



EnterpriseOne 8.93 System Administration 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.

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.

Data Dictionary Administration

Just as a dictionary contains word definitions, the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data dictionary is a central repository that contains data item definitions and attributes. These attributes determine how a data item:

- Appears on reports and forms
- Validates data entry within an application
- Assigns column and row descriptions
- Provides text for field-sensitive help

The EnterpriseOne data dictionary is active because changes that you make are automatically reflected in applications without having to recompile the software.

You should assign one or two people to be your data dictionary administrator for each application area in your enterprise. Data dictionary administrators should be experienced with EnterpriseOne and have a comprehensive knowledge of their product area, such as finance or manufacturing. The data dictionary administrator makes all additions, changes, and deletions to data items for the product group. Such changes are reflected in the pristine data dictionary on your enterprise server.

Data dictionary administrators should consider the following:

- If your setup is similar to the suggested typical customer configuration, then all environments share the same data dictionary. Therefore, the administrator can log on to any environment to make changes. We recommend that you use the Security Workbench to assign application security on the Data Dictionary application (P92001) to prevent unauthorized users from making data dictionary changes.

Note

See *Typical Customer Configuration* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide*.

- If you are running a coexistence enterprise, you must create all of your data items in both PeopleSoft World and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne because the two products cannot share the same data dictionary.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Ensure that you are familiar with the concepts in the *Data Dictionary* section of the *Development Tools Guide*. This section describes using the data dictionary and defining a data term.

Updating Display Decimals

You can change the position of the display decimal for the quantity field class. Data items that belong to the QTYINV data item class come with the display decimal set at 0 (zero), but you can change the display decimal to any number up to 8. For example, if you change the display decimal to 4, instead of seeing 100 you will see 100.0000.

Caution

You should change the display decimal value in a CRP environment before any live production data is entered. The reason is because PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne does not have a data conversion feature, so if users change display decimals after users have entered data, the data entered before changing the display decimals will be wrong.

► To update display decimals

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

Version	Version Title	Web Only	User
ZJDE0001	Update Display Decimals for Class - Proof		SR5940982
ZJDE0002	Update Display Decimals for Class - Final		MP483735

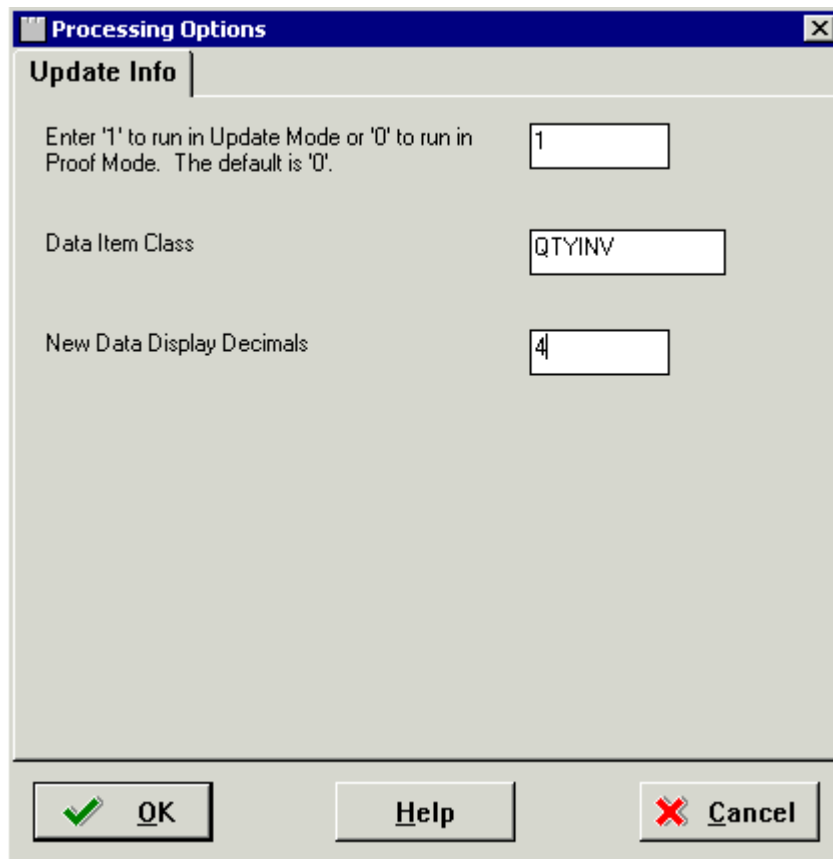
1. On Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions, type R9200100 in the Batch Application field and then click Find.

2. Choose one of the following versions and click Select:
 - Update Display Decimals for Class - Proof
The proof version produces only a report of what the process would do if run in final mode.
 - Update Display Decimals for Class - Final
The final version actually makes the changes.
3. On the Version Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, create the following statement:
If BC Data Item Class (F9210) = "QTYINV"

Note

QTYINV is the only data item class for which you can modify display decimals. If you modify other data item classes, you must research and test how the modifications affect the software. Also, if you modify which data items reside in the QTYINV data item class, you must research and test how the modifications affect the software.

5. Click OK.
If you changed the Data Selection statement, first click Update, and then click OK.



Processing Options

Update Info

Enter '1' to run in Update Mode or '0' to run in Proof Mode. The default is '0'.

