCRCD and is either blank, if the account is not a monetary account, or it contains a currency code, if the account is a monetary account.

Account	GMCRCD
Nonmonetary Accounts	Blank
Monetary Accounts	USD

Account Ledger (F0911)

In this table, the CRCD field is called GLCRCD and contains the transaction currency code for the actual amount (AA) and (foreign currency) CA ledgers.

Transaction	Ledger	GLCRCD
CAD	AA	CAD
EUR	AA CA	EUR EUR
GBP	AA CA	GBP GBP
JPY	AA CA	JPY JPY

Account Balances (F0902)

In this table, the CRCD and CRCX fields are called GBCRCD and GBCRCX and contain currency codes based on the variables that are described in the following list:

- Simple Method. For the simple method, the GBCRCX field contains the company currency code of the AA and CA ledgers.

Transaction	Ledger	GBCRCD	GBCRCX
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	AA	Blank	CAD
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	CA	Blank	CAD
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	BA	Blank	CAD

- Alternate Ledgers (09/LT). For alternate currency ledgers, the GBCRCX field contains the currency code that is assigned to the alternate ledger.

Transaction	Ledger	GBCRCD	GBCRCX
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	AC	Blank	USD
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	XA	Blank	USD

- Monetary Accounts. For monetary accounts, the GBCRCD field contains the currency code that is assigned to the monetary account in the F0901 table. The GBCRCX field contains the company currency code for the AA ledger and the monetary account currency code for the CA ledger.

Transaction	Ledger	GBCRCD	GBCRCX
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	AA	USD	CAD
CAD, EUR, GBP, or JPY	CA	USD	USD

- Balance by Currency. For balance by currency, the GBCRCD field contains the transaction currency code. The GBCRCX field contains the company currency code for the AA ledger and the transaction currency code for the CA ledger.

Transaction	Ledger	GBCRCD	GBCRCX
CAD	AA	CAD	CAD
EUR	AA CA	EUR EUR	CAD EUR
GBP	AA CA	GBP GBP	CAD GBP
JPY	AA CA	JPY JPY	CAD JPY

Checklist: Distribution Preconversion Tasks

The following checklist describes the tasks that you need to perform for distribution systems before you run the base currency conversion:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Process all open and pending inbound and outbound electronic data interchange (EDI) transactions	Complete this task to reduce the number of inbound records in the EDI tables and help improve processing time and performance during the base currency conversion.		
Process billing for the Container Management system	Run end-of-day processing for the Container Rental Billing (R41186) and Container Deposit/Refund Billing (R41187) programs. These programs are located on the Container Management menu (G4118).		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Identify orders that have items for which the unit of measure (UOM) conversion has changed	Understand that, if you change the UOM conversion factor for items on sales or purchase orders, you will get unexpected results when you run the base currency conversion. The results of the conversion will be based on the new (changed) UOM factor, not the original factor. The conversion does not support UOM changes, as described in the following example: A sales order for a stock item has a UOM conversion of 12 EA = 1 BX, a pricing UOM of BX, and a transaction UOM of EA. The conversion factor for the item is 12 to 1. You later change the UOM conversion to 5 EA = 1 BX, which changes the conversion factor to 5 to 1. The sales order is in the domestic currency only. Using this example, the following occurs during the base currency conversion: • The original domestic order becomes a foreign order with an EA to BX conversion factor of 5 to 1 and a foreign value of 12 to 1. • For the new domestic order, the quantity is converted based on the transaction UOM of EA. The extended price is converted using the current conversion factor of 5 to 1 (not the original factor of 12 to 1) to derive the new domestic value. As this example illustrates, the base currency conversion does not support UOM changes. To convert orders that have items in which the UOM has changed, identify the purchase or sales order and change the UOM conversion for an item back to its original value before running the base currency conversion.		
Post all transactions to the general ledger	Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports.		

Checklist: Manufacturing Preconversion Tasks

The following checklist describes the tasks that you need to perform for manufacturing systems before you run the base currency conversion.

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Locate and revise items with missing values	Run the Costing Exceptions program (R30801), which is located on Product Costing Reports menu (G3023). This program generates a report that lists the values that are missing for an item. This could include an item without a routing or cost component. Revise any items that appear on the report.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Compile a list of UDC fields that contain amounts	If you have UDC fields that contain amounts, compile a list of the fields and tables in which they reside. After the conversion, you must manually update the amounts in these fields.		
Locate and correct price variances	Run the Work in Process (R31802A) and Completions (R31802) programs, which are located on the Manufacturing Accounting menu (G3116). These programs perform the following functions: • The Work in Process program locates any open work orders with price variances. • The Completions program locates any completed work orders with price variances. • In final mode, both of these programs create journal entries for work order transactions and update the Production Cost table (F3102).		
Locate and correct manufacturing variances	Before you complete this task, run the Work in Process and Completions programs in final mode (previous task). Run the Variances program (R31804), which is located on the Manufacturing Accounting menu (G3116). In final mode, this program creates journal entries for manufacturing variances. **Caution** Run this program only one time for the same set of transactions; otherwise, the program will create duplicate journal entries.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Decide whether to convert x-rule records in the Assembly Inclusion Rules table (F3293) table	Review your x-rule records in the Assembly Inclusion Rules table (F3293). The cost (CST1) and price (UPRC) fields for x-rule records can contain a monetary amount or factor (nonmonetary) value. For records with a factor value, the price field is multiplied by the result from the derived calculation in the DERC field. Determine whether most of your x-rule records contain a monetary amount or factor value, and then use the following guidelines to decide whether to convert the F3293 table to the new base currency: • If most of your x-rule records contain monetary amounts, consider converting the F3293 table and then manually changing any records with factor values. • If most of your x-rule records contain factor values, consider not converting the F3293 table because it would convert the factor values to the new base currency, which would not be the desired result. In this situation, you must manually convert all F3293 records. To convert the F3293 table, you run a postconversion program called Assembly Inclusion Conversion (R893293EB), which is described in *Running Ordered Conversion Programs* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		
Process all open work orders	Process all open work orders and complete all shop floor activities. The base currency conversion converts amounts in the Work Order Routing (F3112), Work Order Time Transactions (F31122), and Production Cost (F3102) tables, but it does not convert open work orders. If it did, a work order would have labor and material costs in two different currencies after the conversion. The labor costs would be in the new base currency, whereas the material costs would remain in the previous currency. Therefore, you must process all work orders to avoid inconsistencies in the F3102 table.		
Locate work orders with blank values in the Business Unit field	Create and run a report or query over the Work Order Master File (F4801) to locate work orders that have business units equal to blank. To correct the work orders, enter a value for each work order in the Business Unit field on the Work Order Revisions form of the Work Order Entry program (W17714). The base currency conversion does not convert work orders that have blank values in the Business Unit field.		

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Post all transactions to the general ledger	Run all active batches through to completion and verify the posting edit reports.		

Checklist: Final Post

The following checklist describes the posting task that you need to complete before you run the base currency conversion:

Preconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Post the general ledger	Ensure that you have processed and posted transactions in all other EnterpriseOne systems before you complete this task. Run the Post General Journal program (R09801), which is located on the Journal Entries, Reports, & Inquiries menu (G0911). This program updates the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables. You must run this program before you review and correct preconversion integrity reports.		

Reviewing and Correcting Preconversion Integrity Reports

To ensure the accuracy of the data that you are going to convert to a new base currency, you must run and review the preconversion integrity reports and, if necessary, research and correct any data issues. Typically, clients who review and correct their integrity reports and clean up their tables before they run the base currency conversion have fewer errors to review and correct after the conversion.

Run the preconversion integrity reports in proof mode to review and manually correct any errors. Optionally, you can run them in final (update) mode, which does the following:

- Tests the integrity of data between tables that have dependent relationships.
- Locates the differences between the tables.
- Creates adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance. You can use the data selection to exclude records in which you do not want to create adjusting entries.

Caution

Consider placing security on integrity reports that can be run in final mode to ensure that you do not inadvertently update tables.

When a time lapse occurs between when you run the preconversion integrity reports and the base currency conversion, run the integrity reports again to correct any errors that might have occurred during that time.

Run integrity reports for only those systems that your company uses. After the conversion, compare your preconversion integrity reports to the postconversion integrity reports to verify that the conversion results are accurate.

The preconversion integrity reports are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Review and correct the preconversion integrity reports and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, correcting any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Prerequisite

- Verify that all transactions for all systems have been posted and updated in the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables.

Checklist: Financial Management Preconversion Integrity Reports

From the Financials Integrities menu (G97UE91), choose an integrity report.

Before you run the preconversion integrity reports in proof mode for the Financial Management systems, verify that you turn off the Exclude Batch From Integrity Report option on batches that do not appear on integrity reports. When this option is turned off, the system creates audit records of out-of-balance batches before it performs the base currency conversion.

To locate and change this option on batches, do the following:

- Create and run a query or batch program over the Batch Control Records table (F0011) for IBOI (Include Batch on Integrity) equal to N.
- Access the Batch Header Revisions program (R0011) and select the batch. From the Row menu, choose Revise. On Create/Revise Batch Header, choose Overrides from the Form menu. On Batch Overrides, turn off the Exclude Batch From Integrity Report option.

The following checklists describe the integrity reports that you need to run before you run the base currency conversion.

Accounts Receivable

The following integrity reports apply to the Accounts Receivable system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B11 to F03B22 Integrity (R8903B22I)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) with the A/R Fee Journal History table (F03B22) and prints the differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B22 table to balance to the F03B11 table.		
F03B11 to F03B40 Integrity (R8903B40I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F03B22 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B11 table to the A/R Deduction Management table (F03B40) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B40 table to balance to the F03B11 table.		
F03B11 to F03B14 Integrity (R8903B14I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F03B40 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B11 to the Receipts Detail table (F03B14) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B14 table to balance to the F03B11 table.		
F03B14 to F03B41 Integrity (R8903B41I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F03B14 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B14 to the A/R Deduction Activity table (F03B41) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B41 table to balance to the F03B14 table.		
F03B14 to F03B13 Integrity (R8903B13I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B14 to F03B41 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B14 table to the Receipts Header table (F03B13) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B13 table to balance to the F03B14 table.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B22 to F03B23 Integrity (R8903B23I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B14 to F03B13 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the A/R Fee Journal History table (F03B22) to the A/R Fee Journal History Detail table (F03B23) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B23 table to balance to the F03B22 table.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B11 to F0911 Integrity (R890911AI)	Prerequisites: • Run the F03B22 to F03B23 Integrity report. • Set up AAI items ADR and AER for company 00000. If you do not set up ADR and AER, you will receive an *AAI missing/invalid* error message when you run this report in proof and final – update F0911 only modes. You can set up ADR and AER for companies other than company 00000; however, in final mode, this integrity report creates an adjustment for the last company in a document or batch, which might not be the correct company. This report has four modes: one proof and three final. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B11 table with the Account Ledger table (F0911) and prints differences on a report. In final mode – update F0911 only, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B11 table. In final mode for this report, the adjusting amounts are directed to one of the following AAIs: • ADR, which tracks differences between the F03B11 and F0911 distribution amounts at the document level. The distribution amounts typically appear in revenue accounts. • AER, which tracks differences between the F03B11 and F0911 automatic entry amounts at the batch level. The automatic entry amounts appear in accounts such as trade and tax payable accounts. In final mode – update F03B11 only, this report creates an adjusting amount in the Amount to Distribute field (ATAD) of the F03B11 table to balance to the F0911 table. This report ensures that the distribution amounts in the F0911 equal the total of the ATAD amounts for a document. To balance the amounts at the document level, this report creates an adjusting amount for the last pay item in a document. In final mode – update F0911 and F03B11, this report creates an adjusting amount first in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B11 table, and then an adjusting amount in the ATAD field of the F03B11 table to balance to the F0911 table. The results of this report are the same as running the final – update F0911 only and final – update F03B11 only reports in succession. **Note** If, at a later time after the conversion, you adjust an existing pay item for a document in which the ATAD field was adjusted by this integrity report, your document might be out of balance. To avoid this, it is recommended that you create a new pay item to adjust the amount instead of adjusting the converted pay item.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B13 to F0911 Integrity (R890911CI)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F0911 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B13 table to the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B13 table.		
F03B14 to F0911 Integrity (R890911BI)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B13 to F0911 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B14 table to the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In proof mode, this report is equivalent to the A/R to G/L Receipts by Batch report (R03B702). In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B14 table.		
A/R to G/L by Offset Account (R03B707)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B14 to F0911 Integrity report. This report replaces the A/R to G/L by Offset Account integrity report (R03B7001A). It summarizes open amounts in each general ledger account in the F03B11 table and compares the total to the balance amount in each offsetting A/R trade account in the Account Balances table (F0902). **Note** This report appears erroneously on the menu as A/R to G/L by Offset Account. Its correct name is A/R to Account Balance by Account ID.		

Accounts Payable

The following integrity reports apply to the Accounts Payable system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F0411 to F0911 Integrity (R04711)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) with the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F0411 table. The adjusting amount is directed to one of the following AAIs: • ADP, which tracks differences between the F0411 and F0911 distribution amounts (expense account). • AEP, which tracks differences between the F0411 and F0911 automatic entry amounts (trade account). **Note** Before you run this report in final mode, determine whether you want to automatically create adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance. If you do not want to create adjusting entries, modify the data selection to exclude the batches from appearing on the integrity reports. Otherwise, adjusting entries will be created for out-of-balance batches.		
F0414 to F0411 Integrity (R04713)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail table (F0414) with the F0411 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0414 table to balance to the F0411 table.		
F0414 to F0911 Integrity (R04712)	Prerequisites: Run the F0414 to F0411 Integrity and F0411 to F0911 Integrity reports. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0414 table with the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F0414 table. **Note** Before you run this report in final mode, determine whether you want to automatically create adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance. If you do not want to create adjusting entries, modify the data selection to exclude the batches from appearing on the integrity reports. Otherwise, adjusting entries will be created for out-of-balance batches.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
A/P to G/L Integrity by Offset Account (R047001A)	This report summarizes open amounts in each G/L account in the F0411 table and compares the total to the balance amount in each offsetting A/P trade account in the F0902 table.		

General Accounting

The following integrity reports apply to the General Accounting system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Unposted General Journal (R09301)	This report prints a general journal of unposted transactions in the F0911 table.		
Accounts without Business Units (R097041)	In proof mode, this report locates account master records with an invalid company number and without a business unit record in the Account Master table (F0901). In final mode, this report Updates the F0901 table with the company number from the business unit master record.		
Account Balance without Account Master (R097031)	In proof mode, this report locates account balance records with an invalid company number and without an account master record in the F0901 table. In final mode, this report updates the F0902 table with the company number from the account master record in the F0901 table.		
Transactions without Account Master (R097021)	In proof mode, this report locates transaction records with an invalid company number and without an account master record in the F0901 table. In final mode, this report updates the F0911 table with the company number from the account master record in the F0901 table.		
Companies in Balance (R097001)	This report shows the net balance for each company. When a company is in balance, the columns on the report are blank.		
Intercompany Accounts in Balance (R097011)	This report lists imbalances between corresponding intercompany accounts. If you have multiple companies with different base currencies, do not run this integrity report. This integrity report does not accommodate different base currencies.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Account Balance to Transactions (R09705)	This report lists imbalances between the F0902 and F0911 tables by fiscal period. If imbalances exist between these tables, and you change an account from monetary to nonmonetary or vice versa, contact your Global Support Services consultant for a resolution plan.		
Foreign Account Balances (R09707)	In proof mode, this report compares foreign currency ledger (CA) records to domestic ledger (AA) records in the F0902 table and prints a report that shows CA records that do not have corresponding AA records. In final mode, this report removes from the F0902 table CA records that do not have a corresponding AA record.		
Cash Basis Integrity Test (R11C750)	This report identifies cash accounts that have different balances in the domestic ledger (AA) and cash basis ledger (AZ) after posting. This integrity report can be accessed only from the Cash Basis Accounting menu (G09314).		
Repost Account Ledger (R099102)	For information, see *Checklist: Post Integrity Job (Repost)* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*. This report can be accessed only from the Post Integrity Jobs menu (G97UE99).		

Localization

The following integrity reports apply to Italian clients only:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F70404 to F0911 Integrity (R74701)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0911 table with the G/L Registration Balance table (F70404). In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F70404 table to balance to the F0911 table.		
F74411 to F0411 Integrity (R74703)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0411 table to the Withholding Tax Detail - Italy table (F74411). In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F74411 table to balance to the F0411 table.		

Fixed Assets and Job Cost

The following integrity reports apply to the Fixed Assets and Job Cost systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F0911 Transaction Report (R127012)	This report prints transactions from the F0911 table for accounts within the AAI item FX range.		
Unposted F0911 Trans to F1202 (R12301)	This report compares unposted transactions in the F0911 table to unposted balances in the Asset Account Balances File table (F1202) for accounts within the AAI item FX range and prints differences on a report.		
F0911 to F1202 Integrity (R12910)	In proof mode, this report compares posted transactions (with batch rear end = *) in the F0911 table to posted balances in the F1202 table. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F1202 table to balance to the F0911 table. This integrity report is the same program as the Fixed Asset Repost. **Note** If you summarize your depreciation transactions, do not run this integrity report. Clients who summarize transactions have F1202 records without supporting F0911 transactions; therefore, running this integrity report serves no purpose. After you summarize transactions, you cannot go back and recreate detail transactions.		
F1202 to F0902 Integrity (R127011)	This report compares posted balances in the F1202 table to posted balances in the F0902 table and prints differences on a report.		
F5144/F5145 to F0902 (R51800)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0902 table to records in the Profit Recognition (F5144) and Profit Recognition Account Balance (F5145) tables. In final mode, this report creates adjusting amounts in the F5144 and F5145 tables to balance to the F0902 table.		

Change Management

The following integrity reports apply to the Change Management system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
CO/PCO (F5315/F5314) Integrity (R53701)	This report compares final and quoted amounts for cost, revenue, and subcontract records in the Change Order Master table (F5315) with the attached planned change orders in the Planned Change Order Master Table (F5314) and prints the differences.		
PCO/CR (F5314/F5311) Integrity (R53702)	This report compares final and quoted amounts for cost, revenue, and subcontract records in the F5314 table to the attached change requests in the Change Request Details Table (F5311) and prints the differences.		

Checklist: Distribution Preconversion Integrity Report

From the Distribution Integrities menu (G97UE92), choose Commitment Integrity Report.

The following integrity report applies to the distribution systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Commitment Integrity Report (R40910)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the P.O. Detail File - Flexible Version table (F43199) with the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311) and records in the F43199 table with the F0902 table, and then prints the differences. In final mode, this program creates an adjusting amount in the F43199 table if a difference exists between the amounts in the F4311 and F43199 tables. Create an adjusting amount in the F0902 table if a difference exists between the amounts in the F43199 and F0902 tables.		

Checklist: Logistics Preconversion Integrity Reports

From the Logistics Integrities menu (G97UE93), choose an integrity report.

The following integrity reports apply to the logistics systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Item Ledger/Account Integrity (R41543)	This report compares records in the Account Ledger table (F0911) with the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and prints differences on a report.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Item Balance/Ledger Integrity (R41544)	This report compares records in the Item Location File table (F41021) with the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and prints differences on a report.		

Checklist: Manufacturing Preconversion Integrity Report

From the Manufacturing Integrity Jobs menu (G97UE94), choose Cost Component/Ledger Integrity.

The following integrity report applies to the manufacturing systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Cost Component/Ledger Integrity (R30543)	This report compares the sum of the frozen standard cost components to the unit cost in the Item Cost File table (F4105) and prints a report that shows the variances.		

Checklist: Batch Header Preconversion Integrity Reports

From the Batch Header Integrities menu (G97UE95), choose an integrity report.

The following integrity reports apply to batch headers:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Unposted Batches (R007011)	This report prints all unposted batches sequentially by batch type and batch number.		
Transactions to Batch Headers (R007021)	This report locates inconsistencies in the Batch Control Records table (F0011). It locates Customer Ledger (F03B11), Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411), and Account Ledger (F0911) transactions without a batch header record and locates unposted F03B11, F0411, and F0911 transactions with a posted batch header record.		
Company by Batch/Out of Balance (R09706)	This report locates batches by company that were posted out of balance and prints a report.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Batch to Detail/Out of Balance (R007031)	This report locates batches that were posted out of balance and prints a detailed report. Compile a list of any batches that were intentionally posted out of balance and use the list to compare the results after the conversion. **Note** Run this report *after* you run the preconversion integrity reports for all other systems and before you run the Repost Account Ledger program (R099102).		

Checklist: Post Integrity Job (Repost)

From the Post Integrity Jobs menu (G97UE99), choose Repost Account Ledger.

The following integrity report applies to reposts:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Repost Account Ledger (R099102)	Prerequisite: Run the preconversion integrity reports for all other systems. In proof mode, this report identifies accounts with different amounts in the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables. In final mode, this report updates the F0902 table with the posted amounts from the F0911 table. For more information about this program, see *Reposting the Account Ledger* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		

Purging Outdated Data Tables

PeopleSoft recommends that you summarize and purge any data that does not need to be converted to the new base currency. This purge helps conserve valuable disk space and system resources because the conversion programs do not convert purged (P) tables. Before you purge any data, make sure that you understand how the purge programs work. This will help to ensure that when you purge data, you get the results that you expect.

Each purge program removes from a table data that meets certain criteria, regardless of any interdependencies that might exist between that table and another table. This means that, when you purge data in a table, the results might affect another table so that you no longer have data integrity between the two tables. For example, if you purge data in a table in the Sales Order Management system, the results might affect the data integrity between that table and a table in Accounts Receivable system.

Because the purge programs are not based on any interdependencies between tables, you can run the purge programs in any order.

Allow plenty of time to purge outdated data tables. Depending on the number of transactions in a table, a purge program might run for hours or days, especially for tables that are as large as the Account Ledger table (F0911). Purge outdated data only for those systems that your company uses.

The purge programs are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Purge outdated data tables and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Prerequisites

- Run integrity reports for all EnterpriseOne systems that you use and correct any integrity issues. See *Reviewing and Correcting Preconversion Integrity Reports* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.
- Back up your data.

Checklist: General Purge Programs

From the General Purges menu (G00231), choose Purge Balance Auditor Table.

From the Tax Processing & Reporting menu (G0021), choose Tax File Purge.

Run the following purge programs before you run the base currency conversion:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Balance Auditor Table (P83001)	This program purges from the Balance Audit Workfile - Financial Reporting table (F83UI001) the workfiles that the system built for financial reporting.		
Tax File Purge (R0018PURGE)	This program removes from the Taxes table (F0018) records that have a date prior to the date that you specify in the data selection.		

Checklist: Financial Management Purge Programs

From the Financials Purges menu (G00232), choose a purge program.

The following checklists describe financials purge programs that you should run before you run the base currency conversion.

General Accounting

The following purge programs apply to the General Accounting system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Summarize Transactions (R09811)	This program creates a single balance forward record to replace numerous detailed transactions.		
Purge Prior Year JEs (R09911)	This program removes summarized journal entries for prior years from the Account Ledger table (F0911).		
Purge Prior Year Account Balance (R09912)	This program removes account balance records with dates prior to the current fiscal year from the Account Balances table (F0902).		
Purge Batch Journal Entries (R0911Z1P)	This program removes batch journal entries from the Journal Entry Transactions - Batch File (F0911Z1). This purge program does not affect journal entries in the F0911 table.		

Accounts Receivable

The following purge programs apply to the Accounts Receivable system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Electronic Receipts Input (New) (R03B0041A)	This program removes processed electronic receipts from the Electronic Receipts Input table (F03B13Z1). **Caution** Make sure that you purge only receipts with an auto-cash upload status of Y. Otherwise, the purge program will remove receipts that are stored in the F03B13Z1 table for invoice and statement matching purposes.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Batch Invoices (R03B11Z1P)	This program removes processed invoices from the following tables, regardless of the batch in which they exist: • Batch Invoices (F03B11Z1) • F0911Z1 This purge program removes only batch invoices; it does not affect invoices in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).		
Purge/Repost A/R Statistical History (R03B163)	This program removes records from the A/R Statistical History table (F03B16) and resets the ISTC field from 1 to 0 for the corresponding invoices in the F03B11 table. Use the data selection to designate which records to remove, and make sure that you do not remove records by company.		
Purge Statement/Notification (R03B5010)	This program removes delinquency notice and statement records from the A/R Notification History (F03B20) and A/R Notification History Detail (F03B21) tables. To purge only delinquency notices, use the data selection to specify notification type DL. To purge only statement information, use the data selection to specify notification type ST.		
Purge Invoice Transactions (R03B800)	This program removes paid and posted invoices without an open amount from the F03B11 table.		
Purge Receipt Transactions (R03B801)	This program removes posted receipts from the Receipts Header (F03B13) and Receipts Detail (F03B14) tables.		

