



EnterpriseOne 8.93 Configurable Network Computing Implementation PeopleBook

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Configurable Network Computing Implementation 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
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates emphasis, topic titles, and titles of PeopleSoft or other book-length publications. Also used in code to indicate variable values.
Key+Key	A plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, Alt+W means hold down the Alt key while you press W.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicates an adjective that is used in a way that might not be readily understood without the quotation marks, for example "as of" date, "as if" currency, "from" date, and "thru" date.

Cross-references	EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading “See Also” or preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.
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Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

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

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.

Configurable Network Computing Implementation

The Configuration Planning and Setup suite is designed for use by Configurable Networking Computing (CNC) specialists, system administrators, and network and server administrators. The assumption throughout these guides is that the initial PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation is complete and that the standard data sources, path codes, and environments are defined. These guides tell you how to make changes or additions to the configuration setup after the initial installation.

The Configuration Planning and Setup suite consists of the following guides:

- *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide*
Written primarily for CNC specialists.
- *System Administration Guide*
Written primarily for EnterpriseOne system administrators.
- *Package Management Guide*
Written primarily for EnterpriseOne system administrators and others who manage custom modifications to the environments.
- *Server and Workstation Administration Guide*
Written primarily for network administrators.

The *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* focuses primarily on how to set up your enterprise after you have loaded EnterpriseOne. Although it is aimed primarily at CNC specialists, those with other job functions might find the information useful or essential to their positions.

Roles

The EnterpriseOne implementation methodology defines specific roles that are involved in the design, installation, and configuration of an ERP solution. These roles are generally divided into four implementation teams:

- Technology – installation and upgrades, system administration, security, change management
- Development – data conversions, interfaces, custom modifications
- Functional – business process, application configuration, integration and testing, end-user training
- Systems Integration – data center design, hardware support, network infrastructure, third-party software

Each of these implementation teams is staffed by both consultant and customer roles. As an implementation progresses to completion, the consultant roles diminish, while the customer roles remain and often increase in level of responsibility. It is critical, therefore, that the customer ensures that each role to be assumed by its personnel is adequately trained.

Technology Roles

Typically, the technology project team is led by a single consulting role, the technology specialist, and two customer roles, the system administrator and the change management administrator. The technology specialist and system administrator are involved with installing EnterpriseOne and setting up environments, users, security, distributed processing, data replication, and other system administration and operations support topics. The technology specialist and change management administrator are responsible for setting up version control, applying software updates and service packs, reviewing and promoting code and data across change management environments, and deploying code and data changes to the servers and workstations involved in the ERP solution.

Development Roles

The development project team is typically led by a custom solution consultant and staffed by one or more application developers. The custom solution consultant resolves business issues by developing applications. Primary responsibilities include developing a data migration strategy, designing interfaces to legacy and third-party systems, and designing custom modifications with upgrades in mind. The application developers migrate legacy data, code and test interfaces, code and test custom modifications, and integrate all code changes into the ERP solution.

While the change management administrator performs the version control functions that control the acceptance, promotion, and deployment of software changes, the custom solution consultant must help develop the internal procedures for realizing an application development life cycle within your business. In addition, development team members must be aware of change management tools and procedures, as well as how the technology components affect the design and operation of interfaces and custom modifications.

Functional Roles

The functional project team is led by a consulting project manager and a customer project manager, and staffed by application specialists and customer process owners. These project members are responsible for the design, configuration, and deployment of EnterpriseOne applications, as well as the modeling of all business processes that will be realized through the application set. After EnterpriseOne is installed, configured, and rolled out, the application specialists continue in their role as product experts. Although application specialists do not implement technology-level solutions, they must understand how the software handles distributed processing, data replication, environments, and so on, because these application issues influence technology design and configuration. In addition, application specialists and process owners must become expert at troubleshooting potential problems and identifying the difference between a technology issue and an application issue.

Systems Integration Roles

The systems integration project team is responsible for many tasks that are outside the scope of PeopleSoft services. Third-party consultants provide some of these services and supplement PeopleSoft staff as CNC consultants, network architects, custom modification consultants, and so on. In addition, customers provide hardware and network infrastructure support.

Implementing the EnterpriseOne system includes many tasks that are outside the scope of PeopleSoft software and services. Systems integration (that is, third-party) consultants provide these services to help you align your infrastructure to optimally support EnterpriseOne applications and runtime services, as well as expand the overall business solution with complementary third-party products. These consultants are able to assist with such services as data center design, IT process improvement, and network infrastructure. They are also able to assist with the installation, configuration, and integration of third-party hardware and software products that enhance and extend the PeopleSoft software solution. These project members should be aware of the architecture and technical behavior of PeopleSoft software and of how the various technology components interact with operating systems, database management systems, third-party middleware, and the network.

Path Code Setup

Path codes keep track of sets of objects and their locations in EnterpriseOne. For every set of objects in your configuration, EnterpriseOne requires a path code definition in the Object Path Master File table (F00942).

Understanding How to Use Path Codes

A path code is a pointer to a set of objects. For each set of objects in your configuration, you must define a path code in the Object Path Master File table (F00942). For example, PeopleSoft recommends a separate path code definition for each of the following sets of objects:

- PeopleSoft pristine objects
- Production objects
- Development objects
- Conference Room Pilot (CRP) objects

The Path Code Master program (P980042) uses the Object Path Master File table (F00942).

Understanding Path Codes at Installation

You must define a path code in the Object Path Master File table (F00942) for each set of central objects. A set of EnterpriseOne objects consists of a central-objects data source and a directory of objects, which includes business function source and include files, object files, and dynamic link libraries (DLLs). A path code definition contains the data source name of the central-object specifications and the directory path to the objects.

When you build a package for the workstation, you must specify a path code. The software uses this path code to determine which set of central objects to use as the source for the package and the directory to use as the destination for the package.

If the software opens an application that does not reside on the workstation and Just-In-Time Installation (JITI) is set for the workstation, the deployment data source will install the needed objects to the workstation at runtime.

Understanding Path Codes at Runtime

EnterpriseOne uses path codes at runtime in the following ways:

- To validate available environments

When you log on to EnterpriseOne, the system checks the path codes that you have defined in your environments against the path code directories that are physically installed on the workstation. If that workstation does not have a path code that you defined in one of your environments, that environment is not displayed when you log on.

- To determine the directory location of a requested object

Understanding Path Codes at Development

When you check out an object for development, you use the Object Librarian to specify a path code. The software uses the path code to determine where the central objects are stored and checks out the object from those locations (both database and file server).

When you check in an object, you use the Object Librarian to specify a path code. The software uses the path code to determine the location of the central objects in which to place the objects.

Working with Path Codes

You might want to create path codes to supplement the one you created during installation. The tasks in this chapter describe how to add a path code and create a path code definition. When you add a new path code, you also must modify some Object Librarian tables.

Adding a New Path Code

During installation, you created one path code (PD810). You can use the information from this path code to create another one, such as DV810. When adding a new path code, always do so by copying existing objects, such as from your production path code. You can copy from any existing path code. You cannot add a new path code with an incomplete set of objects.

► To add a new path code

Note

For this task, DV810 is the new path code.

1. Create a new directory on your deployment server for your new path code. For example, create a directory called DV810.
Each central-object data source should have an associated directory path on the deployment server. The PD810 directory on your deployment server contains all of the objects (including business function source and include files, object files, and DLLs) and standard packages. Use this directory as a template for creating new central-object directories.
2. Copy the subdirectories of the PD810 path code into the new directory (DV810) that you created.
3. Create a new Oracle or SQL database (or increase the size of your existing Oracle or SQL databases) to hold a set of central-object specifications for the new path code.
4. Create a new table owner for the new set of central-object specifications (DV810).
5. Modify the Object Librarian - Status Detail (F9861) and Versions List (F983051) tables for the new DV810 path code.
6. Copy your production path code (PD810) set of central-object specifications to that database.
7. Verify that the installation process created a new data source for the newly copied central-objects database (Central Objects - DV810).

If the process did not create this data source, you must create it.

8. Using the Path Code Master program (P980042), modify the DV810 path code definition. Verify that the Deployment Data Source field specifies your new data source for the newly copied central-objects data source (DV810). Verify that the Location and Server Share Path fields specify the location of your new DV810 path code.
9. Verify that the package definitions (DV810_A and DV810_B) that were provided with the installation exist.
10. Copy existing packages from your PD810 path code to your new DV810 path code. Modify your new path code package INF files by changing the path code directories to that of your new path code.
11. Verify that the installation process created the DV810 environment.

If the installation process did not create the environment, create it by copying an existing environment. Make sure you change the path code to the new path code.

Note

Remember to add new environments to a user profile so that the environment is available for selection when the user logs on.

12. Modify your Object Configuration Manager mappings for the new environment.

For tables mapped to the previous central-objects data source, add records that point the tables to the newly created central-objects data source. Map the Versions List table (F983051) and Processing Option Text table (F98306) to point to the Central Objects - DV810 data source. The default data source should be Business Data - Test.

Note

OCM does not determine the location of the F987* series tables. The deployment data source determines the location of these tables, including the Central Objects specifications tables.

See Also

- *In the EnterpriseOne Installation Guide:*
 - *Copy Path Code Objects* for more information about creating a new directory on your deployment server
- *In the Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide:*
 - *Modifying Tables for the New Path Code* for more information about modifying the Object Librarian
 - *Adding or Modifying a Data Source* for more information about verifying a new data source
 - *Adding an Environment* for more information about verifying the new environment
 - *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* for more information about determining the location of specifications tables

- ❑ In the *Package Management Guide*:
 - *Overview of Creating and Deploying a Package* for more information about verifying package definitions
 - *Package Build* for more information about copying existing packages

Prerequisite

- ❑ Observe the following naming conventions when adding a new path code:
 - Limit to 10 characters
 - Use only uppercase

Creating a Path Code Definition

The Object Path Master File table (F00942) contains all path code definitions for your configuration. This table resides in your system data source.

► To create a path code definition

From the Environments menu (GH9053), choose Path Code Master.

1. On Work With Path Codes, click Add.
2. On Path Code Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Path Code
 - Description
 - Location
 - Release
 - Deployment Data Source
 - UNC Flag

Modifying Tables for the New Path Code

You must modify the Object Librarian - Status Detail (F9861) and the Versions List (F983051) tables to reflect the new path code. This modification allows developers to perform the check-in/check-out process with valid Central Objects information.

► To modify the Object Librarian - Status Detail table (F9861)

1. Log on as follows depending on which platform you are using:
 - For Oracle
Log on to SQL Plus Utility.
 - For Query Analyzer
Log on to SQL Server as user PSFT.

- For DB2®/400

Invoke SQL by typing STRSQL.

- For DB2®/UDB

Windows:

Start the command window with “Start | Programs | IBM DB2 | Command Window” and connect to PSFT810.

UNIX®:

Log on as the instance owner and connect to PSFT810.

2. Save a backup copy of master table F9861 as follows:

- Oracle

CREATE TABLE F9861SAV AS SELECT * FROM OL810.F9861

- Query Analyzer

SELECT * INTO F9861SAV FROM OL810.F9861

- DB2®/400

Press F13.

Choose option 1.

Change SELECT output to 3.

Press Enter.

Change output file to OL810/F9861SAV.

Press Enter.

Press Enter.

Select * FROM OL810/F9861.

Press Enter.

Press F13.

Choose option 1.

Change SELECT output to 1.

Press Enter.

Press Enter.

- DB2®/UDB

DB2 “CREATE TABLE OL810.F9861SAV LIKE OL810.F9861”

DB2 “INSERT INTO OL810.F9861SAV SELECT * FROM OL810.F9861”

3. Get a record count of master table F9861 as follows:

- Oracle and Query Analyzer

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL810.F9861

- DB2®/400

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL810/F9861

- DB2®/UDB

DB2 “SELECT COUNT (*) FROM OL810.F9861”

4. Create a temporary table that contains a subset of the master F9861 records as follows:

- Oracle

CREATE TABLE TEMPF9861 AS SELECT * FROM OL810.F9861 WHERE SIMKEY = 'DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD810'; COMMIT

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM TEMPF9861

- Query Analyzer

SELECT * INTO TEMPF9861 FROM OL810.F9861 WHERE SIMKEY = 'DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD810'

- DB2®/400

Press F13.

Choose option 1.

Change SELECT output to 3.

Press Enter.

Change output file to OL810/TEMPF9861.

Press Enter.

Press Enter.

SELECT * FROM OL810/F9861 WHERE SIMKEY = 'DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD810'

Press Enter.

- DB2®/UDB

DB2 “CREATE TABLE OL810.TEMPF9861 LIKE OL810.F9861”

DB2 “INSERT INTO OL810.TEMPF9861 SELECT * FROM OL810.F9861 WHERE
SIMKEY = ‘DEPLOYMT’ AND SIPATHCD = ‘PD810’ “

5. Update the temporary F9861 records with the new path code as follows:

- Oracle

UPDATE TEMPF9861

SET SIPATHCD = ‘DV810’

COMMIT

- Query Analyzer

UPDATE TEMPF9861

SET SIPATHCD = ‘DV810’

- DB2®/400

UPDATE OL810/TEMPF9861

SET SIPATHCD = ‘DV810’

Press Enter.

- DB2®/UDB

DB2 “UPDATE OL810.TEMPF9861 SET SIPATHCD = ‘DV810’ “

6. Add the temporary F9861 records to the master F9861 records as follows:

- Oracle

INSERT INTO OL810.F9861

AS SELECT * FROM TEMPF9861;

COMMIT;

- Query Analyzer

INSERT INTO OL810.F9861

SELECT * FROM TEMPF9861

- DB2®/400

INSERT INTO OL810/F9861;

SELECT * FROM OL810/TEMPF9861

- DB2®/UDB
DB2 “INSERT INTO OL810.F9861 SELECT * FROM OL810.TEMP9861”
7. Verify that the new number of combined total records in master F9861 is correct as follows:
- Oracle and Query Analyzer
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL810.F9861;
 - DB2®/400
Press F13.

Take option 1.

Change SELECT output to 1.

Press Enter.

Press Enter.

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL810.F9861
 - DB2®/UDB
DB2 “SELECT COUNT (*) FROM OL810.F9861”
8. Drop the temporary F9861 table as follows:
- Oracle and Query Analyzer
DROP TABLE TEMP9861;
 - DB2®/400
DROP TABLE OL810.TEMP9861
 - DB2®/UDB
DB2 “DROP TABLE OL810.TEMP9861”
9. Drop the backup F9861SAV table as follows:
- Oracle and Query Analyzer
DROP TABLE F9861SAV;
 - DB2®/400
DROP TABLE OL810.F9861SAV
 - DB2®/UDB
DB2 “DROP TABLE OL810.F9861SAV”

► **To modify the Versions List table (F983051)**

Verify that you are logged on to SQL Plus Utility for Oracle or ISQL/w for SQL Server as user PSFT.

Run the following SQL command to create a backup of the OBJB9.F9861 table:

- For Oracle:

```
UPDATE DV810.F983051 SET  
VRMKEY='DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME',VRENHV='DV810';  
  
COMMIT;
```

- For ISQL/w:

```
UPDATE DV810.F983051  
  
SET VRMKEY='DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME',VRENHV='DV810'
```

Object Configuration Manager

The software enables you to distribute data and logic in a manner that optimizes both the power of the workstation and the data integrity of the server. This optimization provides you with:

- Flexibility in determining your own partitioning schemes. As requirements change, you can repartition the system quickly and easily to meet new needs.
- Independence in using the data and logic objects that you need. For example, if you are a salesperson on the road, you can download only the data and logic you need to quote prices and availability. Later, you can connect to your server and place your orders in a batch process.
- Growth for your enterprise systems. Your system can be as large as you need because the software allows you to move objects around the system in practically endless combinations.

To keep track of where data resides and where logic processing occurs, the software uses a tool called the Object Configuration Manager. This tool enables users to specify data and logic processing locations.

Understanding the Object Configuration Manager

The Object Configuration Manager program (P986110) configures distributed processing and data dynamically without any programming. Depending on the environment and the user, the Object Configuration Manager points to the correct location for the following:

- Data
- Batch processes
- Business functions

The Object Configuration Manager stores information in tables that tell the software where data resides and where processing occurs. At runtime, the software looks to the Object Configuration Manager to determine these data and processing locations.

In EnterpriseOne, business data objects (tables) map to database data sources. Batch processes and business functions map to machine data sources.

You always need at least two Object Configuration Manager tables:

- One table for all workstations. Store this table in a centralized system data source. Normally, a central data server stores your system data source. If the central server is unavailable, EnterpriseOne looks to the workstation's jde.ini file for a secondary location.
- One table for each logic server. Servers process differently than workstations; for example, the server map data source for each logic server stores separate Object Configuration Manager tables for server processing.

Example: Application Request for Logic

The following is an example of how the Object Configuration Manager works with a general logic request:

Step 1: The request process for application logic is similar to data requests. The Object Configuration Manager controls where all business functions and batch processes are processed.

For example, when you add a purchase order, any event that calls a business function looks to the Object Configuration Manager to determine where to process that business function. After you click OK to complete a purchase order, the software calls a master business function to validate all information and record the transaction. The software can process these business functions locally or on the server.

The primary, unique index to the Object Configuration Manager includes:

- Environment, such as PD810 or DV810
- User, which is either a specific User ID / Role or *PUBLIC
- Object name, such as F0101, B401002, or R09801
- Database path

The following shows the search hierarchy that the Object Configuration Manager uses to locate the correct data source for a logic request. For this example:

- The environment is PD810 (production)
- The status is AV (active)
- The object type can be either a batch process (UBE) or business function (BSFN)

Search Sequence	Object Name	User or Role	Search Criteria
1	B0900049	SI5745669 (user ID)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) for the named object, and the specific user?
2	B0900049	OWTOOL (role)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) for the named object, and the specific role?
3	B0900049	*PUBLIC	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) for the named object, and *PUBLIC?
4	DEFAULT	SI5745669 (user ID)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) with no named object (default), and the specific user?
5	DEFAULT	OWTOOL (role)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) with no named object (default), and the specific role?

Search Sequence	Object Name	User or Role	Search Criteria
6	DEFAULT	*PUBLIC	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) with no named object (default), and *PUBLIC?
7			If there is no record for this object type, then the software processes the process on the workstation.

Step 2: After the data source is determined, the software passes the definition of that data source to JDENet.

Step 3: JDENet sends a message to the server to begin processing logic. When JDENet on the server receives the message, an EnterpriseOne process on the server responds to the message by processing the requested logic object.

Working with the Object Configuration Manager

The Object Configuration Manager provides the flexibility to map data, batch applications, and business functions to a data source, which allows you to coordinate your distributed processing. For example, you would map table objects to database data sources and logic objects to machine data sources.

You must have at least two sets of the Object Configuration Master (F986101) and Data Source Master (F98611) tables, as explained below:

One for All Workstations The Object Configuration Master and Data Source Master tables that the software uses for workstation processing are stored in the centralized system data source normally kept on an enterprise server. If the system data source is not available, the software looks to the workstation's jde.ini file for a secondary location.

One per Logic Server The Object Configuration Master and Data Source Master tables that the logic server uses are stored on that server in the server map data source. Each logic server type requires its own server map data source.

In EnterpriseOne, business objects are used to configure distributed processing and distributed data at runtime. The Object Configuration Master table defines this configuration. You can work with the server object map to modify the entries in this table.

Workstation mappings are stored in a centralized system data source. The F986101 table used by the enterprise server is stored on that server in the server map data source. Each enterprise server requires a separate server map data source.

Compared to a workstation, an enterprise server processing a logic object has a different perspective of where data should be retrieved. For a workstation that is requesting user defined codes, its F986101 table (in the system data source) points to the local database.

When an enterprise server requests user defined codes, it makes no sense for the enterprise server to look to a workstation for this information; therefore, the enterprise server should have unique

mappings for user defined codes. These mappings are set up in the Object Configuration Master table (F986101) in the server map data source.

If you have changed table F986101 for the workstation, you should check it in the server maps to see if they should also be changed. For example, if you have new environments with unique mappings for the workstation, you should check to see if changes are required in the corresponding mappings for the enterprise server.