Data Item Class

New Data Display Decimals

 **OK** **Help**  **Cancel**

6. On Processing Options, complete the following fields:
 - Enter '1' to run in Update Mode or '0' to run in Proof Mode. The default is '0'.
 - Data Item Class
 - New Data Display Decimals
7. Click OK.
8. On each workstation, delete the following spec files:
qlbltbl.ddb, qlbltbl.xdb

dddict.ddb, dddict.xdb

ddtext.ddb, ddtext.xdb
9. To push the display decimal changes out to users, run R92TAM on the server on which the changes were made.

Object Management Workbench Configuration

The Object Management Workbench (OMW) automates many of the object management tasks users performed manually in previous releases of the software. Much of this automation requires careful configuration by the system administrator through the Object Management Workbench Configuration program.

Use the Object Management Workbench Configuration program to configure the following optional features:

Option	Description
Constants	Enables you to set general constants pertaining to OMW projects.
SAR System Integration	Enables you to disable SAR system integration with OMW and, thus, EnterpriseOne development tools.
Logging System	Enables you to specify the project and object events to be logged. In the event that logging fails, you can also disable development or allow development but disable transfers.
Object Action Notification	Enables you to enable and disable Object Action Notification, which sends a notification message when an action such as checkin or checkout is performed on an object.
Notification Setup	Enables developers to be notified, via subscription, when actions are performed on an object.
Activity Rules	Enables you to add and modify project statuses and object transfer activity rules.
User Roles	Enables you to maintain user roles.
Allowed Actions	Enables you to assign to a user role the actions allowed for each object type during a specific project status.
Save Locations	Enables you to add, modify, and delete the locations where you save objects.

Default Projects

When you run OMW for the first time, the system creates a default project and tags it with your user ID. The default project is your personal project that you can use for development and research.

You can use default projects to do the following:

- Develop objects that are later moved into a regular project.
- Store objects to be added to a project later.
- Automatically store objects worked on outside of OMW.

A default project is similar to a project except that the project status of a default project never changes. Therefore, you cannot use a default project to transfer objects.

Non-Object Librarian objects can be accessed outside of OMW. If you access objects such as versions, user defined codes, menus, or the RDA outside of OMW, these objects are added to the default project. Any changes that you make to these objects must be tracked and managed through the default project. Modifications to non-Object Librarian objects are always logged.

If you want to advance the status of an object, use OMW to move the object from the default project to a project.

Configuration Process Flow

The list below provides a recommended process flow for using all of the Object Management Workbench configuration tools. The list contains each configuration function in the process flow, along with the topic in which you can find more information about each function.

Note

The following items in the process flow require advance preparation:

- Assigning user roles
- Applying allowed actions to users
- Setting up project status rules and object transfer rules

Before configuring these functions, make sure you understand user roles, allowed actions, project status rules, and object transfer rules.

The recommended process flow is as follows:

Configuration Function	Procedure Location
Assigning User Roles	See <i>Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions</i>
Applying Allowed Actions to Users	See <i>Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions</i>
Disabling SAR Integration with Object Management Workbench	See <i>Configuring OMW Functions</i>
Setting Up Project Constants	See <i>Configuring OMW Functions</i>
Setting Up Project Status and Object Transfer Rules	See <i>Configuring Activity Rules</i>
Adding, Modifying, and Deleting Object Save Locations	See <i>Configuring Object Save Locations</i>
Controlling Development in the Event of Logging Failure	See <i>Configuring OMW Functions</i>
Controlling Logging Detail	See <i>Configuring OMW Functions</i>
Enabling or Disabling Object Action Notification	See <i>Configuring Notification Subscriptions</i>
Adding, Modifying, and Deleting Notification Subscriptions	See <i>Configuring Notification Subscriptions</i>
Viewing Major and Detail Logs	See <i>Working with Logs</i>

Activity Rules

The following two types of activity rules exist:

- Project status activity rules
- Object transfer activity rules

Project status activity rules define the possible paths for an Object Management Workbench project. For a given project status, these rules define the possible next project statuses to which the project can be advanced.

For each project status activity rule, one or more object transfer activity rules exist. Each object transfer activity rule defines a FROM and TO location, where objects of this type are moved from and to for a specific software release.

For example, one object transfer activity rule can specify that all APPL objects be transferred from the DV810 location to the PY810 location during a specified project status change.

Allowed Actions

The Allowed Actions form enables you to assign allowed actions to user roles for each object type during a specific project status. You must create the user role before configuring any allowed user actions.

Using allowed actions, administrators can restrict the actions that users with a specific role can perform.

Project and Object Logging

Object Management Workbench logging tracks information about projects and objects. A major log is created whenever:

- A project is created, copied, or deleted.
- The project status is changed.
- A new or existing object is added to or removed from a project.
- An object is created, copied, or deleted.
- An object is checked in, checked out, saved, restored, transferred, or retrieved.

For every significant step or event within these actions, the system creates a detail log and attaches it to the major log record.

Project Constants

The Object Management Constants form enables an administrator to set the following general constants pertaining to Object Management Workbench projects:

Type of Constant	Description
Project Status for Users' Personal Default Projects	The default status assigned to a default project within the Object Management Workbench. This project constant can be any one of the standard project status codes.
Project Status for All New Projects	The status assigned to a project when it is first created. This project constant can be any one of the standard project status codes or you can create a status and code for this purpose.
User Role to be Assigned to the Project's Originator	When a project is created, the originator is added as a user on the project. This project constant defines the user role assigned to the originator.