Accounts Payable

The following purge programs apply to the Accounts Payable system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Closed A/P Records (R04800)	This program removes paid transactions (open amount = zero) from the Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411), Accounts Payable - Matching Document (F0413), and Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414) tables.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Batch Vouchers (R0411Z1P)	This program removes inbound processed vouchers from the Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload table (F0411Z1) and the F0911Z1 table, regardless of the batch in which they exist. This purge program does not affect vouchers in the F0411.		
Purge F0413 Interoperability Table (R0413Z1)	This program removes outbound processed payments from the F0413 Interoperability Table (F0413Z1), F0414 Interoperability Table (F0414Z1), and F0911 Interoperability Table (F0911Z4), regardless of the batch in which they exist. This purge does not affect payments in the F0413 and F0414 tables.		
Purge A/P Payee Control (R0450P)	This program removes control records and associated audit trails from the Payee Control table (F0450).		
Purge Cost Analyzer (R1602P)	This program removes balance records from the Cost Analyzer Balances table (F1602) and clears the posted code in the F0911 table, which allows you to repost the records in the new base currency after the conversion.		

Address Book

The following purge programs apply to the Address Book system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Address Book (R01800P)	This program removes from the following tables address book records that have no associated transactions: • Address Book Master (F0101) • Address Book - Who's Who (F0111) • Address Book - Contact Phone Numbers (F0115) • Address by Date (F0116) • Customer Master by Line of Business (F03012) • Supplier Master (F0401) • Address Organization Structure Master (F0150)		
Purge Batch Address Book (R0101Z1P)	This program removes processed addresses from the Address Book - Batch Table (F0101Z1), regardless of the batch in which they reside.		
Purge Completed Tasks (R01131P)	This program applies only to clients who use the Workflow Management system. It removes message log records from the Message Log Ledger File (F0113).		

Checklist: Fixed Assets Purge Programs

From the Fixed Assets menu (G00233), choose a purge program.

Run the following Fixed Assets purge programs before you run the base currency conversion:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Asset Master and Balances (R12912)	This program purges selected asset records or entire data tables, based on the processing options. You can purge prior year records in the Asset Account Balances File table (F1202), assets that you disposed in a prior year, and so on.		
Purge Unedited Asset Master Transactions (R1201Z1P)	This program purges transactions in the Unedited Asset Master Transactions table (F1201Z1). This program has no processing options. Use the data selection to purge selected transactions. Otherwise, the purge program purges all transactions in the F1201Z1 table.		

Checklist: Distribution Purge Programs

From the Distribution Purges menu (G00234), choose a purge program.

The following checklists describe distribution purge programs that you should run before you run the base currency conversion.

Procurement

The following purge programs apply to the Procurement system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Purchase Order Receiver (R43121P)	This program removes records with a next status of 999 (closed) from the Purchase Order Receiver File table (F43121).		
Purge Purchase Order Detail (R4311P)	Prerequisite: Run the Purchase Order Receiver program. This program removes records with a next status of 999 (closed) from the Purchase Order Detail File (F4311).		
Purge Purchase Order Header (R4301P)	Prerequisite: Run the Purge Purchase Order Detail program. This program removes records from the Purchase Order Header table (F4301) if no active detail lines exist.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Purchase Order Detail Ledger (R43199P)	Prerequisite: Run the Purge Purchase Order Header program. This program removes records with a next status of 999 (closed) from the P.O. Detail Ledger File – Flexible Version table (F43199).		
Purge Receipt Routing Records (R43092Z1P)	This program removes records from the Receipt Routing Unedited Transaction Table (F43092Z1).		
Purge for Receipts Interoperability (R43121Z1P)	This program removes records from the Receipts Unedited Transaction Table (F43121Z1).		
Purge Purchase Order Text Lines (R43960)	This program changes the status of text lines to 999 (closed) on purchase orders that have been closed.		

Sales Order Management

The following purge programs apply to the Sales Order Management system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Sales Order Detail to History (R42996)	This program deletes detail lines with a status of 999 from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and writes a history record to the Sales Order History File table (F42119).		
Purge Sales Order Detail (F4211) (R4211P)	This program removes records from the F4211 table.		
Purge Sales Order Header (R4201P)	Prerequisite: Run the Purge Sales Order Detail to History program. This program removes records from the Sales Order Header File (F4201) only if no open detail lines with a matching order type and order number exist in the F4211 table.		
Purge Sales Order Text (R42960)	This program changes status of text lines to 999 (closed) on sales orders with no open detail lines.		
Purge Batch Receiver (R4001ZP)	This program processes sales orders from the Batch Receiver File - Order Headings table (F4001Z). This program selects only records with Y in the Processed (Y/N) field.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Sales Order History (R42119P)	This program removes records from the F42119 table.		
Purge Sales Transactions Records (R42199P)	This program removes records from the S. O. Detail Ledger File (F42199).		
Purge Audit Log (R42420)	This program removes records from the Audit Log Transaction table (F42420).		

Electronic Commerce

The following purge programs apply to the Electronic Commerce system:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge EDI Purchase Order In (R47018)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Purchase Order Header – Inbound (F47011), EDI Purchase Order Detail – Inbound (F47012), EDI Purchase Order Detail (SDQ) - Inbound (F47013), EDI Order Address Information (F4706), EDI Order Text Lines - Header (F4714), and EDI Order Text Lines Detail (F4715) tables.		
Purge EDI Purchase Order Out (R47019)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Purchase Order Header - Outbound (F47016), EDI Purchase Order Additional Header – Outbound (F470161), EDI Purchase Order Detail – Outbound (F47017), EDI Purchase Order Additional Detail – Outbound (F470171), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI P.O. Acknowledgement In (R47028)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI P.O. Acknowledgement Header – Inbound (F47021) and EDI P.O. Acknowledgement Detail – Inbound (F47022) tables.		
Purge EDI P.O. Acknowledgement Out (R47029)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI P.O. Acknowledgement Header – Outbound (F47026), EDI P.O. Acknowledgement Detail – Outbound (F47027), EDI Order Address Information (F4706), F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Shipping Notice Out (R47039)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Shipping Notice Header – Outbound (F47036), EDI Shipping Notice Detail – Outbound (F47037), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge EDI Voucher In (R47041P)	This program removes inbound voucher transactions from the EDI Invoice Header – Inbound (F47041), EDI Invoice Detail – Inbound (F47042), and EDI Invoice Summary – Inbound (F47044) tables.		
Purge EDI Invoice In (R47048)	This program removes inbound invoice transactions from the F47041, F47042, and F47044 tables.		
Purge EDI Invoice Out (R47049)	This program removes outbound invoice transactions from the EDI Invoice Header (Sales) – Outbound (F47046), EDI Invoice Additional Header – Outbound (F470461), EDI Invoice Detail (Sales) – Outbound (F47047), EDI Invoice Additional Detail – Outbound (F470471), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Payment Order Out (R47059)	This program removes outbound payment transactions from the EDI Payment Order Header – Outbound (F47056), EDI Payment Order Bank N & A – Outbound (F470561), EDI Payment Order Bank Vendor N & A Outbound (F470562), EDI Payment Order Payee N & A – Outbound (F470563), and EDI Payment Order Remittance Advice - Outbound (F47057) tables.		
Purge EDI Planning Schedule In (R47068)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Planning Schedule Header - Inbound (F47061) and EDI Planning Schedule Detail – Inbound (F47062) tables.		
Purge EDI Planning Schedule Out (R47069)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Planning Schedule Header – Outbound (F47066) and EDI Planning Schedule Detail – Outbound (F47067) tables.		
Purge EDI Receiving Advice In (R47078)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Receiving Advice Header - Inbound (F47071) and Receiving Advice Detail – Inbound (F47072) tables in the Procurement and Sales Order Management systems.		
Purge EDI Receiving Advice Out (R47079)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Receiving Advice Header – Outbound (F47076), EDI Receiving Advice Detail – Outbound (F47077), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Request for Quote In (R47098)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Request for Quote Header – Inbound (F47091), EDI Request for Quote Detail – Inbound (F47092), and EDI Request for Quote Detail (SDQ) - Inbound (F47093) tables.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge EDI Request for Quote Out (R47099)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Response to RFQ Header – Outbound (F47106), EDI Response to RFQ Additional Header – Outbound (F471061), EDI Response to RFQ Detail – Outbound (F47107), EDI Response to RFQ Additional Detail - Outbound (F471071), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Response to RFQ In (R47108)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Response to RFQ Header – Inbound (F47101), EDI Response to RFQ Detail – Inbound (F47102), F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Response to RFQ Out (R47109)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Request for Quote Header – Outbound (F47096), EDI Request for Quote Detail - Outbound (F47097), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Product Activity Data In (R47128A)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Product Activity Data Header – Inbound (F47121), EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Inbound (F47122), and EDI Product Activity Data (SDQ) - Inbound (F47123) tables.		
Purge EDI Product Activity Data Out (R47129A)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Product Activity Data Header – Outbound (F47126), EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Outbound (F47127), and EDI Product Activity Data (SDQ) – Outbound (F47128) tables.		
Purge EDI Purchase Order Change In (R47138)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI Purchase Order Change Header – Inbound (F47131), EDI Purchase Order Change Detail – Inbound (F47132), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI Purchase Order Change Out (R47139)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Purchase Order Change Header – Outbound (F47136) and EDI Purchase Order Change Detail - Outbound (F47137), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		
Purge EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement In (R47148)	This program removes inbound transactions from the EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Header – Inbound (F47141) and EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Detail – Inbound (F47142) tables.		
Purge EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Out (R47149)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Header – Outbound (F47146) and EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Detail – Outbound (F47147), F4706, F4714, and F4715 tables.		

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge EDI Shipping Scheduler Out (R47156)	This program removes outbound transactions from the EDI Shipping Schedule Header – Outbound (F47156) and EDI Shipping Schedule Detail – Outbound (F47157) tables.		

Checklist: Logistics Purge Program

From the Logistics Purges menu (G00235), choose Purge Inbound Suggestion Records.

Run the following logistics purge program before you run the base currency conversion:

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Inbound Suggestion Records (R4611Z1P)	This program removes inbound suggestion records from the Unedited Suggestion Table (F4611Z1) in the Warehouse Management system.		

Checklist: Manufacturing Purge Programs

From the Manufacturing Purges menu (G00236), choose a purge program.

The following checklist describes manufacturing purge programs that you should run before you run the base currency conversion.

Purge Program	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Purge Work Orders (R4801P)	This program removes work orders from the Work Order Master File table (F4801) and related information from the following tables: • Work Order Instructions File (F4802) • Work Order Parts List (F3111) • Work Order Routing (F3112) • Work Order Time Transactions (F31122)		
Purge Closed Work Orders (R48900)	This program removes work orders and any associated record types and approval records from the F4801, F4802, and Work Order Approval Routing (F4827) tables.		
Purge Outbound Work Orders (R4801Z1P)	This program removes work orders from the Outbound Work Order Header table (F4801Z1).		

Rerunning Preconversion Integrity Reports

After you purge outdated data tables, it is recommended that you rerun your integrity reports to ensure that the records that you purged were the ones that you intended to purge and that purging the records did not create any integrity issues.

If you do not rerun your integrity reports and correct any integrity issues, you will have no proof that your tables were in balance before the base currency conversion. After the conversion, you will not have current integrity reports to compare to the post-integrity reports.

See *Reviewing and Correcting Preconversion Integrity Reports* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for a list of the preconversion integrity reports to rerun. Rerun the integrity reports in proof mode and, if necessary, research and correct any data issues.

Note

Rerun your preconversion integrity reports and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, correcting any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Conversion Tasks

The following table includes the conversion tasks that you must complete to convert your base currency and identifies whether your application personnel, technical personnel, or both should review and complete the task.

Conversion Topic or Task	Application	Technical
Reviewing environments and base currency conversion plans	x	x
Setting up a base currency conversion plan	x	
Running the conversion workbench	x	x
Verifying the status of the base currency conversion	x	x
Reviewing the base currency conversion reports	x	
Reviewing the conversion audit records	x	
Rerunning a conversion program	x	x
Deleting the conversion log for a plan		x
Preparing to run ordered and additional conversion jobs	x	
Running ordered conversion programs	x	
Running additional conversion programs	x	

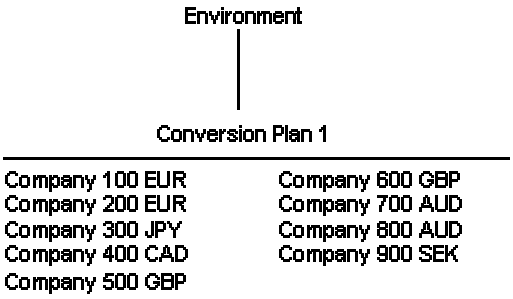
Reviewing Environments and Base Currency Conversion Plans

Before you begin the tasks for setting up and running the base currency conversion, make sure that you understand what a conversion plan is and why you might choose to set up more than one conversion plan in an environment.

A conversion plan contains a list of companies that you plan to convert to a new base currency. When you run the base currency conversion to convert to the new base currency, you run the conversion by plan and environment. The system converts the data for a plan in the same environment that you run the conversion.

Some clients set up a single conversion plan for all companies and base currencies and run the base currency conversion one time, as illustrated in the following graphic:

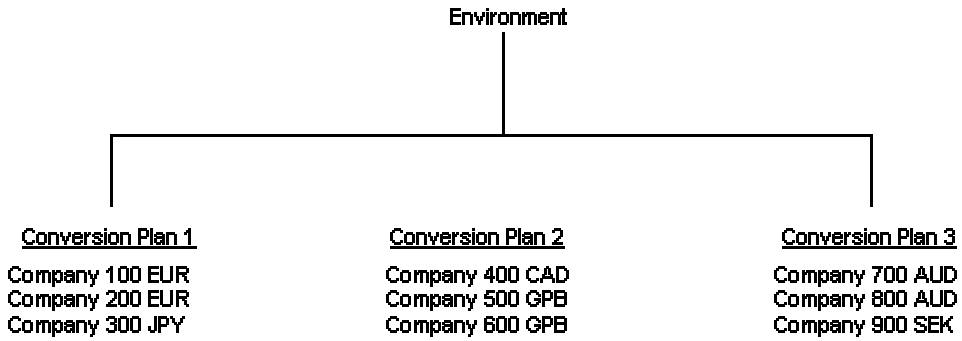
Example: One Conversion Plan



Clients with only a few companies to convert to the new base currency might set up one conversion plan for each company.

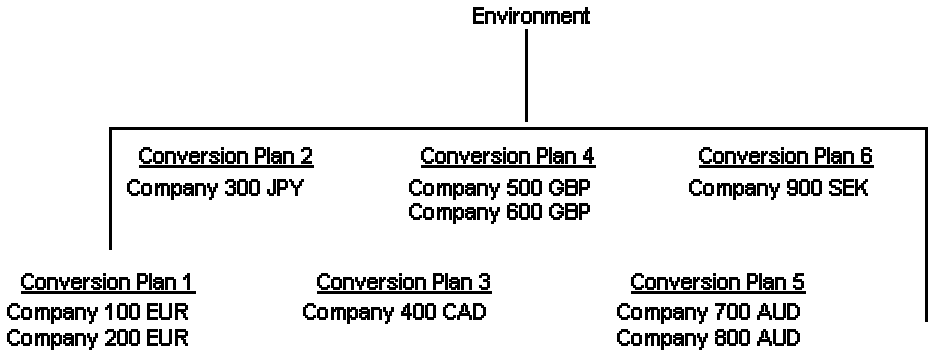
Other clients might set up multiple plans to convert multiple currencies, as illustrated in the following graphic:

Example: Three Conversion Plans



And still other clients set up multiple plans and convert each currency in a separate plan, as illustrated in the following graphic. These clients find that it is easier to manage the conversion and review the results for a single currency, instead of multiple currencies, in a plan.

Example: Six Conversion Plans



Clients who set up multiple plans must run the base currency conversion one plan at a time and, upon successful completion, delete the conversion log before running the next plan.

To set up a conversion plan, you enter conversion constant information and assign companies to the plan on the Conversion Plan Revisions form of the Conversion Constants program (P0087). When you run the base currency conversion, the system retrieves the exchange rate for each company in the plan from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015).

As you prepare to set up your conversion plans, ask yourself the following questions:

- How many companies do I need to convert?
- How many different base currencies do I need to convert?
- In which environments are the companies I need to convert?

Based on your answers to these questions and any special considerations at your site, such as schedules and resources, carefully evaluate how you want to convert your company base currencies and set up your conversion plans accordingly.

Note

You do not have to convert companies that have multicurrency intercompany transactions in the same conversion plan or at the same time. However, you must convert all companies in all plans before you run the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program (R890911EB) and the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program (R8909801EB), which make the necessary adjustments and keep the multicurrency intercompany transactions in balance. See *Steps to Convert Multicurrency Intercompany Transactions* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.

Setting Up a Base Currency Conversion Plan

You must complete the following tasks to set up a base currency conversion plan:

- Verify statuses for UDC H90/DS
- Set up constants for a conversion plan
- Prevent audit records from being created
- Define a conversion plan

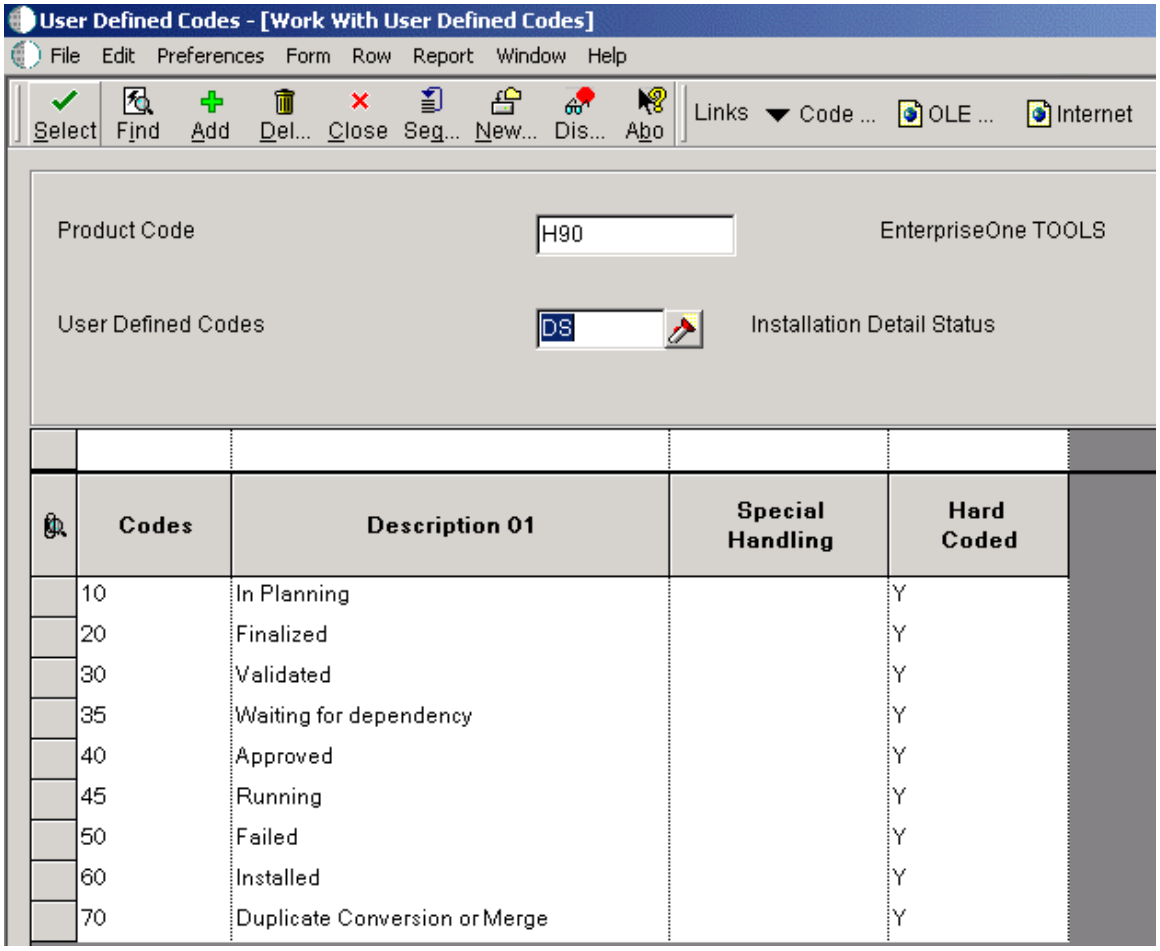
You must complete these setup tasks before you run the base currency conversion.

Note

Set up your base currency conversion plan and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Verifying Statuses for UDC H90/DS

The UDC table H90/DS lists the various statuses that a program can have throughout an installation or conversion. The statuses that apply specifically to the base currency conversion are 10, 45, 50**,** 60, and 70.



Setting Up Constants for a Conversion Plan

When you set up constants for a conversion plan, you assign companies and currency information to the plan. The base currency conversion uses the constants for a plan to determine which company base currencies to convert, which currency to convert to, and the effective date to use to retrieve conversion rates from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). When you set up the constants, you also enter a plan exchange rate and currency conversion method. The rate and method are used only by the ordered and additional conversion jobs.

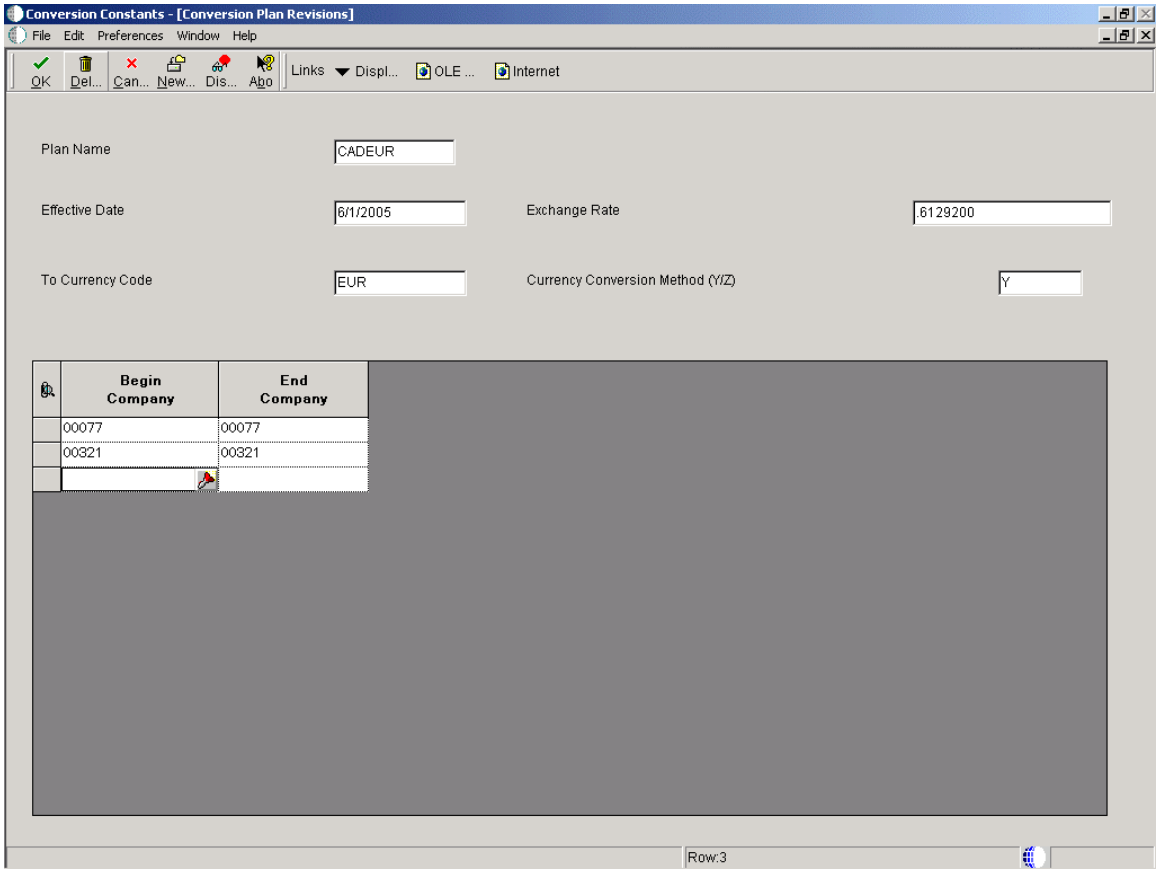
Prerequisite

- Set up currency relationships and exchange rates for the existing base currency and the new base currency. See one of the following in the *Multicurrency Guide*:
  - *Setting Up Exchange Rates for the Inverse Method*
  - *Setting Up Exchange Rates for the No Inverse Method*

► To set up constants for a conversion plan

In the Windows environment, choose Conversion Constants from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Conversion Plans, click Add.