The Object Configuration Manager also provides batch processes to help with the administration of your object mappings. These processes perform such tasks as comparing, updating, copying, and deleting Object Configuration Manager records.

The Object Configuration Manager program (P986110) updates the Object Configuration Master table (F986101).

Mapping Objects

You map objects by environment. You choose an environment that you have already created and map that environment's objects to the data sources you want those objects to use. You can set default mappings for all instances of an object type to one data source, and you can map individual objects to data sources.

Mapping Object Types: Default Maps

To create a default map for an object type, create a mapping whose object name is the literal value: DEFAULT. Then enter an object type (such as TBLE) and a data source. By creating a default map for the object type TBLE, any table objects not mapped individually point to the default data source.

Mapping Individual Objects

You can map individual objects within an environment. For example, you can map a specific table, such as the Security Workbench Table (F00950), to a data source other than the default, such as to the system data source.

If you do not explicitly map an object by name in the Object Configuration Manager, the software uses the default map for that object's type.

Caution

Each environment must have a default map for TBLE (table) objects for the *PUBLIC user profile because there is no inherent default location for table objects. If table objects do not have a default map and are not explicitly mapped by name, the software produces a Select/Failed error message.

Batch applications and business functions automatically run locally if there is no default map for that object type.

► To map objects

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Object Configuration Manager.

1. On Machine Search and Select, choose the data source that stores the Object Configuration Manager table with which you want to work, and click Select.

The Machine Search and Select form displays data sources that have the OCM Data Source field checked on the data Source Revisions form. The machine name next to the data source in the grid refers to the machine where the data source resides. Workstations use the system data source for their mappings. Each enterprise server has its own server map data source.

2. On Work With Object Mappings, click Add to locate data sources for which to revise object mappings and to access a form to which you can add new object mappings for data sources.
3. On Object Mapping Revisions, complete the following fields to specify the data source to which your objects map:

- Environment Name
- Object Name

To define parameters for all objects in a data source, type DEFAULT in this field.

- Primary Data Source

The primary data source that you choose must be valid for the type of object that you map. For example, you can only map objects of type TBLE and GT to a database data source, and you can only map objects of type BSFN to a logic data source.

- User
- Data Source Mode

Only use the secondary data source for business function (BSFN) data sources.

- Allow QBE

4. Click OK to save your object mapping.

You can continue to map objects, clicking OK after each mapping. Be sure to click OK to save your latest mapping, and then click Cancel to return to the Work With Object Mappings form.

Note

On the Work With Object Mappings form, NA (inactive) in the Object Status field is verification that the Object Configuration Manager created your map with an inactive status.

5. To activate your map, on the Work With Object Mappings form, choose the map and, from the Row menu, choose Change Status. AV (active) appears in the Object Status field.

See Also

- *Processing Options for Object Configuration Manager (P986110)* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about validating the TBLE object type

► **To change the mapping for an Object Librarian table**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Object Configuration Manager.

1. On Machine Search and Select, choose the machine and data source for the Object Configuration Manager table that you want to work with, and click Select.

The data source resides on the machine. Workstations use the system data source for their mappings. Each enterprise server has its own server map data source.
2. On Work With Object Mappings, choose Revise OL DS from the Form menu to add and revise object mappings to data sources.

Note

When you map any of the Object Librarian tables, the software validates your entries to ensure that all environments based on the same path code have their Object Librarian tables mapped to the same data source. The software alerts you with an error message if you map your Object Librarian tables to different data sources.

3. On Revise OL Data Source, complete the following fields to define the new mapping for the Object Librarian tables:
 - Path Code
 - OL Data Source
4. Click OK to save the revision to your data source mapping.

When you click OK, the software updates the Object Librarian data source mapping for each environment that contains the path code that you entered in the Path Code field.

Updating the Oracle Parameters Table

You must update the Oracle parameters table if you use Oracle and do not follow the recommended naming conventions, or if you add new Oracle data sources.

► **To update the Oracle parameters table**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Object Configuration Manager.

1. On the Machine Search and Select form, choose the machine and data source for the Object Configuration Manager table that you want to work with and click Select.

The data source resides on the machine. Workstations use the system data source for their mappings. Each enterprise server has its own server map data source.
2. On the Work With Object Mappings form, click Find to display object mappings.
3. Choose an object and then, from the Row menu, choose Oracle Params.
4. On the Work with Oracle Database Object Sizing form, click Find to locate information with which to work.

You can modify the fields on this form to search by release level, data source, and object name. If you are adding new parameters, you do not need to click Find.

You also can access this application from the Data Sources program (P986115).

5. On the Work with Oracle Database Object Sizing form, do one of the following:

- Choose a record and click Select.
- Click Add.

The Oracle Database Object Sizing form appears. On this form, you can revise and add table and index information for a data source or table.

Alternatively, you can display the Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form by choosing Default Database from the Work With Data Sources form's Row menu. When you do so, the DEFAULT value is automatically entered at the Object Name field so that default values are used for the form. If you change the object name from DEFAULT, the fields that were formerly filled with default values on the form appear.

6. If you are adding new parameters, complete the following fields:

- Data Source
- Object Name

To define parameters for all objects in a data source, type DEFAULT in this field.

- Release

7. Depending on whether you select a data source for the DEFAULT map or for a specific object, different fields appear on the Oracle Database Object Sizing form. For the DEFAULT map, you can define only the name of the Oracle space where tables or indexes reside. However, for a specific object you can define parameters such as the amount of space to use for an Oracle table.

For the DEFAULT map, complete the following fields:

- Table Space Name
- Index Space Name

For a specific object, complete the following fields:

- Index Initial Storage
- Index Next Storage
- Index Percent Increase Storage
- Index Minimum Extent
- Index Maximum Extent

These values are valid for both the table information and the index information.

8. To enter override information, choose Overrides from the Form menu.

This option is also available from the Work With Table and Data Source Sizing form's Row menu.

9. On the Revise Table and Data Source Overrides form, complete or modify the following fields:
 - Copy Data (Y/N)
 - Create Tables(1/0)
10. Click OK to return to the previous form. If necessary, click OK on all subsequent forms until you return to the System Administration Tools menu.

Processing Options for Object Configuration Manager (P986110)

The Object Configuration Manager program has one processing option that controls error handling.

Process Tab

1. Non-existent table error

1 = Issue an error

blank = Issue a warning

Use this processing option to specify whether an error or a warning should be issued when a table does not exist in the data source to which it is mapped.

Valid values are:

1 Issue an error

Blank Issue a warning

Mapping Generic Text

The Generic Text Language Status table (F001651) has more mapping flexibility than other objects because the data stored in this table has different uses. The generic text categories are as follows:

- Common data that all environments use.
For example, data dictionary glossaries and business function notes are the same across all environments.
- Production data specific to an environment.
For example, inventory item notes and address book supplemental data can be different for a corporation running EnterpriseOne over multiple environments, such as production, test, and demo data.

► **To map generic text**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Object Configuration Manager.

In the Object Configuration Manager, use the GT object type to map specific generic text objects.

The following is an example of what the Object Configuration Master table (F986101) looks like after installing EnterpriseOne if your business follows the typical configuration. This example shows only the PD810 (production) and TS810 (test) environments.

Environment	Object Name	Description	Data Source	Object Type
PD810	F00165	Generic Text Table	Business Data - Prod	TBLE
PD810	GT92002	Data Dictionary Glossary	Data Dictionary	GT
PD810	GT9860A	Object Librarian	Object Librarian	GT
PD810	GT9862A	Business Function Notes	Object Librarian	GT
PD810	GT98DSA	Data Structure Notes-Structure	Object Librarian	GT
PD810	GT98DSB	Data Structure Notes-Structure and Item	Object Librarian	GT
PD810	GT98TMPL	Media Objects Templates	Object Librarian	GT
TS810	F00165	Generic Text Table	Business Data - Test	TBLE
TS810	GT92002	Data Dictionary Glossary	Data Dictionary	GT
TS810	GT9860A	Object Librarian	Object Librarian	GT
TS810	GT9862A	Business Function Notes	Object Librarian	GT
TS810	GT98DSA	Data Structure Notes-Structure	Object Librarian	GT
TS810	GT98DSB	Data Structure Notes-Structure and Item	Object Librarian	GT
TS810	GT98TMPL	Media Objects Templates	Object Librarian	GT

Running Object Configuration Manager Reports

The Object Configuration Manager provides batch processes that produce reports that helps you track your mappings.

Some Object Configuration Manager reports are called when you choose that report from the EnterpriseOne menu. Other Object Configuration Manager reports are called from a report driver job. Although the result is the same, you set processing options and data selection differently for a batch process called from a report driver.

When a report is called by a driver, processing options are set from the report for all reports that are launched from the driver. For example, the R988611A driver calls the Mapping Comparisons, Global Update, OCM Delete, and OCM Copy reports.

Any data selection for a report must be entered for the specific report, not from the driver. When you finish entering processing options and data selection, if any, you can run the report from the driver.

Setting Processing Options for Object Configuration Manager Reports

The following task describes how to use a report driver to set processing options for a data source report. The following Object Configuration Manager reports are called by a report driver:

- Object Configuration Mapping Comparison
- Object Configuration Global Update
- Object Configuration Delete
- Object Configuration Copy
- Job Master Deletion By Days Old

All of the reports except Job Master Deletion By Days Old are called from the R98611A report driver. Job Master Deletion By Days Old is called from the R9861101 report driver. Except as noted, the process for setting processing options for these reports is identical, regardless of which report you select.

► To set processing options for Object Configuration Manager reports

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose one of the Object Configuration Manager (P986110) reports called by a report driver.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, choose a version and then choose Processing Options from the Row menu.
2. If you chose the Job Master Deletion by Days Old report, on the Processing Options form, click the tab for the applicable report.
3. Click OK to save and exit to the Work with Batch Versions - Available Versions form.

Processing Options for Object Configuration Batch Applications (R98611A)

The following batch applications have processing options that are entered from the R98611A report driver using the same processing option form:

- Object Configuration Mapping Comparison (R986101)
- Object Configuration Global Update (R986110)
- Object Configuration Delete (R986120)
- Object Configuration Copy (R986121)

The processing options for OCM batch applications let you specify the data source used when comparing, updating, deleting, or copying data. These processing options let you set other parameters used by the specific batch application.

Only the processing options for the report you are currently running are used. Processing option fields for other reports are ignored until you run that report.

Driver Tab

Use these processing options to specify which report and version to run.

1. Object Configuration Manager Report Name

R986101 = OCM Mapping Comparison

R986110 = OCM Global Update

R986120 = Object Configuration Delete

R986121 = Object Configuration Copy

Use this processing option to specify the name of the report that you want to run. Valid values are:

R986101 - OCM Mapping Comparison

R986110 - OCM Global Update

R986120 - Object Configuration Delete

R986121 - Object Configuration Copy

You must enter report processing options before running the report.

If data selection is necessary, it must be done on the version of the report that you specified on the Driver tab.

2. Version

R986101 Tab

Use these processing options to specify parameters when running the R986101 report.

1. Data Source One

Use this processing option to specify the names of the data sources that you want to compare. If necessary, you can use the Visual Assist feature to locate valid data sources. Click on the Visual Assist icon to display the Data Source Search and Select form.

2. Comparison Data Source Two

Use this processing option to specify the names of the data sources that you want to compare. If necessary, you can use the Visual Assist feature to locate valid data sources. Click on the Visual Assist icon to display the Data Source Search and Select form.

3. Comparison Method

1 = Compare one direction only

Blank = Compare both directions

Use this processing option to specify the comparison method used. Valid values are:

1 Compare one direction only. Print only the records found in the first data source, but not in the second data source.

Blank Compare both directions. Print records found in the first data source but not in the second data source, and also the records in the second data source that don't exist in the first data source.

4. Exceptions

1 = Print exceptions only

blank = Print all records

Use this processing option to specify whether to print only the report exceptions, or every record from the data selection, noting the differences between the data sources. Valid values are:

1 Print exceptions only

Blank Print all records

R986110 Tab

Use these processing options to specify parameters when running the R986110 report.

1. Process Mode

1 = Proof Mode

Blank = Final Mode

Use this processing option to specify the mode in which the report processes data. Valid options are:

1 Proof Mode. This mode produces a report that enables you to view the records you want to delete, but no records are deleted.

Blank Final Mode. This mode produces a report of records you want to delete, and then deletes the records.

2. Data Source name

Use this processing option to specify the name of the data source for the Object Manager Configuration table. Any updates that occur as a result of running this report will be made to the Object Manager Configuration table found in the specified data source.

3. Process Control

1 = Create new OCM records from existing ones

Blank = Change records with new OCM values

Use this processing option to specify whether to create new OCM records or change existing ones. Valid values are:

1 Create new OCM records from existing ones. The records created will look similar to those selected, except that the new OCM values entered in the processing options will be substituted where appropriate.

Blank Change selected records with new OCM values. Use data selection to specify which records will be changed with the new OCM values entered into the processing options.

4. Enter the new OCM values:

Environment Name

Object Name

Primary Data Source

User

Object Type

Data Source Mode

Secondary Data Source
Allow QBE

R986120 Tab

Use these processing options to specify parameters when running the R986120 report.

1. Process Mode

1 = Proof Mode
Blank = Final Mode

Use this processing option to specify the mode in which the report processes data. Valid options are:

1 Proof Mode. This mode produces a report that enables you to view the records you want to delete, but no records are deleted.

Blank Final Mode. This mode produces a report of records you want to delete, and then deletes the records.

2. Enter Data Source name

Use this processing option to specify the name of the data source for the Object Manager Configuration table. Any updates that occur as a result of running this report will be made to the Object Manager Configuration table found in the specified data source.

3. Object Copy

1 = Run the Object Copy (R986121)
Complete R986121 Processing Options
Blank = Do not run the Object Copy

Use this processing option to specify whether to run the Object Configuration Copy report (R986121) along with the Object Configuration Delete report. Valid values are:

1 Run the Object Copy (R986121). Creates a copy before deleting records. When you run the Object Copy, remember to enter the processing options under the R986121 tab, and to set up any data selection. Data Selection should be defined on the same version of R986121 that you specified for R986121 (Object Configuration Delete).

Blank Do not run Object Copy. Deletes the records without first creating a copy.

R986121 Tab

Use these processing options to specify parameters when running the R986121 report.

1. Process Mode

1 = Proof Mode

Blank = Final Mode

Use this processing option to specify the mode in which the report processes data. Valid options are:

1 Proof Mode. This mode produces a report that enables you to view the records you want to delete, but no records are deleted.

Blank Final Mode. This mode produces a report of records you want to delete, and then deletes the records.

2. From Data Source

Use this processing option to specify the name of the data source with the Object Configuration Manager table from which you want to copy records.

3. Target Data Source

Use this processing option to specify the name of the data source with the Object Configuration Manager table to which you want to copy.

Running the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison Report

Run the Object Configuration Comparison report to compare Object Configuration Master tables (F986101) from two different data sources and display the differences between them. For example, you might compare the F986101 table in the system data source to the F986101 table for a given server map data source.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set processing options for the report from the report driver, not from the actual report.

► **To set up data selection for the Mapping Comparison report**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, enter R986101 in the Batch Application field, and then click Find.
2. Double-click the version you specified on the Driver processing option tab.
3. On Version Prompting, choose the Data Selection option and click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, choose from the appropriate columns to specify the exact records you want to compare.
5. Click OK.

► **To run the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison report**

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, choose the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
2. Click Select.
3. On Version Prompting, click Submit to run the report.

Running the Object Configuration Global Update Report

This process performs global updates and global copies of object mappings in the same Object Configuration Master table (F986101). You can use this batch application rather than the interactive application (P986110). This application is useful in updating and copying multiple records.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set processing options for the report from the report driver, not from the actual report.

► **To set up data selection for the Global Update report**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, enter R986110 in the Batch Application field, and then click Find.
2. Double-click the version you specified on the Driver processing option tab.
3. On Version Prompting, choose the Data Selection option and then click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, choose from the appropriate columns to specify the exact records you want to update or copy.
5. Click OK.

► **To run the Object Configuration Global Update report**

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose OCM Category Update/Delete.

1. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, click Find and then choose the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
2. Click Select.
3. On Version Prompting, click Submit to run the report.
4. On Processing Options, verify the processing options and click OK.

Note

You might receive the following messages when you run this report:

- Duplicate Key - Update/Copy not done
You cannot update a record or create a new record using the key of an existing record.
 - Active DEFAULT *Public records cannot be updated
You cannot update the DEFAULT records of the *PUBLIC role.
-

Running the Object Configuration Delete Report

This batch process deletes specific Object Configuration Manager records from one data source.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set processing options for the report from the report driver, not from the actual report.

► **To set up data selection for the Object Configuration Delete report**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, enter R986120 in the Batch Application field, and then click Find.
2. Double-click the version you specified on the Driver processing option tab.
3. On Version Prompting, choose the Data Selection option and then click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, choose from the appropriate columns to specify the exact records you want to delete.
5. Click OK.

► To run the Object Configuration Delete report

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose OCM Category Update/Delete.

1. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, click Find and then choose the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
2. Click Select.
3. On Version Prompting, click Submit to run the report.

Running the Object Configuration Copy Report

This process copies Object Configuration Manager records from one data source to another and automatically deletes any duplicate records. For example, if you create a new environment by copying an existing one, Object Configuration Manager records are created for the new environment in the system data source.

You use the Object Configuration Copy batch process to copy those records to the appropriate server map data source. After copying the records, use the Object Configuration Global Update program (R986110) to change, at the minimum, any mappings for LOCAL to the appropriate server location.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Enter processing options for the report from the report driver, not from the actual report.

Running the Verify OCM Report

The Verify OCM report (R9861130) is a useful troubleshooting tool that can help you verify that:

- All Data Source Master definitions have Object Configuration Manager mappings
- Object Configuration Manager mappings are consistent for a given user, have data source definitions, and are not duplicated
- Appropriate specification files exist on a specific server
- Business function DLLs exist on a specific server

Run this report to verify the above items for a workstation or a server. The machine on which you run this report determines which set of Object Configuration Manager and Data Source Master tables will be verified. Consequently, you should run this report on your local machine and on each server that runs EnterpriseOne. You can also run this report on the deployment server.

► To run the Verify OCM report

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Verify OCM.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, choose a version and then click Select.
2. On the Version Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
3. On the Processing Options form, complete the fields.

Processing options are divided into categories so that you can select the type of validation that you want. The first two options pertain to extraneous data source validation, and the remaining options pertain to object configuration mapping validations.

Leave an option blank if you do not want the software to run that validation.

The fields on the Processing Options form let you do the following:

- Verify data source master definitions. Enter 1 to enable the software to verify that all of your Data Source Master (F98611) definitions have Object Configuration Manager mappings.
- Enter the name of the environment that you want to verify. You also can enter *ALL to verify all of your environments. This environment will be used for all of the following verifications.
- Enter the user ID of the individual or role (including *PUBLIC) for which you want to verify the object mappings. You also can enter *ALL or leave this field blank to verify all of your users. If you enter a user ID, the report also prints the *PUBLIC records.
- Specify whether to verify active or inactive mappings. Enter 1 to verify that all of the active Object Configuration Manager mappings for the user and environment that you entered have data source definitions in the Data Source Master table (F98611). Enter 2 to verify both active and inactive mappings.
- Check for duplicate records. Enter 1 to verify that no duplicate Object Configuration Manager mappings exist for the user and environment that you entered. This option verifies only duplication for active mappings.
- Check for consolidated DLL names. Enter 1 to verify that a consolidated DLL name exists for each business function on a specific server, and that the DLL name is valid.
- Verify specification files. Enter 1 to verify that all specification files required to run the software exist for the path code. This option applies only when running against a server.

Processing Options for Verify OCM (R9861130)

Data Source Tab

Use these processing options to specify whether to perform data source validation for data source master definitions, and to specify an environment.

1. Data Source Mappings

Blank = No Verification

1 = Verify Data Source Mappings

Use this processing option to specify whether to perform data source validation for data source master definitions. Valid values are:

Blank Do not verify data source definitions.