Object Save Locations

The Object Save Locations form indicates the save location for Object Librarian (OL) objects. Defining the save location will allow users to transfer objects that are saved into the path code specified. Currently, only the save locations for Object Librarian objects may be defined.

Object Action Notifications

The Object Action Notifications form enables you to activate or deactivate object action notification. The Object Action Notification System sends you an email each time an event, such as check-in or checkout, occurs to one of your objects. Object action notification is enabled by default.

Notification Subscriptions

The notification system sends email messages to users about changes to objects, such as object check-in and checkout, in the system. The Notification Subscriptions form allows you to add, delete, and modify notification subscriptions, as well as to sort notification subscription records by criteria that you choose.

Application and User Role Security

You should secure the following applications using application security:

- P98230 - OMW Configuration System
- R98210B - Object Management Log Purge
- P98231 - OMW Transfer Activity Rules Director

Securing User Roles

You can prevent users from adding a user to a project by using row-level security for the F98221.puomwur field. This field contains the user defined code of the user role for each user in a specific project.

However, all users must be able to add the following user roles when setting up a new project:

- Originator
- Supervisor
- Manager
- Developer
- QA
- Product Support

The administrator role should be secured from all but a few users. Because manager and supervisor roles cannot be secured, consider creating a product manager role or similar role that can be secured. This new user role can be granted security attributes, such as being allowed to switch a token from one project to another.

Securing Administrative Updates

You should secure all actions, including project status change, for project statuses 40 (Production Development), 41 (Transfer Production to Prototype), and 42 (Transfer Prototype to Development). These statuses allow administrators to apply fixes to objects in the Production path code and then to promote the objects back to development. The ability to do so should be limited to administrators only.

Choosing a Configuration Option

All configuration options are set up through the OMW Configuration System application (P98230). You choose the option that you want to configure by clicking the button that corresponds to the desired option.

► To choose a configuration option

From the Cross Application Development Tools menu (GH902), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. If necessary, click the General tab to display function options.
2. Click one of the following buttons to configure the corresponding function:
 - Constants
 - SAR System Integration
 - Logging System
 - Object Action Notification

- Notification Setup
- Activity Rules
- User Roles
- Allowed Actions
- Save Locations

Configuration Settings Indicators

Some of the function buttons on the Object Management Setup Form have setting indicators next to them. Settings indicators describe the current setting for the SAR System Integration, Logging System, and Object Action Notification options. The purpose of each setting indicator is as follows:

Indicator	Description
SAR System Integration Indicator	Indicates whether the SAR (Software Action Request) system is integrated with the Object Management Workbench. SAR integration is enabled or disabled.
Logging System Indicator	Indicates whether full or reduced logging of project or object events is selected.
Object Action Notification Indicator	Indicates whether the object notification system is enabled or disabled.

Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions

Configuring user roles and allowed actions is one of the most important Object Management Workbench (OMW) configuration tasks. OMW's automation relies on an administrator who carefully configures these areas.

The following table shows the allowed user actions that PeopleSoft recommends for each user role, the project status at which these actions should be authorized, and the responsibility of the person in that user role:

Recommended Project Status	User Role	Recommended Allowed Action	Explanation
11 - New Project Pending Review	Originator	Status Change	Originator might need to advance the status to 91 - Cancelled Entered in Error
	Manager, Supervisor	Update Project	Change values for the project
		Update Users	Change values for the user
		Status Change	Advance project to the next status

21 - Programming	Developer	Add Objects	Add objects to project in order to fix or enhance
		Remove Objects	Remove objects that were incorrectly added
		Check Out	Check out objects from the server
		Check In	Check in objects to the server
		Get	Get objects from the server
		Status Change	Advance project to the next status
25 - Rework-Same Issue	Developer	Status Change	Change project to 21 - Programming status
26 - QA Test/Review	Quality Analyst	Get	Get objects from the server
		Status Change	Advance project to next status
28 - QA Test/Review Complete	Manager, Supervisor	Update Project	Change values for the project
		Status Change	Advance project to the next status
38 – In Production	Manager, Supervisor	Status Change	Advance project to the next status
01 - Complete	Developer	Remove Objects	Remove objects from projects at status 91 that might have been added but not removed

Note

You might want to allow the Manager and Supervisor roles to perform the same actions as the Developer role, in case the Developer cannot perform assigned duties or needs to have work verified.

The following default allowed actions cannot be changed. This information is provided for reference only:

Value	Description
02	Check In
03	Check Out
04	Delete
05	Add
06	Copy
08	Save
09	Restore
10	Design
11	Get
12	Remove Object from Project
13	Update a Project
16	Add Object to a Project
21	Switch Token
23	Force Release from Token Queue
30	Erase Check Out

The following default object types are provided for reference only:

Value	Description
01	Object Librarian objects
02	Data items
03	Versions
04	UDCs
05	Menus
06	Documentation record (SAR object)
11	Transfer record (SAR object)
12	History record (SAR object)

