PeopleSoft

EnterpriseOne 8.93 Analyzer Tool PeopleBook

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EnterpriseOne 8.93
Analyzer Tool 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.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Analyzer Tool Overview

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Analyzer Tool is an automated testing tool that you use to gain detailed information about EnterpriseOne processes. The tool works with EnterpriseOne AutoPilot, which you use to write scripts that test EnterpriseOne applications. AutoPilot captures and stores detailed data on each script playback event, including PeopleSoft database (JDB) and CallObject APIs. You can import this data into Analyzer Tool, which displays the data in a variety of readable formats that make analysis of events easier. Analyzer Tool assists information technologists charged with keeping enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems running at or near top performance levels because the event data includes the following:

- The time required to run each event
- Input and output values for parameters in CallObject and JDB application programming interfaces (APIs)
- Identification of event categories, such as database calls, event rules, and business functions
- Names of tables opened and closed during playback
- Names of applications and forms launched
- Identification of user handles and request handles
- Placement of events in threads generated during script playback

Analyzer Tool allows you to study test data in several ways. For example, you can view all events in a chronological stream, isolate and view details about a single event, or categorize events, such as JDB calls against a specific table.

The information that you capture, import, and view allows you to analyze your system's performance and to determine how efficiently processes run against different environments, operating systems, and servers. The tool clearly shows delays that occur during processing, allowing you to devise solutions that are based on hard data, not guesswork. Using the data, you can scale your system to accommodate users and to debug the system.

Analyzer Tool is a useful tool for any or all of your:

- Application developers
- Information technology managers
- Quality assurance analysts
- Performance analysts interested in establishing performance benchmarks and determining the scale of the operating system

Key Terms

Analyzer Tool is part of a software architecture designed to capture, store, and use EnterpriseOne performance data. The other key components of the architecture are the following:

- AutoPilot: an automated testing tool you use to write scripts to test EnterpriseOne functionality. It also captures performance data during script playback, using both internal code and EnterpriseOne code.
- EnterpriseOne Event Capture: an automated testing tool that you use to capture events from an EnterpriseOne session without using an AutoPilot script.
- Event stream: the chronological listing of events that occur during a test, including JDB and CallObject API calls to the database and to business functions.
- EnterpriseOne Virtual User Tool: a collection of automated testing tools that you use to create virtual scripts, which you run to simulate many users working on one or more workstations.
- Virtual Script Editor: a utility in Virtual User Tool that you use to edit an event stream and to generate a virtual script.
- Virtual Script Player: a utility in Virtual User Tool that you use to run virtual scripts.

The roles of the components in the architecture are:

- AutoPilot and Event Capture capture and store the event stream, either by running a script or by running processes directly in EnterpriseOne.
- Analyzer Tool imports the event stream for process analysis and debugging.
- Virtual User Tool allows the user to import an event stream and edit it to generate a script that can be run on a single workstation to simulate the actions of one or more EnterpriseOne users.

Analyzer Tool Utilities

Analyzer Tool allows you to break down test data and view it in a variety of ways. You can use the tool to:

- View the event stream.

  Analyzer Tool allows you to view the event stream from beginning to end. The tool displays detailed information about each event, including its elapsed time.

- View the parameters of JDB and CallObject API calls.

  For example, you can view the input and output parameter values of an API call.

- View details about a particular category of event, such as JDB API calls, or event rules.

  For example, you can see the number of API calls on a particular table and the total time required completing the calls.

- View all events that occurred during playback.

  For example, you can view events grouped by user handle.

- View in graphic form, such as bar or pie charts, the total time that the system required to complete categories of events.

  For example, you can create a bar graph that shows the total time the script took to complete all JDB calls, CallObject calls, and event rules.

- Plot various timeline modes, which display the time of occurrence and duration of playback events.

  For example, you can simultaneously view the time required to run threads, hRequest handle calls, and user handle calls during script playback.

- Display the code coverage you accomplished during playback.

  For example, the number of forms in an application, as well as the number of controls in each form, that AutoPilot accessed during a test.

See Also

- AutoPilot Overview in the AutoPilot Guide
- EnterpriseOne Virtual AutoPilot Overview in the Virtual AutoPilot Guide

Capturing Data for Analyzer Tool

Before you can use Analyzer Tool, you must capture and store data on EnterpriseOne processes. You do this by configuring AutoPilot to capture script playback data and to store it as an event stream, which is a time-stamped record of test events. You then run an AutoPilot script to test EnterpriseOne events, including button clicks, entries to header controls and grid columns, form and row exits, and so on.

AutoPilot captures data during script playback through code placed in both AutoPilot and EnterpriseOne. This code records information about each script playback event and writes the data to the AutoPilot Playback Results Detail Table (F97214), where it is stored. This table is a test results repository that can be shared by all members of your organization.