1 Verify that each data source has at least one OCM mapping defined.

2. Environment Validation

*ALL = All Environments

Use this processing option to specify the environment(s) for which you want to run the validations. Valid values are:

*All Run the validations for all environments.

A specific environment name. (Validates only that environment.

Parent DLL Tab

Use this processing option to specify whether each business function has a parent DLL assigned.

1. Business Function Parent DLL

Blank = No Verification

1 = Parent DLL Exists

Use this processing option to specify whether each business function has a parent DLL assigned. Valid values are:

Blank No verification is done.

1 Verify that each business function has a parent DLL assigned. Also, verify that the DLL name is valid.

Specifications Tab

Use this processing option to verify that all required specifications exist for the pathcode.

1. Validate Server Specifications

Blank = No Validation

1 = Validate Necessary Specifications Exist

Use this processing option to verify that all specifications required to run EnterpriseOne exist for the pathcode. This processing option applies only when running against a server. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not verify specifications

1 Verify whether the required specifications exist

OCM Tab

Use these processing options to specify OCM parameters.

1. User ID to Validate

Blank, *ALL = Validate All Users

*PUBLIC = Validate *PUBLIC users

Use this processing option to specify the user ID for which the OCM validations should be run. Valid values are:

Blank Run the validations for all users.

*ALL Run the validations for all users.

*PUBLIC Run the validations for only *PUBLIC.

A specific User ID. (Performs validations for only that user.)

2. OCM Mappings

Blank = Do Not Validate

1 = Verify Active OCM Mappings

2 = Verify Active and Inactive OCM Mappings

Use this processing option to indicate whether to validate OCM mappings. Valid values are:

Blank Do not validate OCM mappings.

1 Validate all active OCM mappings.

2 Validate both the active and inactive OCM mappings.

3. Duplicate OCM Mappings

Blank = Do Not Validate

1 = Validate

Use this processing option to specify whether OCM records should be checked for duplicates. Valid values are:

Blank Do not check for duplicates.

-
1. Verify that the active OCM mapping records have no duplicates.
-

Running the Object Configuration System Table Update

This program (R986101A) adds active Object Configuration Manager (OCM) records for a specified table, user ID, and data source for all environments listed in the Environment Detail table (F00941). You can use data selection to filter the environments to which this process adds OCM records.

► To run Object Configuration System Table Update

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Object Configuration System Table Update.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then choose XJDE0001 and click Select.
2. On the Versions Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
3. On Data Selection, determine which records to update and then click OK.
4. On the Processing Options form, enter the following information:
 - The table name for which to create mappings
 - The data source to which the table should be mapped
 - The user ID for whom to map the records
The value *PUBLIC maps the records for all users. You also can map by role.
 - Proof or final mode
If left blank, the application runs in proof mode. Run this process in proof mode first to test whether the current values create a successful result. Enter 1 for final mode.
5. Click OK.

Processing Options for Create System Table Mappings (R986101A)

Process Tab

These processing options enable you to specify the table name, data source, and user ID to use in creating an OCM mapping. You can also specify whether to run the report in proof or final mode.

1. Enter a specific Table Name

Use this processing option to define which mailbox a message is sent to. Valid values are:

Blank The field will be not visible when creating a new message

- 1 The field will be visible when creating a new message
-

2. Enter a specific Data Source

Use this processing option to specify the data source you want to map to each environment. The data source, along with the values you specify for the Table Name and User ID processing options, is used to create a whole OCM Mapping.

3. Enter a specific User ID

Use this processing option to identify the user ID that is mapped to each environment. The user ID, along with the values you specify for the Table Name and Data Source processing options, is used to create an OCM mapping.

4. Proof / Final Mode

Blank = Proof Mode

1 = Final Mode

Use this processing option to indicate whether records are changed or not changed when the batch application is run. Valid values are:

Blank Proof mode

1 Final mode

Running the Create OCM Records for Business Function Report

This batch process (R986140) reads the Object Librarian tables for server business functions, and then creates Object Configuration Manager records for those business functions in the target data source that you specify in processing options. Processing options also allow you to specify the source data source and environment to use when creating these Object Configuration Manager records.

► To run Create Server Business Function for OCM Records

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Create OCM Records for Business Functions.

1. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, choose XJDE0001 and then click Select.
2. On the Versions Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
3. On Data Selection, specify which records to create and then click OK.

4. On the Processing Options form, enter the following information:

- Specify proof or final mode.

When you enter 1, the report runs in Final mode, which means that the report will be printed and reports will be updated. When you enter 0 or leave this field blank, the report runs in Proof mode, which means that the report will be printed but not updated.

- The machine data source that corresponds to the server you wish to run the business function on.
- The environment you wish to use real-time events on.
- The system data source that your client-to-server machines use.

Running the Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report

This batch application lets you produce a report listing obsolete print jobs submitted to servers. You have the option of generating the report only, or generating the report and then deleting obsolete records from the Job Control Status Master table (F986110).

This batch application is launched by a report driver. Enter any data selection from the batch application, but enter processing options from the report driver (R9861101), not from the actual application (R9861102).

► To set up data selection for Job Master Deletion

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions (P98305).

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, enter R9861102 in the Batch Application field and then click Find.
2. Double-click one of the following versions:
 - XJDE0001 = Jobs With All Status
 - XJDE0002 = Jobs With Done Status
 - XJDE0003 = Jobs With Error Status
 - XJDE0004 = Jobs With Wait Status
3. On Version Prompting, choose the Data Selection option and click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, choose from the appropriate columns to specify the exact records you want to compare.
5. Click OK.

► To run Job Master Deletion by Days Old

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Job Master Deletion by Days Old.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then choose the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
2. Click Select.
3. On Version Prompting, click Submit.

4. On the Processing Options form, enter the following information and then click OK:
 - Data Source (Defaults Tab)
 - Days Old (Defaults Tab)
 - Control Mode (Defaults Tab)
 - Job Control Status UBE (Versions Tab)

Running the OCM Category Update/Delete Report

This batch application (R986101B) lets you add or delete member objects of a specified category from the Object Configuration Master table (F986101). You can add or delete OCM mappings for all members in the same category rather than adding or deleting them individually. The processing options for this batch application allow you to specify whether to add or delete mappings, as well as the appropriate path code, environment, and data source to use.

► To run OCM Category Update/Delete

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose OCM Add/Update/Delete.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, choose XJDE0001 and then click Select.
2. On Version Prompting, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
3. On Data Selection, specify which records to add or delete, and then click OK.
4. On the Processing Options form, click the OCM Modes tab and enter the following information:
 - Proof or Final Mode
Enter 1 to run the report in Proof mode. The report will print and the Object Configuration Manager table will not be updated. Enter 2 to run the program in Final mode. The report will print and the Object Configuration Manager table will be updated.
 - Add or Delete Mode
Enter 1 to add OCM mappings for objects in the category or 2 to delete mappings.
 - Override Mapping
 - Enter 1 to delete OCM mappings for objects that already have mappings for the environment and user. Enter 2 or leave this field blank to deactivate but not delete mappings for conflicting OCM records.
5. Click the OCM Settings tab and enter the following information:
 - Path Code to use when adding or deleting OCM mappings
When you enter a path code, mappings are added or deleted for all environments with the path code you enter. You do not need to enter a path code if you entered an environment name in the Environments processing option. If this field is blank, OCM mappings will be added or deleted regardless of the path code.

- Environment to use when adding or deleting OCM mappings

If this field is blank, OCM mappings are added or deleted regardless of the environment. If you entered a path code in the Path Code processing option, that path code is used. If both the Environments and Path Code processing option fields are blank, OCM mappings will be added or deleted for all environments in the Environment Detail table (F00941).

- User Class/Role

If you are deleting OCM mappings and this field is blank, all OCM records will be deleted regardless of the user class or role. If you are adding OCM mappings, you must enter a value in this field.

- Data Source

If you are deleting OCM mappings and this field is blank, all OCM records will be deleted regardless of the data source. If you are adding OCM mappings, you must enter a value in this field.

Partitioning Application Logic on Servers

The logic for EnterpriseOne applications can be partitioned to run remotely by mapping individual or specified groups of business function components to run on an application server or enterprise server instead of on a workstation.

PeopleSoft has found that redeploying certain business function components (including master business functions and business functions) can significantly increase the performance of a distributed EnterpriseOne workstation while simultaneously decreasing network traffic. This redeployment involves remapping objects using the EnterpriseOne standard Object Configuration Manager methodology.

Examples of such configurations are illustrated by the Windows light client/heavy server and the Java light client/heavy server models. Both models have applications specifications on the client and business function components on the server. The main difference is that the Windows model uses JDENet communication middleware, while the Java model uses JDENet/CORBA middleware.

While the software design allows you to partition all business function components, the biggest benefit is derived from partitioning Master Business Functions (MBFs).

EnterpriseOne transaction-oriented applications are built around the concept of MBFs, which are typically responsible for transaction edits and for committing transactions to the database. Most of the I/O services for transaction-oriented applications are performed by MBFs. By localizing the majority of business logic for transactions in MBFs and partitioning the MBFs to run on application servers, network traffic can be minimized, thus dramatically improving the performance of the application in distributed and WAN environments.

In a two-tier setup where MBFs are processed on the client, a lot of interaction occurs across the WAN between client and server. In a three-tier setup consisting of a client, a data server, and an application or enterprise server, transaction processing can occur across a LAN between the two servers. Interaction across the WAN between the client and server is thus reduced to entering input on the client and sending back results from the server. This three-tier configuration can result in a significant reduction in traffic across the WAN.

The following contrasts typical network traffic for a two-tier setup where MBFs are processed on the client versus network traffic segmentation for a three-tier setup where MBFs are processed on the server.

Two-Tier: Typical Network Traffic

In a two-tier configuration, the GUI, event rules, and MBFs are typically handled by the client, and data is stored on the server. Typically, the following processing occurs across the WAN between client and server:

- Fetch Record (client to server)
- Return Record (server to client)
- Validate Data Format (client to server)
- Format OK (server to client)
- Send Record Detail (client to server)
- Detail OK (server to client)
- End Transaction (client to server)

Three-Tier: Network Traffic Segmentation

In a three-tier configuration, the GUI and event rules are handled by the client, but an application server or enterprise server handles MBF processing. The database server stores data. The following processing occurs across the WAN between client and application or enterprise server:

- Input Processing Request or Data (client to server)
- Return Processing Results (server to client)

The following processing occurs locally across the LAN between the application or enterprise server and the database server:

- Fetch Record
- Return Record
- Validate Data Format
- Format OK
- Send Record Detail
- Detail OK
- End Transaction

How a Master Business Function Operates

The following series of events demonstrates how a typical application uses a Master Business Function (MBF). This example uses the Sales Order Entry application.

- End of Sales Order Line

The first event occurs when the end of a sales order line is reached, causing the EnterpriseOne client application to call the `jdeCallObject` API. This command sends a message to the MBF. Included with the message is data (in the form of a data structure) for the line. The application sends the message asynchronously with its associated data; that is, once the message is sent, the client application proceeds to the next line.

- MBF Receives Line Message

This event occurs when the MBF receives the JDENet message that includes the data for the line. The line data is cached in the server's shared memory.

- MBF Extends and Edits the Line

This event occurs when the MBF extends and edits the sales order line. The data necessary to extend and edit the line is typically accessed locally on a LAN. The data is requested by a database-dependent SQL call and is transported by the applicable Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) or Oracle Call Level Interface (OCI) mechanisms.

- MBF Sends a Return Message to the Client Application

This event, the fourth event, occurs after the MBF extends and edits the sales order line and returns the extended line, as well as any error codes, to the client. The return message is sent using JDENet. Events 1 through 4 are then repeated asynchronously for all of the lines associated with the sales order.

- End of Sales Order (OK Button)

This event indicates that the user has completed all sales order lines. The user triggers this event by clicking OK after all edited lines have been returned to the client. When the user clicks OK, an end of transaction message is sent to the MBF. The client is immediately released to enter the next transaction.

- MBF Processes the Full Transaction

The full transaction is processed when the MBF asynchronously reads the shared memory cache (where all transaction lines are stored) and begins the process of committing the transaction to the database.

- Transaction Commitment to the Database and MBF Cleanup

The MBF commits the entire transaction to the database, typically locally through ODBC and OCI, and cleans up the shared memory cache for the completed transaction.

Mapping the MBF to run on the server causes the bulk of the database and logic interaction to occur within a single server machine (enterprise server) or between LAN-attached machines (application server and data server). Thus the transaction has been processed with a minimum of network traffic. This type of application transaction is ideally suited for performance gains in distributed and WAN environments.

Server Behavior with Partitioned Application Logic

Compared to a typical heavy-client scenario, partitioning application logic by configuring business function components (such as Master Business Functions and other business functions) to run on the server requires the server to run more processes and to manage additional user sessions. To control the server's behavior under this increased workload, important `jde.ini` parameters must be set.

See Also

- ❑ *Middleware* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about setting `jde.ini` parameters

Example: Processing Rule 1 - JDENet on Client

On the client, the JDENet functions reside in a dynamic-link library (DLL) called `jdenet.dll`. These functions are called by the EnterpriseOne Explorer program (`Oexplore.exe`). That is, they are not run as a separate process or service; they are run from within the `Oexplore.exe` process.

When clients first initiate a communication session with an EnterpriseOne server (as defined by the Object Configuration Manager), they are assigned to communicate with a specific JDENet process on that server. This assignment persists for the entire session. That is, the same logical connection is maintained for as long as the user is logged on.

Example: Processing Rule 2 - JDENet on the Server

You can configure multiple JDENet processes to run on a server. Parameters in the server's `jde.ini` file specify how many JDENet processes can be started on the server, as well as the total number of network connections that can occur to and from that server.

If you specify multiple JDENet processes, the software starts the processes as required on a one-for-one basis with incoming session requests until the maximum number of JDENet processes is started. Then, the software sequentially assigns subsequent sessions to JDENet processes. Within each JDENet process, messages are queued and processed one at a time. For example:

```
Session 1: JDENET_1
Session 2: JDENET_2
Session 3: JDENET_3
Session 4: JDENET_1
Session 5: JDENET_2
Session 6: JDENET_3
```

The preceding example is based on the characteristics listed in the following table:

Characteristic	Value	jde.ini Parameter
Number of JDENet processes	3	[JDENet] maxNetProcesses=3
Number of connections per server	nnn	This is a site-specific variable number. Typically, the setting should be a value large enough to accommodate the practical maximum for the installation. For example: [JDENet] maxNetConnections=800
Number of incoming sessions	6	N/A

Example: Processing Rule 3 - Kernels on the Server

To handle different functions, the EnterpriseOne architecture allows for different types of kernel processes to run on the server. The kernel type that processes distributed objects through the `jdeCallObject` API is a Type 2 kernel. A parameter in the server's `jde.ini` file specifies how many individual kernels of a specific kernel type can be started.

The total number of active sessions that might connect to a kernel cannot be directly controlled. That is, the software dynamically allocates sessions to applicable kernel types on an as-available basis. However, you can indirectly control the number of users per kernel by specifying a sufficient number of kernels in the desired relationship based on the number of connections (client-to-server and server-to-server). For example, you can specify enough kernels to have one user for each kernel, or two users for each kernel, and so on.

In determining the number of required kernels, remember that each kernel process consumes server memory resources. The exact amount of memory consumed is not as important a consideration as the performance aspect. Consider how many users (or MBFs) can use a single kernel simultaneously before performance begins to degrade significantly.

Kernel processes are started in a manner similar to the JDENet network communication sessions. For each kernel type, the software starts a new kernel for each new session until the maximum number of kernels allowed is started. After the maximum is reached, the software assigns sessions sequentially to a specific kernel process.

Each Type 2 kernel queues and processes a single `jdeCallObject` API request at a time. If multiple sessions are assigned to a single kernel, when the `jdeCallObject` routine completes it takes the next request off the queue for that kernel type.

Care must be taken when configuring the jde.ini file for the server. Using this kernel-balancing methodology, there is no way to distribute the jobs being executed based on the nature of those jobs. As illustrated in the following example, this can result in Kernel_2 being loaded with heavy Sales Order Entry Processing while the other kernel, Kernel_1, is idling with less process-intense functions. This insight into load balancing may be used to your advantage when considering hardware tiers. For example:

```
Session 1: JDENET_1, Kernel_1
Session 2: JDENET_2, Kernel_2
Session 3: JDENET_3, Kernel_1
Session 4: JDENET_1, Kernel_2
Session 5: JDENET_2, Kernel_1
Session 6: JDENET_3, Kernel_2
```

The preceding example is based on the characteristics listed in the following table:

Characteristic	Value	Jde.ini Parameter
Number of JDENet processes	3	[JDENet] maxNetProcesses=3
Number of incoming sessions	6	N/A
Number of Type 2 kernels	2	[JDENet_KERNEL_DEF2] maxNumberOfProcesses=2
Number of sessions requesting Type 2 kernel	6	N/A

See Also

- ❑ *Middleware* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about kernels

When Not to Distribute Logic

Do not distribute logic in the following scenarios:

- When a business function mapped to the server creates cache that is required by another business function invoked from the calling application, those business functions must also be mapped to the same logic server as the business function creating the cache.
- When client-only business functions contain GUI or Windows functions that are only valid on a Windows NT workstation, master business functions distributed to a logic server might not call a business function that can only execute on a client.

Note

When a master business function is mapped to a logic server, the server looks to its own server map data source to determine OCM tables for processing. For example, if a master business function is mapped to a logic server, then any logic called by that master business function will be called based on the server map data source in the OCM.

Issues with Distributed Logic

The following issues exist concerning distributed logic:

- Batch control functionality might cause problems with distributed logic. When closing a transaction application, the batch control business function presents an additional form for review. No problem exists if the application calls the batch control business function directly. However, the call will fail if the mapped master business function calls the batch control business function because GUI presentations cannot be performed from the server. For example, the Purchasing and Inventory applications cannot use batch control if logic is mapped to the server.
- When implementing localization and custom logic, you must avoid mapping logic that contains GUI or windows functionality.

Business Function Processing Problems

The EnterpriseOne configurable network computing solution allows developers and administrators to map business functions to one or more application servers for logic processing. When a problem occurs on the server, the software attempts to reconnect to the application server so that the business function can run. If the software can reconnect to the server and run the business function, work proceeds uninterrupted.

However, the following circumstances can complicate business function processing:

- The client workstation cannot reconnect to the application server because a server process has died.
- Business function processing creates cache, or state information, on the application server whose process has died.
- The business function causes one or more processes to die on the server.
- The client workstation cannot reconnect to the application server because the server machine has gone down and the server machine is part of a server cluster.

When the client workstation cannot communicate with the server, the software redirects business function processing to a secondary server. A list in the CallObject code designates the name of the original server and the name of the secondary server to which future calls should be rerouted.

Note

The default configuration is that no secondary server is defined during the EnterpriseOne installation process. Defining a server will require changes to your OCM mappings. If you do not define a secondary server and failover occurs, the software remaps business function processing from the failed server to the client workstation.

When business function processing creates cache on the application server where a process has died, the client workstation reconnects to the application server, but the user must exit the application and restart it.

When a business function causes one or more processes to die on the server, the client workstation reconnects to the server. Because the business function is causing the `jdenet_k` process to die, EnterpriseOne fails the business function call.

When the client workstation cannot communicate with a server in a server cluster, the software recognizes that the server is part of a cluster and continues to try to reconnect. The transfer of control from one server in a cluster to another server in a cluster can take several minutes.

The EnterpriseOne configurable network computing solution provides a methodology that handles business function failure and allows you to continue working, even when a server has failed or a kernel process has died, ending the processing of logic on an application server. In addition, the software writes a message to the `jde.log` whenever a failover occurs, allowing you to troubleshoot the problem.

Failure to Connect to the Server

The mechanism by which a business function fails to connect to a server depends on how the server is configured in the network. Failures for the following two types of configurations are discussed in this section:

- Failure to connect to a server in a non-clustered server configuration
- Failure to connect to a server in a clustered configuration

Failure to Connect to the Server in a Non-Clustered Server Configuration

In a non-clustered server configuration, the software redirects business function processing if it cannot connect to the primary server. The following steps describe what occurs during the initial stages of an attempt to call a business function to run on an application server:

1. The user calls a business function on a server.
2. The software checks to see if the server has been failed over from the primary server to a secondary server or to the client workstation.
3. If processing has been directed to another server, the software remaps the business function and sends the `CallObject` message to the secondary server or to the client workstation to run the business function.
4. If the server has not been failed over, the software sends the `CallObject` message to the original server to run the business function.