► To modify a user role

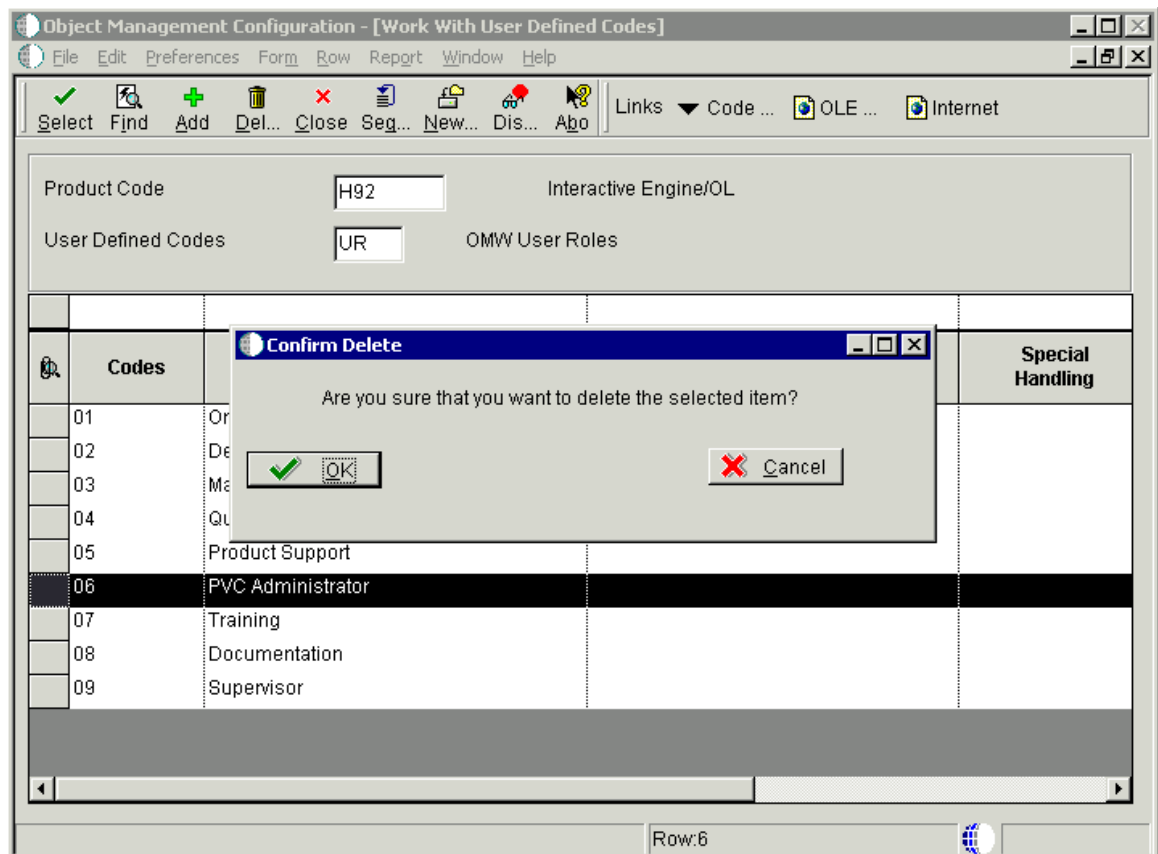
From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click User Roles.
2. Choose the user role you want to modify.
3. Double-click the first field that you want to change, and modify it.
4. Repeat step 3 to make all required modifications.
5. Click Find and verify that the modifications you made appear in the list.
6. Click OK.

► To delete a user role

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the User Roles button.
2. Click the cell to the left of the User Role that you want to delete.
3. Click Delete.



4. In the Confirm Delete query, click OK.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 to delete all desired user roles.

6. Click Find to verify that the user roles were deleted.
7. Click OK.

Setting Up Allowed User Actions

The Allowed Actions Form lets you assign allowed actions to user roles for each object type during a specific project status. The following user defined codes (UDCs) define allowed Object Management Workbench actions involving objects:

- 02 – Check in
- 03 – Check out
- 04 - Delete
- 05 - Add
- 06 - Copy
- 07 - Install
- 08 - Save
- 09 - Restore
- 10 - Design
- 11 - Get
- 12 - Remove object from project
- 13 - Update the project
- 16 - Add an object to the project
- 21 - Switch tokens
- 23 - Release from token queue
- 30 - Erase check out
- 38 - Status change

For example, if you want the developer to be allowed to check in all object types when the project is at project status 21, you would enter the following values in the Allowed Actions Form:

Field	Value
User Role	02 – Developer
Object Type	*ALL
Allowed Action	02 – Check in
Project Status	20 - Programming

Note

Before setting up allowed actions, you must add the user role to the User Roles UDC by using the User Defined Code form.

► **To set up allowed user actions**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Allowed Actions button.
2. Click Find to display previously defined user actions.
3. To create a blank row in which to add a definition, sort on the allowed user action to be worked on.
4. Complete one or more of the query by example (QBE) columns and click Find.
5. Scroll to a blank row at the bottom of the sorted list.
6. Complete the following fields in the blank row:
 - OMW User Role
 - Object Type
 - Project Status
 - Action

Note

You can enter *ALL in any field except User Role. Typing *ALL in a field indicates that the user role chosen can work with all object types, project statuses, or actions.

After you complete a row, a new blank row appears.

7. Repeat this procedure until all allowed user actions are set up.
8. Click OK.

Configuring Object Management Workbench Functions

To configure Object Management Workbench (OMW) functions, you can disable the Software Action Request (SAR) system. This action is necessary if your company does not use SARs. You can also control logging detail and disable or limit development when logging fails. Finally, you can set up project constants to track the course of project development.

Disabling SAR Integration

Most companies do not have the SAR (Software Action Request) system. You can verify that SAR integration is disabled by checking the settings indicator to the right of the SAR System Integration button on the Object Management Setup Form.