2. On Conversion Plan Revisions, complete the following field:

   - Plan Name

     Use the following guidelines for the name of your conversion plan:

     - Give the plan a meaningful name to help you and others identify it throughout the conversion process.
     - Use alphanumeric characters. Do not use special characters, except underscore (_), in the plan name.
     - Name your plan something other than ZJDE. (ZJDE is reserved as a model plan.)

3. Complete the following fields:

   - Effective Date

     Enter the date that you want the conversion programs to use to retrieve the conversion rate from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). The system uses this date to retrieve the rate, regardless of the transaction date.

     If no matching date exists in the F0015 table, the conversion programs search backwards and use the exchange rate associated with the most recent *prior* date. For example, if a currency relationship has a conversion rate and effective date of 2005/01/01, and you enter 2005/06/30 in this field, the program uses the exchange rate for 2005/01/01.

   - To Currency Code

     Enter the code of the currency to which you are converting your base currency.

   - Exchange Rate

     Enter a default exchange rate to be used by the ordered and additional conversion programs.

     All ordered and additional conversion programs, except the Multi-Curr Interco Conversion (R890911EB) and Price Variable Conversion (R894075EB) programs, use the exchange rate in this field along with the currency conversion method in the following field to convert records without a currency code, company, or business unit. The Multi-Curr Interco Conversion and Price Variable Conversion programs use the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015).

   - Currency Conversion Method (Y/Z)

     Enter Y (multiplier) or Z (divisor).

   - Begin Company

     To convert one company, enter the number of the specific company.

     To convert a range of companies, enter the first number in the range.

     To convert several companies that are not in a range, enter each company number.

     Note

     If you convert the F03B16 and F03B16S tables, make sure you enter company 00000 in the Begin Company and End Company fields. Company 00000 has records in the F03B16 and F03B16S tables that must be converted.

- End Company

  To convert one company, leave this field blank. The system uses the value that you entered in the Begin Company field.

  To convert a range of companies, enter the last number in the range of companies.

  To convert several companies that are not in a range, leave this field blank. The system uses the value that you entered in the Begin Company field.

The company in the Begin Company and End Company fields must exist in the Company Constants table (F0010).

4. Click OK.

Preventing Audit Records from Being Created

Audit records show transaction amounts before and after the base currency conversion and the conversion rate used to calculate the new base currency amount. All programs for the base currency conversion automatically create audit records for each table and write the records to the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086), although the conversion programs do not require that you create audit records.

If you want the system to create audit records for all tables in a plan, skip this task. When the Audit Record Y/N File - Euro table (F0085) contains no record for a plan, the conversion programs automatically create audit records.

If you do *not* want the system to create audit records for all tables, you must complete this task and create a record for the plan. When the F0085 table contains a record for a plan, the conversion programs search the table and determine whether to create audit records. You can create audit records for some tables and not others.

Caution

Creating audit records during the base currency conversion can require a substantial amount of disk space. For more information, see *Sizing Impacts on the F0911, F0902, and F0086 Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.

Carefully consider whether you need to create audit records for a table. Consult your auditors to find out which audit records your company requires, if applicable, and the country in which you conduct business.

To produce a report, you can create and run a query or batch program over the F0086 table. To do this, you need the composite key for each table converted. If you choose to run a batch program, create the report based on the F0086 Audit Report Model program (R0086) that appears on the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A) in the Windows environment.

See Also

- *Composite Keys* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about composite key tables

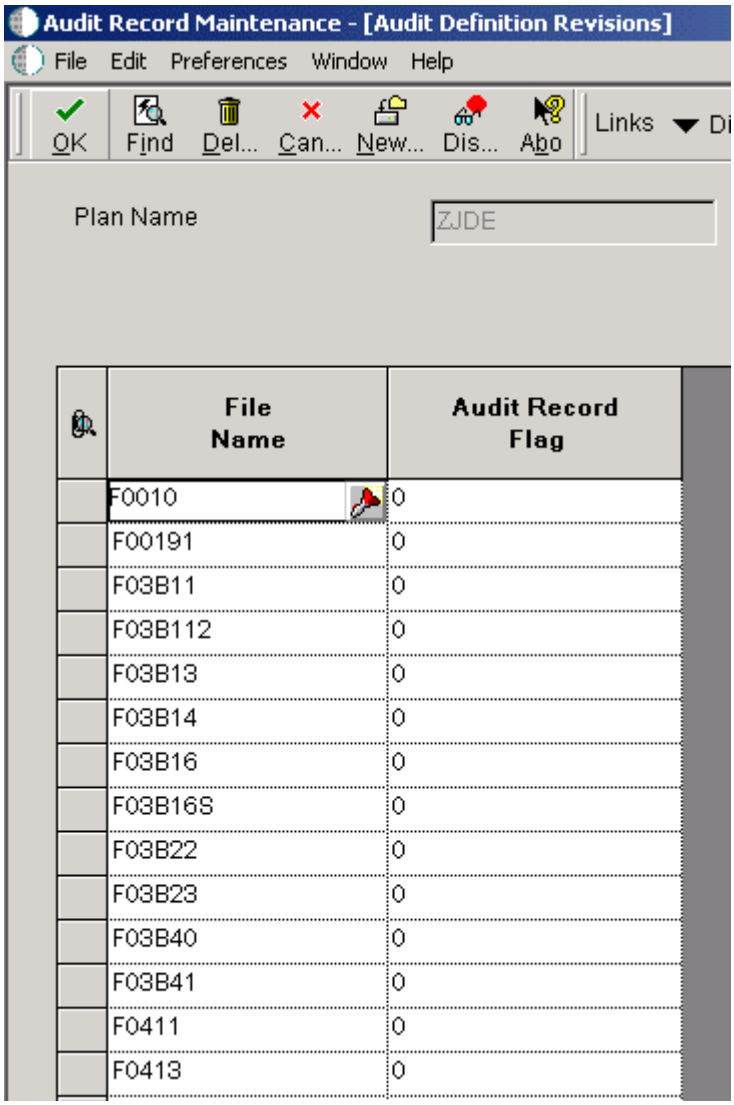
► To prevent audit records from being created

The system provides a model plan (ZJDE) that contains a list of tables that the base currency conversion and the post-conversion programs convert. Copy the tables from the model plan into your conversion plan, and then change the value in the Audit Record Flag field for each table in which you do *not* want the system to create audit records. The default value 0 (blank) creates an audit record for a table.

From the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A) in the Windows environment, choose Audit Record Maintenance.

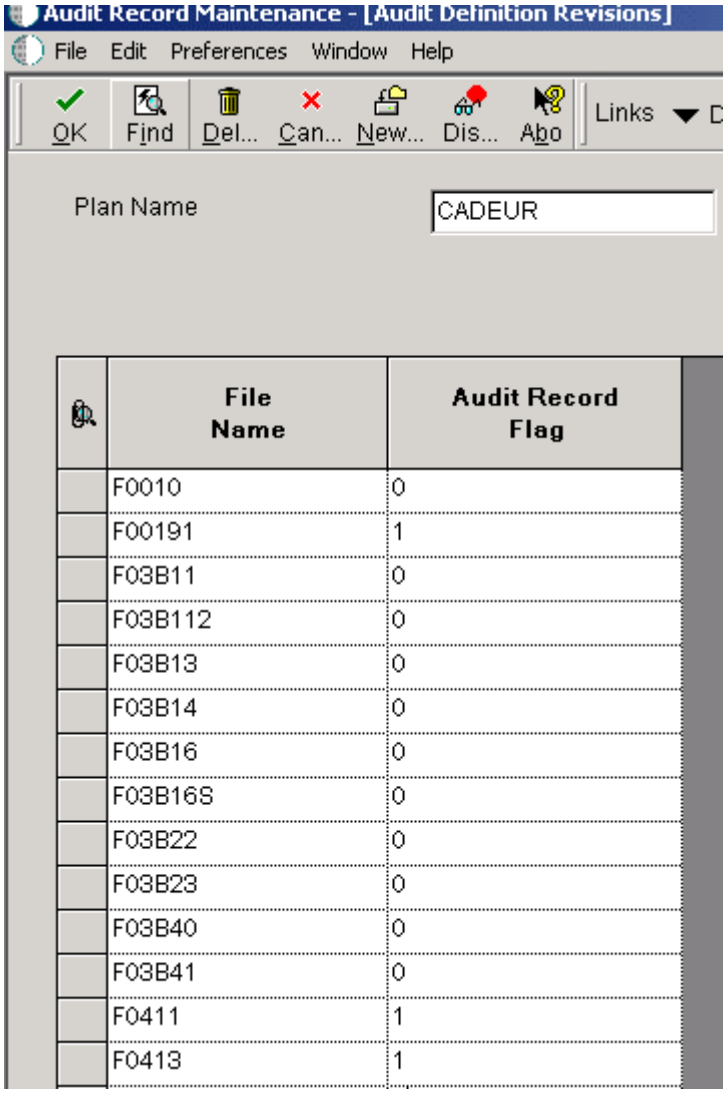
1. On Work with Audit Definitions, choose ZJDE (model plan).
2. Click Select.

   The system displays the tables for model plan ZJDE.



3. On Audit Definition Revisions, if an error message appears, locate any tables that are highlighted and delete them.
4. Verify that the F0018 table exists in the ZJDE plan and add it, if necessary.

5. Click OK.
6. On Work with Audit Definitions, choose the model plan ZJDE and click Copy.
7. On Audit Definition Revisions, enter your plan name.



8. Change the value in the following field, where applicable:

   - Audit Record Flag

   Change this value to 1 for any tables that do not require an audit record or are not used at your site. The Audit Record Flag field controls whether the creation of an audit record is suppressed during the conversion. Valid values are:

   - 0 (or Blank). No, do not suppress the creation of an audit record. That is, create an audit record. Audit records are written to the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086).
   - 1. Yes, suppress the creation of an audit record. That is, do not create an audit record.

Customer Ledger (F03B11) and Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) Tables

The F03B11 and F0411 tables write tax records to the Taxes table (F0018). If you prevent the system from creating audit records for the F03B11 or F0411 table, remember to do the same for the F0018 table.

9. Click OK.
10. On Work with Audit Definitions, verify that your new plan appears.
11. To remove a plan that was entered in error, read the following caution and continue to step 12.

Caution

The Delete option on this form does not check the status of a plan before removing it. Make sure that you have not run the base currency conversion for the plan that you want to delete.

12. On Work with Audit Definitions, choose the plan and click Delete.
13. On Confirm Delete, click OK.

Updating the F9843 Table

The Table Conversion - Scheduler table (F9843), which contains the base currency conversion programs, is not completely accurate. To update the F9843 table, you must remove two conversion programs.

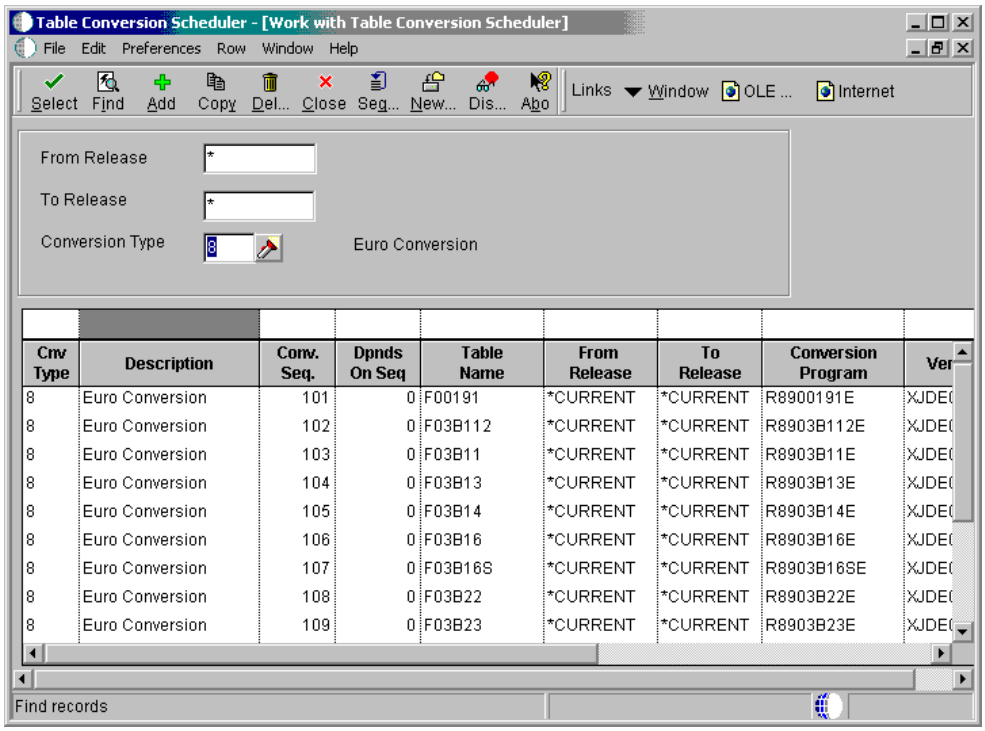
The system loads records from the F9843 table into the Control Table Workbench program (P98413) when you define a conversion plan. For this reason, update the F9843 table to ensure that it is accurate before you define any conversion plans.

► **To update the F9843 table**

In the Windows environment, choose Table Conversion Scheduler from the Advanced Operations menu (GH9611).

1. On Work with Table Conversion Scheduler, enter 8 (base currency conversion records) in the following field and click Find:

   - Conversion Type



2. To remove the following conversion programs from the scheduler, choose the records that contain the following values in the Conversion Program field and click Delete:
   - R891206EB
   - R891301EB
3. On Confirm Delete, click OK to confirm the deletion.

See Also

- *Base Currency Conversion Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for a complete list of the base currency conversion programs in the Table Conversion Scheduler program (P98430)

Defining a Conversion Plan

When you define a conversion plan, you enter a description and status, and the system loads the conversion programs into the plan. To define a conversion plan, you use a front-end program called the Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench (P9840E). This program was originally created for companies in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) that converted to the euro, but any company can use it to convert to a new base currency.

The Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench program interfaces with the existing Installation Planner (P9840) and Control Table Workbench (P98413) programs and provides access to the following forms:

- Table Conversion Planner, which contains the conversion programs for a plan
- Euro Conversion Workbench, which you use to run the conversion programs

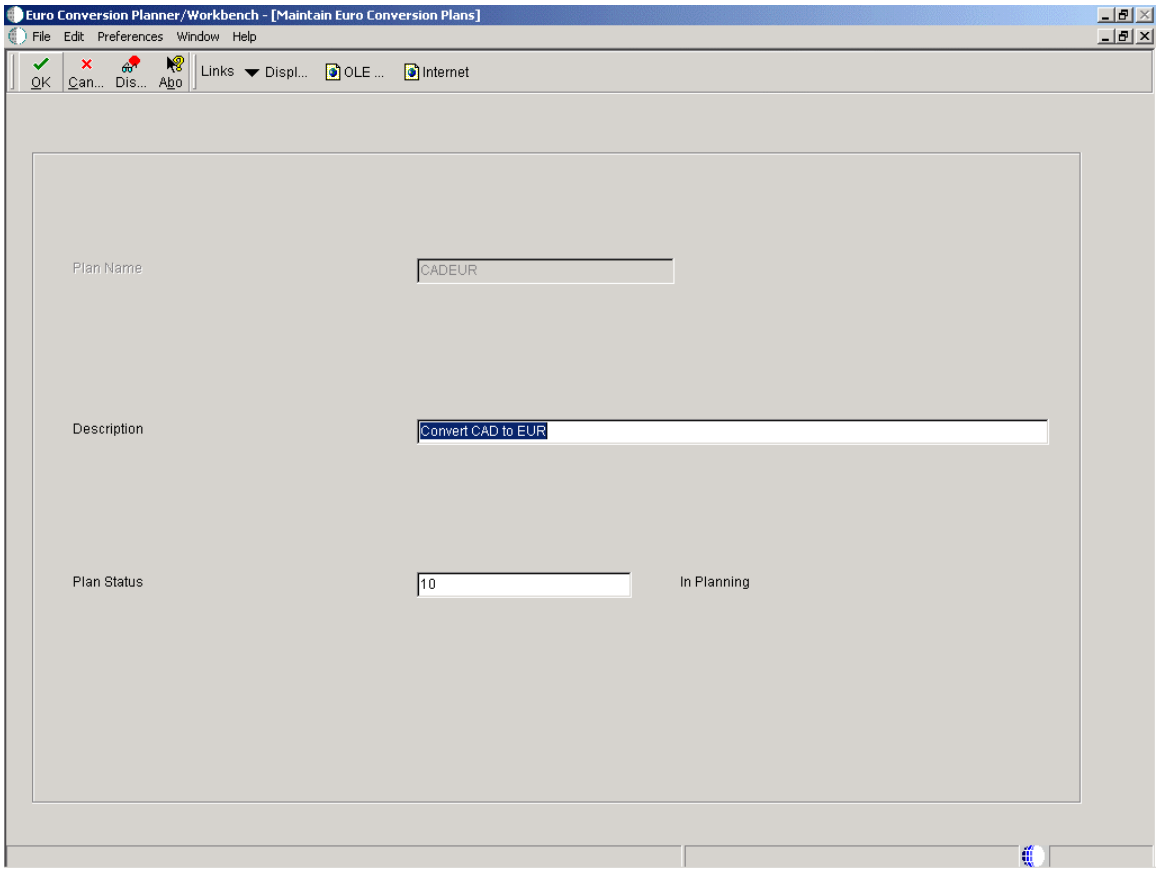
Prerequisite

- ❑ Locate the list of systems that you use. You will refer to the list, which is described in *Checklist: System-Level Prerequisites* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*, when you define your conversion plan.

▶ To define a conversion plan

In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Add.



2. On Maintain Euro Conversion Plans, complete the following fields:

   - Plan Name

     Enter the plan name for the conversion. Use the same plan name that you entered when you set up constants for the conversion plan. Do not leave this field blank. If you do, the system will enter the default plan name (ZJDE), which will appear when you return to the Work with Euro Conversion Plans form.

   - Description

     Type a meaningful description in this field, especially if you set up more than one conversion plan. This is a 30-character field.

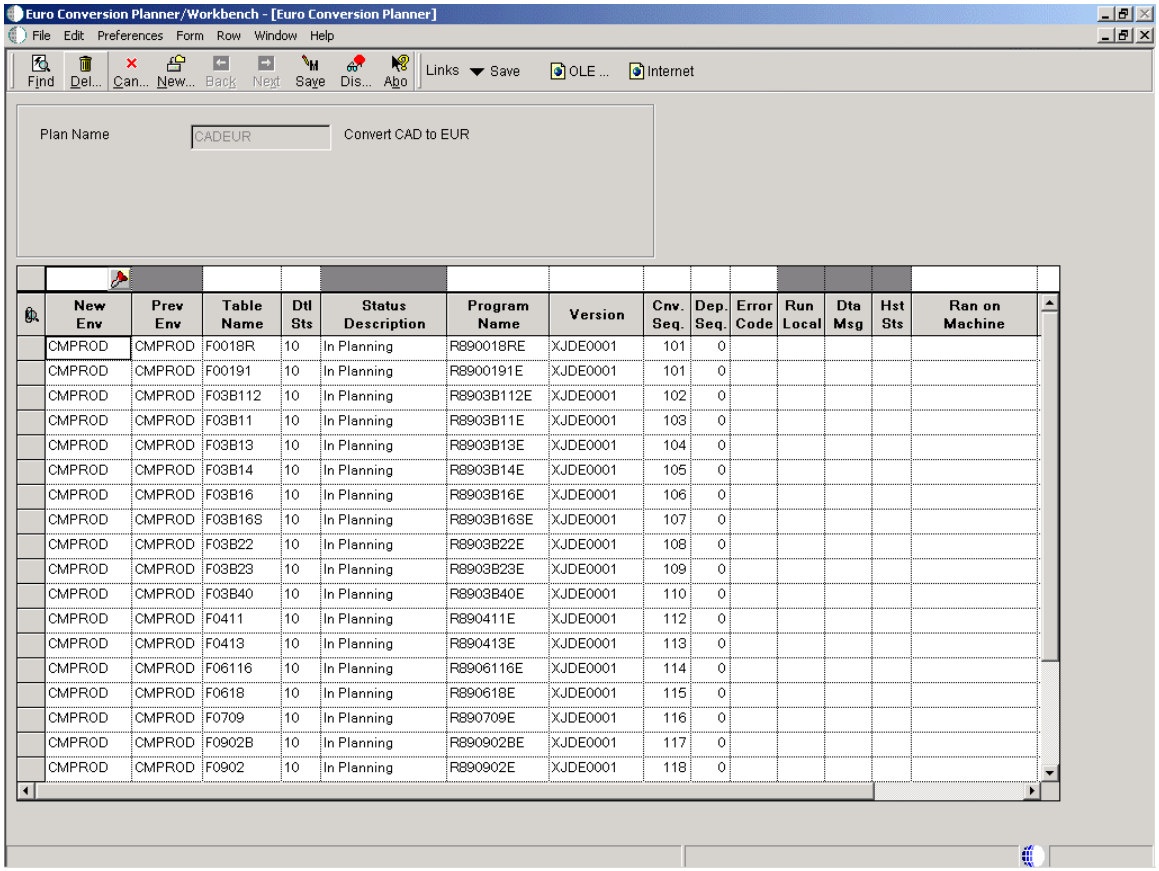
   - Plan Status

     Enter 10 (In Planning) in this field. This field identifies the stage of a plan; 10 is the first stage.

3. Click OK, and the system does the following:

   - Creates a plan master in the Installation Plan Master Table (F9840).
   - Creates an environment record in the Environment Plan Detail Table (F98403).
   - Loads all type 8 programs from the Table Conversion - Scheduler table (F9843) to the Table Conversion Scheduler table (F98405). This loads all programs for the base currency conversion into your plan.

4. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, to review the conversion programs in your plan, choose your plan and then choose Conversion Planner from the Row menu.



New Env	Prev Env	Table Name	Dtl Sts	Status Description	Program Name	Version	Cnv. Seq.	Dep. Seq.	Error Code	Run Local	Dta Msg	Hst Sts	Ran on Machine
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0018R	10	In Planning	R890018RE	XJDE0001	101	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F00191	10	In Planning	R8900191E	XJDE0001	101	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B112	10	In Planning	R8903B112E	XJDE0001	102	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B11	10	In Planning	R8903B11E	XJDE0001	103	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B13	10	In Planning	R8903B13E	XJDE0001	104	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B14	10	In Planning	R8903B14E	XJDE0001	105	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B16	10	In Planning	R8903B16E	XJDE0001	106	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B16S	10	In Planning	R8903B16SE	XJDE0001	107	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B22	10	In Planning	R8903B22E	XJDE0001	108	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B23	10	In Planning	R8903B23E	XJDE0001	109	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F03B40	10	In Planning	R8903B40E	XJDE0001	110	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0411	10	In Planning	R890411E	XJDE0001	112	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0413	10	In Planning	R890413E	XJDE0001	113	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F06116	10	In Planning	R8906116E	XJDE0001	114	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0618	10	In Planning	R890618E	XJDE0001	115	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0709	10	In Planning	R890709E	XJDE0001	116	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0902B	10	In Planning	R890902BE	XJDE0001	117	0					
CMPROD	CMPROD	F0902	10	In Planning	R890902E	XJDE0001	118	0					

On Table Conversion Planner, note the following:

- The New Environment and Previous Environment fields contain the same name. This is because you run the conversion and convert your data in the same environment.
- The Conversion Sequence field begins at 101 for the first conversion program and is numbered sequentially through the last conversion program.
- The Dependency Sequence field contains 0 (zero) for all conversion programs except the following:
    - R8951911E, which contains 119. (119 is the conversion sequence for R890911E.) R8951911E depends on the successful completion of R890911E; that is, R890911E must run before R8951911E.
    - R8941181E, which contains 157. (157 is the conversion sequence for R894201E.) R8941181E depends on the successful completion of R894201E; that is, R894201E must run before R8941181E.
    - R894118E, which contains 215. (215 is the conversion sequence for R8941181E.) R894118E depends on the successful completion of R8941181E; that is, R8941181E must run before R894118E.