In the second phase of business function processing, the software attempts to run the logic on the application server or client workstation. The following steps describe what occurs during the second stage of processing:

1. If the business function runs without error, either on the original server or the failover alternative, the request has been processed.
2. If the client workstation request is not successfully processed by the server, the software increments a reconnect counter and attempts one reconnection.
3. If the value on the reconnect counter is greater than 1, the business function fails. If the value on the reconnect counter is not greater than 1, the software reconnects to the server and attempts to run the business function.
4. If the client is unable to reconnect to the server, the request is redirected to a secondary server if one is defined, or to the client workstation if one is not defined.

If cache has been created on the server, the user must exit the application and restart it.

Failure to Connect to a Server in a Clustered Configuration

If a business function fails because of a server failure in a clustered configuration, rather than failing over to a secondary server or the client workstation, the client will wait until a new machine in the cluster is available then resubmit the business function request. While trying to reconnect, the software displays the following transient window:

Waiting for clustered server hp9000b.
This may take several minutes.

This window refreshes once a minute and continues to display until the client is able to successfully reconnect to the clustered server.

If the business function cache was created on the first server before it went down, the software will not submit the business function request to the server cluster. In this case, you must exit the application and then resubmit the business function.

Failure to Load the Business Function

When a client workstation requests to run a business function on a server, the server must successfully load the business function before it can run. This process can fail for the following two reasons:

- Server cannot load the library where the business function resides.
- Server cannot get the address of the business function.

Server Cannot Load the Library Where the Business Function Resides

When the server cannot load the business function library, the software displays the following message on the client workstation and writes the text of the message to the jde.log file on that machine:

```
The Business Function Library xxxx could not be loaded on server  
yyyy. Because of the unknown cache-state on the server, you must  
exit this application all the way to the menu. Please notify your  
PeopleSoft System Administrator to have the problem corrected before  
attempting to run the Business Function zzzz again.
```

Following are probable reasons that the library failed to load:

- The business function library failed to build during the package build process.
- The library was inadvertently deleted or renamed.
- A problem exists with permissions.

If the library fails to load, close the application until you get to the menu, and contact your system administrator. Ensure that the problem is corrected before you attempt to re-run the business function.

Server Cannot Get the Address of the Business Function

When the server cannot get the address of the business function within the library, the software displays the following message on the client workstation and writes the text of the message to the jde.log file on that machine:

```
The Business Function xxxx was not found in the Business Function  
Library yyyy on server zzzz. Because of the unknown cache-state on  
the server, you must exit this application all the way to the menu.  
Please notify your PeopleSoft System Administrator to have the  
problem corrected before attempting to run this Business Function  
again.
```

Following are probable reasons that the server cannot get the address of the business function:

- The package build process failed to create the module that contains the business function; therefore, the module was not included in the business function library.
- The client has a newer package than the server, and the business function exists on the client but not on the server.

If this error occurs, close the application until you get to the menu and contact your system administrator. Ensure that the problem is corrected before you attempt to re-run the business function.

Failure While the Business Function is Running

The business function itself can cause one or more processes to die on the server. In this case, the software displays a dialog box indicating that the business function is causing problems.

You might have to change OCM mappings or fix a bug in the business function if this dialog box appears.

Resetting the Server Cache

If the business function does not run the first time, the software checks to see if cache was created on the server during the first failed attempt. If no cache is created and the reconnection attempt to the primary server fails, the software attempts to run the business function on the secondary server or the client workstation.

If cache is created on the server, the software instructs the user to close the application and start over. This message is also written to the client jde.log file.

The creation of cache on the server is vital to the processing of business functions. The software creates cache when one business function runs so that one or more subsequent functions can use the data in the cache. For example, one business function might create and initialize the cache, a second might add data to it, and a third might access the data and insert it into a database.

If a process on the server dies after the first business function creates the cache and the client workstation is unable to communicate with the process on the server that contains the cache, the subsequent business functions are not able to access the original cache. Therefore, in this scenario, the software forces you to close the application and start over.

Note

UBEs and table conversions continue to process business functions after a failure, even if they create cache on the server.

Environment Setup

EnterpriseOne environments, which you define, are collections of pointers indicating the location of data and objects. An environment definition contains a path code and a set of Object Configuration Manager mappings.

Understanding Environments

An environment consists of Object Configuration Manager mappings and a path code. The Object Configuration Manager mappings for an environment answer the following questions:

- Where are my logic objects processed?
- Where do my data objects reside?

The path code associated with an environment answers another question:

- In what directory are the objects located?

EnterpriseOne has the following types of environments:

- Distributed data and distributed logic environments
Distributed data and logic environments determine where data resides and where application processing occurs.
- Mode of processing environments
Mode of processing environments support the three types of transactions: store and forward, direct connect, and batch of one.
- Group of object environments
Group of object environments control which set of objects is used, such as production, development, or pristine.

Where EnterpriseOne Stores Environment Definitions

Environment definitions are stored in the following five tables:

- Library List Control (F0093)
- Library List Master File (F0094)
- Environment Detail (F00941)
- Object Configuration Master (F986101)
- Object Path Master File (F00942)

Library List Control Table (F0093)

The Library List Control table (F0093) contains valid environments for each user. You must assign to each user at least one valid environment for logging on to EnterpriseOne. The environments you assign to each user in the Library List Control table are validated at startup against the EnterpriseOne directories on the workstation. Only those environments for which a user is authorized and that are installed on the machine they log on to are listed as available environments.

The Environment Revisions form of the User Profile application enables you to specify which users are authorized for specific environments.

Library List Master File Table (F0094)

The Library List Master File table (F0094) contains the name of the environment and the description.

Environment Detail Table (F00941)

This table contains the environment name and the associated path code from the Object Path Master File table (F00942).

Every environment must have an associated path code, but environments can share the same path code. For example, two environments can use production objects and have different data location mappings, such as in the case of a group of users processing against data on a corporate server and a group of users processing against data on a departmental server.

Object Configuration Master Table (F986101)

The Object Configuration Master table (F986101) has data and logic object mappings for every environment. Every environment must have entries in the Object Configuration Master table, even if the mappings for the environments are identical. Two environments might have different path codes but have the same mappings for data and logic. For example, developers and testers could have different sets of objects, but their data is in the same database and their logic processes locally.

The Object Path Master File Table (F00942)

This table stores the location of the path code's central objects, the release associated with this path code, and other details.

Working with an Environment

You can create a new environment either by adding a new environment or by copying an existing environment. The custom environments functionality in Installation Planner and Environment Director applications simplify this process.

Because the Object Configuration Manager (OCM) mappings are an important element of the environment, determining these mappings is the first step in deciding whether to create a new environment or copy an existing environment.

When you copy an environment, the OCM mappings for that environment are copied along with the environment. It is sensible to create a new environment by copying an existing environment when the

OCM mappings for the environment you want to create closely match the mappings of an existing environment. For example, if a development environment and a test environment contain similar mappings, it might be easier to copy an environment and change the mappings that are different.

You should add a new environment rather than copying an existing environment when you do not want to use another environment's object mappings. For example, if you are setting up store-and-forward processing, consider adding a new environment because the OCM mappings for the store-and-forward users are different from the OCM mappings for the direct connect users.

Note

Remember that when you add an environment without copying an existing one, you must create the OCM mappings manually. For this reason, it is typically easier to create a new environment by copying an existing one and adjusting the OCM mappings instead of creating all of them manually.

Adding an Environment

Add a new environment rather than copying an existing environment when you do not want to use the OCM mappings of another environment.

► To add an environment

From the Environments menu (GH9053), choose Environment Master.

1. On Work With Environments, click Add.

If the Display Only PeopleSoft Environments option is checked, this form displays only those environments that have an entry in the Environment Detail table (F00941).

2. On the Environment Revisions form, complete the following fields, and then click OK:

- Environment Name
- Description
- Path Code
- Release
- Just In Time Installation
- Developer (Y/N)

A new environment will be added to the Library List Master File table (F0094). For that new environment, a record is created in the Environmental Detail table (F00941).

3. Click the following options:
 - WAN Configured Environment
 - Detached Mode

If the path code you entered on the Environment Revisions form does not exist on any other record in the Library Master File table (F0094), the system displays the Data Source Selection form.

4. On Data Source Selection, complete the OL Data Source field.

The system uses the data source that you enter on this form to create Object Librarian OCM mappings for the new environment. The system writes the required records to the Object Configuration Master table (F986101).

If the path code that you enter on the Environment Revisions form already exists in another environment record, the system determines the data source that is associated with that environment's Object Librarian OCM record. The system uses this value to create a new record in the Object Configuration Master table (F986101).

See Also

- ❑ *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about adding OCM mappings

Copying an Environment

When you create a new environment by copying an existing environment, the software also copies the Object Configuration Manager mappings associated with the existing environment. You can set up a processing option if you want to specify additional Object Configuration Manager mappings to copy at the time that you copy the environment.

You can copy environments from your own existing environments, or you can use the Installation Planner, which provides sample production environments you can use as templates. These templates contain suggested mappings for all EnterpriseOne tables.

► To copy an environment

From the Environments menu (GH9053), choose Environment Master.

1. On Work With Environments, choose an environment, and then click Find.

If the Display Only PeopleSoft Environments option is checked, this form displays only those environments that have an entry in the Environment Detail table (F00941).

2. Choose the row in the detail area, and choose Copy Environment from the Row menu.
3. On the Copy Environment form, type an environment name in the New Environment field.

To copy only the *PUBLIC Object Configuration Manager mappings of an environment, ensure that the Copy *PUBLIC Records Only option is turned on. Leave this option turned off to copy mappings for the environment, for individual objects, and for *PUBLIC.

4. Click OK.

A new environment will be added to the Library List Master File table (F0094). For that new environment, a record in the Environment Detail table (F00941) is created, as well as a set of mappings in the Object Configuration Master table (F986101) in the system data source. Depending on your processing options, there might also be a set of mappings in server map data sources.

5. To change the path code for the newly created environment, choose the environment from the Work With Environments form and change the path code.
6. Modify other Object Configuration Manager mappings, if needed.

See Also

- ❑ *Mapping Objects* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about adding OCM mappings

Copying a New Environment to a New Path Code

Copying a new environment to a new path code requires that you know how to use the copy feature to create a new test environment with demo data loading in a new path code.

► To copy a new environment to a new path code

From the Environments menu (GH9053), choose Environment Master.

1. On Work With Environments, click Find.
Make sure the option for *Public Records Only is set in the manner you want.
2. Choose the environment that most closely matches the one you want, and choose Copy Environment from the Row menu.
3. On Copy Environment, fill in the New Environment field and turn on (or off) the Copy *Public Records Only option.
4. Click Close to go back to the Work With Environments form.
5. On Work With Environments, click Find.
6. Choose your new environment and change the path code to the new one you created in step 1.
7. Click OK when you are finished.
8. Verify that the path code was changed by closing to the Environments menu (GH9053) and choosing Environment Master again.

► To create test batch files

1. Remark out all lines in the LOADALL and JDESET files and format a test set in the same format as the prod set.
2. Copy the LOADPROD to a LOADTEST.BAT file, and change the appropriate parameters to the ones you created in the JDESET.BAT file.
3. Run the LOADALL.BAT batch application.
4. Add the data sources you need in your current plan's planner environment.

For logical data sources, you will probably want Business Data Test, Central Objects Test, EnterpriseOne Local Test, and Control Tables Test.

Make sure the deployment server source matches the Central Objects Data source and the LOADALL specifications that you entered.

► **To update the iSeries server map with the new environment**

From the System Installation Tools menu (GH961), choose Custom Installation Plan.

1. On the Work with Installation Plans form, choose your plan and expand.
2. Choose the host and click Select.
3. Choose Environment from the Form menu, and then add the new environment to the detail area. Save the environment you added.
4. When you are at the Host Planner form, choose Revise Host from the Row menu.
5. Choose Generate Svr. Map from the Form menu.

► **To add the new path code on the iSeries**

1. Modify the LIBRARY file in /E810/hosts/as400/*machinename* so that it contains E810SYS as the first entry.
2. Add the name of each path code that you want to add, such as PD810, PY810, and so on.
3. Use the ENDNET and CLRIPC commands on the iSeries to end EnterpriseOne services.
4. Log on to the iSeries as QSECOFR.
5. Use the CLRLIB JDEOW command to clear the JDEOW library on the iSeries.
6. Use the CHGCURLIB JDEOW to change the current library on the iSeries to JDEOW.
7. Use the FTP *deploymentservername* command to transfer files from your deployment server.
8. Sign on as PSFT and enter the following commands:
 - `cd x:\PeopleSoft\E810\hosts\as400 \enterpriseservername`
 - `get ftpinput (replace)`
 - `cd..`
 - `bin`
 - `get jdesav1 (replace)`
 - `quit`
9. Enter the following commands on the iSeries:
 - `RSTOBJ OBJ(J98OW10 J98OW20) SAVLIB (JDEOW) DEV(*SAVF)`
`SAVF(JDEOW/JDESAV1) MBROPT(*ALL) ALWOBJDIF(*ALL) FRCOBJCVN(*YES`
`*ALL) RSTLIB(JDEOW)`
 - `SBMJOB CMD(CALL PGM(J98OW10) PARM('deploymentservername' 'JDEOW'))`
10. Start the EnterpriseOne services with the STRNET command.
11. Run PORTTEST over each environment to verify that each one is working.

Deleting an Environment

When you delete an environment, the environment definition is removed and the Object Configuration Manager records associated with the environment are deleted. You can set a processing option if you want to specify additional Object Configuration Manager mappings to delete when you delete the environment.

► To delete an environment

From the Environments menu (GH9053), choose Environment Master.

On the Work With Environments form, choose an environment, and click Delete.

Processing Options for Environment Master (P0094)

Process Tab

These processing options give you greater flexibility when copying or deleting by enabling you to specify whether users have the ability to copy or delete OCM mappings for this environment in other data sources.

Regardless of what you enter for these processing options, the software automatically copies or deletes OCM mappings for the environment you are using. The processing option values you enter determine whether you can copy or delete mappings in other data sources.

1. Delete OCM Mappings

Blank = Do not enable the user to delete OCM Mappings

1 = Enabled the user to delete OCM Mappings

Use this processing option to indicate whether users can delete Object Configuration Manager mappings for this environment from other data sources.

Valid values are:

Blank Users cannot delete OCM mappings.

1 Users can delete OCM mappings.

2. Copy OCM Mappings

Blank = Do not enable the user to copy OCM Mappings

1 = Enable the user to copy OCM Mappings

Use this processing option to indicate whether users can copy Object Configuration Manager records for this environment into other server map data sources. Valid values are:

Blank Users can copy OCM mappings.

1 Users cannot copy OCM mappings.

Environment Director

The Environment Director program (P989400) is designed to simplify the process of creating system environments.

Environment Director brings all the steps necessary to create an environment together in one place. It allows the user to create a new environment or copy an existing environment, share or copy an existing path code, set up data sources, create client and server map OCM mappings, and copy data from an existing environment.

While Environment Director is a useful tool for creating custom environments, we recommend using Installation Planner (P9840) and Installation Workbench (P9841) to create custom environments. Environment Director and Installation Planner and Workbench share common functionality for configuring custom environments.

► To create a new environment

Use this method to create a new environment whose settings will not be copied from an existing environment. It is recommended that you use director mode rather than express mode to allow for greater control of new environment settings.

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9611), choose Environment Director.

1. On the Environment Director form, choose New Environment and click Next.
2. On the Environment form, choose Director and click Next.
3. On the Environment Properties form, complete the following fields:
 - Environment Name
The environment encompasses both a path code (objects) and a data source (data). When put together, users have a valid workplace.
 - Description
A user defined name or remark.
 - Abbreviation
Will be used when creating business data and control tables data sources. The default is the first two letters of the environment name.
 - Release
The release number as defined in the Release Master. The default is the current release.
 - Just In Time Installation
Use this field to turn on or off just-in-time installation for anyone signed onto this environment. Consider turning just-in-time installation off before you transfer modified applications into the production path code. Once you have fully tested the application and are ready for production users to receive the changes, you can turn just-in-time installation back on.

- JAS/WTS Environment

Select JAS/WTS Environment if this is a Java or Windows Terminal Server environment. Choosing this option will affect how the system creates business function mappings for the environment and which environments are displayed at logon.

4. Click Next.

5. On the Path Code form, choose either to share an existing path code with another environment, or to copy an existing path code for use with the new environment. Enter the path code name to be shared or copied and click Next.

The path code's release level must match the new environment's release level. If you choose Copy an Existing Path Code, the Path Code Properties form appears. Otherwise the Machines form appears.

6. On the Path Code Properties form, complete the following fields:

- Path Code

The path code is a pointer to a set of system objects, and is used to keep track of sets of objects and their locations.

- Description

A user defined name or remark.

- Release

The release number as defined in the Release Master. It must match the environment's release.

- Cumulative Description

Further identifies the release level of the path code; it is only used by OMW for SAR integration.

- Location

The location or machine key indicates the name of the machine on the network (server or workstation).

- Server Share Path

This field indicates the shared directory for this path code. The objects that are stored on a file server will be found in this path.

- UNC Flag

Determines how to create the server path. Valid options are:

Checked

Creates the path using relative paths. Enter a double slash (\\), rather than the specific followed by a single slash (\).

Unchecked

Creates the path using the actual drive letter.

Deployment Data Source

This field indicates the location (data source) of the Central Object Specifications data source that corresponds to the path code. For example, if your environment has a PDxxxx path code, where xxxx is the current system release level, a valid data source for that path code would be Central Objects – PDxxxx, where xxxx is the current release level.

Status Code

This code determines the status of the software in the development cycle.

Merge Option

The merge option denotes whether a customer's object will be merged in with the PeopleSoft object. The merge option can be set at the path code level so that all objects checked into that path will carry the same merge option as the path code.

7. Click Next.
8. On the Machines form, select the enterprise servers where the new environment will run. To select machines, highlight the machine in the left tree view and click the right arrow. The machine moves to the right tree view.
9. To filter the list of machines in the left tree view, enter a machine key or port number and click Find. (If the new environment is being copied from an existing environment, the machines in the existing environment can be automatically selected for the new environment by clicking the link.)
10. To continue, click Next.

The Data Source Revisions form prompts for each data source for the new environment as defined in Data Source Templates By Environment (GH9012, P98503, F98511). Shared data sources do not display.

11. On the Data Source Revisions form, click OK. The screen reappears for each environment data source. After all data sources have been defined, the Data Load form appears.
12. On the Data Load form, select which of the following data loads the system should perform:

- Load Business Data (R98403 XJDE0021)
When selected, a form prompts for the source environment.
- Load Control Tables (R98403 XJDE0022)
When selected, a form prompts for the source environment.
- Central Objects And Versions (R98403 XJDE0019)
- Deployment Server Directory (R9800942 XJDE0001)

This UBE does the following:

Copies either the path code on the local file system or the path code on the deployment server. If run from the deployment server, these are the same.

Copies package inf files on the deployment server.

Copies the Software Package Detail (F9631), Software Package Build Header (F96021), and Software Package Build Header – History (F96215) tables.

Checks out records (R989861 XJDE0001)

ESU History (R9672 XJDE0001)

13. Click Next.
14. On the Environment Director Revisions form, choose a node and click Select to review the node's properties.
15. Click OCM to create the environment and review the OCM.
16. Click Back to review the choices in the environment director or click Cancel to exit the environment director (all changes will be lost if you Cancel).
17. Click End to finish the creation of the environment.