If you do not have the SAR system installed and the SAR System Integration settings indicator shows that SAR integration is enabled, you must disable SAR integration.

► To disable SAR system integration

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the SAR System Integration button.
2. Make sure the Integrate SAR System option is blank.
3. Verify that all other fields are grayed out and deselected.
4. Click OK.

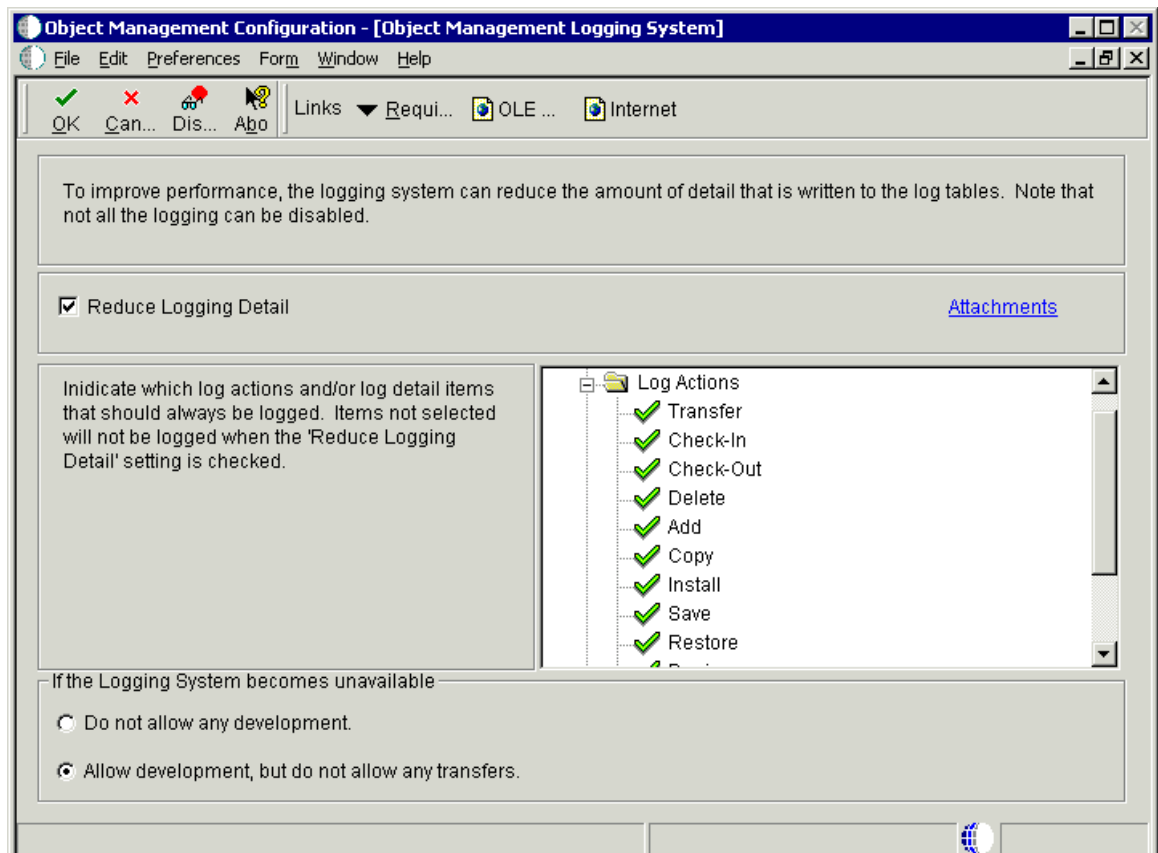
► To control logging detail

Note

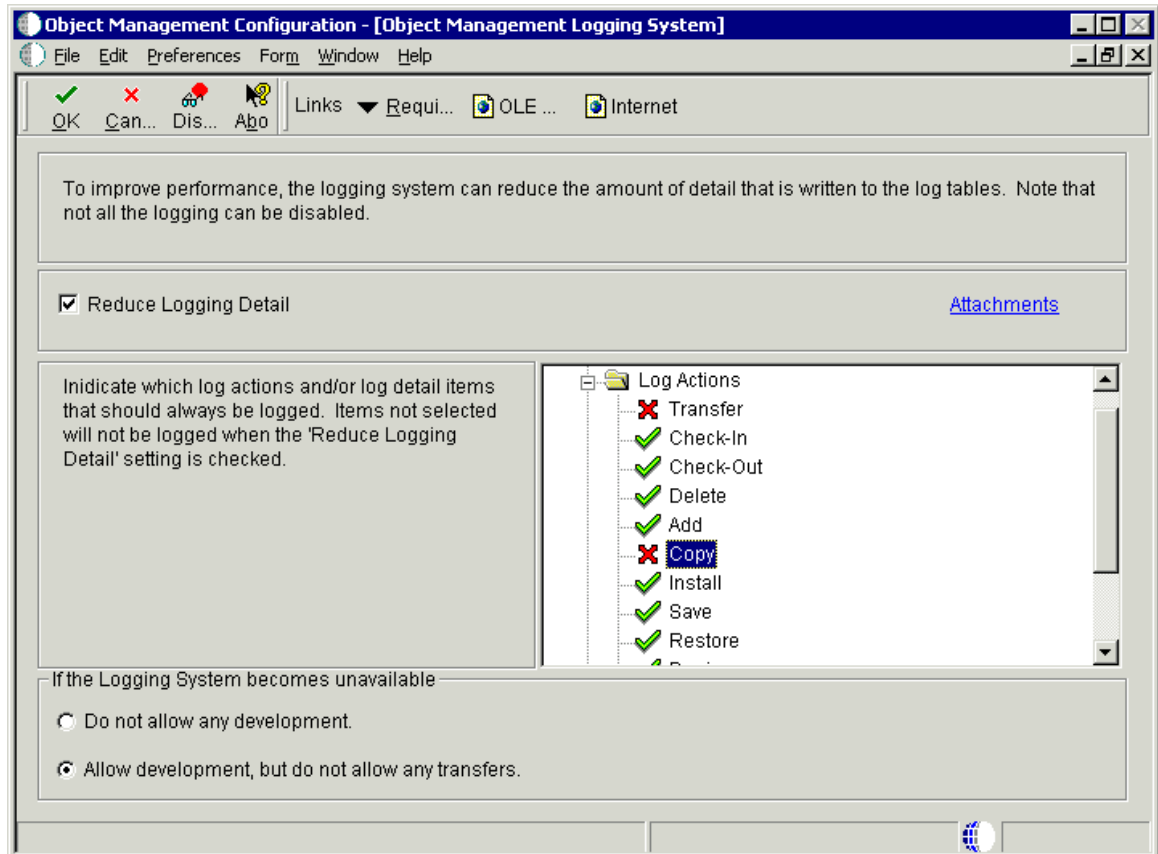
The Object Management Logging System form enables you to specify which project and object events you wish to have logged.