If you do not have the resources to write and to run AutoPilot scripts, you can use Event Capture, which captures and stores performance data when you run tasks in EnterpriseOne, without involving AutoPilot. Using Event Capture, you can import test results to Analyzer Tool, just as you can when you run AutoPilot scripts. You can activate Event Capture for a limited set of EnterpriseOne processes, and then turn it off when these processes complete.

Whether you use AutoPilot or Event Capture, you import the event stream to Analyzer Tool to study and analyze the test data, with the goal of studying EnterpriseOne processes and improving EnterpriseOne performance.

AutoPilot Playback Tab

Before you can use Analyzer Tool, you must be able to capture data about EnterpriseOne processes. You can set AutoPilot to capture and store the event stream during and after script playback.

To capture the event stream, you configure playback by choosing Options from the Tools menu of the AutoPilot form. On the Playback tab, you find options that allow you to set up script playback and data capture during script playback.

On the Playback tab, you choose options to save and display results data after playback. The first option ensures that AutoPilot stores the captured data in a results repository, the AutoPilot Playback Results Detail Table (F97214). The second option allows AutoPilot to display a form summarizing the events that occurred during playback.

The options in the Events Stream Capture Level box specify the type of data that you want AutoPilot to capture. Call level refers to an API call's position in the sequence of calls. The more primary an API call's position, the lower the call level. For example, an EditLine business function that invokes a JDB Fetch API has a call level of 1 because it spawns the JDB call.

AutoPilot allows you to capture either level 1 calls only or all levels of calls. When you import the results into Analyzer Tool, the event stream displays the API calls at the level you specified. The event stream capture level options are:

- None, which means that AutoPilot does not capture script playback data
- EnterpriseOne warning and error messages, which means that AutoPilot captures EnterpriseOne messages, but does not capture data about EnterpriseOne processes

- Level 1 API calls, which means that AutoPilot captures data about all events except those API calls with a call level greater than 1
- All API call levels, which means that AutoPilot captures data about all events, including those API calls with a call level greater than 1

With playback configured, you must write an AutoPilot script, if you have not already done so, and play it back. For details on writing and playing back AutoPilot scripts, see the AutoPilot Guide.

If you configure playback to capture and display the results, AutoPilot displays the Test Results form after you have run a script to completion or have cancelled playback. The Test Results form shows the event stream and other data about the test that you ran.

AutoPilot stores all the test results that you have generated. If you choose Results from the Tools menu, you can view all the tests available for import to Analyzer Tool.

Event Capture

You can capture EnterpriseOne performance data without using AutoPilot by launching the Event Capture executable. Using Event Capture is advantageous if no one in your organization can create and run an AutoPilot script, or if time and manpower resources are scarce. If either is the case, you simply launch the executable and perform a set of tasks in EnterpriseOne. Code in EnterpriseOne captures all the data from the session and passes it on to Event Capture via a shared file in memory. Event Capture stores the data in the results repository, AutoPilot Playback Results Detail Table (F97214).

After you have generated test results using Event Capture, you can save them to a file and export them to the Analyzer Tool, just as you would if you used AutoPilot. The only difference is that the event stream generated by AutoPilot includes both AutoPilot and EnterpriseOne events. The event stream generated by Event Capture does not include AutoPilot events.

Event Capture can be particularly useful if you:

- Lack the time or resources to write AutoPilot scripts
- Want to preserve data from a particular EnterpriseOne process that you suspect is causing a performance problem

After you capture the data from an EnterpriseOne session and save the results, customer support, even from a remote location, can use the Analyzer Tool to generate the event stream, analyze the events of the EnterpriseOne session, and attempt to identify and correct any problems that might exist, preventing the need for costly site visits.

Call Level Option

Like AutoPilot, Event Capture allows you to capture either level 1 calls only or all API call levels. When you import the results into Analyzer Tool, the event stream displays the API calls at the level you specified.

Caution Concerning the Default Setting for Top Level Calls

The default setting is for the All API call levels option. However, you should begin all Event Capture sessions with the Top level call only option. Capturing all API call levels will significantly increase the size of your saved results files and could make customer support analysis of the event stream a more difficult task. Use the All API call levels option only if customer support requests additional data to make a diagnosis.

Start Capture Button

You begin data capture with Event Capture by launching the executable and clicking Start Capture. The Event Capture form appears.

After you click Start Capture, you can provide a script name for identification purposes. Clicking Start Capture means that you will collect results of your EnterpriseOne session in the results repository continuously until you click either Stop Capture or Exit.