The following actions will be performed:

- Create OCM if it does not already exist
- Write F98403 record for the new environment, which allows Installation Planner to display the environment
- Load Business Data
- Load Control Tables
- Load Central Objects and Versions
- Copy Path Code Directory and Packages
- Copy Check Out Records
- Copy ESU History
- Configure Enterprise Servers
- Create server map OCM
- Create server map F98611 records
- Write F9651 records for enterprise servers
- Configure BSFN and UBE mappings

► To create a new environment using the Express option

Use this method to create a new environment whose settings will not be copied from an existing environment. It is recommended that you use director mode rather than express mode to allow for greater control of new environment settings.

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9611), choose Environment Director.

1. Choose New Environment and click Next.
2. On the Environment form, choose Express and complete the following fields:
 - Environment Name
A valid environment that encompasses both a path code (objects) and a data source (data).

- Description
A user defined name or remark.
 - Path Code Name
The name of an existing path code.
3. Click the link under Enterprise Servers.
 4. On the Machines form, select the enterprise servers where the new environment will run. To select machines, choose the machine in the left tree view and click the right arrow. The machine moves to the right tree view.
 5. To filter the list of machines in the left tree view, enter a machine key or port number and click Find. (If the new environment is being copied from an existing environment, the machines in the existing environment can be automatically selected for the new environment by clicking the link.)
 6. To continue, click OK.
You are returned to the Environment form.
 7. Click Next to generate defaults for the environment.
 8. On the Environment Director Revisions form, choose a node and click Select to review the node's properties.
 9. Click OCM to create the environment and review the OCM, or click Cancel to exit the environment director (all changes will be lost if you cancel).
 10. Click End to finish the creation of the environment.
The following actions will be performed:
 - Create OCM if it does not already exist
 - Write F98403 record for the new environment, which allows Installation Planner to display the environment
 - Load Business Data
 - Load Control Tables
 - Configure Enterprise Servers
 - Create server map OCM
 - Create server map F98611 records
 - Write F9651 records for enterprise servers
 - Configure BSFN and UBE mappings

Running the Environment Director from Different Environments

It is recommended that you create custom environments from the PSFTPLAN environment using Installation Planner. Doing so creates the environment in the planner databases and deploys it to the system data source. The environment must exist in the planner databases in order to apply software updates to the environment.

Installation Planner's Select Environment form includes Add and Copy buttons to allow you to add custom environments to a plan. These buttons use a few forms of the Environment Director to define the environment, and Installation Planner and Workbench configure the remainder of the environment (data sources, data load, etc.).

You cannot run Environment Director from the deployment environment. The deployment environment exists only on the deployment server. It uses the bootstrap tables (F98611 and F986101) from the System Planner; the remainder of the system tables are in the system data source. This split will cause inconsistencies between the planner and system definitions.

If you run Environment Director as a standalone, you should run it from a Windows client. The environment will be created in the system data source and needs to be copied to the planner environment before software updates can be applied to the environment. The Copy System to Planner program (R9698611) automates the process of copying the environment definition from system to planner.

Shared vs. Environment Data Source

The Environment Director does not prompt for shared data sources. These data sources are shared by all environments and have already been configured and do not need to be reconfigured. By default, these are the System, Object Librarian, and Data Dictionary data sources. Only the environment data sources will be configured. By default, these are the Business Data, Control Tables, Central Objects, and Versions data sources.

Database Configuration and Permissions

New databases, table spaces, and libraries must be created before the Environment Director can load data into the new environment.

Typically, System, Object Librarian, and Data Dictionary data sources are shared with existing environments and do not need new databases. Business Data and Control Tables data sources, as well as any custom data sources, need new databases if these data sources are not being shared with another environment. Central Objects and Versions need new databases if the new environment will be using a new path code.

See Also

- ❑ *Installing the System Databases* in the *EnterpriseOne Install/Upgrade Guide* for more information on how to set up the databases

Data Source Configuration

Following is a description of various data classes and source templates by environment.

Data Class

The data class is at the center of automatic OCM generation. It categorizes the type of data stored in data sources and tables. For example, Business Data is data class 'B', and System is data class 'S'. If you want to split business data into multiple data sources, you need to create a new data class, modify the data source template (so Environment Director or Planner will prompt for a data source) and assign tables and GT objects to that data class. OCM will be created based on the information provided above.

Create A New Data Class

Create a new data class by adding a value to the H96/DU UDC for data sources and H96/CL UDC for table and GT objects.

Data Source Templates By Environment

A data source template defines the set of data sources that will be used by new environments, and the default values for the data source's properties. They are stored in the Data Sources by Environment table (F98511).

F98511 also stores the set of data sources for an environment after they have been generated from the template.

Installation Planner and Environment Director both use this table when prompting for data sources and when creating OCM. When prompting for a data source, it will first check the Data Source Master table (F98611) to see whether it has already been defined. If so, it will ignore the defaults in F98511 and prompt based on the existing data source definition.

The information in this table can be edited using the Data Source Templates By Environment program (P98503). By understanding this application, you can implement custom environment naming standards and ease the creation of environments.

When creating a new environment, template records are copied to create data sources for the environment and tokens in the properties are replaced with values for the environment. Records with an environment value of *SHARED are used as a template for shared data sources. This is used once to set up the shared data sources, whereas new records with environment DEFAULT are created. Environment Director does not prompt for shared data sources, and these must be set up from Installation Planner. The default set of shared data sources is system, object librarian, and data dictionary.

Records with an environment *ENV are used for new environment data sources. Whenever a new environment is created, the *ENV records are copied. The environment name replaces *ENV and tokens are replaced in order to receive the actual data source name and default properties. The default set of environment data sources is business data, control tables, central objects, and version. (The central objects data source is also specified on Path Code Master.)

Records with an environment *LOGIC are used for logic and server map data sources. These are set up when selecting an enterprise server.

Table Data Classes

A table is associated with a data class using a field on the Object Librarian table (F9860.sicldf). Table data classes can be modified two ways:

- Object Management Workbench (P98220). Choose the table in the left tree view in OMW and click Design. Choose the Install/Merge Codes tab and modify the Data Class value. Click OK. Modifying the data class does not affect existing OCM mappings; it is only used when creating mappings for a new environment.
- Table Data Classes (P98503). This application can be used to modify the data class for several tables at once. This application should only be used by a system administrator. From menu GH9611, choose Table Data Classes. Use the QBE to filter the list of tables in the detail area. Choose one or more tables. Click Select. Type in the new data class value and click OK.

Data Load

Environment Director can automate data load for an environment using UBEs. Cases might exist, however, when you wish to use third-party tools to load the data (that is, DTS, BCP, Import/Export, CPYLIB). In these cases, the default data load can be de-selected in the director.

How OCM is Created

OCM mappings (TBLE, GT, BSFN, UBE) can be created for new or copied environments.

New and Copied

OCM for the new environment is created in two steps: first, mappings for tables and GTs are set up; second, BSFN and UBE mappings are configured.

TBLE, GT When Creating New Environments

The software finds the data class for each table or GT object in the Object Librarian Master Table (F9860). Based on the environment and data class for the object, the data source name is fetched from the Data Sources by Environment table (F98511). If a record is not found, the software looks for a record for the data class where environment name is DEFAULT (a shared data source). If that data source is the default mapping, a mapping with object name DEFAULT is created; otherwise, the actual object name is used. Mappings are not created for tables in the Planner and Internal data classes.

TBLE, GT When Copying Environments

The software looks at each *PUBLIC OCM record for TBLE and GT objects for the environment being copied. It then fetches the data class for the object from Object Librarian. It then looks in F98511 for the data source in the new environment for that data class. If the data source is different from that in OCM, it changes the mapping to point to the new data source.

When Creating New or Copying Existing Environments

The OCM generation algorithm for UBEs and BSFNs is identical, but the output depends on whether the default mapping is LOCAL or an enterprise server.

Default Mapping to LOCAL

A default mapping to LOCAL is created. Server mappings are created for any object whose Location (labeled Business Function Location for BSFNs and Process Location for UBEs) in OMW is Server Only (F9860.SIBFLOCN = 3) or whose Location is Client/Server (F9860.SIBFLOCN = 2) and OCM Category in OMW is Map To Server (F9860.SIOLCD02 = 002).

Default Mapping to Server

A default mapping to the enterprise server is created. LOCAL mappings are created for any object whose Location (labeled Business Function Location for BSFNs and Process Location for UBEs) in OMW is Client Only (F9860.SIBFLOCN = 1) or whose Location is Client/Server (F9860.SIBFLOCN = 2) and OCM Category in OMW is Map Local Only (F9860.SIOLCD02 = 001).

The default mappings are as follows:

	Base Environment (DV810, PS810, PD810, PY810)	JAS/WTS Environment (JDV810, JPS810, JPD810, JPY810)
UBE	Enterprise Server	Enterprise Server
BSFN	LOCAL	Enterprise Server

Object Name	Data Class
F0094	S
F9860	O
F9200	D
F0101	B
F01012	B
F0004	T
F98710	C

F983051	V
GT92002	D
GT9860A	O
GT3711	B
GT4801	B

Environment	Object Name	User/Role	Data Source
ENV1	DEFAULT	*PUBLIC	Business Data – ENV1
ENV1	F0094	*PUBLIC	System – 810
ENV1	F9860	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian – 810
ENV1	F9200	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary – 810
ENV1	F0004	*PUBLIC	Control Tables – ENV1
ENV1	F983051	*PUBLIC	Versions – PY810
ENV1	GT92002	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary – 810
ENV1	GT9860A	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian – 810
ENV2	DEFAULT	*PUBLIC	Business Data – ENV2
ENV2	F0094	*PUBLIC	System – 810
ENV2	F9860	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian – 810
ENV2	F9200	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary – 810
ENV2	F0004	*PUBLIC	Control Tables – ENV2
ENV2	F983051	*PUBLIC	Versions – DV810
ENV2	GT92002	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary – 810
ENV2	GT9860A	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian – 810

Data Sources

Data sources are the building blocks that you use to set up an enterprise configuration. Data sources define to EnterpriseOne all the databases and logic machines required by the EnterpriseOne configuration.

Understanding Data Sources

The data sources define where your database tables reside and where the software runs logic objects for your enterprise. Data sources can point to:

- A database in a specific location (for example, an MSDE database, such as JDELocal located in \E810\data, or an iSeries data library, such as PRODDATA)
- A specific machine in the enterprise that processes logic

Data source definitions are stored in the Data Source Master table (F98611). Workstations use a common table F98611, which generally resides in the system data source on the enterprise server. EnterpriseOne servers that process logic and request data require their own unique definitions for data sources; therefore, they have their own table F98611 in the server map data source.

At least two sets of table F98611 exist. They reside in a centralized system data source normally kept on an enterprise server and accessed by workstations, and in a server map data source, which each logic server requires.

Understanding Database Data Sources

A database is a grouping of tables in a database management system. You must identify databases to the applications that access them. You can distribute databases across a network and involve various servers and database management systems. A database data source identifies the database information that the software needs to connect to a database.

Data Source Names

You define names to identify the data source. You should use a meaningful name for your data sources. For example, to indicate that you are storing business data for production users, your data source name could be Business Data - Prod.

PeopleSoft provides demonstration data source names at installation; you can use these for your own data sources.

See Also

- ❑ The *EnterpriseOne Installation Guide* and the *EnterpriseOne Installation Reference Guide* for more information about defining data source names

Database Names

The data source definition must contain information about the database and the server in which it is located. Different database management systems identify the databases in different ways. For example, you must identify Oracle databases by the Oracle SQL*Net V.2 connect string. You must identify databases that you access through ODBC by the ODBC data source name.

Network Machine Name (Server Name)

Database management systems reside on a machine. You must identify this machine to the network so that other computers can access its resources. You must provide to EnterpriseOne (in the data source definition) the machine name for the server that hosts the database management system in which the database resides.

Understanding Logic Data Sources

A logic machine is the machine on which batch applications and master business functions run. You must identify logic machines using a data source definition. The data source definition must include the network information about the machine, such as a server name – HP9000, for example.

When mapping logic objects for distributed processing, the software uses the machine data source (distributed processing data source) as the target location for processing logic objects.

Required Data Source Types

You must set up a minimum number of data sources for EnterpriseOne to run. Two of the required data sources define machines that process logic in the enterprise. The other data sources define various databases used in the enterprise.

The installation software provides samples of these required data sources to build your system configuration.

Distributed Processing Data Source

This data source definition contains information that the software uses to identify the logic machine in the network. You need to define each logic machine as a data source.

Local Data Source

This data source defines the EnterpriseOne workstation. Use this data source to override the process location of a batch application that you mapped in the Object Configuration Manager to run on the server.

Business Data Data Source

This data source is used when you divide your business data into multiple owners or libraries, which can reside on the same enterprise server or on different ones. Each group of data requires a separate data source.

Some examples of business data include:

- Production data (non technical data, such as financial and manufacturing data)
- Test data
- Demo data (demonstration or training data)
- Conference Room Pilot (CRP) data

The installation software provides demonstration data that you can copy to supported host databases. The data source name is Business Data - PS810.

Control Table Data Source

This data source consists of user defined codes, menus, and next numbers.

Data Dictionary by Release Data Source

This data source allows you to store data dictionary master tables in a central location to allow easier administration of changes. Group these master tables together to form a data dictionary database. You should share one data dictionary between your production (such as PD810) and development (such as DV810) path codes. The software allows one data dictionary per path code, but multiple data dictionaries are not recommended or supported. The Data Dictionary data source is named by base release number—for example, Data Dictionary - 810, Data Dictionary - B7334, or Data Dictionary - B732.

System Data Source

This data source consists of the technical tables you use to run all EnterpriseOne applications. You must set up one system data source per release. When running applications, the system tables provide the following:

- Object mappings (location of tables, batch processes, and business functions)
- Data source definitions
- EnterpriseOne security
- Next IDs (used for development only)

All workstations use a central set of system tables usually stored on your enterprise server but not on your deployment server. Each logic server requires its own subset of system tables. These server system tables are stored in the server map data source.

See Also

- ❑ *Server Map Data Source* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about server system tables

System Table Caching

When a user firsts logs on, the software uses the user ID and environment to retrieve information from the system tables for that user and environment. This information is cached in memory on the workstation. Any time a change is made to the central system tables, dynamic caching of the system information occurs for those workstations with an active EnterpriseOne session.

How EnterpriseOne Connects to the System Data Source

When EnterpriseOne starts on a workstation, the software attempts to connect to the base data source found in the workstation jde.ini file. If this data source is unavailable, the software attempts to connect to a secondary data source for system information. It is important to have processes for ensuring that the alternate system data source location contains current information. You can maintain an alternate data source's information using table conversion or data replication.

The jde.ini file should look like the following for the primary system data source connection:

```
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
Default Env=DEMO810A
```

```
Default PathCode=DEMO
```

```
Base Datasource=System 810
```

```
Database=System 810
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
Secondary System Data Source connection
```

```
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS - SECONDARY]
```

```
Base Datasource=Access32
```

```
Object Owner=
```

```
Server=
```

```
Database=Access32
```

During installation, the Release Master application relates the system data source to a release. Configuring the release updates the setup.inf file used during the workstation install to create the jde.ini file.

See Also

- ❑ *Storing Object Librarian and Central Objects* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about connecting to the System Data Source
- ❑ *Major Technical Tables* in the *EnterpriseOne Installation Reference Guide* for more information about the Release Master application

Object Librarian Data Source

This data source points to the Object Librarian tables you use for custom development. You should have only one set of Object Librarian tables for each software release, regardless of how many path codes (sets of central objects) you maintain. This data source can reside on any supported platform. The Object Librarian data source is named by base release number; for example, Object Librarian – 810.

Central Objects Data Source

This data source points to the source objects (central objects specifications), as well as the User Overrides table (F98950). Central Objects data sources are databases.

If you have multiple path codes, each must have a separate Central Objects data source. Developers check objects out of a Central Objects data source for modification. When the developer checks in the objects, the system copies the objects from the developer's workstation to the relational database tables in the Central Objects data source. You must set up one Central Objects data source for every path code needed in your configuration, for example, Central Objects - PD810 or Central Objects - DV810.

You must have a Central Objects data source for:

- Pristine objects
- Production objects
- Development objects

You connect each Central Objects data source to a path code used by the environments that you created for your configuration. This data source must reside in a SQL server or Oracle database, and can reside on any PeopleSoft-supported platform that can run those databases. For best performance and use of table space, you should keep your central objects in Oracle UNIX. If your configuration does not include a UNIX enterprise server, you should use Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle on the deployment server.

Storing Object Librarian and Central Objects

The Object Librarian and the Central Objects data sources can reside on either Oracle Server or Microsoft SQL Server. The Object Librarian also can reside in DB2/400 and can be on a machine separate from the Central Objects data source, which resides on Oracle or Microsoft SQL Server.

PeopleSoft recommends the following:

- For businesses with an Oracle/UNIX platform, store the Object Librarian and the Central Objects data sources in Oracle. Otherwise, store them on your deployment server's Oracle Server or Microsoft SQL Server database.

- Regardless of which database is storing the relational database (RDB) components of the central objects, you must store the C programming language components on the deployment server that is accessible to all workstations for deployment and redeployment. Therefore, we recommend storing C components on the deployment server.

Server Map Data Source

This data source enables you to create for each logic server its own subset of system tables, which are called server map tables. Server map tables are required for each logic server. You must maintain these tables to ensure integrity with the workstation's system tables.

Use Server Map data sources to establish unique object mappings for logic servers. When batch jobs and business functions running on the server request data, they look to the Object Configuration Master and the Data Source Master tables in the server map data source; this is necessary because the mappings are different.

For example, suppose a user logs on to an environment that maps static local data on the workstation, dynamic transaction data to the server, and the master business functions and batch processes to the server. The user enters a sales order and clicks OK to enter the order, which runs the Sales Order Entry master business function on the server. It does not make sense for the master business function to go back to the workstation to retrieve user defined codes and tax information; therefore, the server map Object Configuration Manager table maps all data to the appropriate server data source.

The following tables in the Server Map database are unique to a server's perspective of processing:

Object Configuration Master (F986101)	Provides logic objects processing on a server request data and perhaps other logic objects. When these requests are made to EnterpriseOne running on a server, Object Configuration Master must be accessed to find the correct mappings for the data and logic objects. Servers might have different mapping requirements than workstations. For example, you should map all user defined codes locally to the workstation for performance during interactive processing. Server processing would require you to map these files locally to a server database to enhance server processing performance.
Job Control Status Master (F986110)	Records information about batch jobs launched on a server.
Job Number Master File (F986111)	Records next numbers for batch jobs launched on a server.

See Also

- *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about processing logic objects

Versions Data Source

This data source corresponds to the path code, as in Versions – PD810. It stores versions and processing option information. It includes the following tables:

- Versions List (F983051)
- Processing Option Text (F98306)

Planning Data Sources

Because the data sources are the building blocks of your configuration, the proper identification of all required data sources is critical to having a correct configuration to support your business needs.

The following data source types require just one data source definition for each release:

- Object Librarian
- System
- Data Dictionary
- Local

The following data source types might require you to define multiple data sources for each type to support your business requirements:

- Business Data (production, test, CRP, and PS810 demo data)
- Distributed Processing (one per logic server)
- Server Map (one per logic server)
- Central Objects (one per path code)
- Control Tables

To plan for data sources, do the following:

1. Evaluate the location of your system data.
2. Identify all of the enterprise servers in your configuration that will host logic:
 - Set up one distributed processing data source for each enterprise logic server.
 - Set up one Server Map data source for each distributed processing data source.
3. Evaluate how many groups of EnterpriseOne objects you require to support your business environment, such as production, pristine, and development. Set up one Central Objects data source for each group of objects.
4. Evaluate the various locations of your business data:
 - Set up one Business Data data source for each database and library that contains Business Data tables that EnterpriseOne applications use.
 - Set up one Control Table data source for production and one for testing.

Working with Data Sources

The database data sources and logical data sources applications let you add or modify a database data source or logic data source, respectively. After you add a new data source, you must update the Release/Data Source Map table (F00948) using the Release/Data Source Map application.

Data Source Naming Conventions

When you add data sources, observe the following naming conventions:

- Limit to 30 characters
- Text is case sensitive
- Text is space sensitive

Specific exceptions for the Client Access data source are listed in the *Client Access Data Source Name* section below.