5. Refer to the list of systems that you use.

   Based on the list, determine which systems you do not use. To improve processing time, you should remove conversion programs for any systems that do not apply to your plan, as described in the next step.

6. On Table Conversion Planner, choose the record that corresponds to a program that you do not use and click Delete.
7. If you inadvertently deleted a program, choose Auto Load from the Form menu.

   The system reloads all type 8 (conversion) programs into your plan and resets the plan status to 10 (In Planning).

8. If you added a conversion program, click Save.
9. Click Cancel when you are satisfied with the contents of your plan.

Running the Conversion Workbench

You must complete the setup requirements for setting up a base currency conversion plan before you proceed with running the conversion workbench.

When you run the conversion workbench, you run it by conversion plan, and the system converts the records for the companies that are defined in that plan. Some clients set up only one conversion plan, whereas others set up multiple plans. Clients with multiple plans must run the conversion workbench one plan at a time and, upon successful completion, delete the conversion log before running the next plan.

Review the following list for information about what you can expect while the base currency conversion is being processed:

- An hourglass icon appears on the Euro Conversion Workbench form (WP98413D) and remains there while the conversion programs are being processed.
- You cannot perform any functions on the Euro Conversion Workbench form while the conversion programs are being processed.
- You cannot run any other application programs while the conversion programs are being processed.
- You can track the progress of the conversion programs by doing one of the following:
  - Review the conversion status in the Table Conversion/Merge Log program (P984052). To access this program from the Windows environment, choose Table Conversion /Merge Log from the Advanced Operations menu (GH9611). Alternatively, type P984052 in the Fast Path field.
  - Work with the Submitted Reports program (P986116). To access this tool, choose Submitted Reports from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011). Alternatively, type P986116 in the Fast Path field.
- Upon completion of each conversion program, the system displays an online report that shows exceptions (errors). If no exceptions exist, the online report shows header report information only and is blank.

To review the programs for a specific conversion plan and the sequences in which the programs must run, print a list, as follows:

On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, choose a conversion plan and then choose Conversion Workbench from the Row menu. On Euro Conversion Workbench, choose Grid -> Print from the Preferences menu. Alternatively, you can export the data to a spreadsheet and print the spreadsheet.

You will need to refer to this list throughout the base currency conversion.

Note

Run the conversion workbench and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Prerequisites

- To reduce processing time, consider running multiple versions of the accounts receivable and F0911 conversion programs. For more information, see the following in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*:
  - *Running Multiple Versions of the Accounts Receivable Conversion Programs*
  - *Running Multiple Versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency Program*
- Back up all data before running the base currency conversion.
- Make sure that a system user with full authority runs the base currency conversion and that UBE row security is not activated for that user. This is necessary for performance reasons and to ensure that the conversion does not halt because of row security.
- Signed on to a client workstation that has a full install.

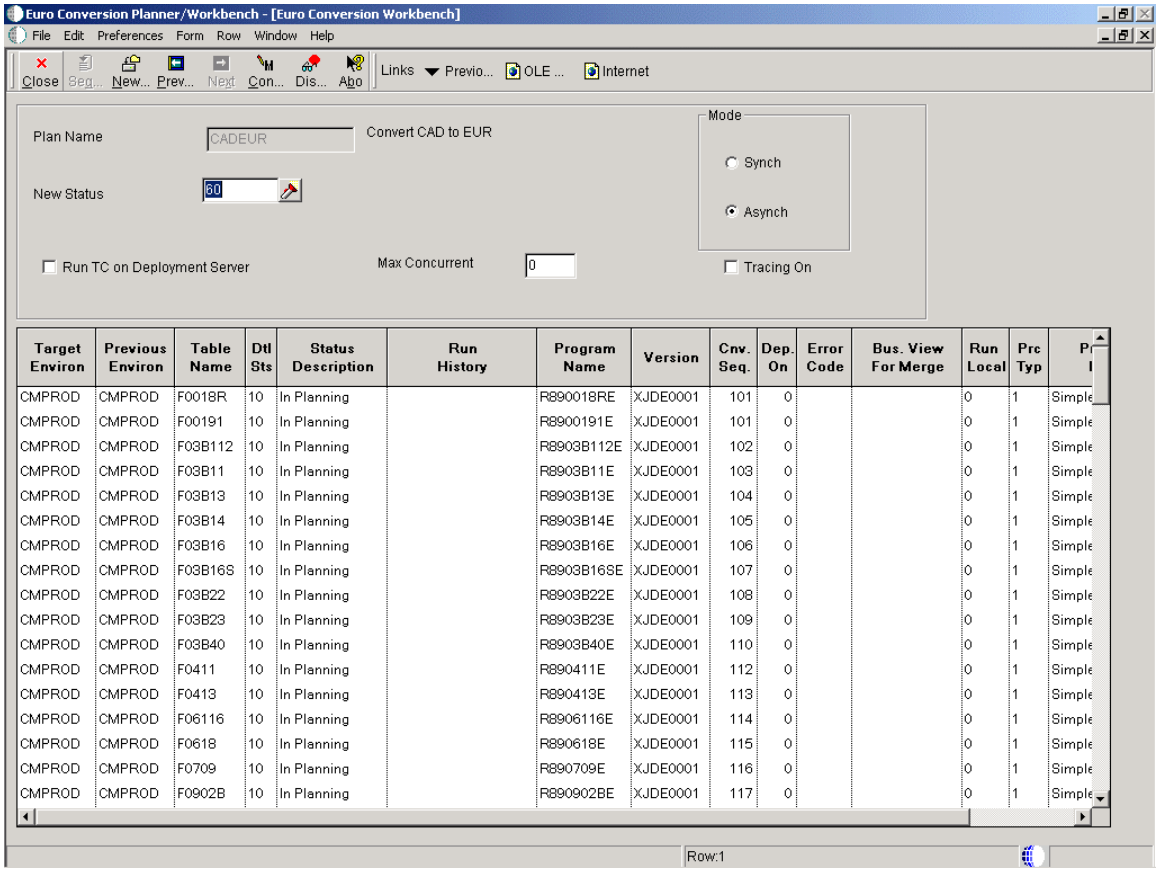
  Although you submit the base currency conversion and review the results from a workstation, you should process the conversion on the enterprise server for performance purposes.

- Verify that you are signed on to the environment that contains the companies that you want to convert to a new base currency. Ensure that no one else is signed on to the environment.

► To run the conversion workbench

In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Find.
2. Choose the plan that you want to convert to a new base currency, and then choose Conversion Workbenc (Conversion Workbench) from the Row menu.



The New Status field on the Euro Conversion Workbench form always contains the default value 60, which you should not change. This default value reflects the detail status that each conversion program should have upon successful completion.

3. On Euro Conversion Workbench, click the following option to turn it on:

   - Synch

   Each conversion program runs to completion before another one is launched, regardless of whether you have a single job queue or multiple job queues. The system creates one or multiple Table Conversion/Merge Driver reports (R98405), based on the following information:

   - If you convert all tables and run the conversion synchronously from a server, the system creates a separate report for each conversion program, which indicates whether the program finished normally.
   - If you convert selected tables and run the conversion synchronously, the system creates a separate report for each conversion program.

Caution

When you complete the next step, the system immediately begins the base currency conversion. Make sure you have selected the correct plan and that you are ready to proceed with the actual conversion before you continue to the next step.

4. From the Form menu, choose Convert All.

   PeopleSoft recommends that you convert all tables when you run the conversion workbench for a plan; however, you can convert selected tables by choosing Convert Selected from the Form menu.

Running Multiple Versions of the Accounts Receivable Conversion Programs

The volume of records stored in the Accounts Receivable tables can affect processing time when you run the conversion workbench. To reduce the processing time, you can create and run multiple versions of the accounts receivable conversion programs from different workstations.

Before you create and run multiple versions, analyze the data in your accounts receivable tables and look for a logical way in which to group your records into equal parts (or versions). You might choose to group your records by company only; by batch type, batch, or G/L date; or by an internal tracking number called the unique key ID. You can group your records into different versions using any of the fields that are available in the data selection for a particular conversion program.

Note

The unique key IDs for the Accounts Receivable tables are as follows:

- DOC, DCT, CO, and SFX for Customer Ledger (F03B11)
- DOC, DCT, CO, SFX, and SFXE for Invoice Revisions (F03B112)
- PYID for Receipts Header (F03B13) and Receipts Detail (F03B14)
- UKID for A/R Fee Journal History (F03B22) and A/R Fee Journal History Detail (F03B23)
- DCID for A/R Deduction Management (F03B40) and A/R Deduction Activity (F03B41)

To view the unique key IDs for these tables, use the Universal Table Browser (UTB).

After you carefully analyze your data, review the following information to understand how the accounts receivable conversion programs work and to help ensure that you set up your versions correctly:

- The Euro Conversion Workbench form in the Control Table Workbench program (P98413) contains 10 accounts receivable conversion programs. Each conversion program converts one of the following tables: F03B11, F03B112, F03B13, F03B14, F03B22, F03B23, F03B40, or F03B41. The conversion program that converts the F03B11 table also converts corresponding records in the Taxes table (F0018).
- You can create multiple versions for each accounts receivable conversion program, or create multiple versions for some programs and not for others. You should base your decision on the volume of records in each Accounts Receivable table. If the volume in a table is not significant, do not create multiple versions. Instead, run the accounts receivable conversion program for that table along with the other conversion programs that appear on the Euro Conversion Workbench form.

- You should convert a record only one time. When you create your versions, ensure that each accounts receivable record is selected by only one version of an accounts receivable conversion program and that no overlapping of records occurs among your versions. For example, if you create versions by batch type, do not convert the same batch type in two different versions. Conversely, do not omit any batch types.
- To run multiple versions of an accounts receivable conversion program, you must set up unique conversion plans. Remember that conversion plans can contain one or more companies. You can run one or more accounts receivable conversion programs in a plan; however, you cannot run a version for a specific conversion program more than one time.

  When you run multiple versions of an accounts receivable conversion program, you are actually running multiple plans for that conversion program.

- You cannot inadvertently convert records that have already been converted by the accounts receivable conversion programs. For each accounts receivable conversion program, the system either ignores a transaction or issues an error message if the currency in the Conversion Constants File for Euro table (F0087) or a processing option is the same as the domestic currency of the transaction in the table being converted.

Basic Steps for Running Multiple Versions of an Accounts Receivable Conversion Program

1. Copy version XJDE0001 of an accounts receivable conversion program for each version.

2. In the data selection, select records that are equal to a certain value. The conversion program processes records faster when the data selection is positive (is equal to) instead of negative (is not equal to).

3. Create a conversion plan for each version. You do not have to run all accounts receivable conversion programs in the same plan; you can run some programs in one plan and others in another plan. Be careful to convert all accounts receivable records for all companies and do not inadvertently skip some records when you run multiple plans and versions.

4. For each plan, remove from the Euro Conversion Workbench form all conversion programs except the accounts receivable conversion programs for which you want to run multiple versions.

5. Assign a version to each conversion program in the plan; you can run only one version of a particular conversion program for a plan.

6. Run the accounts receivable conversion program for the plan.

Example: Multiple Versions of the Accounts Receivable Conversion Programs

After careful analysis, you decide to create multiple versions of the following accounts receivable conversion programs:

Conversion Program	Version
R8903B11E	A, B
R8903B112E	A, B, C
R8903B13E	A, B, C, D, E
R8903B14E	A, B, C, D

To run multiple versions, you create the following conversion plans:

Conversion Plan	Conversion Program	Version
ARCONV01	R8903B11E R8903B112E R8903B13E R8903B14E	A
ARCONV02	R8903B11E R8903B112E R8903B13E R8903B14E	B
ARCONV03	R8903B112E R8903B13E R8903B14E	C
ARCONV04	R8903B13E R8903B14E	D
ARCONV05	R8903B13E	E

Running Multiple Versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency Program

The volume of records stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911) can affect processing time when you run the conversion workbench. To reduce the processing time, you can create and run multiple versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program (R890911E) from different workstations.

Before you create and run multiple versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program, analyze the batch types and batch numbers of your records in the F0911 table, and look for a logical way in which to group the records into equal parts (or versions).

After you carefully analyze your data, review the following information to understand how the Convert F0911 Base Currency program works and to help ensure that you set up your versions correctly:

- Create versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program by either batch type (ICUT) or batch number (ICU), or by a range of batch types or batch numbers. Although you can create versions of the conversion program by both batch type and batch number, be aware that you might convert the same record twice or not convert a record at all.
- To run multiple versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program, set up unique conversion plans. Remember that conversion plans can contain one or more companies. Within a conversion plan, you can run only one version of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program.

  When you run multiple versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program, you are actually running multiple plans for that conversion program.

- If you create versions of the conversion program using a range, verify that each record is selected by only one version and that there is no overlapping of records among your version. If you decide to run the Convert F0911 Base Currency program by range of batch types, verify that you do not convert the same batch type twice. For example, if you convert batch types A through F in one version, do not convert batch types E through J in the other. This also applies to a range of batch numbers. Verify that each F0911 record is included in one of your versions and that you do not omit any batch types or batch numbers.

Basic Steps for Running Multiple Versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program

1. Copy version XJDE0001 of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program for each version.

2. In the data selection, select records that are equal to specific batch types (ICUT) or batch numbers (ICU). The conversion program processes records faster if the data selection is positive (is equal to) instead of negative (is not equal to).

3. Create a conversion plan for each version of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program.

4. For each plan, remove from the Euro Conversion Workbench form (W98413D) all conversion programs except the Convert F0911 Base Currency program.

5. Assign a version to the Convert F0911 Base Currency program for each plan; you can run only one version of this program for a plan.

6. Run the Convert F0911 Base Currency program for the plan.

Job Cost Conversion Program

The following applies to clients who are using the Job Cost system and who run multiple versions of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program.

You must run the F51911 Euro Conversion program (R8951911E) *after* you run the Convert F0911 Base Currency program. Therefore, verify that you do not run the F51911 Euro Conversion program when you run the conversion workbench. Instead, remove the F51911 Euro Conversion program from the Euro Conversion Workbench form and create a separate version for it. This ensures that you convert the records in the Draw Reporting Master table (F51911) after you convert the records in the F0911 table.

Example: Running Multiple Versions of the F0911 Conversion Program

Your company has 12 million records in the F0911 table. Based on an analysis of your data, you conclude that about one-third are accounts receivable and accounts payable batch types (for invoices, vouchers, and so on), one-third are general ledger batch types (for journal entries), and the remaining one-third are a mix of other batch types from other systems.

You create three versions (CNV0001, CNV0002, and CNV0003) of the Convert F0911 Base Currency program, using data selection to specify the following:

- Batch types equal to I, DB, R, V, K, W, and so on (A/R and A/P batch types) for version CNV0001
- Batch type equal to G (G/L batch types) for version CNV0002
- Batch types equal to H, N, and O (miscellaneous batch types) for version CNV0003

Next, you define three conversion plans called CNVF0911ARAP, CNVF0911GL, and CNVF0911MISC. For each plan, you remove all conversion programs except the Convert F0911 Base Currency program. You assign the following versions to the Convert F0911 Base Currency program for each plan, as follows:

- CNV0001 to plan CNVF0911ARAP
- CNV0002 to plan CNVF0911GL
- CNV0003 to plan CNVF0911MISC

Differences Between the Workbench and Postconversion Programs

The conversion workbench and the postconversion (ordered and additional conversion) programs are similar in that they convert transaction amounts to the new base currency; however, they are different in many other ways. The differences are described in the following table:

Conversion Workbench	Postconversion Programs
You access the conversion workbench from the Euro Planner/Workbench program (P9840E) on the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A). You can access this menu only from the Windows environment.	The ordered conversion programs are located on the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE90). The additional conversion programs are located on the Additional Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE901).
The Euro Planner/Workbench program consists of the base currency conversion programs that you load into the workbench when you set up a conversion plan. The programs in the conversion workbench are launched when you run the Control Table Workbench program (P98413).	The postconversion programs consist of ordered and additional conversion programs that you run after you successfully run the conversion workbench.
The programs in the Euro Planner/Workbench program convert amounts on records that have a company, business unit, or currency code. The company, business unit, or currency code determine the base company currency on the record.	The postconversion programs convert amounts on records that do not have a company, business unit, or currency code. You must determine which records to convert using the data selection.
You run the conversion workbench one time for a plan.	You can run a post-conversion program multiple times for a plan, converting different data each time, as specified in the data selection.
For each conversion program in the conversion workbench, the system converts all records in the associated tables.	For each ordered and additional conversion program, the system converts certain records in the associated table based on the data selection that you enter.

Conversion Workbench	Postconversion Programs
The conversion workbench retrieves conversion rates from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). You enter rates on the Revise Currency Exchange Rates form (P0015A).	Depending on the ordered or additional conversion program, the system retrieves conversion rates from one of the following: • Conversion Constants File for Euro table (F0087). You enter this rate in the Exchange Rate field on the Conversion Constants form. You can change it to coincide with the records being converted. • Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). You enter this rate on the Revise Currency Exchange Rates form (P0015A). All postconversion programs, except for Multi-Curr Interco Conversion (R890911EB) and Price Variable Conversion (R894075EB), retrieve rates from the F0087 table. The Multi-Currency Intercompany Conversion and Price Variable Conversion programs retrieve rates from the F0015 table, based on the currencies of the companies being converted in the plan.

Verifying the Status of the Base Currency Conversion

After you run the base currency conversion for a plan, you must verify its status. Each conversion program within a plan must have a status of 60 (Installed) for the conversion to have finished successfully. When all conversion programs within a plan have a status of 60, the base currency conversion is complete.

Note

Verify the status of the base currency conversion and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

See Also

- *Verifying Statuses for UDC H90/DS* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about the statuses that apply specifically to the base currency conversion

► To verify the status of the base currency conversion

In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Find to view a list of plan names.
2. Choose the conversion plan that you ran and then choose Conversion Workbenc (Conversion Workbench) from the Row menu.
3. On Euro Conversion Workbench, review the following field in the detail area:

   - Dtl Sts

   This field shows the status of each conversion program.

4. Scroll down several times to review the status of each program in the plan.
5. Depending on the status of the programs, proceed to step 6 under one of the following headings:

   - All programs have a status of 60 (Installed)
   - One or more programs has a status of 50 (Failed)

All Programs Have a Status of 60

If all programs in the plan have a status of 60 (Installed), complete the following steps:

6. On Euro Conversion Workbench, click the Next button on the tool bar.

   This button is activated only if all conversion programs have a status of 60.

   The system displays the Congratulations! form.

7. Click Finish to complete the base currency conversion.

   The system updates the plan status to 60 (Installed).

8. On the Work with Euro Conversion Plans, verify the plan status.

Note

After reviewing the conversion reports and audit tables, clients with multiple conversion plans must delete the conversion log for a plan before running another plan. See *Deleting the Conversion Log for a Plan* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.

One or More Programs Have a Status of 50

If one or more programs in the plan have a status of 50 (Failed), complete the following steps:

9. Determine what caused the conversion programs to fail and correct the errors.
10. After correcting the errors identified in the previous step, restore the necessary tables and rerun the conversion programs.

See Also

- *Messages on the Table Conversion Report* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about what might cause a conversion program to fail
- *Rerunning a Conversion Program* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about rerunning a conversion program

Reviewing the Base Currency Conversion Reports

After you verify the status of the base currency conversion, review the reports generated by the conversion before you continue with the conversion process. If a conversion program failed, you must review the reports, correct the errors, and rerun the conversion program.

When you run the Control Table Workbench program (P98413), the system generates the following:

- Table Conversion/Merge Driver report (R98405). A one-line summary report that indicates whether a conversion program finished normally.
- Conversion log. An online view of each conversion program by object (table) name, which indicates whether the conversion finished normally.
- Table conversion report. A detailed report that shows the record and error message for any errors that occurred during the conversion. The conversion program number appears in the upper left corner of this report.

Note

Review the base currency conversion reports and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Table Conversion/Merge Driver Report

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Submitted Reports.

The Table Conversion/Merge Driver report (R98405) lists each conversion program that ran and its status. Each conversion program on this report will have one of the following statuses:

- Completed Normally
- Completed with Errors

The system creates one or multiple Table Conversion/Merge Driver reports, based on the following:

- If you convert all tables and run the conversion synchronously from a server, the system creates a separate report for each conversion program and indicates whether it finished normally.
- If you convert selected tables and run the conversion synchronously, the system creates a separate report for each conversion program.

Conversion Log

The system creates conversion log records and stores them in the Table Conversion - History Log table (F984052). You can review the status of the conversion log records online by plan name, by object (table) name, and so on. Records in the log have one of the following statuses:

- Conversion finished normally.
- Conversion finished abnormally.

The system creates one log record for each conversion program in a plan, along with the date and time of the conversion. If a conversion program finishes abnormally, another log record is created when you rerun the conversion program. This means that more than one log record might exist for a conversion program.

► **To view the conversion log**

In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Workbench/Planner from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Find to see a list of conversion plans.
2. Choose a plan and then choose Conversion Workbenc (Conversion Workbench) from the Row menu.
3. On Euro Conversion Workbench, choose View Log Table from the Form menu.
4. On Table Conversion/Merge Log, verify that the plan appears in the following field in the QBE row and click Find:

    - Plan Name

Table Conversion Report

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Submitted Reports.

To review detailed information about a conversion program that finished with errors, use a table conversion report. A table conversion report prints for each table converted. For example, R8974412E is the table conversion report for the Customer / Supplier Balance Worktable (A/P and A/R) table (F74412). The table conversion report lists warnings and errors that occurred during the table conversion. Review the warnings and research and correct any errors that appear on the report.

Typically, clients who correct their integrity reports and clean up their tables before the conversion have fewer messages to review and correct on the table conversion reports.

Messages on the Table Conversion Report

Some messages on a table conversion report can be readily explained and might not need to be researched, such as messages that are associated with records that originated from an external source.

Other messages, such as minor rounding exceptions, begin with the word *WARNING* and are informational messages that might not require any corrections. The message *WARNING – Amounts Round to Zero* prints on the table conversion report when the conversion rounds a converted amount for a record to zero. For example, if the conversion rounds the converted amount of 1 Portuguese escudo to zero, it prints a warning message on the report. Another message, which is similar in wording but different in meaning is *WARNING – Amounts Converted to Zero.* This message prints on the report when the conversion calculates the new base currency amount and the result is zero.

Informational Message

The following informational message commonly appears during the conversion of the Account Ledger table (F0911) and is caused by slight rounding differences, which are inherent when converting to another base currency.

Informational Message	Cause and Solution
Amount must balance to zero	The debit side and credit side of an entry do not balance to zero. This message commonly appears when slight rounding differences are detected during the F0911 conversion. In this instance, the F0911 conversion converts the records. To adjust for most of these rounding differences, run the accounts receivable and accounts payable integrity reports in final mode (a postconversion task) or create manual adjustments after the conversion. If this message corresponds to G type batches that were out of balance before the conversion, you must create a manual adjustment because those batches will be out of balance after the conversion. Additionally, this message might appear if an invoice or voucher was not posted and, therefore, no adjusting entry (AE) document was created. Alternatively, it might appear if the document is for budget entries, which do not have to balance. Research the documents that do not balance and determine whether you need to take any action, such as post transactions.

Error Messages

The following table contains examples of error messages that might appear on a table conversion report. You must correct the errors that are associated with these messages before you rerun the base currency conversion.