Stop Capture Button

When you finish the EnterpriseOne session, click Stop Capture, which ends Event Capture collection of data. At this point, you can export the collected results to a file, which Event Capture prompts you to name. In addition to the script name, saved results contain the following identifying information:

- Workstation
- Environment
- EnterpriseOne release
- Capture date
- Capture time
- Elapsed time

After you stop data capture, the data from the EnterpriseOne session resides in the results repository and is available to you when you launch Analyzer Tool to import data.

See Also

- AutoPilot Playback Tab in the Analyzer Tool Guide
- AutoPilot Overview in the AutoPilot Guide
- EnterpriseOne Virtual AutoPilot Overview in the Virtual AutoPilot Guide

Capturing Test Data

AutoPilot allows you to capture data when you play back a script that tests EnterpriseOne applications. To do so, you use settings on the Playback tab when you choose Options from the Tools menu from the AutoPilot menu bar. On the Playback tab, choose an option to capture the Virtual AutoPilot event stream. After script playback completes, or you cancel playback, AutoPilot saves the results to a repository, from which you can import them into Analyzer Tool.

Alternatively, you can capture data about an EnterpriseOne session by launching Event Capture, which assists you in writing an AutoPilot script.

Configuring AutoPilot to Capture Test Data

You set up AutoPilot to capture test data either before, during, or after you write your AutoPilot script. With the setting intact, AutoPilot captures and stores the record of AutoPilot and EnterpriseOne events that occurred during playback.

► To configure AutoPilot to capture test data

1. On AutoPilot, choose Options from the Tools menu.
2. On Options, click the Playback tab.
3. Turn on the following options:
   - Save Results Data after Playback
   - Display Results Data after Playback

   Note

   Turning on these options ensures that AutoPilot can capture and display event data. The type and amount of data, if any, that will be displayed is determined by choosing an Event Stream Capture Level option.

4. In the Events Stream Capture Level box, click the Level 1 API calls option.
5. Click OK.
6. On AutoPilot, choose Play from Top from the Play menu.

   After playback completes or you cancel playback, AutoPilot displays the Test Results form, which contains information about the script that you ran. The Test Results form is the chronological record of the events during script playback.

7. On Test Results, click the Summary tab, and note the number of the test located next to the Machine heading.

   You use the number of the test to identify it later when you import a test into Analyzer Tool.

Using Event Capture to Capture Test Data

You can capture test results without creating an AutoPilot script by using Event Capture. After you start Event Capture, you perform any EnterpriseOne tasks that you want to test. Event Capture stores the results in the results repository. You can export the results to a file, and then you or customer support can import the data to Analyzer Tool.

► To use Event Capture to capture test data

From your desktop or the appropriate directory, double-click the Event Capture executable.

1. On Event Capture, choose one of the following JDB, CallObject capture level options:
   - Top level calls only
   - All levels
2. Assign a description for the data to be captured and stored in the Description of this capture field. You do not have to assign a description. The system assigns a test number for you.
3. Turn on the following option:
   - Once capture is complete, copy to external file
4. Click Start Capture.
5. In EnterpriseOne, perform any tasks that you want to test.
6. When you have completed the EnterpriseOne tasks, click Stop Capture.

Note

To stop the process, click Exit.

Importing Data for Analyzer Tool

After you save event stream data from an AutoPilot script playback session, you can view the data in Analyzer Tool by importing it. The Result Sets form provides general information about each test that you ran. You can choose one or more tests from this form and import the results data into Analyzer Tool.

From the Result Sets form you can also export results to a file on your hard drive. Analyzer Tool stores the results as a binary file that you can e-mail to an outside source, who can import those results to Analyzer Tool to troubleshoot the test. This feature enables customer support, for example, to work on EnterpriseOne performance problems from a remote location.

Importing Test Results

Analyzer Tool allows you to import the results of AutoPilot tests, using features available in the Result Sets form. You can restrict the number of tests available for view in the form by using Analyzer Tool's filter functionality. You can import one set of test results, or you can import more than one set to compare test results to one another. You also can delete one or more tests from the Result Sets form.

Note

Analyzer Tool is part of the EnterpriseOne installation and is located in the applicable EnterpriseOne directory as follows: \EnterpriseOne directory\System\Bin32\Analyzer.exe.

Result Sets Form

Using the Result Sets form, you can view general information about the results that you saved for each script. You can select one or more tests from the form and import the results to Analyzer Tool, export the results to a file on your hard drive, filter the results, or delete tests from the repository.

To access the Result Sets form, from the Results menu, choose either Choose or Import from file.

Data Categories in the Result Sets Form

The number of each test that you ran to capture test results appears in the Result Sets form. Other categories of information provided include client name, the start time of the test, the elapsed time of the test, the environment in which you ran the test, the EnterpriseOne release against which you ran the test, the script path, and the status of the test: successful, failed, or cancelled. On the Results Set form, a checkmark next to the test number indicates that the test ran successfully. An X next to the test number indicates that the test failed or was canceled.