Client Access Data Source Name

- Limit to 32 characters
- Begin with an alphabetic character
- Do not use the following characters: { } [] () ? * = ! @ ;

Note

You must type the data source name before you can use the Client Access ODBC driver to access iSeries data.

Table Owner (Object Owner ID)

Oracle and SQL Server database management systems have unique table owner IDs for each group of tables. For example, the database that contains the system tables might have an owner such as E810SYS. You must identify the table owner ID for Oracle and SQL Server database management systems.

Adding or Modifying a Data Source

This task explains how to add a database or logic data source to a Data Source Master table (F98611) in the system data source, or modify an existing data source. Use this application to modify or add a data source definition after the software is initially installed.

As part of adding or modifying, you also can enter or modify sizing and override information for tables and data sources.

► **To add or modify a data source**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Database Data Sources or Logical Data Sources.

1. On the Machine Search & Select form, choose the data source that you want to work with, and click Select.

The Machine Search & Select form displays those data sources that have the OCM Data Source field turned on in the Data Source Revisions form. Workstations use the system data source for their mappings. Each enterprise server has a unique server map data source.

2. On the Work With Data Sources form, do one of the following:
 - To add a data source, click Add.
 - To modify an existing data source, click Find. Locate the data source that you want to modify and click Select.

Caution

If you want to view your data sources without adding or changing one, ensure that you exit from the Data Source Revisions form by clicking Cancel instead of OK. When you click OK, the system assumes that you have added or changed a data source, and your existing ODBC drivers might not work correctly. You will have to modify them using the ODBC Data Source Administrator applet accessible from the Control Panel.

3. On the Data Source Revisions form, complete or modify all required fields, and then click OK. The application displays only the fields required for the data source type being configured.

If you are creating a JDBNET data source, select JDBNET Data Source, and complete the following fields:

- Data Source Name
- JDBNET Server Name
- JDBNET Server Map Data Source Name

A JDBNET data source is a server data source that can be accessed by JDENet running on that server. Note the data source name that will be used for the JDBNET client configuration.

If you select "DB" as the value in the Data Source Use field, the program displays the following fields for each Data Source Type:

- A - Access
- ODBC Data Source Name
- D - DB2 UDB on OS/390
- Schema
- Database Alias Name

- ODBC Data Source Name
- I - DB2 UDB on OS/400
- Library Name
- ODBC Data Source Name
- L - SQL Server OLEDB
- Object Owner ID
- Database Name
- Database Instance
- M - MSDE/OLEDB
- Object Owner ID
- Database Name
- Database Instance
- N- MSDE/ODBC
- Object Owner ID
- Database Name
- Database Instance
- ODBC Data Source Name
- O - Oracle
- Object Owner ID
- Database Name
- S - SQL Server/ODBC
- Object Owner ID
- Database Name
- Database Instance
- ODBC Data Source Name
- W - DB2 UDB on Unix or Windows
- Schema
- Database Alias Name
- ODBC Data Source Name

If you select "SVR" as the value in the Data Source Use field, the program displays only the following fields for each Data Source Type:

- Platform
- Logical Server Name
- Server Map Data Source Name

4. Choose Advanced from the Form menu to choose additional options.

The form displays options that are related to the data source type being configured.
Additional options include:

- Clustered
- Unicode
- Use Decimal Shift
- Use Julian Dates
- Support For Updates
- OCM Data Source
- Use Table Owner
- LOB Data Type Support

Note

If you choose I - DB2 UDB on OS/400 as the data source type, you can select either LOB Data Type Support or iSeries BLOB Support, but not both.

- AS/400 BLOB Support
5. On the Data Source Revisions form, choose Port from the Form menu to specify database server port information.
 - Database Server Port Number
 - Oracle SID Name
 6. Click OK.

If you set Processing Option 2 for this form to create ODBC Data Sources, the program displays the Configure ODBC window with the following options:

- Silent
Select this option to automatically configure the ODBC data source in the background.
- Manual
Select this option to enter or change ODBC drivers. You can add or update ODBC drivers to reflect the data source that you just added or changed.
- Skip
Select this option to skip the configuration of the ODBC data source.

See Also

- *Troubleshooting the Enterprise Server* in the *Server and Workstation Administration Guide* for more information on JDBNET data sources

Modifying the Release/Data Source Map Table

The Release/Data Source Map program (P00948) allows you to define the release level for a data source for a data source type. When you add a new data source, you need to update the Release/Data Source Map table (F00948). This table contains entries for the data dictionary, Object Librarian, versions lists, and workflow, and organizes the entries according to release. For example, you should have separate data dictionary entries for releases B73.1, B73.2, and B73.3, and so on.

When you copy or transfer objects between data sources, the software checks the release of each data source and then determines whether the source data source and the target data source reside in compatible releases. If Unicode conversion is needed (for example, transfer from an Xe version to an EnterpriseOne 8.10 version), the software converts the data for you when you are using a release of EnterpriseOne 8.10 or greater.

The software does not allow you to move or copy objects between data sources with incompatible releases. When you add a data source, if a record is already found in the Release/Data Source Map table for the data structure and data type entered, the system displays an error. You can only have one release level defined for a data source per data type.

► To enter or modify table and data source sizing or override information

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Database Data Sources or Logical Data Sources.

1. On the Machine Search & Select form, find the data source that you want to work with, and click Select.
2. On the Work With Data Sources form, choose Database Sizing or Default Sizing from the Row menu.

Note

You also can access this application from the Object Configuration Manager application.

3. To add table and data source sizing information, on Work with Table and Data Source Sizing, click Add.

The Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form appears. On this form, you can revise or add table and index information for a data source or table.

4. To modify existing table and data source sizing information, on the Work with Table and Data Source Sizing form, choose the desired data source.

The Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form appears with previously entered information.

Note

Alternatively, to display the Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form, choose Default Database from the Row menu of the Work With Data Sources form. When you do this, the DEFAULT value is entered at the Object Name field so that default values are used for the form. If you change the object name from DEFAULT, the fields that were formerly filled with default values appear.

5. To add new parameters rather than modify existing ones, complete the following fields:

For Oracle Data Sources:

- Data Source
- Object Name

For UDB Data Sources:

- Data Source
- Table Name

Note

You can define parameters for all objects in a data source by entering DEFAULT in the Object/Table Name field.

6. On the Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form, complete or modify the following fields:

For Oracle Data Sources

- Index Initial Storage
- Index Next Storage
- Table Percent Increase Storage
- Table Minimum Extent
- Table Maximum Extent

These values are valid for both the table information and the index information.

For UDB Data Source:

- Target Operating System
- Table – Table Space Manager
- Database Alias Name
- Physical Database Name
- Table – Table Space
- LOB Default Size (bytes)
- Percentage Free Space per Index Page
- Table – Table Space 32K
- Index Table Space
- LOB – Table Space
- Percentage Free Space per Table Page
- Minimum Percentage of Free Space
- LOB – Log Changes

- LOB – Compact Data
- Initial Logging
- Volatile Table
- Append Mode

Note

For Oracle data source, if the object name is DEFAULT, the only fields you can enter or modify on the Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form are Table Space Name and Index Space Name.

7. To enter override information for Oracle data sources, choose Overrides from the Row menu of the Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form.

This option is also available from the Row menu of the Work With Table and Data Source Sizing form.

8. On the Revise Table and Data Source Overrides form, complete or modify the following fields:

- Copy Data (Y/N)
- Create Tables(1/0)

9. Click OK to return to the previous form. If necessary, click OK on all subsequent forms until you return to the System Administration Tools menu.

See Also

- *Adding or Modifying a Data Source* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about data sources

Processing Options for Database Data Sources and Logical Data Sources (P986115)

Defaults Tab

These processing options enable you to do the following:

- Specify a local (database) data source or a server data source
- Indicate whether you want to create an ODBC data source when the Workstation Installation program runs

1. Data Source Type

DB = Database

SVR = Server

2. ODBC Data Sources

Blank = Do Not Create

1 = Create ODBC Data Sources

Use this processing option to specify whether to create an ODBC data source during the workstation installation process. Valid values are:

Blank Do not create ODBC data sources.

1 Create Client Access, SQL Server and DB/2 data sources.

Running Data Source Reports

The Data Source Master batch processes enable you to create a report for a data source or a comparison report for two data sources.

The Data Source Master batch processes are called from a report driver (R98611B), although other EnterpriseOne reports do not require a report driver. You use the R98611B report driver to set processing options for each report. Any data selection for a report must be entered for the specific report, not from the driver. When you finish entering processing options and data selection, you run the report from the driver.

Setting Processing Options for Data Source Reports

The following task describes how to set processing options for a data source report through the report driver.

► To set processing options for data source reports

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Data Source Master Report or Data Source Master Comparison.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then choose one of the reports.
2. From the Row menu, choose Processing Options.
3. The Processing Options form appears.
4. On the UBE Driver tab, enter information for the report driver.
5. Click the tab for the report whose processing options you want to enter.
6. Click OK to save.

See Also

- ❑ *Processing Options for Data Source Master (R98611) and Data Source Master Comparison (R986112) in the Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide for more information about entering the fields on these tabs.*

Processing Options for Data Source Master (R98611) and Data Source Master Comparison (R986112)

The processing options that are set from the report driver enable you to enter parameters for the Data Source Master Report (R98611) and the Data Source Master Compare Report (R986112).

The processing options for the report you are running must be completed. Because the XJDE0001 version of the report runs, if data selection is necessary it must be done on the XJDE0001 version of the report.

UBE Driver Tab

Use this processing option to specify which report you want to run.

1. Data Source Master Report Name

R98611 = Data Source Master Report

R986112 = Data Source Master Compare

Use this processing option to specify the name of the report you want to run.

Valid values are:

R98611 - Data Source Master Report

R986112 - Data Source Master Compare

The processing options for the report you are running must be completed. The XJDE0001 version of the actual report is the one that will run. Therefore, if Data Selection is necessary, it must be done on the XJDE0001 version of the report.

R986112 Tab

Use these processing options to specify the parameters for the R986112 report.

1. Data Source One

Use this processing option to specify the names of the data sources that you want to compare. If necessary, you can use the Visual Assist feature to locate valid data sources. Click on the Visual Assist icon to display the Data Source Search and Select form.

2. Comparison Data Source Two

Use this processing option to specify the names of the data sources that you want to compare. If necessary, you can use the Visual Assist feature to locate valid data sources. Click on the Visual Assist icon to display the Data Source Search and Select form.

3. Comparison Method

1 = Compare one direction only
Blank = Compare both directions

Use this processing option to specify the comparison method used. Valid values are:

1 Compare one direction only. Print only the records found in the first data source, but not in the second data source.

Blank Compare both directions. Print records found in the first data source but not in the second data source, and also the records in the second data source that don't exist in the first data source.

4. Exceptions

1 = Print exceptions only
blank = Print all records

Use this processing option to specify whether to print only the report exceptions, or every record from the data selection, noting the differences between the data sources. Valid values are:

1 Print exceptions only

Blank Print all records

R98611 Tab

Use this processing option to specify the data source to use for the R98611 report.

1. Data Source Name

Use this processing option to specify the Data Source that you want to use to produce the report.

Running the Data Source Master Comparison Report

Run the Data Source Master Compare report (R986112) to compare Data Source Master tables (F98611) between two data sources. For example, you might compare the F98611 table in the system data source to the F98611 table for a given server map data source. Data sources should always be defined differently on each machine.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Use the report driver to enter processing options for the report.

► To set up data selection for Data Source Master Comparison

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, enter R986112 in the Batch Application field, and then click Find.
2. Double-click version XJDE0001.
3. On Version Prompting, click the Data Selection option and then click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, choose from the appropriate columns to specify the exact records that you want to compare.
5. Click OK.

► To run Data Source Master Comparison

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Data Source Master Comparison.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then choose the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
2. Click Select.
3. On Version Prompting, click Submit.

Running the Data Source Master Report

Run the Data Source Master Report (R98611) to print a report of the Data Source Master table (F98611) for a specific data source.

► To set up data selection for the Data Source Master Report

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, type R98611 in the Batch Application field and click Find.
2. Choose version XJDE0001, and then choose Data Selection from the Row menu.
3. On the Processing Options form, enter the processing options and click OK.
4. On Report Output Destination, choose On Screen or To Printer and click OK.
5. On the Data Selection form, choose from the appropriate columns to specify the exact records.

6. Click OK.

► **To run the Data Source Master Report**

From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Data Source Master Report.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then choose the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
2. Click Select.
3. On Version Prompting, click Submit to run the report.

Middleware

In a client/server environment, applications must communicate across different platforms. These platforms can have different communications protocols, database management systems, and hardware operating systems. For clients to communicate with servers and servers to communicate with other servers, a mechanism must exist that can bridge multiple protocol and multiple vendor issues. This mechanism is a layer of software called middleware, which resides between the operating system and the business applications. It is important to have an application architecture that is based on a single, consistent middleware strategy.

EnterpriseOne provides the following types of middleware:

JDENet Communication Middleware	Performs the connections from client to server and server to server, and sends messages for distributed requests. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multi-process communication middleware solution.
JDEBase Database Middleware	Provides platform-independent application program interfaces (APIs) for multiple database access. These APIs are used in the following two ways: • By EnterpriseOne applications that dynamically generate platform-specific Structured Query Language (SQL), depending on the data source request. • As open APIs for writing advanced business functions in the C programming language. The software uses these APIs to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL statements. JDEBase also provides client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this, the software is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as IBM Client Access/400 database software and Microsoft Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) programming interface.

Understanding JDENet Communication Middleware

To communicate with each other across a network, the two computers must share a communications protocol (or set of protocols). A communications protocol is a formal set of rules that specifies the format and relationship for exchanging data among different devices. The communication middleware is concerned with the following protocol layers:

Network Layer	The network layer handles addressing and routing information, error checking, and retransmission requests.
Transport Layer	The transport layer provides connection-oriented data-delivery services across networks. This layer provides end-to-end data exchanges in which systems maintain a session or connection with each other for the reliable, sequenced exchange of data. PeopleSoft supports the TCP/IP protocol suite.
Application Layer	The application layer provides application-to-application interaction and data exchange. JDENet is the application layer communication middleware.

JDENet Communication Middleware

JDENet is the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne proprietary communication middleware package that provides server-to-server and client-to-server communication.

JDENet is a peer-to-peer middleware solution. For example, think of a client as a network conversation initiator and a server as a network conversation responder. In this example, a client always initiates the conversation by asking for something from another machine; and a machine acts as a server when it responds to a network request, such as when it gives something asked for by the client. In this peer-to-peer middleware solution, the distinction between client and server is determined by which machine starts the conversation. Any machine, running on any platform, can act as a client or as a server at a given time.

With JDENet, communication between client and server occurs through messages. JDENet messages contain processing requests, such as requests for business functions, batch jobs, or EnterpriseOne login security. JDENet messages can originate from the client or the server. JDENet handles database requests only if multiple servers are in use and if they are different server types.

Application requests (messages) can be synchronous or asynchronous. A synchronous message, such as calling a business function, requires the client to wait for the server to complete the request. An asynchronous request, such as a batch process, enables the client to continue with another task while the software processes the request. In some circumstances, business functions can also be called asynchronously.

Socket-Based Communication

A socket is a communications endpoint through which an application sends or receives packets of data across a network. Sockets provide a duplex communication channel between one or more systems. JDENet uses stream sockets to provide end-to-end communications. Sockets guarantee that the data arrives intact.

Message-Based Communication

Message-based communication means that applications send service requests for logic or data in the form of messages that are received and stored in a queue for processing. The middleware handles message transmission, which enables the client application to process other tasks. Without messaging services to handle these jobs, the application must wait until the request is handled and the results returned.

Messaging is most appropriate for event-driven applications. It is the opposite of remote procedure calls (RPC), which are synchronous. The message packaging and “handshaking” of JDENet ensures that the message transmission is complete.

Process-Based Design

Although client workstations can have more than one copy of EnterpriseOne loaded, only one EnterpriseOne Windows-executable application can be running at any one time. The software uses an internal network process (also referred to as a net process) called JDENet to communicate a request to the EnterpriseOne server.

Servers also have a net process called JDENet. This process communicates with the client workstations and routes request messages to appropriate dedicated EnterpriseOne processes. In turn,

the dedicated processes route work to the appropriate platform-specific logic processes, such as DLLs, shared libraries, and job queues. A server can have multiple EnterpriseOne main processes, multiple dedicated processes, multiple DLLs, shared libraries, and job queues.

The advantage of this architecture is that multiple workstations can make requests to the same server at one time. You can control the number of workstations that can make and maintain a session connection to a main server process. You also can define the total number of dedicated processes (and the number of each type) that the software uses to process specific types of workstation requests.

Network Processes

A relationship exists among network processes, dedicated processes, and logic processes. This relationship is specifically defined by the `jde.ini` file on the enterprise server. Every enterprise server must have at least one EnterpriseOne network process, which is referred to as a `JDENET_n` job. This job handles network connections and traffic for EnterpriseOne.

As defined in the `jde.ini` file for each server, multiple `JDENET_n` processes can exist. Regardless of the number of `JDENET_n` processes that exist, the initial `JDENET_n` process serves as the "master listener."

If multiple `JDENET_n` jobs are specified, the software starts the jobs as required, allocating a job to each request. When the maximum number of `JDENET_n` processes is started, the software automatically alternates between the currently running `JDENET_n` jobs until the maximum number of connections is reached, providing load balancing among network processes. If the maximum number of connections for the `JDENET_n` job is met on a given server, a client or server cannot initiate an additional EnterpriseOne session on that server until an existing session connection is ended. By design, all connections to `JDENET_n` persist for the duration of a session.

For example, suppose that the `jde.ini` file on the server specifies that four `JDENET_n` processes are allowed. The first `JDENET_n` request is routed to the master listener, which is the initial `JDENET_n` process that is run at server start-up. When a second request to `JDENET_n` is received, the master listener receives the request and assigns it to a second `JDENET_n` process, which it then starts. This assignment persists for the duration of the session between the requesting device and the server. The same process occurs for the third and fourth `JDENET_n` requests. When the fifth request is received, it is assigned to the first `JDENET_n` process, and the cycle continues.

Kernel Processes

The `JDENET_n` process is responsible for handling the network layer of communication. If the `JDENET_n` job determines that the incoming message is a request for logic processing, it routes the request to an appropriate `JDENET_k` job. The software determines an appropriate `JDENET_k` job based on message identifiers. The `JDENET_k` job is the process that provides the link between the `JDENET_n` job and the appropriate platform-specific processing job. The `JDENET_k` process is applicable only to servers.

The `JDENET_k` job handles the two-way routing to and from the various logic processes, and the `JDENET_n` job handles the return delivery to the appropriate machine. Eleven dedicated kernel types exist, and each is responsible for a specific type of EnterpriseOne process.

Examples of logic processes include dynamic link libraries (.dll) for Windows platforms, shared libraries (.sl) for UNIX platforms, and `JDENet` processes for iSeries platforms.

See Also

- ❑ *Middleware* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about JDENet

Understanding JDEBase Database Middleware

Different database management systems (DBMS) have their own version of Structured Query Language (SQL). For example, the following illustrates how Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and DB2/400 handle the same SQL statement:

Microsoft SQL Server	<code>SELECT * FROM PRODDTA.F0101</code>
Oracle	<code>SELECT * FROM PRODDTA.F0101;</code>
DB2/400	<code>SELECT * FROM PRODDTA/F0101</code>

The purpose of a database middleware layer is to provide a common interface to interpret the various versions of SQL. PeopleSoft has a database middleware product called JDEBase, which is a common set of application programming interfaces (APIs) that programmers can call to request data and perform data manipulation logic. JDEBase interprets the generic APIs and converts the SQL into the appropriate statements for EnterpriseOne to access the database.

Multiple databases in a distributed environment require a monitoring program to ensure database integrity. This monitoring program is referred to as a transaction monitor. The JDEBase database middleware has an embedded transaction monitor.

JDEBase provides:

- The ability to insulate developers from platform-specific SQL coding
- Rapid development of native drivers
- Server-to-server communication
- Transaction processing

JDEBase provides a set of APIs to the developer and a set of translation programs to EnterpriseOne. The translation programs are embedded in the data source definitions.