Error Message	Cause and Solution
From currency same as to currency	The original base company currency is the same as the currency that you convert to. This error message appears if the base currency of the company that you are trying to convert is the same as the currency to which you are converting. Review the conversion plan and determine the base currency of each company. Verify the currency to which you are converting. The currencies cannot be the same. Correct your plan accordingly.

Error Message	Cause and Solution
Currency exchange rate not found	The exchange rate between the original base company currency and the new base currency does not exist in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). This error message appears if you did not set up a currency relationship and conversion rate between the original base currency and the new base currency. Set up the currency relationship and exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rate Entry program (P0015A).
A currency code has been defined for the ledger type in UDC 09/LT and F0025	This error message appears when you try to convert a currency-specific ledger such as XA, YA, or ZA. (The base currency conversion does not convert currency-specific ledgers.) To convert a particular currency-specific ledger, remove the currency code for the ledger type in the following: • Special Handling Code field in the UDC table for 09/LT • Denominated Currency Code field on the Ledger Type Rules Setup form (W0025FR)

Reviewing the Conversion Audit Records

After you verify the status of the base currency conversion, review the conversion audit records that the conversion generates before you continue with the conversion process.

For internal purposes, verify that your MIS or IT department writes and prints the necessary reports for your company auditors. For external purposes, verify that any legal audit reports contain the information required by your local or national government.

Audit records show transaction amounts before and after the base currency conversion and the exchange rate used to calculate the new base currency amount. All conversion programs automatically create audit records for each table and write the records to the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086), unless you prevent the system from creating audit records.

The records in the audit table contain the original currency amount, exchange rate, and new base currency amount. This table is the only audit trail for the base currency conversion. Examine your audit table carefully.

You can review the F0086 table using the Universal Table Browser (UTB). To do this, sort the contents of the audit table by plan name and converted table or other criteria using the QBE row.

To run a query or batch program over the F0086 table, you will need the composite key for each table converted. If you choose to run a batch program, create the report based on the F0086 Audit Report Model program (R0086), which is located on the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A) in the Windows environment.

Note

Review the conversion audit records and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

See Also

- *Composite Keys* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about the composite keys needed to create a query or batch program over the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086)

Exchange Rate Fields in the Conversion Audit Table

The following exchange rate fields appear in the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086):

Exchange Rate Field	Description
AUCRR Currency Conversion Exchange Rate	The exchange rate used to convert the original base currency amount to the new base currency. This rate is retrieved from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015).
AUCRRB Currency Exchange Rate – Before	The exchange rate on the original transaction before the conversion. This rate was either retrieved from the F0015 table or entered manually as an override rate during data entry. If the original transaction was domestic only, this field is blank.
AUCERA Currency Exchange Rate – After	The exchange rate on the original transaction after the conversion. If the original transaction was domestic only, this is the rate used to convert the original domestic amount to the new base currency amount. This rate is retrieved from the F0015 table and is the same as the rate in the AUCRR field. If the original transaction was foreign and the transaction currency is not the same as the new base company currency, this is a calculated rate between the converted domestic amount and the foreign amount. To derive the calculated rate, the foreign amount is divided by the converted domestic amount. If the original transaction was foreign and the transaction currency is the same as the new base company currency, this field is blank. The transaction is now domestic only.

Rerunning a Conversion Program

You might need to rerun a conversion program during or after the base currency conversion for several reasons, including the following:

- A conversion program fails when you run the Control Table Workbench (P98413). If this happens, make sure you review the conversion reports and correct the errors before you rerun the conversion program.
- You discover data problems when you review the postconversion integrity reports. Make sure you research and correct the data problems before you rerun the conversion program.

Before you rerun a conversion program, determine where you are in the conversion process and whether you have run the last ordered conversion program called Company Currency Codes Conversion (R890010E). This program changes the base currency code for companies in a plan to the new base currency in the Company Constants table (F0010). If you ran the Company Currency Codes Conversion program, you will need to change the new base currency back to the original base currency of the company before you rerun a conversion program.

Note

Rerun conversion programs, if necessary, and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go li*ve.

► To rerun a conversion program before updating the F0010 table

Do not reset the status of the failed conversion program on the Euro Conversion Workbench form; leave it as is.

In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Find to see a list of conversion plans.
2. Choose the plan that contains the conversion program that failed, and then choose Conversion Workbenc (Conversion Workbench) from the Row menu.
3. On Euro Conversion Workbench, to selectively rerun one or more failed conversions do one of the following:
   - To convert one table, choose the record that corresponds to the table and choose Convert Selected from the Form menu.
   - To convert several tables, press the Control key, choose the records that correspond to the tables, and then choose Convert Selected from the Form menu.

Caution

Do not choose Convert All from the Form menu to rerun one or more failed conversions. Although the workbench reruns only those programs with a status that is not 60 (Installed), the processing time required is prohibitive.

► To rerun a conversion program after updating the F0010 table

Caution

If you do not complete steps 1 – 4, be aware that a conversion program might change amounts to zero in a table for all companies in the plan. The currency code in the Company Constants table (F0010) would already be the new base currency, so you would be converting from and to the same currency.

From the Organization & Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Company Names & Numbers.

1. On Work With Companies, click Find to view all companies.
2. Choose the company that is associated with the plan and click Select.
3. On Company Setup, choose the Currency tab.
4. Change the currency code in the following field back to the base currency code *before* the conversion:

   - Domestic Currency

   For example, if you converted the base currency of a Canadian company to U.S. dollars, you would change the currency code from USD back to CAD.

5. Repeat the preceding steps for each company in the plan.

   To rerun a conversion program, complete the remaining steps:

6. In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).
7. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Find to view a list of conversion plans.
8. Choose the plan that contains the conversion program that you need to rerun, and then choose Conversion Workbenc (Conversion Workbench) from the Row menu.
9. On Euro Conversion Workbench, to selectively rerun one or more conversions, do one of the following:

   - To convert one table, choose the record that corresponds to the table and then choose Convert Selected from the Form menu.
   - To convert several tables, press the Control key, choose the records that correspond to the tables, and then choose Convert Selected from the Form menu.

Caution

Do not choose Convert All from the Form menu to rerun one or more failed conversions. Although the workbench reruns only those programs with a status that is not 60 (Installed), the processing time required is prohibitive.

10. When you are satisfied with the results, run the Company Currency Codes Conversion program (R890010E) again to convert the company currency code to the new base currency.

Deleting the Conversion Log for a Plan

Deleting the conversion log for a plan clears out the log and all associated log records in the Table Conversion - History Log table (F984052) so that you can run another plan in the same environment or rerun the same plan without getting warning messages. You must delete a conversion log for a plan if either of the following applies:

- You have multiple plans to convert in the same environment. After you run the Control Table Workbench program (P98413) for a plan and verify that it finished successfully, you must delete the conversion log before running the workbench for another plan.
- You decide to start over and run the Control Table Workbench again for the same plan. If you have an excessive number of programs that failed during the conversion and you decide to run the workbench again, you must delete the conversion log before running the workbench for the plan.

If you do not delete the conversion log and you run the Control Table Workbench again (whether over the same plan or another plan), the Conversion Verification form appears with the following warning message for each conversion program in the plan.

> *Warning: The conversion/merge program for this table has already been processed or is already scheduled to run in this plan. Running it again could produce undesired results.*

The system displays this warning message each time the Control Table Workbench or the Table Conversion Planner program (P9840) loads conversion records for a program.

Note

Delete the conversion log for a plan, if applicable, and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

► **To delete the conversion log for a plan**

In the Windows environment, choose Euro Conversion Planner/Workbench from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Euro Conversion Plans, click Find to view a list of conversion plans.
2. Choose the conversion plan that finished successfully, and then choose Conversion Workbenc (Conversion Workbench) from the Row menu.

   The plan status must be 60 (Installed).
3. On Euro Conversion Workbench, choose View Log Table from the Form menu.
4. On Table Conversion/Merge Log, verify that the plan appears in the Plan Name field in the QBE row and click Find.

   The system displays the conversion log records for the plan, which are stored in the Table Conversion - History Log table (F984052). These log records are not the same records that appear on the Euro Conversion Workbench form.
5. To select all conversion log records, choose the first record in the detail area.
6. Press Shift, scroll to the bottom, choose the last record, and then click Delete.
7. On Confirm Delete, click OK.

Preparing to Run Ordered and Additional Conversion Programs

Before you run an ordered or additional conversion program, you must decide which records you want to convert to the new base currency and what exchange rate to use. Based on that decision, you enter a plan name in the processing option and specify certain criteria in the data selection for the program. Additionally, you must decide whether you want to create audit records for the table that the ordered or additional conversion program converts.

To change the plan exchange rate and prevent audit records from being created, you use the Conversion Constants (P0087) and Audit Record Maintenance (P0085E) programs.

Changing the Plan Exchange Rate

Each time that you run an ordered or additional conversion program, you must enter a plan name in the processing option. These programs use the plan name to determine the following:

- The currency to which to convert the records.
- The conversion rate to use when converting the records. This applies to all ordered and additional conversion programs except the Multi-Curr Interco Conversion (R890911EB) and Price Variable Conversion (R894075EB) programs, which use the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015).

Depending on the ordered or additional conversion program that you run and the records that you want to convert, you might need to run a program multiple times for a plan and change the plan exchange rate each time. The following example illustrates this.

Example: Running a Program Multiple Times for a Plan

The Price by Item Conversion program (R894207EB) is an additional conversion program that converts two amounts in the Price by Item table (F4207). At your company, certain price rules correspond to certain currencies, which means that you set up standard price adjustments by currency. To convert records for the different currencies, you run the Price by Item Conversion program for a plan multiple times, entering the plan name in the processing option once and changing the exchange rate for the plan each time that you run the program to coincide with the currency on the records that you convert.

If you set up your conversion plans by currency, simply change the plan name in the processing option each time that you run an ordered or additional conversion program; you do not have to manually change the plan exchange rate.

Note

Change the plan exchange rate, if applicable, and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

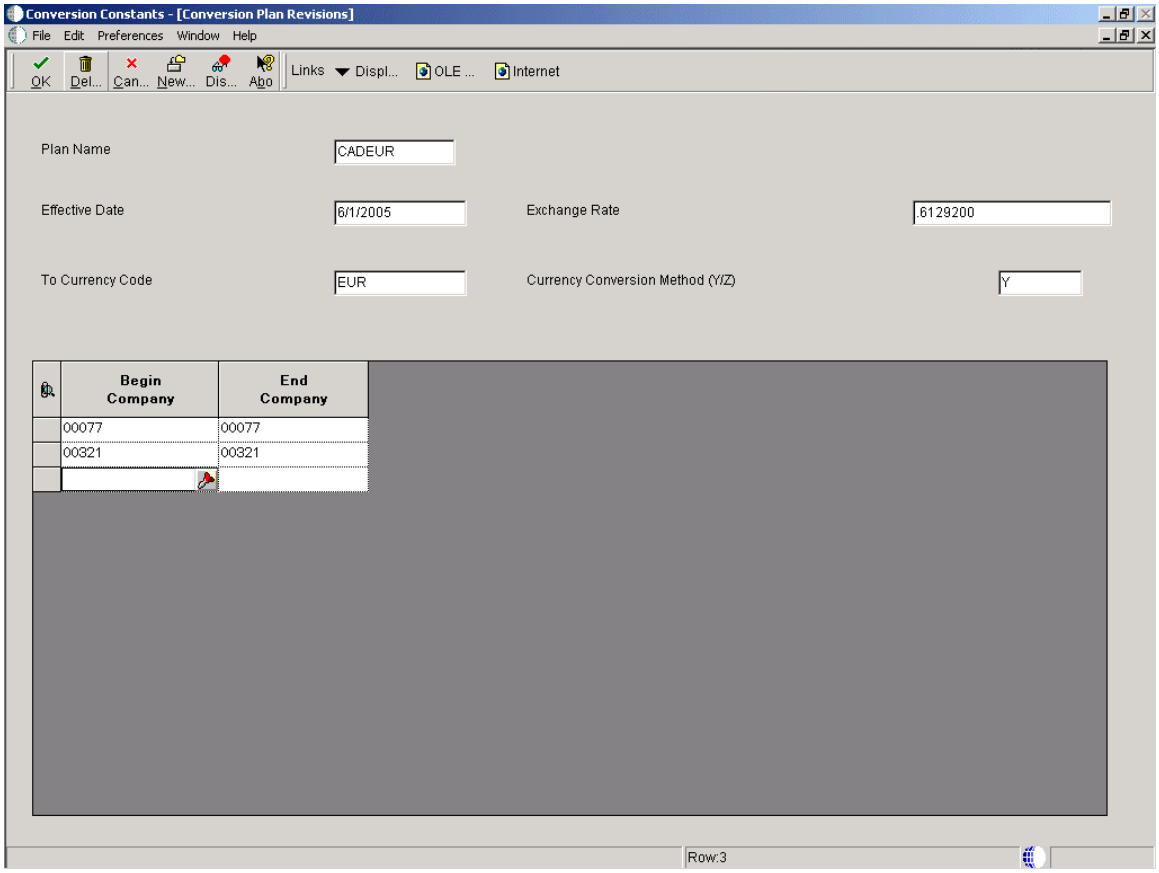
► To change the plan exchange rate

In the Windows environment, choose Conversion Constants from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. On Work with Conversion Plans, click Find to view a list of conversion plans.

   The rate in the Exchange Rate field is used by all of the ordered and additional conversion programs, except the Multi-curr Interco Conversion (R890911EB) and Price by Item Conversion (R894207EB) programs, to convert amounts to the new base currency. The Multi-curr Interco Conversion and Price by Item Conversion programs use the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015), based on the companies being converted.

2. To change the exchange rate for a specific conversion program, choose the plan and click Select.



3. On Conversion Plan Revisions, change the amount in the following field and click OK:

   - Exchange Rate

4. On Work with Conversion Plans, verify the new exchange rate.

Preventing Audit Records from Being Created for an Ordered or Additional Conversion Program

All ordered and additional conversion programs automatically create audit records for a table and write the records to the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086). If you want the system to create audit records for all tables that the ordered and additional conversion programs convert for a plan, bypass this task. If you do *not* want the system to create audit records, you must complete the steps for this task.

Depending on the size of the tables to be converted, creating audit records can require a substantial amount of disk space.

Note

Prevent audit records from being created for an ordered or additional conversion program, if applicable, and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

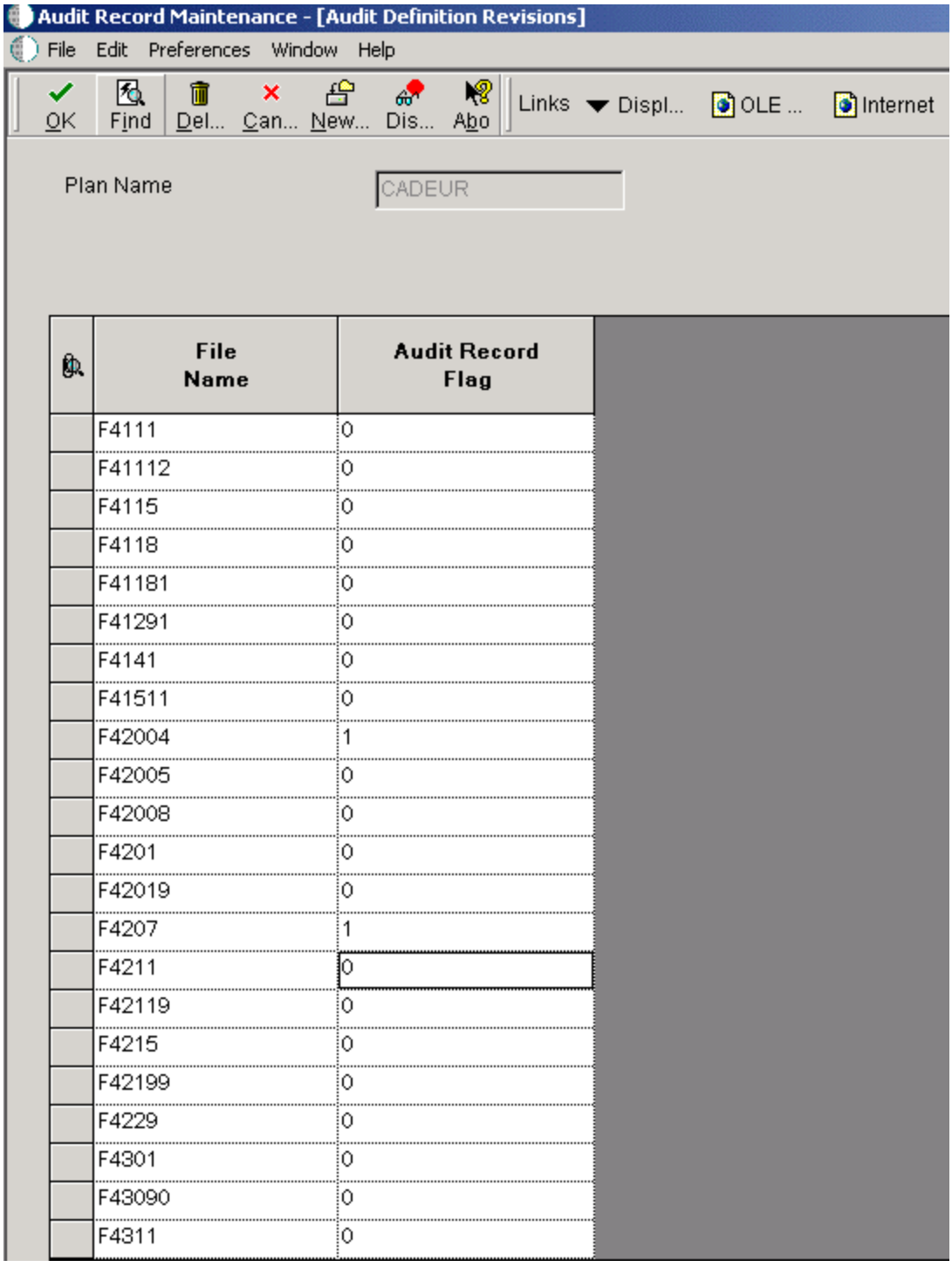
See Also

- *Sizing Impacts on the F0911, F0902, and F0086 Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for information about audit records and the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086)
- *Ordered and Additional Conversion Tables* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for a list of tables converted by the ordered and additional conversion programs

► To prevent audit records from being created for an ordered or additional conversion program

In the Windows environment, choose Audit Record Maintenance from the Setup and Conversion menu (G97UE9A).

1. Depending on whether the plan that you want to use appears on the Work with Audit Definitions form, proceed to either step 2 or step 4.
2. If the plan appears on Work with Audit Definitions, choose the plan and click Select.



File Name	Audit Record Flag
F4111	0
F41112	0
F4115	0
F4118	0
F41181	0
F41291	0
F4141	0
F41511	0
F42004	1
F42005	0
F42008	0
F4201	0
F42019	0
F4207	1
F4211	0
F42119	0
F4215	0
F42199	0
F4229	0
F4301	0
F43090	0
F4311	0

3. On Audit Definition Revisions, change the value in the following field to 1 for each table in which you do *not* want the system to create audit records, and click OK:

   - Audit Record Flag

4. If the plan does not appear on Work with Audit Definitions, click Add.

5. On Audit Definition Revisions, complete the following fields:

   - Plan Name
   - File Name

     Enter the table that corresponds to each ordered and additional conversion program that you plan to run.

6. Complete the following field for each table:

   - Audit Record Flag

     Enter 0 to create an audit record and 1 if you do not want to create an audit record.

7. Click OK.

Running Ordered Conversion Programs

After you run the Control Table Workbench program (P98413) and verify that the conversion has successfully finished, you must run the ordered conversion programs. The ordered conversion programs are designed to run separately from the workbench programs so that you can control the exchange rate and which records to convert.

For example, the workbench programs do not convert amounts on records without a currency code, company, or business unit. To convert these amounts, you must run several ordered conversion programs. Alternatively, you can manually modify the records.

Each time you run an ordered conversion program, you specify a plan name in the processing option. The system uses the exchange rate that is assigned to that plan to convert amounts for all ordered conversion programs except the Multi-Curr Interco Conversion program (R890911EB), which uses the exchange rate in the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). You also specify which records to convert in the data selection.

Caution

Do not run an ordered conversion program more than one time over the same data. Ordered conversion programs convert amounts every time you run them, regardless of whether the amounts have already been converted.

Each ordered conversion program is dependent on the successful completion of one or more other ordered conversion programs, so you must run the programs in the sequence in which they appear on the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE90).

The ordered conversion programs are for the following:

- Configuration Management
- Multi-Currency Intercompany
- Distribution and Product Data Management
- Company Currency Codes (required)
- Multi-Currency Intercompany Post

You must run only the ordered conversion programs that apply to the systems that you use. All clients must run the Company Currency Codes Conversion program (R890010E).

The ordered conversion programs are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Run the ordered conversion programs and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Ensure that the exchange rate that is assigned to the plan is correct. If necessary, change it in the Conversion Constants program (P0087). See *Changing the Plan Exchange Rate* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* for more information.

Checklist: Ordered Conversion Programs

From the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE90), choose an ordered conversion program.

You must run the ordered conversion programs in the sequence in which they appear on the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu. Each ordered conversion program depends on the successful completion of one or more of the previous ordered conversion programs.

Sales Order Management

The following table describes the ordered conversion programs for the Sales Order Management system:

Ordered Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Assembly Inclusion Conversion (R893293EB)	To convert the price and cost amount fields in the Assembly Inclusion Rules table (F3293), you must run the Assembly Inclusion Conversion program or change the fields manually on the x-rule record. If most of your price and cost fields contain factor values (which use a derived calculation) and not monetary amounts, you can manually change the factor values		

Ordered Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
	instead of running this program. Alternatively, if you run this program, make sure that you manually change the converted factor amount on your x-rule records back to their original value afterwards. The Assembly Inclusion Conversion program converts amounts as follows: • If rules are established by business unit and the branch/plant on a record corresponds to a company that is designated in a conversion plan, the program converts amounts using the exchange rate from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). • If rules are not established by business unit, the branch/plant on a record is blank, and the program converts amounts using the plan exchange rate that is assigned to a conversion plan, which is stored in the Conversion Constants File for Euro table (F0087). Use the data selection to specify which records to convert. Every time that you run the Assembly Inclusion Conversion program, it converts records with a blank branch/plant. If you run this program more than one time, make sure that you exclude blank branch/plants in the data selection. Otherwise, amounts without a branch/plant will be converted again.		
Rules Table Detail Conversion (R893283EB)	To convert the price amount field in the Rules Table Detail table (F3283), you must run the Rules Table Detail Conversion program or manually change the field on a record. The Rules Table Detail Conversion program converts amounts as follows: • If rules are established by business unit, and the branch/plant on a record corresponds to a company that is designated in a conversion plan, the program converts amounts using the exchange rate from the F0015 table. • If rules are not established by business unit, the branch/plant on a record is blank, and the program converts amounts using the exchange rate assigned to a conversion plan, which is stored in the F0087 table. Use the data selection to specify which records to convert. Every time that you run the Rules Table Detail Conversion program, it automatically converts records with a blank branch/plant. If you run this program more than one time, make sure that you exclude blank branch/plants in the data selection. Otherwise, amounts without a branch/plant will be converted again.		

General Accounting

The following table describes the ordered conversion programs for the General Accounting system:

Ordered Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Multi-Curr Interco Conversion (R890911EB)	To convert multicurrency intercompany transactions that are automatically generated by the system, you must run the Multi-Curr Interco Conversion program one time only and for all plans. For information, see the following in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*: • *Multicurrency Intercompany Conversion* • *Steps to Convert Multicurrency Intercompany Transactions*		
Multi-Currency Intercompany Post (R8909801EB)	Prerequisites: Run the Multi-Curr Interco Conversion program one time only for all plans and run the Company Currency Codes Conversion program one time for each plan. For information about this program, see *Multicurrency Intercompany Post* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		

Product Data Management

The following table describes the ordered conversion programs for the Product Data Management system:

Ordered Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Item Cost Components Add-Ons (R8930026EB)	To convert item cost component add-on records, you must run the Item Cost Components Add-Ons conversion program. This program converts the simulated factor, rate amount, or both. It also converts the net added-simulated cost. The simulated values are stored in the Item Cost Component Add-Ons table (F30026). Unlike the other ordered conversion programs, this program has processing options that you use to specify the following information: • Whether to convert the simulated factor, rate amount, or both • Which plan name to use to retrieve the exchange rate The Item Cost Components Add-Ons conversion program does not convert frozen values. You convert those values when you complete the post-conversion tasks and run the Simulate Rollup (R30812) and Frozen Update (R30835) programs.		