You can sort the contents of each category by clicking the category name. Analyzer Tool sorts alphabetically, in ascending, or in descending numeric order. For example, if you click the Elapsed category, Analyzer Tool displays the test with the shortest elapsed time first, followed by other tests in ascending order of elapsed time. The test with the longest elapsed time appears at the bottom of the category list. If you click the Script category, Analyzer Tool sorts the list alphabetically by the name you assigned the test. The Refresh button allows you to restore the contents of a category to its original state.

Result Sets Form Filter Button

From the Result Sets form, you can filter the view using any of the categories in the form as selection criteria. To do so, click Filter on the right side of the form.

On the Filter form, choose a column name as a selection criterion. From the two options, Exact Match and Expression / Contains, you can further refine the filter. When you choose one of these options, you enter a value to the unpopulated Filter Value list. If you choose Exact Match as a filter type, type an integer into the Filter Value list. If you choose Expression / Contains as a filter type, type in a string. You can also type in expressions for greater than, less than, equal to, and so on. For example, if you want to filter for tests with numbers greater than 1007, choose Expression / Contains as a filter type, then type >1007 in the Filter Value list.

Analyzer Tool filters the entries in the Result Sets form so that only those tests with a number greater than 1007 appear. If you choose the Invert option, Analyzer Tool reverses the criterion and filters in only those tests with a number less than 1007.

After you have set up the filter criteria to your satisfaction, click OK. To restore the Result Sets form to its original state, click Clear All on the Filter form.

Result Sets Form Select Button

From the Results menu, choose Choose.

Analyzer Tool allows you to import one or more sets of AutoPilot results. This feature could be particularly useful if you want to compare the results of two separate scripts that you wrote to test the same application against different releases or against different environments. You can choose to import more than one test by holding down either the Control or the Shift key and clicking multiple lines on the Results Sets form. After you have made your selection, click Select. The Analyzer Tool user interface appears, and you can view in detail the results of a particular test.

Result Sets Form Export to File Button

The Export to file button allows you to export test results from the Result Sets form to a directory on your local drive. The default file extension is .owr (PeopleSoft Results Archive). Analyzer Tool stores the results as a binary file, which you can e-mail to customer support if you need assistance solving a performance problem. Customer support can import the binary file to Analyzer Tool and troubleshoot the problem.

PeopleSoft recommends that you use the Export to file and Import from file options when saving or opening a test file.

Import from File Option

From the Results menu, choose Import from file.

If you have been e-mailed a binary file containing test results, you can import it to Analyzer Tool by clicking Import from file in the Result Sets form or by choosing Import from file from the Results menu. The .owr file opens, revealing any exported files. When you open a file, Analyzer Tool imports the results for analysis.

PeopleSoft recommends that you use the Export to file and Import from file options when saving or opening a test file.

Result Sets Form Delete Button

You can also delete tests from the Result Sets form. You select a test by clicking the line that contains the test and click Delete. Analyzer Tool deletes the test. To delete more than one test, hold down the Control or the Shift key, select the lines containing the tests you want to delete, and click Delete. Remember that each test contains a large amount of data. Therefore, you should regularly purge tests from the results repository to avoid consuming a great deal of disk space.

Filtering Test Results

Before you import the results of an AutoPilot test, you can simplify the view in the Result Sets form by filtering the list of test results. To do this, click the Filter button and use the Filter form to:

- Select a column for filtering
- Invert the filter value.
- Refresh the AutoPilot Result form after filtering

Selecting a Column for Filtering

On the Filter form, the Select Column for Filter list contains the name of each column in the Result Sets form. To filter the entries in the Result Sets form, choose a column from this list. Establish filtering criteria using the Filter Type options and Filter Value. When you apply these criteria, Analyzer Tool filters into the Result Sets form only those tests that match your criteria.

► **To select a column for filtering**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, choose Choose from the Results menu.
2. On Result Sets, click Filter.
3. On Filter, choose the name of a Result Sets form column from the Select Column for Filter list.
4. Choose one of the following filter types:
   - Exact Match
   - Expression / Contains
5. Type either a literal value or an expression in the unpopulated Filter Value list.

   Note

   If you choose Exact Match, type integers only. If you choose Expression / Contains, type a string. Choosing Expression / Contains also enables you to type a conditional, such as greater than, less than, or equal to.

6. Click OK.

Inverting the Filter Value

After you filter entries in the Result Sets form, you can use the Invert option on the Filter form to invert your selection criteria to change the view in the form.

► **To invert the filter value**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, choose either Choose or Import from file from the Results menu.
2. On Result Sets, click Filter.
3. On Filter, choose the Invert option.
4. Click OK.