For example, suppose a data request for Address Master is made. The Object Configuration Manager (OCM) determines which data source contains the requested table. The Data Source Master table (F98611) provides the database information.

Modes of Processing

EnterpriseOne provides many ways for you to run interactive applications. The method you choose depends on your needs and your system configuration. All methods allow you to distribute data and logic in a manner that optimizes both the power of the workstation and the data integrity of the server.

The software has four operation modes for interactive applications.

Direct-Connect Processing

With direct-connect processing, when you run an application you are connected to a server that contains your major business data. The direct-connect model allows you to distribute data and logic. For performance reasons, consider distributing your data and logic in a manner that reduces network traffic and unnecessary input and output on the server.

While PeopleSoft allows batch applications to run locally, a business reason for doing this rarely exists. Therefore, all batch applications should be set up for server processing (distributed).

See Also

- ❑ *Working with Direct-Connect Processing in the Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about the direct-connect model

Store-and-Forward Processing

PeopleSoft designed the store-and-forward model for users who need to enter transactions on a workstation that is disconnected from a server. For example, a sales representative working away from the office can use a laptop to enter an order. With store-and-forward processing, a user can connect to the network and transfer the data later.

EnterpriseOne applications designed for store-and-forward processing are separate applications. These applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid in order to process an order. After initial edits are complete, the software stores the transaction in work tables, called Z files, on the workstation. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server. The transactions are edited again by a master business function, which then updates the records into transaction files.

The upload process, which is the batch process that the user initiates, transfers data from the workstation and completes the following actions:

- Copies order information from the work tables on the workstation to work tables on the server.
- Updates the Transaction Control File table (F0041Z1) on the server with one transaction for each record, and provides one of the following statuses: uploaded, processing, complete with errors, or complete without errors.
- Updates the F0041Z1 table on the workstation to indicate that the software uploaded the transactions. This action prevents the software from uploading the same transaction more than once.

- Invokes a master business function on the server to repeat all local editing and additional editing that was not deemed critical during order entry, and writes records to the permanent transaction tables.
- Sends success or error messages to the Work Center, where users can review and clear them.
- Updates the F0041Z1 table on the server and workstation with the status of each transaction processed in the upload.

The Work Center sends a message for each completed job (with or without errors) to the user who executed the process. To clear an error, look at the details. If the error requires a user action, bring up the transaction where the error occurred.

See Also

- *Working with Store-and-Forward Processing in the Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about the store-and-forward model

Batch-of-One Processing

Batch-of-one processing combines the performance benefits of the store-and-forward model with the real-time updates of transaction data found in direct-connect processing. Batch-of-one processing uses the store-and-forward application (P4004Z) with the standard production environment, for example PD810, which means that the local workstation has a physical connection to the network. The P4004Z application still uses the Z files, but these tables are located on the enterprise server. Each sales order is written directly to the enterprise server.

Batch-of-one processing reduces network traffic because the P4004Z application performs fewer field-by-field edits. For this reason, it is ideal for sales order entry over a wide-area network (WAN).

When using batch-of-one processing, the user gives up direct access to the F4201 and F4211 files, which contain the most current and complete data on all sales orders. Since the P4004Z application does not directly access those files, it can only review, update, and delete current orders in the Z files. After those orders are moved to the production files (F4201 and F4211), the user would have to use the P4210 application to review, update, or delete a sales order.

To set up subsystem or online mode processing, change the processing option in the Recurring Orders (P4004Z) application.

Subsystem

The subsystem type of batch-of-one processing has a version of the R40211Z batch application running in the background. The subsystem batch application periodically checks the Z files on the enterprise server, performs the batch edit function when data is present and ready to be processed, and then transfers the data from the Z files on the enterprise server into production tables F4201 and F4211.

Note

Version ZJDE0002 of the R40211Z batch application is shipped with a period of 30 milliseconds. This means that this batch application runs at a frequency of 33.3 times per second, which is not the best use of CPU resources on the enterprise server. Should batch-of-one subsystem mode be used in a production environment, a more reasonable figure for this value should be 15,000 milliseconds, or once every 15 seconds.

Online Mode

The online mode option presents the batch application printer selection screen following completion of the sales order. After choosing the printer, a version of the R40211Z batch application performs the batch edit function, transferring data from the Z files on the enterprise server into production tables F4201 and F4211.

The software sends all errors to the Work Center. Users can set an option to have the software prompt them when a new message is sent, or they can wait and view all messages.

Zero-Client Processing

Zero-client processing enables you to connect to EnterpriseOne applications and data from your workstation using only an Internet browser. This mode of processing is similar to direct-connect processing because the data and the logic are stored in a central location. This configuration allows you to maintain storage requirements on your workstation easily.

Working with Direct-Connect Processing

In direct-connect processing, workstations are connected directly to servers that can store data and process logic. For performance reasons, distribute your data and logic in a manner that reduces network traffic and unnecessary input and output on the server.

Recommendations for Data and Logic Distribution

To achieve the best performance with direct-connect processing, PeopleSoft recommends the following location for data and logic processing:

- Map your transaction data to a data server.
- Map user defined codes and menus to the workstation. You also can map other static files locally. If the maintenance costs are more than your performance returns in mapping these tables locally, you can map them to a data server.
- Map all batch applications to the enterprise logic server.

Setting Up Direct-Connect Processing

The process overview for setting up direct-connect processing is as follows:

- Create a production environment and verify that the new environment uses a production path code.
- Determine the name of the master business functions that you should map to the server, if applicable.
- Modify the Object Configuration Manager mappings for the new environment.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide*:

- ❑ *Adding an Environment* for more information about verifying production path codes
- ❑ *Locating Master Business Functions* for more information about mapping to the server
- ❑ *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* for more information about direct-connect processing

Object Mappings for Direct-Connect Environments

Depending on your configuration, you might require multiple direct-connect environments. For example, to support multi-tiered configurations you might need an environment that maps all application processing to one server and all data to a corporate server.

Master Data Administration Environment

The data administrator uses the Master Data Administration environment to maintain the published tables in the central location. To set up this environment, do the following:

- Map all table objects to a business data source on your server.
- Map user defined codes and menus to a control table data source on your server.

The control data contains the published set of user defined codes.

- Map system tables to the system data source.
- Map Object Librarian tables to the Object Librarian data source.
- Map data dictionary tables to the data dictionary data source.
- Map batch applications to the server.

Locating Master Business Functions

In a direct-connect environment, you need to identify the master business functions so that you can map them to a server.

Working with Store-and-Forward Processing

Store-and-forward processing is a mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later to connect to the server to upload these transactions. For example, remote sales people who use laptops can process transactions and then upload those transactions to the server later. Store-and-forward processing can also help departments that have store-and-forward applications by allowing them to enter transactions in a disconnected state (which improves performance because the applications perform all edits locally), and then upload those transactions to the server during off-peak hours.

The software minimally edits the transactions on the store-and-forward machine, which allows fast entry. A master business function performs full editing when the user uploads the store-and-forward transactions to the enterprise server.

The following environments must be in place for store-and-forward processing:

- A store-and-forward environment for disconnected transaction entry
- A direct-connect environment for uploading transactions to the enterprise server

Important

To maintain data integrity, ensure that unique next numbers or document types exist for each store-and-forward user. Depending on your business requirements, PeopleSoft recommends the following solutions:

- If your enterprise has a small number of store-and-forward users, you can assign a separate document type for each user. For example, user 1 might have document type S1, user 2 might have document type S2, and so on. When user 1 uploads order number 1009, the order would be 1009S1. User 2 would forward record 1009S2. This method avoids data corruption by creating data unique to a specific sales person and maintaining separate business data during the upload process.

Note

Do not use all your document types for store-and-forward users because you might need document types for other areas in your enterprise.

Document types range from A0-Z9. If you think you might use all of your document types for store-and-forward users, you should consider the following solution to maintain data integrity in a store-and-forward environment.

-
- If your enterprise has a large number of store-and-forward users, assign each user a unique range of next numbers to assign to records. For example, user 1 assigns only numbers between 0001 and 9999; user 2 assigns only numbers between 10000 and 19999; and so on. Multiple records do not share numbers, so your enterprise maintains data integrity. This method can be difficult to manage, so you should use this method only if other methods will not work for your enterprise.
-

Setting Up Store-and-Forward Processing

Setting up store-and-forward processing is a one-time process that you do after each workstation installation.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create a new environment for your store-and-forward processing. This environment should use your production path code. You can call this environment SFPD810 or something similar.

Do not create the environment by copying an existing environment, because the copy will include that environment's Object Configuration Manager (OCM) mappings. Also, make sure that the just-in-time installation flag is set to N to disable just-in-time installation for the store-and-forward environment.

- ❑ SQL Server Client must be installed on the administrator's local workstation.

► To set up store-and-forward processing

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Object Configuration Manager.

1. Create a default map for table (TBLE) objects for the store-and-forward environment that points to the local data source called EnterpriseOne Local - PD810.
2. After you have created the store-and-forward environment, add it to your store-and-forward users' environment list.

Copy the store-and-forward database files (StoreFwd.mdf and StoreFwd.ldf) from the `\\deployment server machine name\E810\planner\data` directory on the deployment server to the `\E810\pd810\data` directory on the administrator's local workstation.

3. Attach the data files, StoreFwd.mdf and StoreFwd.ldf, to the database StoreFwd. There should now be two databases under the `\E810\pd810\data` directory on the administrator's workstation.
4. From the `\E810\pd810\data` directory on the administrator's workstation, copy the following tables from the JDELocal_PD810 database that has your most current data to the StoreFwd database:

F0004 User Defined Code Types

F0005 User Defined Codes

F0082 Menu Master File

F00821 Menu Selections File

F0083 Menu Text Override File

F0084 Menu Path File

Note

- You can use the DTS of the SQL Server Client to export the tables.
 - Ensure that the administrator's workstation is set up as a subscriber to the menu and user defined code tables so that future releases have the latest tables.
-

5. From the `\E810\pd810\data` directory on the administrator's workstation, detach the databases JDELocal_PD810 and StoreFwd.
6. Delete the JDELocal_PD810.mdf and JDELocal_PD810.ldf files.
7. Rename StoreFwd.mdf as JDELocal_PD810.mdf. and rename StoreFwd.ldf as JDELocal_PD810.ldf.
8. Attach the JDELocal_PD810.mdf and JDELocal_PD810.ldf files to the database JDELocal_PD810.

9. Ensure that all of the technical and business data tables are in the JDELocal_PD810 database on the administrator's workstation and that all of the tables (except user defined codes and menus) are empty.

If any tables are missing, import them from the JDELocal_PD810 database located on the deployment server in the following path: `\\deployment server machine name\E810\planner\data`. Ensure that you import only the structure and not the data. That is, import only empty tables (except for user defined codes and menus).

10. Copy all data dictionary tables (F92*) or a full data dictionary TAM file to the store-and-forward client machine.

Your initial setup of store-and-forward processing is complete. You must perform the administration and end-user tasks explained in this chapter at least once to enable store-and-forward processing.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide*:

- ❑ *Adding an Environment* for more information about creating a new environment for store-and-forward processing
- ❑ *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* for more information about creating a default map for table objects
- ❑ *Technical Data Tables Needed for Store-and-Forward* for more information about tables and a complete list of technical tables
- ❑ *Business Data Tables Needed for Store-and-Forward* for more information about tables and a complete list of business data tables

Administering Store-and-Forward Processing

Create the JDELocal_PD810 database on the administrator's workstation. End users need the JDELocal_PD810 database to perform store-and-forward processing. This task refreshes your server store-and-forward database.

Important

You must perform the above task at least once. The administrator should perform it on a regular schedule to ensure accurate and current data for your store-and-forward users.

Downloading Technical Data

For store-and-forward processing, you must copy the technical data tables from the production environment to the administrator's workstation. Use the Environment Database Creation application (R98403) to perform this process, which uses a Copy Table script. When this process is complete, users can run the technical data locally after they install the store-and-forward package. (Users do not have access to the server during store-and-forward transaction processing.)

The administrator's workstation must have the latest production package installed. Perform this task only if your technical data has changed.

► **To download technical data**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, type R98403 in the Batch Application field and click Find.
2. Choose the version titled Populate System Tables for Store & Forward, and click Select.
3. On the Version Prompting form, choose the Data Selection option and click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, ensure that all of the technical data tables are listed in the data selection area of this form.
5. Click OK.

The Processing Options form appears.

6. Enter the following values for the processing options, and click OK:

Environment tab	
1. Enter the name of the target Environment for the database to be created for. (If this report is called from another process, the target Environment will be passed in.)	Enter the name of the store-and-forward environment that you created, such as SFPD810.
2. or Enter the name of the target Data Source for the database to be created for.	If you do not enter the previous option, enter the name of the store-and-forward data source.
3. Enter a 1 to load Production Data or a 2 to load Demonstration Data. The default is to load production data. (If this report is called from another process, this flag will be passed in.)	You should always enter 2 for demonstration data because this batch process looks at the Copy Data Y/N flag in the Object Librarian record to determine whether data should be copied for this table. Because some of these technical tables will be specified with a NO for the Copy Data Y/N flag, a value of 2 for this processing option means the software will ignore that flag and copy all of your normal production data for those tables.
4. Enter the name of the source Data Source for Loading the Data. (If this report is called from another process, the source Data Source will be passed in.)	Leave blank if you are copying from many data sources, and use the next processing option instead. If you use this option, enter a data source name such as EnterpriseOne Local.
5. or Enter the name of the source Environment for the database to be copied from. (If this report is called from another process, the source Environment will be passed in.)	Instead of entering a data source name, enter the name of the source environment. Use this option instead of the previous option if you have multiple data sources from which to copy that all reside within one environment.

Update tab	
6. Enter a 0 for Proof Mode or a 1 to create the Environment Database. The default is Proof Mode.	Enter 1 to generate a report and copy the technical tables to the local machine.
7. Enter an A to re-create existing tables in data sources that allow automatic table creation. The default is not to re-create tables.	Enter A to clear files and re-create the data.
8. Enter a 1 to only copy tables that exist in the source data source. The default is to copy all tables.	Leave blank.
9. Enter a Y to add records without clearing the target table. This is used for language tables. The default is to clear the target table.	Leave blank.
Print tab	
10. Enter a 1 to only print exceptions. The default is to print all lines.	Enter 1 to print only the exception lines of the report. Leave this option blank to print the report. This report describes any errors encountered during the download, including a list of any technical tables missing from the JDELocal_PD810 database on the administrator's workstation.
Licensing tab	
11. Enter a Y to create all tables or an N to create licensed tables only. The default is to create all tables.	Enter Y to create all tables.
12. Enter a Y to print all tables in the report or an N to print licensed tables only. The default is to print all tables.	Enter Y to print all tables.

After you enter processing options, Copy Table runs and then a Copy Table message box provides a status of the download.

Downloading Business Data

Because business data is shared by multiple store-and-forward users, run this batch process to download the records for the master tables that pertain to all of the store-and-forward applications from the server to the JDEMasters database.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Use the database administration application to ensure that all business data table definitions exist within the JDELocal_Data database on the administrator's workstation.

► **To download business data**

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, type P00140 in the Batch Application field, and then click Find.

Note

For all non-populated business data tables, you must run the Environment Database Creation (R98403) batch application.

All of the versions that PeopleSoft ships appear. These versions are the batch processes that download the business data table.

You must run each version of the business data tables that you need copied to the administrator's local machine.

2. Choose the business data table version, and then choose Run Version from the Row menu.
3. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.
4. On the Report Output Destination form, choose a destination and then click OK.
5. On Environment Overrides, complete the following fields with the name of the source environment and then click OK:
 - Source Environment Override
Ensure that this is your normal production environment, which points to all of the publisher tables that you have set up.
 - Target Environment Override
Ensure that this is your store-and-forward environment, which should have all of its OCM mappings pointing to Local.

Note

On the Environment Overrides form, if you click a Browse button, the Environment Search form appears. Choose the appropriate environment, and click Select.

6. Based on your specific store-and-forward application needs, run the appropriate version for the Store and Forward Download (P00140) application.

Each version populates one master table on the JDELocal_PD810 database. Ensure that the batch process runs locally, rather than on a server.

Users can run this batch process from their workstation after they have copied the database from the server to their workstation. Therefore, the administrator could skip this step, leaving the business data tables empty.

Making the Database Accessible to End Users

You must deploy the JDEmasters database created with the technical and business data downloading processes. You must make this database accessible to your store-and-forward users because this is the database that they copy to their workstations.

► To make the database accessible to end users

1. Copy the JDELocal_PD810.mdf and JDELocal_PD810.ldf files from the administrator's workstation to a shared folder on the deployment server.
2. Attach this database as needed to keep your business data synchronized.

Verifying the Correct Store-and-Forward Settings in the jde.ini File

A store-and-forward user's jde.ini [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS] must be set correctly in order for store-and-forward processing to work on an end-user's workstation.

► To verify the correct store-and-forward settings in the jde.ini file

1. In your store-and-forward end user's jde.ini file, ensure that in the [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS] section, the Default Env is set to SFPD810.
2. In the [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS - SECONDARY] section, verify that the default value is set to Local - PD810. This default environment accesses the local JDELocal_PD810 database after the primary network database setting times out.

You can also change your setup.inf file to have the default environment set to SFPD810 for your production packages so that your store-and-forward users do not need to update their jde.ini file after each workstation installation. The settings should look as follows:

```
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]
```

```
Default Env=SFPD810
```

```
Default Pathcode=PD810
```

```
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS - SECONDARY]
```

```
Base Datasource=Local - PD810
```

```
Database=JDELocal_PD810
```

Updating the End-user Database for Store-and-Forward Processing

Your store-and-forward users must perform this task at least once to enable store-and-forward processing on their workstations.

Caution

Users should perform this task on a regular schedule to ensure accurate and current data. You should establish procedures for how often store-and-forward users need to refresh their database from the server.

► **To update the end user database for store-and-forward processing**

1. Ensure that store-and-forward users have the current production package installed on their workstations.
2. With their workstations connected to the enterprise, store-and-forward users should copy the JDELocal_PD810.mdf and the JDELocal_PD810.ldf files from the shared folder on the server to the /E810/data directory on their workstations.

Uploading Store-and-Forward Transactions

This process describes how to upload to the enterprise server the transactions entered by store-and-forward users. A batch application uploads transactions from the work files on the local machine to the work files on the server.

► **To upload store-and-forward transactions**

After your users have completed their transactions, they are ready to upload their store-and-forward transactions. Have users log off, reconnect their workstations to the enterprise network, reboot their workstations, and then log on to their normal production environment.

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Batch Versions.

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, type one of the following applications in the Batch Application field and then click Find:
 - R0911Z1 for Store and Forward Journal Entry Upload
 - R0411Z1 for Store and Forward Upload
 - R42101Z for Sales Store and Forward To Server

You must run each of these versions separately to upload each type of transaction that you processed with store-and-forward processing.

2. Choose the upload version and then click Select.

Caution

To properly process the data, you must run this batch application locally on the workstation.

This process copies the following store-and-forward work files from your workstation to your server:

- Transaction Control File table (F0041Z1)
- Journal Entry Transactions - Batch File table (F0911Z1)
- Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload table (F0411Z1)
- Batch Receiver File - Order Headings table (F4001Z)
- Batch Receiver File - Order Details table (F4011Z)

After you run each upload batch process, the software creates and displays a transmission upload report for all of the transactions that you upload to the server.

3. Use this report to verify that the software uploaded the transactions correctly.
4. From the server, run EnterpriseOne.
5. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, type one of the following applications into the Batch Application field and click Find:
 - R09110Z for Journal Entry Batch Processor
 - R04110Z2 for Store and Forward Voucher Batch Processor
 - R40211Z for Recurring Orders Edited Creation

The batch application uses the data from the work files to create records in the transaction files on the server.

Store-and-forward processing is now complete.

Technical Data Tables Needed for Store-and-Forward

The following technical data tables must reside on the user's local machine, which the tables use for store-and-forward processing.