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Logging System button.



2. Click the Reduce Logging Detail option.
A check mark appears next to the option chosen.
3. Double-click the Log Actions and Detail Log Items folders.



4. Double-click items for which you do not want to log details.
A red X appears next to the deselected items.
5. Repeat step 3 to deselect all unwanted log detail items.
6. Click OK.

► To control development in the event of logging failure

The Object Management Logging System form also enables you to disable development or to allow development but disable transfers if logging fails.

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Logging System button.
2. To disable development if logging fails, choose the “Do not allow any development” option.
3. To permit development but disable object transfers in the event of a logging failure, choose the following option:
 - Allow development but do not allow any transfers option.

Note

The “Allow development but do not allow any transfers” option is the default value.

4. Click OK.

Setting Up Project Constants

The Object Management Constants form enables you to set general constants pertaining to OMW Projects. These project constants are:

- Project status for users' personal default projects
- Project status for all new projects
- User role to be assigned to the project originator

► **To set up project constants**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Constants button.
2. To enter a project status for a user's personal default project, click the visual assist for the following field:
 - Enter the Project Status for user's personal default project
3. Double-click a project status.
4. To enter the initial project status for all new projects, click the visual assist of the following field:
 - Enter the initial Project Status for all new projects
5. Double-click a project status.
6. To enter the User Role to use when assigning the originator to a project, click the visual assist for the following field:
 - Enter the User Role to use when assigning the originator to a project
7. Double-click a project status.

Note

You can click the Attachments buttons next to the three fields to view their respective attachments.

Configuring Activity Rules

The Activity Rules button on the Object Management Setup form enables you to set up both project status activity rules and object transfer activity rules. Project status activity rules define the activities that occur during a project development cycle. Object transfer activity rules work in conjunction with project status activity rules to define the From and To locations for moved objects.

Setting Up Project Status Activity Rules

You can set up statuses for a project as development progresses from one phase to the next. For example, the project might move from a programming phase to a manager review phase. For each of these transitions you will define the following:

- Whether this project status rule is active
- The System Role to which this project status transition applies
- The related “To” project status
- The related “From” and “To” SAR* statuses

Complete the From and To SAR status only if you have SAR integration turned on.

Default Status Defaults

The installed project statuses and their definitions are as follows:

- 01 - Complete
- 11 - New Project Pending Review
- 21 - Programming
- 25 - Rework-Same Issue
- 26 - QA Test/Review
- 28 - QA Test/Review Complete
- 38 - In Production
- 40 - Production Development
- 41 - Transfer Production to Prototype
- 42 - Transfer Prototype to Development
- 45 - Pristine Get
- 91 - Cancelled Entered in Error

► To set up project status activity rules

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Activity Rules button.

2. Click Find.

All available From project statuses appear.

3. Click the From Project Status for which you want to set up one or more To project statuses.

4. Click Select.

Project Status Activity Rules lists all valid To project statuses for the From project status you chose.

The current project status appears in the From Project Status field.

5. Scroll to the blank row at the bottom of the list and complete the following fields:

- Active

This field can be used to allow only specific users or only users who are members of a specified group to perform a status change. To make the rule available to everyone, enter *PUBLIC in this field.

- User/Role
- To Project Status
- From SAR Status

Complete for projects with SARs and only if you have SAR integration turned on. If SAR integration is disabled, these columns are disabled.

- To SAR Status

Complete for projects with SARs and only if you have SAR integration turned on. If SAR integration is disabled, this column is disabled.

A blank row appears below the row you completed.

6. Repeat step 5 to set up or modify other To project status entries for this particular From Project Status.

7. Click OK when you are done.

8. Choose the next From Project Status and repeat steps 5 through 7 to set up project activity rules for each remaining From Project Status.

9. When all project activity rules are complete, click OK to return to the Work with Object Management Activity Rules Form.

10. Click Close.

Setting Up Object Transfer Activity Rules

You must configure object transfer activity rules for each object type used in a project that you want to perform an action on.