   Analyzer Tool inverts the selection criteria and reflects those changes on the Result Sets form.

Refreshing the Result Sets Form after Filtering

After you filter the entries in the Result Sets form, you can restore the form to its original state using the Filter form.

► **To refresh the Result Sets form after filtering**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, choose either Choose or Import from file from the Results menu.
2. On Result Sets, click Filter.
3. On Filter, click Clear All.
4. Click OK.

   Analyzer Tool refreshes the Result Sets form.

Importing Test Results to Analyzer Tool

After you capture an event stream, you can open Analyzer Tool, select one or more tests that you ran and import the event stream data for analysis.

► **To import test results to Analyzer Tool**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, choose Choose from the Results menu.

   The Result Sets form displays information about each test that you saved.

2. Select the test that you want to import.
3. Double-click the test or click Select.

   Analyzer Tool imports the results of the test.

4. Click the title of the test that you imported.

   The event stream appears in the detail area of the form.

Exporting Test Results to a File

You can export the results of a test to a file to send to an outside source such as customer support. Analyzer Tool saves the results as a binary file to a directory of your choice.

► To export test results to a file

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, click List Result Sets on the toolbar.
2. On the Result Sets form, choose one or more tests.
3. Click Export to file.
4. Assign names to the tests and click Save.

   Analyzer Tool saves the results as a binary file. To send the file to someone else, attach it to an e-mail.

Getting Test Results from an External Source

People within or outside of your organization can import results that you save as a binary file to the Analyzer Tool.

► To get test results from an external source

If you have received the binary file as an attachment to an e-mail, save the attachment to a directory of your choice.

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, choose Import from file from the Results menu.
2. Open the folder where you saved the binary file.
3. Select the file name and click Open.

   Analyzer Tool imports the test results from the binary file.

Deleting Test Results

To avoid creating an unmanageable results repository, you should regularly delete test results that are out of date or no longer useful.

► To delete test results

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, click List Result Sets on the toolbar.
2. Click the test results that you want to delete.
3. Click Delete.

Analyzing Data with Analyzer Tool

After you import the results of one or more tests, you work in the Analyzer Tool form. You use the following three panes to break down and to analyze the test data:

Report pane Contains general details about each test that you import into Analyzer Tool.

Analysis pane Allows you to choose a variety of formats in which to present test data. You can also filter the list of events by applying limiting criteria, such as event type.

Event pane Allows you to view individual or aggregated details of test events after you have selected the test level that you want to view in the report pane, such as a particular application or form, and the limiting criteria that you want to apply to the view in the analysis pane.

Together the three panes allow you to analyze EnterpriseOne operations from different perspectives. The tool enables you to move with precision to a low level of script playback detail or to aggregate detail. Using this information about the application you tested, you can evaluate the script playback, noting, for example, processing delays.

Analyzer Tool Interactive Panes

After you import one or more scripts from the Result Sets form, you can view the test results at various levels of detail. The Analyzer Tool form displays three panes. You work in each of these panes to set up the way that you want the form to display information about events that occurred during script playback.

The report pane contains information about the test that you imported into Analyzer Tool, including its name, any applications you tested, and so on.

The analysis pane contains tabs that allow you to establish the view of events from a variety of perspectives. For example, you can view the entire event stream captured during script playback, or you can isolated event types, such as JDB API calls.

The event pane displays details about the script playback. You determine the view that appears in the event pane by the choices you make in the analysis pane.

Analyzer Tool Report Pane

The report pane contains the following general details about each script that you import into Analyzer Tool:

- Name of the script
- Time required for startup and shutdown
- Name of the applications tested
- Names of all forms in the applications
- Names of all header controls and grid columns in the forms

In addition, the report pane indicates which EnterpriseOne forms, header controls, and grid columns AutoPilot accessed during script playback, as well as the time required to run the entire script and various subsets.

Analyzer Tool displays the contents of the report pane in a parent/child relationship format. The ultimate parent is Master Report, which includes all the scripts that you import into Analyzer Tool. You view the following information by expanding each node in the Master Report tree:

- Name of the script
- Startup and shutdown time for script playback
- Applications called and the total time the script spent running the application
- The number of forms in the application that were accessed during script playback
- The forms that were accessed during script playback
- The number of form header controls and grid columns accessed during script playback
- Names of all form header controls and grid columns and their data dictionary aliases and whether they were accessed during script playback

Analyzer Tool displays the total time it took to run the entire script, startup and shutdown alone, and applications alone. The total time figure does not include time intervals between events.