All Systems (Required)

The following table describes the ordered conversion programs that apply to all systems:

Ordered Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Company Currency Codes Conversion (R890010E)	Prerequisites: Complete all other ordered conversion programs, except Multi-Curr Interco Conversion Post (R8909801EB), if applicable. You must run the Company Currency Codes Conversion program for each plan. This program changes the existing base currency in the Company Constants table (F0010) to the new base currency for all companies in a conversion plan. To determine the new base currency, this program uses the currency code in the To Currency Code field on the Conversion Plan Revisions form of the Conversion Constants program (P0087). Enter the plan name in the processing option only; do not enter any data selection. **Note** Instead of running this conversion program, you can manually change the base currency of a company in the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010).		

Multicurrency Intercompany Conversion

If the Allow Multi-Currency Intercompany Trans option is set to Y in your General Accounting Constants program (P0000), you must run the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program (R890911EB).

The base currency conversion does not convert multicurrency intercompany transactions that are automatically generated by the system. To convert these transactions, you run the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program one time only after you have converted all companies and all plans. Unlike other ordered conversion programs, the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program can convert multiple currencies at the same time because the program retrieves conversion rates from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015), based on the companies in the plan that you are converting.

The Multi-curr Interco Conversion program converts amounts in the Account Ledger table (F0911) for all intercompany transactions in which the base currency of the company associated with the transaction is being converted. To convert these intercompany transactions, the program first locates all AA transactions with 1 in the GLALT1 field (the value 1 indicates that a multicurrency intercompany transaction was automatically generated). It then does the following:

- Converts all transaction amounts on a journal entry if the company on the *first* line (which determines the base currency of the transaction) is the company that you are converting.
- Deletes the corresponding AE (offset) and AM (adjusting) entries for companies that you are not converting.

Note

The Convert F911Base Currency conversion program (R890911E), which runs during the base currency conversion, deletes corresponding AE and AM entries for all companies converted. The Multi-curr Interco Conversion program, which you run after the base currency conversion and is described in this document, deletes corresponding AE and AM entries only for those companies that are not converted. (The AE and AM entries are recreated later during the post.) Review the following example for further clarification.

If the first line of a journal entry is for a CAD company and the second line is for a USD company, the following applies:

- The Convert F911Base Currency conversion program deletes the corresponding AE and AM entries for the CAD company (which is being converted).
- The Multi-curr Interco Conversion program deletes the corresponding AE and AM entries for the USD company (which is not being converted).

- Clears the posted code and the GLALT1 field on the original transactions and resets the batch to an approved (unposted) status so that you can post the batch again.
- Prints a report that lists the batches that were reset to an approved (unposted) status.

After you convert all companies and plans, run the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program one time only for all plans. If you run this conversion program more than one time, it will convert all records on a transaction each time, which will result in inaccurate amounts.

The Multi-curr Interco Conversion program, along with the Multi-currency Interco Conversion Post program (R8909801EB), makes the necessary adjustments to keep your multicurrency intercompany transactions in balance.

Steps to Convert Multicurrency Intercompany Transactions

If the company that you are converting to a new base currency has intercompany transactions, you must complete the following steps to successfully convert the multicurrency intercompany transactions:

1. Verify that all companies and all plans have been converted successfully.

2. From the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE90), choose and run the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program (R890911EB). Do *not* run this program more than one time.

3. From the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE90), choose and run the Company Currency Codes Conversion program (R890010E) one time for each plan. This program updates the base currency code in the Company Constants table (F0010) for all companies in a plan.

4. Review your intercompany accounts for any manual multicurrency transactions. These transactions are converted when you run the Convert F0911 Base Currency conversion program (R890911E), which is part of the base currency conversion; however, you must verify and, if necessary, correct any amounts.

5. From the Organization & Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Company Names & Numbers. In the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010), reset the fiscal period and year for A/R, A/P, and G/L so that you can post to prior years.

6. Use the report generated by the Multi-curr Interco Conversion program (step 2) to identify the different batch types that you need to post.

7. From the Ordered Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE90), choose Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post (R8909801EB). Designate the batch type in the processing option and run this post separately for each batch type that you identified in the previous step.

8. Review the report created by the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program. If all batches posted, continue to step 11. If some batches did not post, review the following to determine the cause:

- Batch is out of balance. Slight rounding differences occur when the Multi-Curr Intercompany Conversion program converts transactions such as invoices and vouchers that do not have an associated F0911 transaction to balance to. The rounding differences, which are typically less than a cent, cause a batch to be out of balance and, as a result, the batch will not post. Continue to step 9.
- Posting edit code on an account or business unit changed after the original transaction was posted. If you changed the original posting edit code on an account or business unit from a blank to a non-blank value *after* you posted the original transaction, the Multi-Currency Intercompany Post will not post the batch. Continue to step 10.

9. For out-of-balance batches, do one of the following:

- To correct an out-of-balance batch, review the batch and revise the amount of the entry for each document that is out of balance. Approve the batch and rerun the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program.
- To correct an out-of-balance batch, create a one-sided adjustment at the document level or at the batch level. For each batch, remember to set the option on the Batch Overrides form of the General Journal Review program (P0011) that allows you to post an out-of-balance batch. Approve the batch and rerun the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program.
- To post out-of-balance batches, set the option on the Batch Overrides form that allows you to post an out-of-balance batch. Approve the batch and rerun the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program. After you rerun the post, create a final adjustment to balance all batches or, if applicable, run an integrity report that creates the final adjustment. Remember to set the post out-of-balance option for each batch and post your final adjustments.

10. Change the posting edit code back to blank on the account or business unit. Approve the batch and rerun the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program. After you rerun this program, change the posting edit code back to the previous value.

11. From the Organization & Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Company Names & Numbers. In the Company Names & Numbers program, reset the fiscal period and year back to their original values.

Multicurrency Intercompany Post

The Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program (R8909801EB) is a version of the General Ledger Post program (R09801) that creates all entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911), including AE offset and AM adjusting entries, based on the new base currency in the Company Constants table (F0010). However, unlike the General Ledger Post program, the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program does not do the following:

- Post to the Account Balances table (F0902), which saves valuable processing time. Instead, it marks the entries as posted so that when you run the Repost Account Ledger program (R099102) later in the base currency conversion process, the system selects entries and posts them to the F0902 table.
- Create reversing entries.

To determine the exchange rate, the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program uses the historical date (HDGJ), if applicable, or the G/L date (DGJ). The program marks all entries as posted, even though they are not actually posted, so that when you run the Repost Account Ledger program later in the conversion process, the system selects the entries and updates them in the F0902 table.

Note

The Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program does not convert a transaction if the account or business unit was changed from a blank to a nonblank posting edit code *after* the original transaction was posted. This applies only to posting edit codes that were originally blank and have since changed to a nonblank value such as I (inactive), M (machine-generated), or N (nonposting).

Multicurrency Intercompany Post Report

The report produced by the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program does the following:

- Prints batches that posted successfully.
- Prints batches that are in error, along with a description of the error message at the end of the report. You can also review your workflow messages to see information about batches that are in error.
- Inserts a page break before each new batch. The page heading for each batch clearly indicates whether the batch is in error.
- Prints batches that are out of balance and the entries and multicurrency intercompany adjustments that the system automatically created for the out-of-balance batches. Out-of-balance batches appear consecutively on the report.

  Before the Multi-curr Interco Conversion Post program finishes processing, it deletes any entries that the system automatically creates so that only the original transactions remain.

- Mixes posted and unposted batches on the report.

Running Additional Conversion Programs

After you run and successfully complete the Euro Conversion Workbench (P98413) and the ordered conversion programs, you must run the additional conversion programs. The additional conversion programs are designed to run separately from the base currency conversion so that you can control the exchange rate and which records to convert.

The conversion workbench, for example, does not convert amounts on records if certain fields are not in a table or if certain values on a record are invalid or blank. To convert these amounts, you must run several additional conversion programs. If records do not include a company or business unit, the additional conversion programs assume that the associated amounts are in the domestic currency of the company.

Each time you run an additional conversion program, you specify a plan name in the processing option. The additional conversion program uses the exchange rate assigned to that plan to convert amounts for all additional conversion programs except the Price Variable Conversion program (R894075EB), which uses the exchange rate from the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015). You also specify which records to convert in the data selection.

Caution

Do not run an additional conversion program more than one time over the same data. The additional conversion programs convert amounts every time you run them, regardless of whether the amounts have already been converted.

The additional conversion programs are for the following systems:

- Sales Order Management
- Procurement
- Agreement Management
- Advanced Transportation Management
- Equipment Management
- Service Billing
- Product Data Management
- Stock Valuation

Run only the additional conversion programs that apply to the systems that you use.

The additional conversion programs are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Run the additional conversion programs and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, correcting any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Prerequisites

- Make sure that you successfully ran the Company Currency Codes Conversion program (R890010E), which updates the currency code for the companies in a plan to the new base currency. You can verify the new currency codes on the Company Names & Numbers form (P0010).
- Ensure that the exchange rate assigned to the conversion plan is correct. If necessary, change it on the Conversion Plan Revisions form (P0087). For more information, see *Changing the Plan Exchange Rate* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.

Checklist: Additional Conversion Programs

From the Additional Conversion Jobs menu (G97UE901), choose an additional conversion program.

Sales Order Management

The following information applies to the additional conversion programs for the Sales Order Management system:

- If the domestic amounts for the records are in the same currency, enter the plan name that corresponds to that particular currency in the processing option, specify all records in the data selection, and run the additional conversion program one time only.
- If the domestic amounts for the records are in multiple currencies, determine which orders represent a particular currency. Then, do one of the following:
    - Enter the plan name that corresponds to a particular currency in the processing option, specify the records to convert in the data selection, and run this program separately for each currency.
    - Modify selected records manually.

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Sales Order Management system

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Commission Const. Conversion (R8942004EB)	For clients who use the commission-related features. This program converts the fixed cost and minimum gross margin amounts in the Commission Constants File table (F42004). A currency code is not stored in this table.		
Price by Item Conversion (R894207EB)	For clients who use the standard price adjustment features. This program converts the override list price and related price amounts in the Price by Item table (F4207). The system does not update the currency code in this table.		
Batch Receiver Header/Detail Conversion (R894001ZEB)	For clients who have unprocessed batch records. This program converts amounts on unprocessed orders without a business unit, as follows: • Converts the order total and total cost amounts in the Batch Receiver File – Order Headings table (F4001Z) • Converts the unit price, unit cost, extended price, extended cost, and unit list price amounts in the Batch Receiver File – Order Details table (F4011Z)		
EDI Purchase Order Header/Detail Conv (R8947011EB)	For clients who have unprocessed inbound EDI transactions for purchase orders. This program converts amounts on unprocessed orders without a business unit, as follows: • Converts the order total and total cost amounts in the EDI Purchase Order Header – Inbound table (F47011) • Converts the unit price, unit cost, extended price, extended cost, and unit list price amounts in the EDI Purchase Order Detail – Inbound table (F47012)		
EDI Request for Quote Conversion (R8947091EB)	For clients who use the EDI Request for Quote Inbound or the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create features. This program converts amounts on unprocessed orders without a business unit, as follows: • Converts the order total and total cost amounts in the EDI Request for Quote Header – Inbound table (F47091) • Converts the unit price, unit cost, extended price, extended cost, and unit list price amounts in the EDI Request for Quote Detail – Inbound table (F47092)		

Advanced Pricing

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Advanced Pricing system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Price Variable Conversion (R894075EB)	For clients who use the price variable feature. This program converts the Unit Price amount in the Price Variable Table (F4075). The F4075 table, unlike the tables for other additional conversion programs, contains a currency code. This program retrieves exchange rates from the Currency Exchange Rate table (F0015), which means that you can convert multiple currencies at the same time. It also updates the currency code in the table with the new base currency code. Specify the records to convert by currency code or price variable in the data selection and run this program.		

Procurement

The additional conversion programs for the Procurement system have the following two versions:

- Version 1 (XJDE0001) runs during the base currency conversion and converts records with a branch/plant and company. *Do not run this version.*
- Version 2 (XJDE0002) is the additional conversion program that you must run to convert records without a branch/plant or company. Alternatively, you can create a new version and run it to convert these records.

The following information applies to the additional conversion programs for the Procurement system:

- If the domestic amounts for the unprocessed orders are in the same currency, enter the plan name that corresponds to that particular currency in the processing option, specify all records in the data selection, and run the additional conversion program one time only.
- If the domestic amounts for the unprocessed orders are in multiple currencies, determine which orders represent a particular currency. Then, do one of the following:
    - Enter the plan name that corresponds to a particular currency in the processing option, specify the records to convert in the data selection, and run this program separately for each currency.
    - Modify selected records manually.

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Procurement system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Tolerance Rules Conversion (R894322E)	This program converts amounts on records without a company. Do not run this program if your tolerance rules are based only on percentages. This program converts the unit price tolerance and extended tolerance amounts in the Purchasing Tolerance Rules table (F4322).		
Item Cost Comp. Conversion (R8941291E)	This program converts amounts on records without a branch/plant. It converts the cost add-on amount, freight add-on rate, and volume add-on rate amounts in the item cost components table (F41291).		

Agreement Management

The additional conversion program for the Agreement Management system converts the currency code for records in the Agreement Quantities table (F38011). This program does not run during the base currency conversion because most clients do not want to convert the currency code on all agreement records.

You can manually modify agreement records; however, the advantage of running the additional conversion program is that it automatically updates records that are associated with the F38011 record in five other Agreement Management tables.

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Agreement Management system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Distribution Contract Quantities (R8938011E)	This program converts the currency code in the F38011 table on records with a business unit. The system uses the business unit to retrieve the correct exchange rate when it calculates amounts on the associated records. When no errors exist, the conversion program updates currency codes, amounts, or both for all associated records in the following tables: • Product Source/Destination Master (F38012) • Agreement Quantities Schedule (F38013) • Agreement Formulas and Factors (F38014) • Agreements Transaction Ledger (F38111) • Agreements Committed Quantities (F38112)		

Advanced Transportation Management

The additional conversion programs for the Advanced Transportation Management system have an additional processing option that allows you to either convert the records or bypass converting them. The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Advanced Transportation Management system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Routing Entries Conversion (R894950EB)	This program converts freight rate amounts on domestic-only transactions in the Routing Entries table (F4950). It converts the Freight Rate and Currency Code From fields, based on the route number.		
Rate Detail Conversion (R894972EB)	This program converts freight rate amounts on domestic-only transactions in the Rate Detail table (F4972). It converts the Freight Rate and Currency Code From fields based on the unique internal key ID.		
Spot Quote Detail Conversion (R8949721EB)	This program converts freight rate amounts on domestic-only transactions in the Spot Quote Detail table (F49721). It converts the Freight Rate and Currency Code From fields based on the rate name, shipment number, routing step number, cost center, load number, and delivery number.		
Rate Structure Definition Conversion (R894973EB)	This program converts monetary lookup values on domestic-only transactions in the Rate Structure Definition table (F4973). It converts the Lookup From Value and Lookup To Value fields for records with a lookup type of B, C, F, or S only.		
Rate Parameters Conversion (R894977EB)	This program converts amounts on domestic-only transactions in the Rate Parameters table (F4977) for the following fields: Base Charge, Minimum Charge, Maximum Charge, Minimum Package Charge, and Oversize Package Charge.		
Customer Freight Conversion (R8949332EB)	This program converts amounts on domestic-only transactions in the Preference Profile - Customer Freight table (F40332) for the following fields: Extended Price From and Extended Price Through.		

Service Billing and Contract Billing

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Service Billing and Contract Billing systems:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Invoice Summary Table Conversion (R894822EB)	This program converts and rebuilds the Invoice Summary Work File table (F4822) in the new base currency, based on the converted Billing Workfile History table (F4812H).		
Rebuild Invoice Summary Access Table (R8948520EB)	This program rebuilds the Invoice Summary Access table (F48520) in the new domestic currency, based on the F4812H table. Use the data selection to select the same companies that you converted during the base currency conversion.		
Contract Master/Detail Table Conversion (R895202EB)	This program restates amounts in the Contract Master (F5201), Contract Billing Line Detail (F5202), and Fee Billing Line Cross Reference Details (F5213) tables in the new base currency. If you choose to create new contracts instead of restating amounts, close your existing contracts and enter new ones with the negotiated amount in the new base currency.		

Plant and Equipment Management

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Plant and Equipment Management system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
License Fee File Conversion (R891206EB)	This program converts records without a branch/plant and company. It converts the License Fee amount field in the Equipment License Master table (F1206).		
Rental Rate Conversion (R891301EB)	This program converts records without a branch/plant and company. It converts the replacement cost and rate component (01–10) amounts in the Equipment Rates table (F1301).		

Product Data Management

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Product Data Management system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
Work Center Conversion (R8930008E)	Depending on how your manufacturing constants are set up for a branch/plant, this program converts overhead costs in the Work Center Rates File table (F30008) as follows: • For branch/plants in which overhead costs are set up as percentages, the rate fields for direct labor, setup labor, and machine run are converted. The overhead fields remain percentages and are not converted. • For branch/plants in which overhead costs are set up as rates, the aforementioned rate fields, as well as the overhead fields (Labor Variable O/H, Labor Fixed O/H, Machine Variable O/H, and Machine Fixed O/H), are converted. Unlike other additional conversion programs, this program has an additional processing option that is required to be set and is used to specify the branch in which you want to convert overhead costs. You control whether you convert some or all work centers within a branch. To specify which work centers (business units) within a branch that you want to convert, use the data selection. This program includes two versions (XJDE0001 and ZJDE0001). These versions are the same, so you can run either one.		

Stock Valuation

The additional conversion programs for the Stock Valuation system convert dual currency records only. Do not run these conversion programs if the following situations apply to you:

- You do not process dual currency records
- You do not want to convert your dual currency records

To convert dual currency records to a currency that is different from the currency to which you converted the domestic records (that is, the new base currency), you must set up a new conversion plan. Review the following example for further clarification:

Before the conversion, a Canadian company has dual currency records in the Japanese yen (JPY). The company converts their base currency to U.S. dollars (USD), so their dual currency records are in USD and JPY. Now the company wants their dual currency records to be in the euro (EUR) instead of JPY. To convert the JPY records to EUR, the company must first set up a conversion plan with a JPY to EUR exchange rate and then run the additional conversion programs for that conversion plan.

The following table describes the additional conversion programs for the Stock Valuation system:

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
F39061 Valuation Period DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939061EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Valuation Period table (F39061) for the following amount fields: Amount Opening Cost (OPAM), Amount Period Purchases (PEPA), Amount Period Outgoing (POAM), Amount Closing (CLAM), Amount Cost of Goods Sold (CGAM), Amount COGS Adjustment (CGAD), Amount Inventory Adjustment (IVAD), and Amount LIFO Adjustment Cost (LICS).		
F39062 Valuation Layers DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939062EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Valuation Layers Table (F39062) for the following amount fields: Unit Cost Purchasing (AMC3), Amount Current (CRAM), and Amount Last Allocation (ALAM).		
F39063 Period Build Additional Quantity DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939063EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063) for the following amount fields: Amount Opening Cost (OPAM), Amount Period Incoming (PIAM), Amount Period Outgoing (POAM), Amount Closing (CLAM), and Amount Period Adjustment (ADAM).		
F39064 Valuation Document Summary DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939064EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Amount Current SV (CRRA) field of the Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064).		
F3910 G/L Adjustment DUAL Currency Conversion (R893910EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Amount (SCAA) field of the G/L Adjustment table (F3910).		
F390619 Historical Valuation Period DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939619EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Historical Valuation Period Detail Table (F390619) for the following amount fields: Amount Opening Cost (OPAM), Amount Period Purchases (PEPA), Amount Period Outgoing (POAM), Amount Closing (CLAM), Amount Cost of Goods Sold (CGAM), Amount COGS Adjustment (CGAD), Amount Inventory Adjustment (IVAD), and Amount LIFO Adjustment Cost (LICS).		
F390639 Historical Additional Qty DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939639EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Historical Additional Quantity Table (F390639) for the following amount fields: Amount Opening Cost (OPAM), Amount Period Incoming (PIAM), Amount Period Outgoing (POAM), Amount Closing (CLAM), and Amount Period Adjustment (ADAM).		

Additional Conversion	Program Description	TEST √	PROD √
F390649 Historical Valu Doc Summary DUAL Currency Conversion (R8939649EB)	This program converts dual currency records in the Amount Current SV (CRRA) field of the Historical Valuation Document Summary Table (F390649).		

Postconversion Tasks

The following table includes the postconversion tasks that you must complete after you convert your base currency, and it identifies whether your application personnel, technical personnel, or both should review and complete the task.

Post-Conversion Task	Application	Technical
Reviewing and correcting postconversion integrity reports	x	
Reposting the account ledger	x	
Completing postconversion tasks	x	
Converting the production environment		x

Reviewing and Correcting Postconversion Integrity Reports

Most of the integrity issues that appear on the postconversion integrity reports are minor rounding differences that occur when you convert from your base currency to your new base currency. Compare your postconversion integrity reports to the preconversion integrity reports to ensure that the conversion results are accurate.

Run the postconversion integrity reports in proof mode first, and then run them in final (update) mode. Final mode was created especially for the base currency conversion and is used to update any minor rounding differences that occur during the actual conversion. Final mode does the following:

- Tests the integrity of data between tables with dependent relationships.
- Locates the difference between the tables.
- Creates adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance and corrects any integrity issues caused by the conversion. (You can use the data selection to exclude records in which you do not want to create adjusting entries.)

Run integrity reports only for those systems that your company uses.

The postconversion integrity reports are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Run the postconversion integrity reports and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Prerequisites

- Successfully run the Company Currency Codes Conversion program (R890010E), which updates the currency codes for the companies in a plan to the new base currency. You can verify currency codes on the Company Names & Numbers form (P0010).
- Successfully run all other post-conversion programs. See *Checklist: Ordered Conversion Programs* and *Checklist: Additional Conversion Programs* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.
- Before you run the F03B11 to F0911 Integrity (R890911AI), F0411 to F0911 Integrity (R04711), and F0414 to F0911 Integrity (R04712) reports in final mode, determine whether you want to automatically create adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance. If you do not want to create adjusting entries, modify the data selection to exclude the batches from appearing on the integrity reports. Otherwise, the system creates adjusting entries for out-of-balance batches.

Checklist: Financial Management Postconversion Integrity Reports

The following checklists describe the integrity reports that you need to run after you run the base currency conversion.

From the Financials Integrities menu (G97UE91), choose an integrity report.