For each object type you want to perform an action on, you must define the following information:

- Project statuses at which users can check in, check out, and get objects (“getting” an object means copying its specifications to your work area without checking it out)
- At which status change you would like objects to be transferred
- Project statuses at which object tokens are released

The following object location tasks must be performed when setting up object transfer activity rules:

- Define FROM and TO transfer locations for each object type at each project status transition—for example, when project status 21 (development) changes to project status 26 (prototype). In this example, objects are transferred from DV810 to PY810.
- Define checkout and get locations for Object Librarian object types.
- Define checkin locations for Object Librarian objects.

Note

Transfer activity rules can occur in any order. For example, you might have one status change that will require more than one object transfer. If you expect an object to transfer from DV810 to PY810 and then to PD810, you will want to set up rules to transfer the object from DV810 to PY810 and from DV810 to PD810 because the object could be retrieved in any order.

► To set up object transfer activity rules

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Activity Rules button.
2. Click Find to display all available project statuses.
3. Double-click the From Project Status folder for which you want to set up object transfer activity rules.
4. Click one of the related To project statuses.

This field defines the To Project Status, which completes the From and To Project Status transition for which you want to configure object transfer activity rules. For each From and To Project Status transition, you can create multiple object transfer activity rules for different object types.

5. Click Select.
6. Scroll to the blank row at the bottom of the list. Complete the following fields for the object type desired:
 - Active
 - User/Role

This field can be used to allow the activity rule to apply only specific users or only users who are members of a specified group. To make the rule available to everyone, enter *PUBLIC in this field.

- Object Type

Note

*ALL may not be used when defining transfer activity rules.

- From Location
- To Location

Note

Object Librarian objects use path codes for the From Location and To Location values, whereas non-Object Librarian objects use data source values. For Versions, if a path code is entered, the F983051 record and the specs for the version are transferred (for batch versions), and if a data source is entered, just the F983051 record is transferred between the defined locations.

- Object Release

This field contains the release level of EnterpriseOne that you are currently working on. The From Release value should be the same as the To Release value.

- To Release

Currently not used. This field is populated with the From Release value.

- Release Token
- Allowed Action

A blank row appears when you have finished. When you set up transfer activity rules for Workflow objects, an additional form appears. Use the form to provide From and To Data Source values for the Task Specifications table (F98811) records.

7. Repeat this procedure to set up or modify other object types for this project status transition.
8. Click OK to return to the Object Management Activity Rules form.
9. Choose the next From and To project status transition, and repeat this procedure to set up its object transfer activity rules.
10. Repeat step 9 until all object transfer activity rules are complete.
11. Click OK to return to the Object Management Activity Rules form.
12. Click Close.

Note

When you set up transfer activity rules for APPL objects, you must also define rules for User Override Object types so that OMW can transfer any *PUBLIC user overrides for the APPL objects. If you do not do so, APPL objects will not transfer successfully.

Configuring Object Save Locations

Using Object Management Workbench (OMW), you can create a save location, which is a path code developers use to save their objects. With the save location created, you add the path code to the system, allowing saved objects to be transferred. You can also modify or delete save locations.

Creating a Save Location

During the installation process, an additional path code might not have been created to use as your OMW save location. To use this feature, you must create a path code where developers can save their objects while they are in development. When users perform a Save, their objects are checked into the path code defined as the save location; when they perform a Restore, objects are retrieved from this location.

► **To add an object save location**

Note

The Object Save Locations form indicates the save-off location for Object Librarian (OL) objects. Defining the save location will transfer objects that are saved into the path code specified. Currently, only the save locations for Object Librarian objects may be defined.

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Save Locations button.

The Location column contains the names of path code where your version of EnterpriseOne is installed.

2. To add a new save location, click a blank field in the Location column.
3. Click the visual assist button.
4. Locate and double-click the current location of the object.

The Object Save Locations form reappears with your object's current location in the Location column.

5. In the same row, scroll to and double-click the Save Location field located to the right of the Location field clicked previously.
6. Click the visual assist button.

7. Scroll to and double-click the new save location of the object.

The Object Path Save Locations form reappears with your object's new save location in the Save Location column.

8. Click OK.

► **To modify an object save location**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Save Locations button.
2. Click the Save Location field.
3. Click the visual assist button.
4. Scroll and double-click the new save location for the object.

The Object Save Locations form reappears with the modified object save location in the Save Location column.

5. Click OK.

► **To delete an object save location**

Note

If an Object Librarian object is deleted, you should also delete the object's save location in order to delete the save location completely from the system.

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Save Locations button.
2. On Object Save Locations, choose the record to be deleted.
3. Click Delete.
4. Click OK in the Confirm Delete box.
5. Click OK.

Configuring Notification Subscriptions

Notification subscriptions allow you to alert users via email about changes to objects in the system, such as object checkins and checkouts. After you enable object notification, you can add, modify, delete, or sort notification subscriptions. The Object Action Notification System is initially enabled by default.

► **To enable or disable object action notifications**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Object Action Notification button.
2. To enable object action notification, choose the Activate Object Action Notification option.
3. To disable object action notification, clear the Activate Object Action Notification option.
4. Click OK.

Note

Notification that users are added to or removed from projects always occurs, even when object action notification is disabled. In this situation, an email message is sent to the user.