The following table summarizes the information displayed in the report pane of the Analyzer Tool form:

Entry to PeopleSoft Column of the Report Pane	Entry to Statistics Column of the Report Pane
Master Report	N/A
AP Script Name	Total time to run script without time intervals between events
Start Up/Shut Down	Total time required for startup and shutdown
Application	Total time required to run the application and the number of forms accessed during playback
Form	Number of header controls and grid columns accessed during playback
Header Controls (controls accessed during playback)	N/A
Grid Columns (columns accessed during playback)	N/A

Note

The node that you select in the report pane, determines what you see in the event pane or the analysis pane. For example, if you click the application node in the report pane, script events that appear in the event pane are events that occurred during the playback of that application only.

Analyzer Tool Analysis Pane

The analysis pane allows you to view some or all of the events that occurred during any stage of script playback. It also allows you to choose how you will view the events.

You work in the analysis pane in conjunction with the other two panes. In the report pane you choose a level of the test. For example, you might choose to analyze the events from the level of the entire test. Using options in the analysis pane, you can apply a selection criterion to limit the number of events that you view in the event pane. For example, you might choose to view only JDB API calls.

Usage Report Tab

The Usage Report tab allows you to choose:

- The type of script events that you want to view, by category
- The criteria by which you group the events

For example, you might decide to view only CallObject APIs. Based on that choice, Analyzer Tool displays only CallObject APIs. If you want to group these CallObject APIs by message, meaning that you want to see each CallObject API invoked by EnterpriseOne during playback, you choose Group by Message as the criterion by which Analyzer Tool groups the CallObject APIs.

The following options are available on the Usage Report tab:

- View Category
- Grouping
- Subtotal Options

View Category Option

The View Category options are:

- JDB Only
- CallObject Only
- Event Rule Only
- Others
- View All

Use these options to choose the type of playback event that you want to analyze.

Grouping Option

After you choose a category of event, you can group those events. Grouping options are:

- Group by Message
- Group by User Handle
- Group by Request Handle

Subtotal Options

You can view aggregate numbers of events within an event category and the total time required to run the events during script playback using subtotal options. The subtotal options are:

- Show Subtotal and Grand Total
- Place Grand Total on Top

You use the Subtotal Options feature with the View Category and Grouping options. For example, suppose you choose the CallObject Only option in View Category and the Group by Message option in Grouping. If you turn on both subtotal options, Analyzer Tool displays the total number of CallObject APIs called during playback, the total number of times these APIs were called during playback, and the total amount of time required to run all of the calls at the top of the event pane.

Stream Tab

The Stream tab contains the complete record of all events that occurred during playback of the AutoPilot script and the elapsed time for each event.

The Stream tab also has a Filter button that lets you change the view of the event stream in the event pane. When you click Filter, the Filter form appears and allows you to sort events by the following:

- Start time
- End time
- Elapsed time
- Thread ID
- API call level
- User handle
- Request handle
- Message ID
- Message (such as OpenTable)

This form limits the number of tests that you view. Using the Filter form in the analysis pane, you might, for example, choose request handles equaling 15 as a filter.

If you apply this filter, the event pane displays only the playback events that match the criterion of an hRequest parameter of 15.

Time Line Tab

The Time Line tab displays the execution of script playback events plotted against a time line. You choose a time line mode from the following options:

- Plot by Message Type
- Plot by Message Thread ID
- Plot by User Handle
- Plot by Request Handle

When you choose a time line mode, the event pane displays a time line that allows you to view the time AutoPilot required to run script events, based on the criterion you chose. Time is displayed in seconds along the x-axis of the time line. The values of the mode are displayed along the y-axis. For example, if you choose to display the timing of events by user handle, the Y axis displays all user parameters used during script playback, along with the point in time that each occurred and its duration.

Coverage Tab

The Coverage tab enables you to see how extensively your script tested an application. When you click this tab, Analyzer Tool displays in the event pane nodes that represent any applications that AutoPilot accessed during script playback. You can click these nodes to see how many forms in an application and how many header controls and grid columns in a form AutoPilot accessed.

Analyzer Tool Event Pane

You use the Analyzer Tool event pane to view the details of AutoPilot playback events after you have selected the following options:

- The level of playback that you want to view, from the report pane
- The limiting criteria you want to apply to the view, from the analysis pane

You can use the following features when you work in the event pane:

- Sort mechanism
- View API call parameters
- Export playback event details to Microsoft Excel

Sort Mechanism

The event pane views that appear when you click the Usage Report and Stream tabs in the analysis pane have a sort mechanism you can use to manipulate the order of playback events. When you click a category in either one of these event pane views, Analyzer Tool sorts the contents of the column:

- If the contents are integers, Analyzer Tool sorts them in ascending or descending order.
- If the contents are strings, Analyzer Tool sorts them in alphabetical or reverse alphabetical order.

View API Call Parameters

With the event stream in the event pane, you can click a line containing the details of a JDB or CallObject API call and view the parameters of that call in the analysis pane.