Accounts Receivable

The following integrity reports apply to the Accounts Receivable system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B11 to F03B22 Integrity (R8903B22I)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) with the A/R Fee Journal History table (F03B22) and prints the differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B22 table to balance to the F03B11 table.		
F03B11 to F03B40 Integrity (R8903B40I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F03B22 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B11 table with the A/R Deduction Management table (F03B40) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B40 table to balance to the F03B11 table.		
F03B11 to F03B14 Integrity (R8903B14I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F03B40 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B11 with the Receipts Detail table (F03B14) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B14 table to balance to the F03B11 table.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B14 to F03B41 Integrity (R8903B41I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F03B14 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B14 with the A/R Deduction Activity table (F03B41) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B41 table to balance to the F03B14 table		
F03B14 to F03B13 Integrity (R8903B13I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B14 to F03B41 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B14 table with the Receipts Header table (F03B13) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B13 table to balance to the F03B14 table.		
F03B22 to F03B23 Integrity (R8903B23I)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B14 to F03B13 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the A/R Fee Journal History table (F03B22) with the A/R Fee Journal History Detail table (F03B23) and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F03B23 table to balance to the F03B22 table.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B11 to F0911 Integrity (R890911AI)	Prerequisites: • Run the F03B22 to F03B23 Integrity report. • Set up AAI items ADR and AER for company 00000. If you do not set up ADR and AER, you will receive an *AAI missing/invalid* error message when you run this report in proof and final – update F0911 only modes. You can set up ADR and AER for companies other than company 00000; however, in final mode, this integrity report creates an adjustment for the last company in a document or batch, which might not be the correct company. This report has four modes: one proof and three final. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B11 table to the Account Ledger table (F0911) and prints differences on a report. In final mode – update F0911 only, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B11 table. In final mode for this report, the adjusting amounts are directed to one of the following AAIs: • ADR, which tracks differences between the F03B11 and F0911 distribution amounts at the document level. The distribution amounts typically appear in revenue accounts. • AER, which tracks differences between the F03B11 and F0911 automatic entry amounts at the batch level. The automatic entry amounts appear in accounts such as trade and tax payable accounts. In final mode – update F03B11 only, this report creates an adjusting amount in the Amount to Distribute field (ATAD) of the F03B11 table to balance to the F0911 table. This report ensures that the distribution amounts in the F0911 equal the total of the ATAD amounts for a document. To balance the amounts at the document level, this report creates an adjusting amount for the last pay item in a document. In final mode – update F0911 and F03B11, this report creates an adjusting amount first in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B11 table, and then an adjusting amount in the ATAD field of the F03B11 table to balance to the F0911 table. The results of this report are the same as running the final – update F0911 only and final – update F03B11 only reports in succession. **Note** If, at a later time after the conversion, you adjust an existing pay item for a document in which the ATAD field was adjusted by this integrity report, your document might be out of balance. To avoid this, PeopleSoft recommended that you create a new pay item to adjust the amount instead of adjusting the converted pay item.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F03B13 to F0911 Integrity (R890911CI)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B11 to F0911 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B13 table with the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B13 table.		
F03B14 to F0911 Integrity (R890911BI)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B13 to F0911 Integrity report. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F03B14 table with the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In proof mode, this report is equivalent to the A/R to G/L Receipts by Batch report (R03B702). In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F03B14 table.		
A/R to Account Balance by Account ID (R03B707)	Prerequisite: Run the F03B14 to F0911 Integrity report. This report replaces the A/R to G/L by Offset Account integrity report (R03B7001A). It summarizes open amounts in each general ledger account in the F03B11 table and compares the total with the balance amount in each offsetting A/R trade account in the Account Balances table (F0902). **Note** This report appears erroneously on the menu as A/R to G/L by Offset Account. Its correct name is A/R to Account Balance by Account ID.		

Accounts Payable

The following integrity reports apply to the Accounts Payable system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F0411 to F0911 Integrity (R04711)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) with the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F0411 table. The adjusting amount is directed to one of the following AAIs: • ADP, which tracks differences between the F0411 and F0911 distribution amounts (expense account). • AEP, which tracks differences between the F0411 and F0911 automatic entry amounts (trade account). **Note** Before you run this report in final mode, determine whether you want to automatically create adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance. If you do not want to create adjusting entries, modify the data selection to exclude the batches from appearing on the integrity reports. Otherwise, adjusting entries will be created for out-of-balance batches.		
F0414 to F0411 Integrity (R04713)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail table (F0414) with the F0411 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0414 table to balance to the F0411 table.		
F0414 to F0911 Integrity (R04712)	Prerequisites: Run the F0414 to F0411 Integrity and F0411 to F0911 Integrity reports. In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0414 table with the F0911 table and prints differences on a report. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F0911 table to balance to the F0414 table. **Note** Before you run this report in final mode, determine whether you want to automatically create adjusting entries for batches that are out of balance. If you do not want to create adjusting entries, modify the data selection to exclude the batches from appearing on the integrity reports. Otherwise, adjusting entries will be created for out-of-balance batches.		
A/P to G/L Integrity by Offset Account (R047001A)	This report summarizes open amounts in each G/L account in the F0411 table and compares the total with the balance amount in each offsetting A/P trade account in the F0902 table.		

General Accounting

The following integrity reports apply to the General Accounting system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Unposted General Journal (R09301)	This report prints a general journal of unposted transactions in the F0911 table.		
Accounts without Business Units (R097041)	In proof mode, this report locates account master records with an invalid company number and without a business unit record in the Account Master table (F0901). In final mode, this report Updates the F0901 table with the company number from the business unit master record.		
Account Balance without Account Master (R097031)	In proof mode, this report locates account balance records with an invalid company number and without an account master record in the F0901 table. In final mode, this report updates the F0902 table with the company number from the account master record in the F0901 table.		
Transactions without Account Master (R097021)	In proof mode, this report locates transaction records with an invalid company number and without an account master record in the F0901 table. In final mode, this report updates the F0911 table with the company number from the account master record in the F0901 table.		
Companies in Balance (R097001)	This report shows the net balance for each company. When a company is in balance, the columns on the report are blank.		
Intercompany Accounts in Balance (R097011)	This report lists imbalances between corresponding intercompany accounts. If you have multiple companies with different base currencies, do not run this integrity report. This integrity report does not accommodate different base currencies.		
Account Balance to Transactions (R09705)	This report lists imbalances between the F0902 and F0911 tables by fiscal period. If imbalances exist between these tables, and you change an account from monetary to nonmonetary or vice versa, contact your Global Support Services consultant for a resolution plan.		
Foreign Account Balances (R09707)	In proof mode, this report compares foreign currency ledger (CA) records with domestic ledger (AA) records in the F0902 table and prints a report that shows CA records that do not have corresponding AA records. In final mode, this report removes from the F0902 table CA records that do not have a corresponding AA record.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Cash Basis Integrity Test (R11C750)	This report identifies cash accounts that have different balances in the domestic ledger (AA) and cash basis ledger (AZ) after posting. This integrity report can be accessed only from the Cash Basis Accounting menu (G09314).		

Localization

The following integrity reports apply to Italian clients only:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F70404 to F0911 Integrity (R74701)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0911 table with the G/L Registration Balance table (F70404). In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F70404 table to balance to the F0911 table.		
F74411 to F0411 Integrity (R74703)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0411 table with the Withholding Tax Detail - Italy table (F74411). In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F74411 table to balance to the F0411 table.		

Fixed Assets/Job Cost

The following integrity reports apply to the Fixed Assets and Job Cost systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F0911 Transaction Report (R127012)	This report prints transactions from the F0911 table for accounts within the AAI item FX range.		
Unposted F0911 Transactions to F1202 (R12301)	This report compares unposted transactions in the F0911 table to unposted balances in the Asset Account Balances File table (F1202) for accounts within the AAI item FX range and prints differences on a report.		

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
F0911 to F1202 Integrity (R12910)	In proof mode, this report compares posted transactions (with batch rear end = *) in the F0911 table with posted balances in the F1202 table. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F1202 table to balance to the F0911 table. This integrity report is the same program as the Fixed Asset Repost. **Note** If you summarize your depreciation transactions, do not run this integrity report. Clients who summarize transactions have F1202 records without supporting F0911 transactions; therefore, running this integrity report serves no purpose. After you summarize transactions, you cannot go back and recreate detail transactions.		
F1202 to F0902 Integrity (R127011)	This report compares posted balances in the F1202 table with posted balances in the F0902 table and prints differences on a report.		
F5144/F5145 to F0902 (R51800)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the F0902 table with records in the Profit Recognition (F5144) and Profit Recognition Account Balance (F5145) tables. In final mode, this report creates adjusting amounts in the F5144 and F5145 tables to balance to the F0902 table.		

Change Management

The following integrity reports apply to the Change Management system:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
CO/PCO (F5315/F5314) Integrity (R53701)	This report compares final and quoted amounts for cost, revenue, and subcontract records in the Change Order Master table (F5315) with the attached planned change orders in the Planned Change Order Master Table (F5314) and prints the differences.		
PCO/CR (F5314/F5311) Integrity (R53702)	This report compares final and quoted amounts for cost, revenue, and subcontract records in the F5314 table with the attached change requests in the Change Request Details Table (F5311) and prints the differences.		

Checklist: Distribution Postconversion Integrity Report

From the Distribution Integrities menu (G97UE92), choose Commitment Integrity Report.

The following integrity report applies to the distribution systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Commitment Integrity Report (R40910)	In proof mode, this report compares records in the P.O. Detail File – Flexible Version table (F43199) to the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311) and records in the F43199 table to the F0902 table, and then prints the differences. In final mode, this report creates an adjusting amount in the F43199 table if a difference exists between the amounts in the F4311 and F43199 tables. Creates an adjusting amount in the F0902 table if a difference exists between the amounts in the F43199 and F0902 tables.		

Checklist: Logistics Postconversion Integrity Reports

From the Logistics Integrities menu (G97UE93), choose an integrity report.

The following integrity reports apply to the logistics systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Item Ledger/Account Integrity (R41543)	This report compares records in the Account Ledger table (F0911) to the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and prints differences on a report.		
Item Balance/Ledger Integrity (R41544)	This report compares records in the Item Location File table (F41021) to the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and prints differences on a report.		

Checklist: Manufacturing Postconversion Integrity Report

From the Manufacturing Integrities Jobs menu (G97UE94), choose Cost Component/Ledger Integrity.

The following integrity report applies to the manufacturing systems:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Cost Component/Ledger Integrity (R30543)	This report compares the sum of the frozen standard cost components to the unit cost in the Item Cost File table (F4105) and prints a report that shows the variances.		

Checklist: Batch Header Postconversion Integrity Report

From the Batch Header Integrities menu (G97UE95), choose the Batch to Detail/Out of Balance Report.

There are four batch header reports on menu G97UE95. Run only the following one:

Report Name (Program Number)	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Batch to Detail/Out of Balance (R007031)	This report locates batches that were posted out of balance and prints a detailed report. Compile a list of any batches that were intentionally posted out of balance and use the list to compare the results after the conversion. **Note** Run this report *after* you run the postconversion integrity reports for all other systems and before you run the Repost Account Ledger program (R099102).		

Reposting the Account Ledger

From the Post Integrity Jobs menu (G97UE99), choose Repost Account Ledger.

After you review and correct your postconversion integrity reports, you must repost the account ledger for *all* companies, regardless of whether you converted their base currency. You must do this to ensure that the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables for all companies are in balance after the base currency conversion. Reposting the account ledger allows you to identify and correct any differences, thereby maintaining the integrity between your F0911 and F0902 tables.

Some base currency conversion programs create minor rounding differences between the transaction amounts and balance amounts that the system converted. Depending on the mode, the Repost Account Ledger program (R099102) does the following:

- In proof mode, the program identifies all accounts that should be adjusted due to minor rounding differences between transaction amounts in the F0911 table and balance amounts in the F0902 table. Most company auditors want to keep an audit record of the rounding differences that the report identifies.
- In final mode, the program updates the F0902 table with the posted amounts from the F0911 table. This program enters numbers in the F0902 table, based on the detailed transactions in the F0911 table.

Reposting the account ledger updates or creates new F0902 records for all existing F0911 records and, therefore, can take a long time to process. Typically, reposting updates the F0902 records; however, if the records contain no values in the CRCD and CRCX fields or an account has a post edit code, reposting creates new F0902 records.

Note

Run the Repost Account Ledger program and complete all remaining tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live.*

Prerequisites

- Review and correct all postconversion integrity reports. See *Reviewing and Correcting Postconversion Integrity Reports* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide.*
- If you run the base currency conversion at the end of their fiscal year, run the Annual Close program (R098201) for all companies before reposting the account ledger. Depending on the records that were purged before the conversion, the repost might produce unexpected results unless you run the Annual Close program before you repost the account ledger.

Completing Postconversion Tasks

Most of the postconversion tasks rebuild or update workfiles. Complete only those postconversion tasks that apply to the programs and systems that you use. For example, if you do not use bank statement processing, do not complete the postconversion task for reconciliation. Similarly, if you do not use Distribution programs, do not complete the postconversion tasks for the Distribution system.

The postconversion tasks are described in a checklist. The checklist has two check-off (√) columns—one for your test (TEST) environment and the other for your production (PROD) environment.

Note

Complete the postconversion tasks in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide* in your test environment first, and then correct any data issues in both your test and production environments. Later, when you are satisfied with the results of the conversion in your test environment, complete all of the tasks again in your production environment and *go live*.

Checklist: Financial Management Postconversion Tasks

The checklists that follow describe the tasks that you need to perform for the Financial Management systems after you run the base currency conversion.

Accounts Receivable

The following checklist describes the postconversion tasks that apply to the Accounts Receivable system:

Postconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Rebuild table with new base currency amounts	Run the Credit Analysis Refresh program (R03B525), which is located on the Credit/Collections Management menu (G03B15). This program rebuilds domestic amounts in the Credit and Cash Management table (F03B15) in the new base currency.		
Review and revise recurring invoices	Print the Recurring Invoice Report (R03B305), which is located on the Other Invoice Entry Methods menu (G03B111). Review and revise your recurring invoices. Review the converted recurring invoices and verify the new amounts. If you want to revise an amount, you must delete the recurring invoice and enter a new one.		

Accounts Payable

The following checklist describes the postconversion tasks that apply to the Accounts Payable system:

Post-Conversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Rebuild workfile amounts in the new base currency	Run the Date File Generation program (R04901A), which is located on the Period End Processing menu (G0421). This program rebuilds domestic amounts in the new base currency in the following workfiles: • WF – "As Of" Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411A) • WF – "As Of" Accounts Payable Payment Register (F0413A) • WF – "As Of" Accounts Payable Payment Detail (F0414A)		
Review and revise recurring vouchers	Print the Recurring Voucher Report (R04305), which is located on the Other Voucher Entry Methods menu (G04111). Review and revise your recurring vouchers. Review the converted recurring vouchers and verify the new amounts. If you want to revise an amount, you must delete the recurring voucher and enter a new one.		

General Accounting

The following checklist describes the postconversion tasks that apply to the General Accounting system:

Postconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Change the currency code for company 00000	Manually change the currency code for company 00000 using the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010). The base currency conversion does not change the currency code for company 00000.		
Refresh the reconciliation file	Run the Refresh Reconciliation File program (R09130), which is located on the Account Reconciliation menu (G0921). This program rebuilds domestic amounts in the WF - Account Ledger Reconciliation table (F0911R) in the new base currency.		
Review and revise your model journal entries	Locate the list of model journal entries that you printed before the conversion, or create a new list by running a query or batch program over the Account Ledger table (F0911) for journal entries with a posted code of M (model). Revise the model journal entries as needed. The base currency conversion does not convert model journal entries.		
Review and revise your allocations	Locate the list of recurring journal entries that you printed before the conversion, or create a new list by running a query or batch program over the Cost Allocations/Flex Budgeting table (F0912) for journal entries with a batch type of D. Revise the recurring journal entries as needed. The base currency conversion does not convert amounts in the F0912 table.		
Run the Annual Close program (R098201) for prior years	Run the Annual Close program for all prior years that have been closed and that contain converted records. The Annual Close program creates an adjusting amount to correct prior year-end and beginning balance postings. Use the report produced by this program to verify the prior year-end and balance forward amounts with the amounts from the repost.		
Delete indices	Delete any indices that you created prior to running the base currency conversion. For more information, see *Creating Indices Before Running the Conversion* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		

Taxes

Postconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Manually convert tax records that are entered directly into the Taxes table (F0018)	This task applies only to clients who have tax records in the F0018 table. Run a query over the F0018 table for records that are not in the Customer Ledger (F03B11), Account Payable Ledger (F0411), and F0911 tables. The base currency conversion converts F0018 tax amounts that are stored in the F03B11, F0411, and F0911 ledger tables only. If you enter tax amounts directly into the F0018 table using the Tax File Revisions program (P0018), you must convert those tax amounts manually.		
Rebuild sales tax amounts in the new base currency	Run the Intrastat Generation - Sales program (R0018I1), which is located on the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211). This program rebuilds domestic amounts in the Intrastat Revision table (F0018T) in the new base currency.		
Rebuild procurement tax amounts in the new base currency	Run the Intrastat Generation – Procurement program (R0018I2), which is located on the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211). This program rebuilds domestic amounts in the new base currency the F0018T table in the new base currency.		

Checklist: Distribution Postconversion Tasks

The following checklist describes the tasks that you need to perform for distribution systems after you run the base currency conversion:

Postconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Rebuild the Item ASOF File table (F41112)	Run the Item Ledger As Of Generation program (R41542), which is located on the As Of Processing menu (G4122). This program rebuilds the F41112 table, based on transactions in the Item Ledger File table (F4111).		
Run the container extraction and billing processes	For the Container Management system, run end-of-day processing for the Container Extraction (R41189), Container Rental Billing (R41186), and Container Deposit/Refund Billing (R41187) programs. These programs are located on the Container Management menu (G4118).		
Delete indices	Delete any indices that you created prior to running the base currency conversion. For more information, see *Creating Indices Before Running the Conversion* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide*.		

Checklist: Manufacturing Postconversion Tasks

The following checklist describes the tasks that you need to perform for manufacturing systems after you run the base currency conversion.

Postconversion Task	Description	TEST √	PROD √
Update the PM Projections table	Run the Update PM Projections program (R13411), which is located on the Maintenance Planning menu (G1322). This program updates domestic amounts in the PM Projections table (F13411) in the new base currency.		
Update the Work Order Master File table (F4801)	Run the Update WO Actual Amounts program (R13800), which is located on the Periodic Work Order Processing menu (G1722). This program updates actual domestic amounts in the F4801 table in the new base currency.		
Run the Simulate Rollup program (R30812)	Run the Simulate Rollup program, which is located on the Product Costing menu (G3014). This program creates new base currency costs using converted rates and purchased costs.		
Run the Frozen Update program (R30835)	Prerequisite: Run the Simulate Rollup program. Run the Frozen Update program, which is located on the Product Costing menu (G3014). This program revalues inventory in the new base currency.		
Run the Create Summary Forecast program (R34640)	Run the Create Summary Forecast program, which is located on the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421). This program creates the summary forecast for future sales amounts in the new base currency.		
Manually update amounts in UDC fields (if applicable)	Refer to the list of UDC fields that you compiled before the conversion. Manually update the amounts in the UDC fields.		
Delete indices	Delete any indices that you created prior to running the base currency conversion. For more information, see *Creating Indices Before Running the Conversion* in the *Base Currency Conversion Guide.*		

Converting the Production Environment

Make sure you have successfully completed the preconversion, conversion, and postconversion tasks in this guide in your test environment. By testing the base currency conversion in your test environment first and correcting data issues in both your test and production environments, you help ensure the success of the actual conversion in your production environment.

After you are satisfied with the base currency conversion results in your test environment, you are ready to convert your production environment. To convert your production environment, start at the beginning of this guide and complete all of the preconversion, conversion, and postconversion tasks again—this time in your production environment. The effort required to complete the tasks in your production environment should be considerably less because you have already identified data issues in your test environment and corrected them in both your test and production environments.

Base Currency Conversion Tables

The following list contains the tables, in numerical order, that the system converts during the base currency conversion and the workbench programs that convert each table.

Table Converted	Workbench Program
F0018R	R890018RE
F00191	R8900191E
F03B11, F0018	R8903B11E
F03B112	R8903B112E
F03B13	R8903B13E
F03B14	R8903B14E
F03B16	R8903B16E
F03B16S	R8903B16SE
F03B22	R8903B22E
F03B23	R8903B23E
F03B40	R8903B40E
F03B41	R8903B41E
F0411, F0018	R890411E
F0413, F0414	R890413E
F06116	R8906116E
F0618	R890618E
F0709	R890709E
F0902	R890902E
F0902B	R890902BE
F0911, F0018	R890911E
F1002	R891002E
F1201	R891201E
F1202	R891202E
F1204	R891204E
F1302	R891302E

Table Converted	Workbench Program
F1304	R891304E
F1602	R891602E
F1611	R891611E
F1632	R891632E
F1721, F1720, F1794	R891721E
F3002	R893002E
F3011	R893011E
F3102	R893102E
F3111	R893111E
F3111S	R893111SE
F3111Z1	R893111Z1E
F31122	R8931122E
F31122S	R8931122SE
F31122Z1	R8931122Z1
F32961	R8932961E
F34007	R8934007E
F3460	R893460E
F3908	R893908E
F3910	R893910E
F39061	R8939061E
F390619	R8939061E
F39062	R8939062E
F39063	R8939063E
F390639	R89390639E
F39064	R8939064E
F390649	R89390649E
F39120W	R8939120WE
F39121W	R8939121WE

Table Converted	Workbench Program
F4001Z, F4011Z	R894001ZE
F4105, F41051	R894105E
F4111	R894111E
F41112	R8941112E
F4115	R894115E
F4118	R894118E
F41181	R8941181E
F41291	R8941291E
F4141	R894141E
F41511	R8941511E
F42008	R8942008E
F4201, F42005, F4074, F4211, F42119, F42199, F49211, F49219	R894201E
F4074, F42005, F42019, F42119, F42199, F49219	R8942019E
F4211, F49211	R894211E
F42119	R8942119E
F4215	R894915E
F4229	R894229E
F4301, F4311, F4311T	R894301E
F43090	R8943090E
F43121, F43121T	R8943121E
F43199	R8943199E
F4322	R894322E
F4332	R894332E
F4343	R894343E
F4575	R894575E
F4576	R894576E
F45715	R8945715E

Table Converted	Workbench Program
F47011, F47012	R8947011E
F47016, F470161, F47017, F470171	R8947016E
F47021, F47022	R8947021E
F47026, F47027	R8947026E
F47027	R8947027E
F47037	R8947037E
F47041, F47042, F47044	R8947041E
F47046, F470461, F47047, F470471	R8947046E
F47047	R8947047E
F47062	R8947062E
F47067	R8947067E
F47071, F47072	R8947071E
F47076, F47077	R8947076E
F47091, F47092	R8947091E
F47096, F47097	R8947096E
F47106, F471061, F47107, F471071	R8947106E
F47107	R8947107E
F47122	R8947122E
F47127	R8947127E
F47131, F47132	R8947131E
F47132	R8947132E
F47136	R8947136E
F47141, F47142	R8947141E
F47146, F47147	R8947146E
F47147	R8947147E
F4722	R894722E
F4801	R894801E
F4812	R894812E

Table Converted	Workbench Program
F4812H	R894812HE
F4941	R894941E
F4945	R894945E
F4960	R894960E
F4963	R894963E
F49631	R8949631E
F4981	R894981E
F5144, F5145	R895144E
F51911	R8951911E
F5311	R895311E
F5314	R895314E
F5315	R895315E
F70404	R8970404E
F74092	R8974092E
F743B14I	R89743B14I
F74411	R8974411E
F74412	R8974412E

Ordered and Additional Conversion Tables

Review the following lists for information about the tables converted by the ordered and additional conversion programs.

Ordered Conversion Tables

The following list contains the tables converted by the ordered conversion programs.

Table Converted	Ordered Conversion Program
F3293	R893293EB
F3283	R893283EB
F0911	R890911EB
F30026	R8930026EB
F0010	R890010E
F0911	R8909801EB

Additional Conversion Tables

The following list contains the tables converted by the additional conversion programs.

Table Converted	Additional Conversion Program
F42004	R8942004EB
F4207	R894207EB
F4001Z, F4011Z	R894001ZEB
F47011, F47012	R8947011EB
F47091, F47092	R8947091EB
F4075	R894075EB
F4322	R894322E
F41291	R41291E
F38011, F38012, F38013, F38014, F38111, F38112	R8938011E
F4950	R894950EB
F4972	R894972EB
F49721	R8949721EB

Table Converted	Additional Conversion Program
F4973	R894973EB
F4977	R894977EB
F40332	R8949332EB
F4822	R894822EB
F1206	R891206EB
F1301	R891301EB
F48520	R8948520EB
F5201	R895202EB
F30008	R8930008E
F39061	R8939061EB
F390619	R8939619EB
F39062	R8939062EB
F39063	R8939063EB
F390639	R8939639EB
F39064	R8939064EB
F390649	R8939649EB

Composite Keys

This document lists the composite keys for certain tables that the system converts during the base currency conversion. Use the composite key to create and run a query or batch program over the Conversion Audit File for Euro Conversion table (F0086).