Table	Description
F0002	Next Numbers - Automatic
F00021	Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year - Automatic
F0092	Library Lists - User
F00921	User Display Preferences
F00922	User Display Preferences Tag File
F00924	User Install Packages
F00925	User Access Definition
F0093	Library List Control
F0094	Library List Master File
F00941	Environment Detail - EnterpriseOne
F00942	Object Path Master File
F00945	Release Master
F00950	Security Workbench Table
F98101	Imaging Constants

F983051 Versions List

F98306 Processing Option Text

F9860 Object Librarian Master Table

F986101 Object Configuration Master

F98611 Data Source Master

F98613 Business View Environmental Server

F9865 Form Information File

F98825 Package Deployment Scheduling

F98950 User Overrides Table

F98980 Font Override by Language

See Also

- ❑ *Downloading Technical Data* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about copying tables to a local machine

Business Data Tables Needed for Store-and-Forward

The business data tables necessary to run the Voucher Entry (P0411Z1), Journal Entry (P0911Z1), and Sales Order Entry (P4004Z) applications must reside on the local machine used for store-and-forward processing. To copy these tables to the local machine, you must copy each table separately.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Before end-users download the User Defined Code tables (F0004 and F0005) for any of the verticals (such as Journal Entry, Voucher Entry, or Sales Order Entry), they should use the following criteria to make sure that they need these tables:
 - ❑ The end-user needs to perform data selection on these tables.
 - ❑ The system administrator has not populated these tables as part of the store-and-forward JDELocal_PD810 database provided for end users.

Voucher Entry (P0411Z1)

Table	Description
F0004	User Defined Code Types
F0005	User Defined Codes
F0006	Business Unit Master
F0008	Date Fiscal Patterns
F0008B	Date Fiscal Patterns - 52 Period Accounting
F0009	General Constants
F0010	Company Constants
F0012	Automatic Accounting Instructions Master
F0013	Currency Codes
F0014	Payment Terms
F0022	Tax Rules
F0041Z1	Transaction Control File
F0101	Address Book Master
F0111	Address Book - Who's Who
F0150	Address Organization Structure Master
F0116	Address by Date
F0401	Supplier Master
F0411Z1	Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload
F0901	Account Master
F0907	Chart of Accounts Format
F0911Z1	Journal Entry Transactions - Batch File
F4008	Tax Areas
F4801	Work Order Master File

Note

Additional tables might be necessary.

Journal Entry (P0911Z1)

Table	Description
F0004	User Defined Code Types
F0005	User Defined Codes
F0006	Business Unit Master
F0008	Date Fiscal Patterns
F0008B	Date Fiscal Patterns - 52 Period Accounting
F0009	General Constants
F0010	Company Constants
F0012	Automatic Accounting Instructions Master
F0013	Currency Codes
F0014	Payment Terms
F0022	Tax Rules
F0041Z1	Transaction Control File
F0101	Address Book Master
F0111	Address Book - Who's Who
F0150	Address Organization Structure Master
F0116	Address by Date
F0301	Customer Master
F0901	Account Master
F0907	Chart of Accounts Format
F0911Z1	Journal Entry Transactions - Batch File
F4008	Tax Areas

F4801 Work Order Master File

Note

Additional tables might be necessary.

Sales Order Entry (P4004Z)

Table	Description
F0004	User Defined Code Types
F0005	User Defined Codes
F0006	Business Unit Master
F0006D	Business Unit Alternate Description Master
F0008	Date Fiscal Patterns
F0008B	Date Fiscal Patterns - 52 Period Accounting
F0009	General Constants
F0010	Company Constants
F0012	Automatic Accounting Instructions Master
F0013	Currency Codes
F0014	Payment Terms
F0022	Tax Rules
F0041Z1	Transaction Control File
F0101	Address Book Master
F0111	Address Book - Who's Who
F0116	Address By Date
F0150	Address Organization Structure Master File
F0301	Customer Master
F0401	Supplier Master
F0901	Account Master

F0907	Chart of Accounts Format
F4001Z	Batch Receiver File - Order Headings
F40073	Preference Hierarchy File
F4008	Tax Areas
F4009	Distribution/Manufacturing Constants
F40095	Default Locations/Printers
F4013	Order Processing Cross Reference File
F4011Z	Batch Receiver File - Order Details
F40205	Line Type Control Constants File
F4070	Price Adjustment Schedule (Advanced Pricing only)
F4071	Price Adjustment Type (Advanced Pricing only)
F4072	Price Adjustment Detail (Advanced Pricing only)
F4075	Price Variable Table (Advanced Pricing only)
F4092	Group Code Key Definition Table
F4094	Item/Customer Key ID Master File
F41001	Inventory Constants
F41002	Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors
F41003	Unit of Measure standard conversion
F4101	Item Master
F4102	Item Branch File
F4106	Item Base Price File
F4201	Sales Order Header File
F4207	Price by Item
F4208	Price by Customer
F4801	Work Order Master File

Typical Customer Configuration

EnterpriseOne can be configured in many ways. Examples and recommendations for the setup follow.

You should follow PeopleSoft-recommended setup and naming standards wherever possible, unless a strong business case exists to support the need to change. Following the typical setup and naming standards enhances the likelihood of success and minimizes confusion when communicating with individuals outside the core project team who are not aware of your specific configuration.

If you want to customize your configuration, you should change only the descriptions with the typical setup, not the names. Upgrades will be easier with fewer manual steps if you use the PeopleSoft-recommended naming standards.

An environment description is important because the description appears on the environment list of the login screen where the user chooses the environment. The environment description should show the following:

- Path code
- Data type (such as production, test, or prototype)
- Data location
- Location that batch applications will execute

Typical Configuration

This chapter helps you understand a configuration from the perspective of the workstation. That is, the mappings presented in this chapter are for workstation-to-enterprise server mappings, not server-to-server mappings (for example, mappings for the server map are not listed). Although PeopleSoft ships EnterpriseOne with a typical configuration, you can change it.

Understanding Your Environments

You should understand the basic environments of an EnterpriseOne configuration. For each environment, this chapter describes:

- The path code
- The purpose
- The object mappings

For a given release, all environments you receive from PeopleSoft share common data sources. For example, for EnterpriseOne 8.10, the following are common to all environments:

- System – 810
- Object Librarian – 810
- Data Dictionary – 810

Environment-Specific Data Sources for UNIX and Windows

The following data sources are specific to a particular UNIX and Windows environment. For each environment, a separate data source must exist.

- Central objects
- Versions tables
- Business data
- Control tables
- Local - xxxx

Where xxxx is the path code for the environment.

Production Environment (PD810)

Path Code	PD810
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - PD810
Versions Tables data source	Versions - PD810
Business Data data source	Business Data - PROD
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - Prod
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - Prod

Conference Room Pilot Environment (PY810)

Path Code	PY810
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - PY810
Versions Tables data source	Versions - PY810
Business Data data source	Business Data - CRP
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - CRP
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - CRP

Test Environment (TS810)

Path Code	PY810
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - PY810
Versions Tables data source	Versions - PY810
Business Data data source	Business Data - TEST
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - Test
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - Test

Development Environment (DV810)

Path Code	DV810
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - DV810
Versions Tables data source	Versions - DV810
Business Data data source	Business Data - TEST
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - Test
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - Test

Pristine Environment (PS810)

Path Code	PS810
Central Objects data source	Central Objects – PS810
Versions Tables data source	Versions – PS810
Business Data data source	Business Data - PS810
Next Numbers data source	Business Data - PS810
Menu/UDCs data source	System Local – PS810

Planner Environment (PSFTPLAN)

Path Code	PLANNER
Central Objects data source	Not applicable
Planner Tables data source	Planner – 810
Versions Tables data source	Versions Local
Business Data data source	Business Data Local
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables Local
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables Local

Deployment Environment (DEP810)

Path Code	PLANNER
Central Objects data source	Not applicable
Versions Tables data source	Versions Local
Business Data data source	Business Data Local
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables Local
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables Local

Remote Environments

Remote environment names are preceded by a 3-character location code followed by a J for Java application server or a W for Windows terminal server.

For example:

xxxJPD810 indicates a Java application server for the PD810 environment at location xxx.

xxxWTS810: Indicates a Windows terminal server for the TS810 environment at location xxx.

The path codes and data sources for remote environments are identical to the base environments.

PD810 Environment

Path Code	PD810
Purpose	PD810 is the live production environment for your end users who will have a tested and released package on their machine. Batch applications run on the server. Eventually, more than one production environment might be established for different types of distributed data, logic, and modes of processing.

PD810 - Object Mappings

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - PROD	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the following table: F00165 - Media Objects Storage
Central Objects - PD810	Maps to the central object tables, including F98950 - User Overrides.
Control Tables - Prod	Maps to the next number tables.
Data Dictionary - 810	Maps to the data dictionary tables and the data dictionary media object text in the following data structure: GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 810	Maps to the object librarian tables and the object librarian media object text in the following data structures: - GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure - GT9862A - Business Function Notes - GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item - GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item - GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - PD810	Maps to the user defined code tables.
System - 810	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - PD810	Maps to the version tables, including the following: - F983051 - Versions List - F98306 - Processing Option Text

TS810 Environment

Path Code PY810

Purpose Use the TS810 environment to test:

- The software during a conference room pilot (CRP)
- Modifications made in the development path code, transferred to PY810, but not yet transferred to your production path code and, therefore, not yet released to end users

You also can test conversions in this environment (converting foreign tables into PeopleSoft tables). If you are authorized to use the test environment, you can safely change data and versions that will never be copied to production. You also can conduct training classes in this environment.

Customer application testing and conversion testing populate this environment. After you run the Installation Workbench, no business data exists until you enter it. Routinely (such as monthly or quarterly), you should refresh this environment from PD810, which represents your production data.

TS810 - Object Mappings

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - Test	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources will use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the following table: • F00165 - Media Objects Storage
Central Objects - PY810	Maps to the central object tables, including F98950 - User Overrides.
Control Tables - Test	Maps to the next number tables, user defined code tables, and menus.
Data Dictionary - 810	Maps to the data dictionary tables. Also maps to the data dictionary media object text in the following data structure: • GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 810	Maps to the object librarian tables and the object librarian media object text in the following data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
System - 810	Maps to the system tables.

Versions - PY810	Maps to the version tables, including: • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text
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PY810 Environment

Path Code	PY810
Purpose	PY810, the Conference Room Pilot (CRP) environment, is the staging environment for production. Constants tables and master tables (such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master) are populated with customer data during the CRP process. Copy the tables to the production environment before you go live. After you run the Installation Workbench, no business data exists until you enter it. When appropriate, you should refresh the test data from PD810, which represents your production data.

PY810 - Object Mappings

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - CRP	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources will use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the following table: • F00165 - Media Objects Storage
Central Objects - PY810	Maps to the central object tables, including F98950 - User Overrides.
Control Tables - CRP	Maps to the next number tables.
Data Dictionary - 810	Maps to the data dictionary tables and the data dictionary media object text in the following data structure: • GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 810	Maps to the object librarian tables and the object librarian media object text in the following data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - PY810	Maps to the user defined code tables.

System - 810	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - PY810	Maps to the version tables including the following: • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text

DV810 Environment

Path Code	DV810
Purpose	DV810, the development environment, is the testing environment for development objects. This environment shares the test data that TS810 uses. Developers log in to this environment to modify objects and test them before transferring the changed objects to the PD810 path code. Once you have transferred objects into PD810, a user can install a recent PRD package that has not been released to end users and log in to either CRP or TST for additional testing.

DV810 - Object Mappings

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - PROD	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the following table: • F00165 - Media Objects Storage
Central Objects - DV810	Maps to the central object tables, including: • F98950 - User Overrides
Control Tables - Production	Maps to the next number tables.
Data Dictionary - 810	Maps to the data dictionary tables and to the data dictionary media object text in the following data structure: • GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 810	Maps to the object librarian tables and to the object librarian media object text in the following data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - DV810	• Maps to the user defined code tables.

System - 810	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - DV810	Maps to the version tables, including; • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text

PS810 Environment

Path Code	PS810
Purpose	Use the PS810 environment to test pristine (unaltered) objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data. Also use this environment for training classes. You must have this environment to compare modified objects to pristine objects. When you encounter a software problem that PeopleSoft Worldwide Customer Support cannot duplicate, they will ask you to log in to the pristine environment to duplicate the problem. Routinely (such as monthly or quarterly), you should refresh the data that this environment uses with the PeopleSoft demonstration data shipped with the software.

PS810 - Object Mappings

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - PS810	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the following table: • F00165 - Media Objects Storage
Data Dictionary - 810	Maps to the data dictionary tables and to the data dictionary media object text in the following data structure: • GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 810	Maps to the object librarian tables and to the object librarian media object text in the following data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - PS810	Maps to the user defined code tables.
System - 810	Maps to the system tables.

- Versions - PS810 Maps to the version tables, including:
- F983051 - Versions List
 - F98306 - Processing Option Text

Understanding Typical Data Sources

If the enterprise server has Oracle Server or Microsoft SQL Server and is a more powerful machine than the deployment server, for performance reasons we recommend that you put all data sources (except the local data sources) on the enterprise server instead of the deployment server.

Data Sources

Data Source Name	Owner and Purpose
	The owner is CRPDTA.
Business Data - CRP	The library is CRPDTA. The CRP business data. Before going live, you should copy much of this data to Business Data - PROD.
Business Data - PS810	The owner is PRSTDTA. The library is PRSTDTA. The pristine data shipped with the software.
Business Data - PROD	The owner is PRODDTA. The library is PRODDTA. The production business data.
Business Data - TEST	The owner is TESTDTA. The library is TESTDTA. The test data entered during CRP or converted from non-PeopleSoft systems.
Central Objects - PY810	The owner is PY810. The library is COPY810. The central objects data source associated with the PY810 path code. After you create and test the modifications in this path code, transfer them to the PD810 path code.
Central Objects - DV810	The owner is DV810. The library is CODV810. The central objects data source associated with the DV810 path code. After you create and test the modifications in this path code, transfer them to the PD810 path code.

Central Objects - PS810	The owner is PS810.
	The library is COPS810.
	The central objects data source associated with the PS810 path code.
Central Objects - PD810	The owner is PD810.
	The library is COPD810.
	The central objects data source associated with the PD810 path code. Transfer objects into this data source after you have tested them in path code DV810.
Control Tables - CRP	The owner is CRPCTL.
	The library is CRPCTL.
	The control tables used in the CRP environment.
Control Tables - Prod	The owner is PRODCTL.
	The library is PRODCTL.
	The control tables used in the production environment.
Control Tables - Test	The owner is TESTCTL.
	The library is TESTCTL.
	The control tables used in the test environment.
Data Dictionary - 810	The owner is DD810.
	The library is DD810.
	The single data dictionary that all environments use.
LOCAL	No owner exists.
	The data source that defines the local machine to EnterpriseOne. Use it to override reports to the workstation.
machine name	No owner exists.
	A value that defines the logic host to EnterpriseOne.
<i>machine name</i> - Server Map	The owner is SVM810.
	The server map for the logic server.
Object Librarian - 810	The owner is OL810.
	The Object Librarian, which is release specific.
Control Tables Local	No owner exists.
	The data found in the PSCTL810 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
System Local	No owner exists.
	The data found in the PSSY810 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.

Data Dictionary Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSDD810 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
Object Librarian Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSOL810 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
Versions Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSVL810 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
Local - PY810	No owner exists. The source that contains the User Defined Codes (UDCs): Control Tables - CRP.
Local – DV810	No owner exists. The source that contains the User Defined Codes (UDCs): Control Tables - Test.
Local – PS810	No owner exists. The source that contains the User Defined Codes (UDCs): Business Data - PS810.
Local – PD810	No owner exists. The source that contains User Defined Codes (UDCs): Control Tables - Production.
System - 810	The owner is SY810. The library is SY810. The single set of system tables that all environments use.
Versions - PY810	The owner is PY810. The library is COPY810. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the PY810 environment.
Versions - DV810	The owner is DV810. The library is CODV810. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the DV810 environment.
Versions - PS810	The owner is PS810. The library is PS810. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the PS810 environment.
Versions - PD810	The owner is PD810. The owner is COPD810. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the PD810 environment.

The Configuration at a Glance

The following table summarizes the data, environments, central objects (path codes), and packages that you need:

Requirement	Explanation
Data	You might have the following sets of data: • Conference Room Pilot (CRP) business data • Conference Room Pilot (CRP) control tables • Data Dictionary (all environments share) • PeopleSoft pristine data • Production business data • Production control tables (used by the PD810 environment) • Object Librarian (all environments share) • System (technical data all environments share) • Test business data • Test control tables (used by TS810 and DV810 environments) • Versions
Central Objects (Path Codes)	You should have the following sets of central objects or path codes, which are release-specific: • PY810 central objects • DV810 central objects • PS810 central objects • PD810 central objects
Environments	The installation process defines the environments, which are as follows: • PY810 CRP objects (possibly testing a package you have not released to production users), with data mapped to CRP. The path code is PY810 with table objects mapped to CRP data. • DV810 Development objects with test data. The path code is DV810, with table objects mapped to test data. • PS810 Pristine objects with PeopleSoft pristine demo data. The path code is PS810, with objects mapped to PeopleSoft pristine data • PD810 Production objects with production data. The path code is PD810, with table objects mapped to production data. • TS810

CRP objects with test data. The path code is PY810, with table objects mapped to test data

Packages

If you are not planning any development projects, you need only two path codes: PY810 and PD810. You should create a development path code if you plan to do extensive software modification.

The fewer path codes you use, the better. With each additional path code comes version control maintenance that is time consuming unless a good reason exists for the additional path code. Even when making extensive software modifications, you should have only the following four path codes (sets of central objects):

- PY810
 - This path code contains a practice set of objects that are tested during conference room pilot before transferring objects to production. It is for deploying quick fixes or making minor modifications that you will quickly transfer to production. It can also be used as a place to test modifications that were done in the development path code before taking the risk of transferring them to the production path code.
- DV810
 - Use this path code for normal development. Upon successful testing, transfer the objects to your PY810 path code, using Object Transfer, and distribute to your users through a package build and a workstation installation.
- PS810
 - This is the set of pristine objects shipped from PeopleSoft. You should not make changes to this path code other than paper fixes from PeopleSoft. This path code is used to compare PeopleSoft standard software to any custom solutions you have implemented in other path codes. You should keep a copy of this path code so that you have a clean copy of the software in case you need to refresh anything.
- PD810
 - This is the production path code. Just-in-time installations come directly from this location, and production server objects are also deployed from here. After testing software changes in PY810, transfer them to PD810 and then deploy the changes to your enterprise servers and workstations.

All path codes share the same Object Librarian tables, the same system data source, and, normally, the same data dictionary. The only distinct tables across path codes are central objects/specifications (F987*), Versions List (F983051), and Processing Option Text (F98306).

At PeopleSoft, we have determined that each package should have an A and B version, and that you alternate between these versions when you build packages.

If you are using both full and partial packages, you would have four packages for each path code. This setup gives you two full packages (A and B) for production and two partial packages (A and B) for production. For example:

- PD810FA (Standard Production Full A)
- PD810FB (Standard Production Full B)
- PD810PA (Standard Production Partial A)
- PD810PB (Standard Production Partial B)

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 other 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 (EDI) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
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'échange 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'échange 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 serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços 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 serviços.

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 reusable in building applications.
object linking	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
object linking and embedding (OLE)	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.

object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
offsetting account	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
open systems interconnection (OSI)	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
order detail line	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.

outturn	The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually "turned out" by the vessel into storage. When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.
overhead	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
override conversion method	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.
package / package build	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time "snapshot" of the central objects on the deployment server.
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.
package workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
parent/child form	A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form: The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship. The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree. The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.

parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.
parent/component relationship	1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components. 2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows. Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
payment group	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
polymorphism	A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.

potency	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement ($100 / 80 = 1.25$).
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
preflush	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.
preventive maintenance cycle	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
preventive maintenance schedule	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
primary service type	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.
pristine environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
product line	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
product/process definition	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
published table	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the “publisher” machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne’s data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both. Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
rate type	For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.

regenerable	Source code for EnterpriseOne business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
relevé 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.
repassse	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 relevé 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 1 st.
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, workflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
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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