The analysis pane view contains the name and value of each parameter, as well as directional arrows that indicate whether the parameter value was used as input to or an output from an API call. An arrow positioned to the left of the box next to the parameter name indicates an input value. An arrow to the right of the box indicates a value returned from an API call.

You can also click a line containing details of an AutoPilot event and view details of that event in the analysis pane. For example, you can view the application and form you chose in the AutoPilot script and entries you made to header controls and grid columns.

Export Playback Event Details to Microsoft Excel

You can export the playback details contained in an event pane view to a Microsoft Excel document. To do so, you must:

- View by clicking the Usage Report or the Stream tab in the analysis pane.
- Click inside the report pane.

The Export to Excel button in the toolbar is enabled.

Using Analyzer Tool to Analyze Data

The Analyzer Tool user interface consists of three panes, each of which enables you to view in various ways the details of your AutoPilot script's playback. You use the panes to analyze the script playback data contained in the event stream.

The report pane allows you to choose the level of detail that you want to view for a test. For example, you might want to view all the events that occurred during script playback, or you might want to view only the events that occurred during the playback of one application.

The analysis pane allows you to choose criteria that further limit the number of events that you view and to choose the manner in which Analyzer Tool presents those events, such as in a table or a graph.

The event pane contains the details of the events, presented in the manner that you chose.

Choosing a Report Level

You work in the report pane to choose the level of detail that you want to view in the event pane. You can also choose more than one test and view the comprehensive totals in the event pane.

► To choose a report level in the report pane

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the report pane of the Analyzer Tool form, choose a report level by clicking it.
2. If you have imported two or more sets of test results, click the Master Report node.

   In the event pane, Analyzer Tool displays the combined results of all the tests that you imported.

Note

The event pane displays the events that occurred at the report level that you choose. You might want to click a tab in the analysis pane to alter the presentation of the view. For example, if you want to see the events displayed in a table format, click either the Usage Report tab or the Stream tab in the analysis pane.

Choosing Criteria for Event Analysis

When you work in the analysis pane, you can choose criteria that limit the type and number of script playback events that you view in the event pane, and you can choose the graphical presentation of the events. To accomplish these goals, you work with tabs that offer options in the analysis pane that allow you to change the view in the event pane.

Working with the Usage Report Tab

On the Usage Report tab, you can view all the script playback events in the event pane, or you can choose a criterion that limits the playback events that you view. After you choose a criterion, you choose an option to group the events that you view by message, user handle, or request handle. You can also use the analysis pane view under the Usage Report tab to display aggregate numbers of details related to script playback events. For example, you can display the total number of CallObject API calls made during script playback.

Viewing Details of Playback Events Using the Usage Report Tab

The Usage Report tab enables you to view details of playback events. You can view all the events at the test level that you chose in the report pane, or you can choose a criterion to limit the kinds of events that you view. You can choose a criterion by which to group the events, such as by request handle.

► To view details of playback events using the Usage Report tab

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. On Analyzer Tool, click the Usage Report tab.
2. Choose one of the following View Category options:
   - JDB Only
   - CallObject Only
   - Event Rule Only
   - Others
   - View All

   All the script playback events or a category of playback events, such as CallObject APIs, display in the Event pane.
3. Choose one of the following Grouping options:
   - Group by Message
   - Group by User Handle
   - Group by Request Handle

Displaying Playback Event Subtotals

With the script playback events displayed in the event pane, you can view event subtotals, including the number of events by category and the total time required to complete the events in that particular category. You can also display the grand totals, either at the bottom or at the top of the event pane.

▶ To display playback event subtotals

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the analysis pane on the Analyzer Tool form, click the Usage Report tab.
2. Click an option in the View Category subpane.
3. Click an option in the Grouping subpane.
4. Click one of the following options:
   - Show Subtotal and Grand Total

     To show subtotals for events, with the grand totals displayed at the bottom of the event pane.

   - Place Grand Total on Top

     To show subtotals for events, with the grand totals displayed at the top of the event pane.

Working with the Stream Tab

When you click the Stream tab, the analysis pane appears with the event stream in the event pane. This is the complete record of script playback events. You can view this complete record or use the Filter button in the analysis pane to limit the kind and number of events that you view in the event pane.

Viewing Details of Playback Events Using the Stream Tab

The Stream tab allows you to view the event stream in the event pane. The event stream displays the script playback events in chronological order.

▶ To view details of playback events using the Stream tab

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

In the analysis pane of the Analyzer Tool form, click the Stream tab.

The event stream appears in the event pane.

Filtering Events in the Event Stream

To manipulate your view of the event stream in the event pane, you use the Filter button on the Stream tab. Using the Filter form, you can limit the number and kind of events that appear in the event pane.