Financials

The following table lists the composite keys for financials tables:

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
Taxes	F0018	For F03B11 and F0411 table conversions: TDDOCO, TDDCTO, TDKCOO, TDSFXO For the F0911 table conversion: TDDOCO, TDDCTO, TDKCOO, TDSFXO, TDLNID
Customer Ledger	F03B11	RPDOC, RPDCT, RPKCO, RPSFX
Accounts Payable Ledger	F0411	RPDOC, RPDCT, RPKCO, RPSFX
Accounts Payable – Matching Document	F0413	RMDOCM, RMDCTM, RMPYE
Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail	F0414	RNDOC, RNDCT, RNDCTM, RNKCO, RNSFX
Account Balances	F0902	GBAID, GBCTRY, GBFY, GBFQ, GBLT, GBSBL, GBSBLT, GBCRCD
Account Balances - 52 Period Accounting	F0902B	GBAID, GBCTRY, GBFY, GBFQ, GBLT, GBSBL, GBSBLT, GBCRCD
Account Ledger	F0911	GLDCT, GLDOC, GLKCO, GLDGJ, GLJELN, GLLT, GLEXTL
Multi-Site Consolidation Transfer File	F1002	GQEDBT, GBEDUS, GQEDTN, GQSERK, GQMCU, GQOBJ, GQSUB, GQSBL, GQSBLT, GQCRCD, GQCRCX

Localization

The following table lists the composite keys for the Suspended IVA Generation - Receipt/Rebate Control-Italy table (F743B14I):

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
Suspended IVA Generation - Receipt/Rebate Control - Italy	F743B14I	TIDOC, TIDCT, TIKCO, TISFX, TIDOCM, TIDCTM

Manufacturing

The following table lists the composite keys for manufacturing tables:

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
Location Tracking Table	F1204	FMNUMB, FMEFTB, FMAL, FMNNBR
Equipment License Master	F1206	FHNUMB, FHADDS, FHLNUM
Equipment Rates	F1301	FGRTTB, FGRTGR, FGNUMB, FGEFTB, FGERC
Rental Rules	F1302	FKCO, FKMCU
Equipment Location Billing	F1304	FNTRNN, FNNNBR, FNLOC
Work Center Rates File	F30008	IWMCU, IWLEDG
Bill of Materials Changes File	F3011	IZMMCU, IZKIT, IZTBM, IZITM
Purge - Shop Floor Parts List	F3111S	WMCMCU, WMCPIT, WMCOBY, WMDOCO, WMOPSQ
Outbound Work Order Parts List	F3111Z1	SZCMCU, SZCPIT, SZCOBY, SZDOCO, SZOPSQ
Work Order Time Transactions	F31122	WTYST, WTAN8, WTDGL, WTDOCO, WTOPSQ, WTTYR
Work Order Time Transactions Unedited Transaction Table	F31122Z1	SZYST, SZAN8, SZDGL, SZDOCO, SZOPSQ, SZTYR
Purge Work Order Time Transactions	F31122S	WTYST, WTAN8, WTDGL, WTDOCO, WTOPSQ, WTTYR
Rules Table Detail	F3283	$2RRN
Assembly Inclusion Rules	F3293	KYKIT, KYMCU, KYATOT, KYATO#, KYATOS
Needed for upgrade from Xe and below	F32961	KLDOCO, KLDCTO, KLKCOO, KLLNID, KLITM, KLMCU, KLATLV
Forecast File	F3460	MFITM, MFMCU, MFDRQJ, MFTYPF, MFDCTO
EDI Planning Schedule Detail - Inbound	F47062	MYEDOC, MYEDCT, MYEKCO, MYEDLN, MYITM, MYMCU
EDI Planning Schedule Detail - Outbound	F47067	MYEDOC, MYEDCT, MYEKCO, MYEDLN, MYITM, MYMCU

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
Work Order Master File	F4801	WADCTO, WATYPS, WASRST, WADPL, WAAN8, WADOCO
Billing Detail Workfile	F4812	WDBCI, WDDGL, WDPRSQ, WDSBSQ, WDSCSQ, WDCCOD
Billing Workfile History	F4812H	WDBCI, WDDGL, WDCCOD, WDPRSQ, WDSBSQ, WDSCSQ
Invoice Summary Work File	F4822	W4DOCZ, W4DCTI, W4KCOI, W4SFX
Contract Billing Line Detail	F5202	G6DOCO, G6DCTO, G6KCOO, G6COCH, G6OPIM, G6LNID

Distribution

The following table lists the composite keys for distribution tables:

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
Batch Receiver File - Order Headings	F4001Z	SYDOCO, SYDCTO, SYKCOO
Batch Receiver File - Order Headings	F4011Z	SZDOCO, SZDCTO, SZKCOO
Price by Item	F4207	PMPCTY, PMMCAT, PMCLV, PMCXPJ
Sales Order Detail File - Tag File	F49211	UDDOCO, UDDCTO, UDKCOO, UDLNID
Item Cost File	F4105	COITM, COMCU, COLOCN, COLOTN, COLEDG
Average Cost Work file	F41051	CHITM, CHMCU, CHLOCN, CHLOTN
Item Ledger File	F4111	ILDOC, ILDCT, ILKCO
Item ASOF File	F41112	INITM, INMCU, INLOCN, INGLPT, INCTRY, INFY
Item History	F4115	IHITM, IHMCU, IHCTRY, IHFY
Container Deposit File	F4118	CNCO, CNMCU, CNAN8, CNITM, CNRORN, CNRCTO
Container Transaction File	F41181	CMCO, CMMCU, CMAN8, CMITM, CMDOCO, CMDCTO
Cycle Count Transaction File	F4141	PJITM, PJMCU, PJLOCN, PJLOTN
EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Inbound	F47122	MJEKCO, MJDOC, MJDCT

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Outbound	F47127	MJEKCO, MJDOC, MJDCT
Sales Order Header File	F4201	SHDOCO, SHDCTO, SHKCOO, SHSFXO
Sales Order Detail File	F4211	SDDOCO, SDDCTO, SDKCOO, SDLNID
S.O. Detail Ledger File	F42199	SLDOCO, SLDCTO, SLKCOO, SLLNID
Commission Constants File	F42004	CMAN8, CMDCTO, CMCCTY, CMCXPJ
Sales Commission File	F42005	SCDOCO, SCDCTO, SCKCOO, SCLNID
Order Hold Constants	F42008	HCMCU, HCHCOD
Sales Summary History File	F4229	SSAN8, SSMCU, SSDCTO, SSITM, SSLNTY, SSSRP1, SSSRP2, SSSRP3, SSSEP4, SSSPR5, SSSSFY
EDI Purchase Order Header - Inbound	F47011	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO
EDI Purchase Order Detail - Inbound	F47012	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO
EDI Request for Quote Header - Inbound	F47091	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO
EDI Request for Quote Detail - Inbound	F47092	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO
EDI Purchase Order Change Header - Inbound	F47131	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN
EDI Purchase Order Change Detail - Inbound	F47132	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN
EDI P.O. Acknowledgement. Header - Outbound	F47026	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI P.O. Acknowledgement. Detail - Outbound	F47027	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Shipping Notice Detail - Outbound	F47037	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
EDI Invoice Header (Sales) - Outbound	F47046	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI Invoice Detail (Sales) - Outbound	F47047	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Response to RFQ Header - Outbound	F47106	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI Response to RFQ Detail - Outbound	F47107	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Header - Outbound	F47146	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgement Detail - Outbound	F47147	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
Item Cost Components	F41291	IGPRP5, IGITM, IGMCU, IGLVLA, IGEFFT
Purchase Order Header	F4301	PDDOCO, PDDCTO, PDKCOO, PDSFXO, PDLNID
Supplier/Item Relationships	F43090	PCAN8, PCMCU, PCITM
Purchase Order Detail	F4311	PDDOCO, PDDCTO, PDKCOO, PDSFXO, PDLNID
Purchase Order Detail File	F4311T	PDDOCO, PDDCTO, PDKCOO, PDSFXO, PDLNID
Purchase Order Receiver File	F43121	PRMATC, PRDOCO, PRDCTO, PRKCOO, PRMCU, PRLNID, PRNLIN, PRDOC
Purchase Order Receiver Tag File	F43121T	PRMATC, PRDOCO, PRDCTO, PRKCOO, PRMCU, PRLNID, PRNLIN, PRDOC
P.O. Detail Ledger File – Flexible Version	F43199	OLDOCO, OLDCTO, OLKCOO, OLSFXO, OLLNID, OLNLIN, OLCORD, OLUPMJ, OLTDAY
Purchasing Tolerance Rules	F4322	PZFNTY, PZITM, PZPRP1, PZCO
Multiple Requisition File	F4332	P2DOCO, P2DCTO, P2KCOO, P2LNID, P2OORN, P2OCTO, P2OKCO, P2OGNO
Purchase Rebate History	F4343	RHAN8, RHAGSQ, RHDCTO, RHDOCO, RHKCOO, RHLNID
EDI Purchase Order Header – Outbound	F47016	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
EDI Purchase Order Additional Header – Outbound	F470161	S3EDOC, S3EDCT, S3EKCO, S3EDLN
EDI Purchase Order Additional Detail – Outbound	F47017	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Purchase Order Additional Detail – Outbound	F470171	S4EDOC, S4EDCT, S4EKCO, S4EDLN
EDI P.O. Acknowledgment Header – Inbound	F47021	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI P.O. Acknowledgment Detail – Inbound	F47022	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Invoice Header – Inbound	F47041	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI Invoice Detail – Inbound	F47042	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Invoice Summary – Inbound	F47044	SWEDOC, SWEDCT, SWEKCO, SWEDLN
EDI Receiving Advice Header – Inbound	F47071	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI Receiving Advice Detail – Inbound	F47072	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Receiving Advice Header – Outbound	F47076	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI Receiving Advice Detail – Outbound	F47077	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Request for Quote Header – Outbound	F47096	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI Request for Quote Detail – Outbound	F47097	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
EDI Purchase Order Change Header – Outbound	F47136	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN

Table Name	Table Number	Composite Key
EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Header – Inbound	F47141	SYEDOC, SYEDCT, SYEKCO, SYEDLN
EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Detail – Inbound	F47142	SZEDOC, SZEDCT, SZEKCO, SZEDLN
Price Variable Table	F4075	VBVBT, VBEFTJ
Price Adjustment Ledger File	F4074	ALDOCO, ALDCTO, ALKCOO, ALLNID
EDI Tolerance Rules	F4722	PZEDST, PZAN8, PZEDSP, PZCO

Clauses for Indices

The following list contains base currency conversion programs, the tables they convert, and a list of known clauses for creating indices.

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
R893002E	F3002	Not applicable		IXTBM, IXKIT	Yes
R890010E	F0010	Not applicable		CO	Yes
R8900191E	F00191	SY, RT	No	SY, RT, KY	Yes
R8903B112E	F03B112	CO	No	DCT, DOC, SFX	No
R8903B11E	F03B11, F0018	CO	No	CO, KCO, DCT, DOC	No
R8903B13E	F03B13	CO	No	CO, PYID	No
R8903B14E	F03B14	CO	No	CO, PYID	No
R8903B16E	F03B16	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8903B16SE	F03B16S	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8903B22E	F03B22	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8903B23E	F03B23	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8903B40E	F03B40	CO	No	CO, AN8	No
R8903B41E	F03B41	CO	No	CO, AN8	No
R890411E	F0411	CO	No	KCO, DCT, DOC, SFX	No
R890413E	F0414	CO	No	PYID	Yes
R890902BE	F0902	CO, LT	No	CO	No
R890902E	F0902	CO, LT	No	CO, MCU, OBJ, SUB, SBL, SBLT, CTRY, FY, FQ, LT, CRCD	Yes
R890911E	F0911	CO, POST, LT	No	ICU, ICUT, DOC, DGJ, DCT, LT, JELN, EXTL	No

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
R890911EB	F0911	POST, LT	Yes	ICU, ICUT, DOC, DGJ, DCT, LT, JELN	No
R099102 (Repost)	F0911	POST, SUMM, PN, LT, CTRY, FY, LT, CO	No	AID, CTRY, FY, FQ, LT, SBLT, SBL, CRCD	No
R891002E	F1002	Not applicable	No	CO	No
R891204E		Not applicable		Not applicable	
R891206EB		Not applicable		Not applicable	
R891301EB		Not applicable		Not applicable	
R891302E	F1302	CO	No	Not applicable	
R891304E	F1304	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R891602E	F1602	CO, LT	No	CO	No
R891611E	F1611	Not applicable	No	CO	No
R891632E	F1632	Not applicable		CO, SERK	No
R891721E	F1721, F1720, F1794	Not applicable		DOCO, COCH, LIND	Yes
R8930008E	F30008	Not applicable		IWMCU, IWLEDG	No
R8930026EB	F30026	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R893002E	F3002	Not applicable		IXTBM, IXKIT	Yes
R893011E	F3011	Not applicable		IZMMCU, IZKIT, IZTBM, IZCPNT, IZBQTY	No
R893102E	F3102	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R893111E	F3111	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R893111SE	F3111S	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R893111Z1E	F3111Z1	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8931122E	F31122	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8931122SE	F31122S	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8931122Z1	F31122Z1	Not applicable		Not applicable	

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
R893293EB	F3293	Not applicable		MCU, KIT, ATOT, ATO_2, ATOS	Yes
R8932961E		Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8934007E	F34007	Not applicable		MCU, AN8, ITM	No
R893460E	F3460	Not applicable		MCU, AN8, ITM	No
R894001ZEB	F4001Z	Not applicable		EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, MCU, EDSP, TRDJ	No
R894075EB	F4075	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R894105E	F4105	Not applicable		MCU, ITM, LOCN, LOTN, LEDG, UNCS	No
	F41051	MCU, ITM	No	ITM, MCU, LOCN, LOTN	Yes
R8941112E	F41112	Not applicable		MCU, DCT, FY, CTRY, ITM, LOCN, LOTN, GLPT	No
R894111E	F4111	CO	No	UKID	Yes
R894115E	F4115	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8941181E	F41181	CO	No	KCOO, CRCD	No
R894118E	F4118	CO	No	CO, CRCD	No
R8941291E	F41291	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R894141E	F4141	Not applicable		CYNO, LITM, MCU, LOCN, LOTN, STUN	Yes
R8941511E	F41511	KCO	No	KCO, DCT, DOC	No
R8942004EB	F42004	AN8, DCTO, CXPJ	Yes	AN8, DCTO, CXPJ	Yes
R8942008E	F42008	LTYP	No	HCOD, MCU	Yes
R8942019E	F42019	CO	No	KCOO, CRCD	No
	F42119	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
	F49219	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
	F42199	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID, UPMJ, TDAY	Yes
	F4074	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	OSEQ	No
	F42005	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID, SLSP	Yes
R894201E	F4201	CO	No	KCOO, CRCD	No
	F4211	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
	F42119	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
	F49211	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
	F49219	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
	F42199	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID, UPMJ, TDAY	Yes
	F4074	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	OSEQ	No
	F42005	KCOO, DOCO, DCTO, LNID	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID, SLSP	Yes
R894207EB	F4207	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8942119E	F42119	CO, SO13	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
R894211E	F4211	CO, SO13	No	DOCO, DCTO, KCOO, LNID	Yes
R894229E	F4229	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R894301E	F4301	MCU	No	MCU	No

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
	F4311	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
	F4311T	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8943090E	F43090	MCU	No	MCU	No
R8943121E	F43121	UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
	F43121T	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8943199E	F43199	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R894322E	F4332	CO	No	CO	No
R894332E	F4332	Not applicable	No	MCU	No
R894343E	F4343	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8947011E	F47011, F47012	EDOC	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947011EB	F47011, F47012	EDOC	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947016E	F47016	MCU	No	MCU	No
	F470161, F470171	Not applicable		Not applicable	
	F47017	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R8947021E	F47021	Not applicable		Not applicable	
	F47022	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R8947026E	F47026	EDSP, EKCO	No	EKCO, EDOC, EDCT, EDLN	No
	F47027	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes	EKCO, EDOC, EDCT, EDLN	No

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
R8947027E	F47027	SO13, TCST	No	EKCO, EDOC, EDCT, EDLN	No
R8947037E	F470371	Not applicable		EDOC, EKCO, EDCT	No
R8947041E	F47041, F47044	Not applicable		Not applicable	
	F47042	CRCD	No	CRCD	No
R8947046E	F47046	CO	No	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes
	F470461	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes
	F47047	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
	F470471	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947047E	F47047	CO	No	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947071E	F47071	Not applicable		Not applicable	
	F47072	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R8947076E	F47076	MCU	No	MCU	No
	F47077	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R8947091E	F47091, F47092	EDOC		Not applicable	
R8947091EB	F47091, F47092	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8947096E	F47096	MCU	No	MCU	No
	F47097	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R8947106E	F47106	CO, EDSP	No	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
		EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes
	F471061	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes
	F47107	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
	F470171	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947107E	F47107	CO, TCST, S013	No	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
		EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947122E	F47122	Not applicable		EKCO, EDOC, EDCT	No
R8947127E	F47127	Not applicable		EKCO, EDOC, EDCT, EDLN, UNCS, PAID	No
R8947131E	F47131, F47132	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8947132E	F47132	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8947136E	F47136	MCU	No	MCU	No
	F47137	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No	UOM1, UOM3, LNTY, ITM, MCU, CRCD	No
R8947141E	F47141, F47142	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R8947146E	F47146	CO, EDSP	No	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes
		EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO	Yes
	F47147	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R8947147E	F47147	CO, TCST, S013	No	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
		EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes	EDOC, EDCT, EKCO, EDLN	Yes
R894722E	F4722	CO	No	EDST, AN8, EDER, CO	Yes
		EDST, AN8, EDER, CO	Yes	EDST, AN8, EDER, CO	Yes
R894801E	F4801	CO	No	Not applicable	
R894812E	F4812	WDCO	No	WDDGL, WDPRSQ, WDSBSQ, WDSCSQ, WDBCI, WDSLNK, WDCLNK, WDCCOD	Yes
R894812HE	F4812H	WDCO	No	WDDGL, WDPRSQ, WDSBSQ, WDSCSQ, WDBCI, WDSLNK, WDCLNK, WDCCOD	Yes
R894822EB	F4822	WDSFX, WDCO	No	WDDOCZ, WDDCTI, WDKCOI, WDSFX	Yes
R8948520EB	F48520	WDCO	No	WDDOCO, WDDCTO, DKCOO, WDCOCH, WDLNID, WDAN8, WDMCU, WDOBJ, WDSUB, WDCCOD, WDCRCD, WDCRCF, WDDGL	Yes
R894915E	F4215, F4942	ISSHPN	Yes	XHSHPN, ISSHPN, ISRSSN, ISDOCO, ISDCTO, ISKCOO, ISLNID	No

Conversion Program (UBE)	Table	'Where' Index	Does index exist?	'Order By' Index	Does index exist?
R8949332EB	F40332, F4941	RSSHPN, RSRSSN	Yes	RSSHPN, RSRSSN	Yes
R894941E	F4941, F4215	Not applicable		RSSHPN, RSRSSN	Yes
R894945E	F4945, F4941, F4215, F4960	RSDLNO, XHSHPN, TMVMCU	No	SCSHPN, SCRSSN, RSDLNO, RSSHPN, RSRSSN, XHSHPN, TMVMCU	No
R894950E	F4950	Not applicable		RTRTN	Yes
R894960E	F4960	Not applicable		TMVMCU, TMLDNM	Yes
R8949631E	F49631	Not applicable		TOUKID	Yes
R894963E	F49631	Not applicable		TIVMCU, TILDNM, TISHPN, TIITM, TILOTN, TIAN8	Yes
R8949721EB	F49721	Not applicable		Not applicable	
R894972EB	F4972	Not applicable		RXRTNM	Yes
R894973EB	F4973	Not applicable		TLRTNM, TLOSEQ, TLLUTK	Yes
R894977EB	F4977	Not applicable		MRCARS, MRRTNM	Yes
R894981E	F4981	Not applicable		FHSHPN, FHRSSN	Yes
R895202EB	F5202	G6CO	No	G6DOCO, G6DCTO, G6KCOO, G6COCH, G6LNID	Yes

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

“as of” processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	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.
ActiveX	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++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	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.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.

aging	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.
aging schedule	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
allegato IVA clienti	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
allegato IVA fornitori	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
application layer	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
application programming interface (API)	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
AS/400 Common	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.
assembly inclusion rule	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.
audit trail	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.
automatic return	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.
availability	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
available inventory	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.
back office	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
backhaul	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.
balance forward	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.
balance forward receipt application method	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.

bank tape (lock box) processing	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	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.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	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.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	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.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.
blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	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.

boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	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.
business function event rule	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.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	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.
business view	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.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.

buy-back crude	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."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	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.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	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.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	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.
checksum value	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.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.

client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
ClieOp03	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.
ClieOp2	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.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	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.
component swap	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.
conference room pilot environment	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.
configurable network computing (CNC)	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.

configurable processing engine	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) 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.
configuration management	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.
configured item segment	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.
consuming location	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.
contra/clearing account	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.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	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.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	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.

credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	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.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	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.
currency restatement	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.
current cost	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.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	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.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	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.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	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.

datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d'echange de biens.
debit memo	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.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	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.
déclaration d'echange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	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.
direct input	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.
direct ship orders	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.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.

director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	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.
displacement days	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.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	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.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	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.
downgrade profile	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.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	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.

dynamic link library (DLL)	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.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
economy of scale	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.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
embedded event rule	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.
employee work center	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.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	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.
enhanced analysis database	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.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	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.

EnterpriseOne process	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.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	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.
environment workbench	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.
equivalent fuel	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.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[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.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	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.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	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.

firm planned order (FPO)	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.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.
fixed quantity	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.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[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.
form interconnection	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.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.

globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
header	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.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	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.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulacao de mercadoria e servicos substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	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.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	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.

indirect usage	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.
in-process rework	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.
INPS withholding tax	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.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	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.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	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.
inventory turn	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.
invoice	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.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	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.

ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.
jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	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.
JDE.LOG	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.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 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).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	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.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	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.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	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.

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	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.
laytime (or layhours)	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 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. 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.
leading zeros	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.
ledger type	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.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	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.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
location workbench	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.

log files	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.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. 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.
logical file	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.
logical shelf	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.
logical warehouse	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.
longitude	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.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
mail merge	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.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	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.
maintenance work order	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.

manufacturing and distribution planning	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.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	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.
master table	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.
matching document	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.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	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.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
modal	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.

model work order	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.
modeless	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.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
multitier architecture	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.
named event rules (NER)	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
negative pay item	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).
net added cost	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.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
node	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.
non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.

non-stock items	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.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	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.
object embedding	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.
object librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are re-usable in building applications.
object linking	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.
object linking and embedding (OLE)	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.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.
object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.

object-oriented technology (OOT)	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.
offsetting account	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.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	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.
open systems interconnection (OSI)	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.
order detail line	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.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	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.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.
outturn	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. 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.
overhead	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.
override conversion method	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.

package / package build	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.
package location	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.
package workbench	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.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
parent/child form	A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form: The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship. 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. The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.
parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.
parent/component relationship	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. 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. Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	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.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.

payment group	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.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
polymorphism	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.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.
potency	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).
preference profile	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.
preflush	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.
preventive maintenance cycle	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.
preventive maintenance schedule	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.
primary service type	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.

pristine environment	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.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	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.
product line	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.
product/process definition	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.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
published table	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.
publisher	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.
pull replication	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).

query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	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.
rate type	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.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	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.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.
regenerable	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.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
rélevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)	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.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repasse	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
replenishment point	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
report design aid (RDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
repost	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
resident	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.

retorno	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
RIB	See rélevé d'identité bancaire.
ricevute bancarie (RiBa)	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
riepilogo IVA	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
ritenuta d'acconto	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
rollback	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
rollup	See cost rollup.
row exit	[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.
runtime	The period of time when a program or process is running.
SAD	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
SAR	See software action request.
scalability	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
scripts	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
scrub	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
search/select	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
selection	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.
serialize	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
server map	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
server workbench	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.
service interval	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.
service type	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.

servlet	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.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.
silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	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.
single-byte character set (SBCS)	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.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	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.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.

specification merge	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	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.
stamp tax	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.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	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.
standard costing	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.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	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.
summary	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.
super backflush	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.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.

supplemental data	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).
supplying location	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.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	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.
table conversion workbench	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.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
table event rules	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.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.

three-way voucher match	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.
threshold percentage	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.
throughput agreement	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.
throughput reconciliation	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.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
TP monitor	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.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	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.
translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	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.

tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	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.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	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.
variance	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, routing, and overhead rates. 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.
versions list merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

voucher logging	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.
wareki date format	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.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	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.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, worlflow 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.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	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.
Z file	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.
z-process	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.

zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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