► **To filter events in the event stream**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the analysis pane of Analyzer Tool, click the Stream tab.
2. Click Filter.
3. On Filter, choose a column in the event stream from the Select Column for Filter list.
4. To refine your filter criterion, choose one of the following options:
   - Exact Match
   - Expression / Contains
5. Enter a value in the Filter Value field.
6. Click OK.

   Analyzer Tool filters the event stream for the value that you specified on the Filter form and displays the new view in the event pane.

Note

To invert the view in the event pane so that it filters out the value you enter on the Filter form, choose the Invert option and click OK.

Working with the Time Line Tab

The Time Line tab allows you to view the time AutoPilot required to run categories of events. Analyzer Tool plots categories of events along the y-axis of a time line and the time, in seconds, on the x-axis. Using the Time Line tab, you can view the number and duration of different kinds of events in the event pane.

► **To view details of events using the Time Line Tab**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the analysis pane of the Analyzer Tool form, click the Time Line tab.
2. Choose one of the following Time Line Modes:
   - Plot by Message Type
   - Plot by Message Thread ID
   - Plot by User Handle
   - Plot by Request Handle

   Analyzer Tool displays each event separately, with a bar. The bar allows you to see the starting point, ending point, and duration of the event.

Working with the Coverage Tab

The Coverage tab allows you to view how extensively your AutoPilot script covered the code in an EnterpriseOne application or form. You choose a test level in the report pane, and then click the Coverage tab. The event pane displays statistics on the applications, forms, header controls, and grid columns that AutoPilot accessed during script playback. Click a test level, such as application, to view the coverage for that level of the test.

▶ **To view code coverage using the Coverage tab**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the report pane of the Analyzer Tool form, click the level of the AutoPilot test that you want to view.
2. In the analysis pane, click the Coverage tab.
3. In the event pane, click the level of the test that you want to view.

Viewing Details of Events

The event pane allows you to view script playback events. Analyzer Tool displays these events based on the criteria that you choose in the report and analysis panes. You choose actions in the event pane that alter your view of the script playback events, present a more detailed view of individual events, and offer you the opportunity to export the view to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Sorting Events in a Category

When you click the Usage Report tab or the Stream tab in the analysis pane, Analyzer Tool displays the script playback events in a table with eight and nine columns, respectively. You can sort these categories in the event pane by clicking the category name. When you do so, Analyzer Tool sorts in alphabetical or reverse alphabetical order those events described by a string. Analyzer Tool sorts those events described by integers from least to greatest or from greatest to least.

For example, when you click the Usage Report tab, then choose from the View Category and Grouping options, Analyzer Tool displays the events under eight categories in the event pane. In the Message column, the events initially appear in alphabetical order. When you click the column, Analyzer Tool arranges the messages in reverse alphabetical order. In the Count column, the events initially appear in order of those that occurred the least number of times to those that occurred the greatest number of times. When you click the column, those that occurred the greatest number of times appear first.

► **To sort events in a category**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the analysis pane of the Analyzer Tool form, click either the Usage Report tab or the Stream tab.
2. If you click the Usage Report tab, choose a View Category and a Grouping option.

   Note

   If you click the Stream tab, the View Category and Grouping options do not appear, and you can proceed to Step 3.

3. In the event pane, click a column name.

Enabling the Parameter View in the Analysis Pane

When you display the event stream in the event pane, you can click a JDB or CallObject API event to view the parameters of that call. Analyzer Tool displays the parameters and other information about the call in the analysis pane.

► **To enable the parameter view in the analysis pane**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the analysis pane of the Analyzer Tool form, click the Stream tab.
2. In the event pane, click a line containing a JDB or CallObject API call.

   A view of the parameters of the call appears in the analysis pane. You can also view details of some AutoPilot events, such as application launches and entries to header controls and grid columns.

Exporting Script Playback Event Details to a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet

You can export script playback event details from the event pane to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet when you have created an event pane view using the Usage Report tab or Stream tab in the analysis pane. Using this feature enables you to arrange the playback event details as you desire.

► **To export script playback event details to an Excel spreadsheet**

From your desktop or the applicable directory, double-click the Analyzer Tool executable.

1. In the analysis pane of the Analyzer Tool form, click the Usage Report tab or the Stream tab.
2. If you click the Usage Report tab, choose a View Category and a Grouping option.

   Note

   If you click the Stream tab, the View Category and Grouping options do not appear, and you can proceed to Step 3.

3. Click inside the event pane, either on a line containing an event or on a column heading.

   The Microsoft Excel icon on the Word toolbar is enabled.

4. Click the Export to Excel icon on the toolbar.

   Analyzer Tool exports the contents of the event pane table to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

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	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization

fix (PTF)	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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