► **To add a notification subscription**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. From the Object Management Setup form, click the Notification Setup button.
2. Click Find to display the current notification subscriptions.
3. Scroll to a blank row and complete the following mandatory fields:
 - OMW User Role
 - Action
4. Complete the following optional fields:
 - Object Type
 - Object Name
 - Reporting System Code
 - Path Code

A new row appears when you are done.

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until all notification subscriptions are added.
6. Click OK.

Note

Notification Subscriptions can be created for an action performed on the following objects:

- All objects of the specified system code
 - All objects of a specified type
 - All objects of a combination of 1 and 2
 - A specific object name and type
-

► **To modify a notification subscription**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Notification Setup button.
2. On Notification Subscriptions, click Find to display the current notification subscriptions.
3. Choose the fields to be modified and make your changes.
4. Click OK.

► **To delete a notification subscription**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Notification Setup button.
2. On Notification Subscriptions, choose the record to be deleted.
3. Click the Delete button.
4. Click OK in the Confirm Delete query.
5. Click OK.

► **To sort notification subscriptions**

From the Object Management menu (GH9081), choose Object Management Configuration (P98230).

1. On Object Management Setup, click the Notification Setup button.
2. Above the rule headers, click the Query by Example column to be filtered.
If a visual assist appears, click it and double-click your filter criteria. In other Query by Example columns, enter your filter criteria.
3. Click Find.
The filtered notification subscriptions appear.
4. Click OK.

Working with Logs

Object Management Workbench (OMW) contains an object management logging application. Project and object logs provide an excellent way to review the development history of projects or objects. Furthermore, you can view log details for any log record currently appearing on your monitor. From the Work With Log Detail form, you can bring up the actual log entry in the View Full Log Text window.

This application also allows you to rearrange log fields to customize software development reporting. You can view all logs, view sorted logs, or show only the last logging action for an object or project.

The following two tasks must be performed together to produce customized project and object development reports:

- Reorder log record fields
- Print logs

► **To view project or object logs**

1. On Solution Explorer, type GH902 in the Fast Path field and press Enter.
2. From Cross Application Development Tools, choose Object Management Logging.
3. On Work With Object Management Log, perform one of the following actions:
 - Click Find to view logs for all projects and their objects in OMW.
 - Enter sorting criteria in the Query by Example cells to filter search results, and then click Find.
 - Turn on the Show Only Last Action option to show only the last logging action for a given project or object.
4. Click Close.

► **To locate object logs**

1. In Solution Explorer, type GH902 in the Fast Path field and press Enter.
2. From Cross Application Development Tools, choose Object Management Logging.
3. On Work With Object Management Log, click Form and then click Object Logs.
4. On Work With Object Logs, you can do the following:
 - Click Find to show all OMW object logs.
 - Enter data in the Query by Example cells to narrow your search and click Find.
 - Turn on the Show Only Last Action option to show only the last logging action.
 - Click the Check for Attachments button to check for object attachments.
5. Click Close.

► **To locate project logs**

1. On Solution Explorer, type GH902 in the Fast Path field and press Enter.
2. From Cross Application Development Tools, choose Object Management Logging.
3. On Work With Object Management Log, click Form and then click Project Logs.
4. On Work With Project Logs, you can perform the following functions:
 - Click Find to show all OMW project logs.
 - Enter data in the Query by Example cells to narrow your search, and then click Find.
 - Turn on the Show Only Last Action option to show only the last logged action for the selected project.
 - Click the Check for Attachments button to check for attachments.
5. Click Close.

► To view detail logs

1. Double-click any log record you want to research. Or, click the desired log record row to highlight it, and then click Select.
2. Click Find.
The detail log record for the selected log appears. All sequence details for the selected Log record appear in ascending numerical order.
3. To view the full text of the Description field, click it and then click Select.
The View Full Log Text window appears, showing the actual log entry.
4. You can move between detail logs by clicking the Previous and Next buttons.
5. Click Close.

► To reorder log record fields

1. In Solution Explorer, type GH902 in the Fast Path field and press Enter.
2. From the Cross Application Development Tools, choose Object Management Logging.
3. On Work With Object Management Log, click Sequence.
4. Click the first column you want to sort in the Columns Available window.
5. Click the right-pointing arrow to move it to the Columns Sorted window on the right.
6. Repeat steps 3 and 4 as required until all the columns you want to view are in the correct sort order.
If you make an error, you can move columns back to the Columns Available window for resorting. Select the column to be resorted and the left-pointing arrow.
7. Click OK in the Select Grid Row Sort Order form to reorder the log columns.

► To print logs

From the Cross Application Development Tools menu (GH902), choose Object Management Logging (P98210).

1. On Work with Object Management Log, click File and then Print Screen.
2. Modify print settings as required.
3. Click OK in the Print form.

Printing Reports

The Printers application (P98616) provides a single point of entry for configuring your printers within PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. The application allows you to define printers for workstations and enterprise servers. These definitions reside in software tables that are maintained by the Printers application (P98616).

In addition to creating your own reports, the software includes a number of predefined reports and report versions, which you can use or modify for your business needs. EnterpriseOne uses the batch engine to create reports, and generates these reports in PDF. You can view the PDF files using the Adobe Acrobat Reader software.

Reports process as batch applications without user interaction. When a user submits a report for processing, the user makes choices, such as the selection and sequencing of data to include in the report, the location where the report will process, logging capabilities to monitor how the report processes, and the printer on which the report prints.

Printing

When you submit a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne report, the batch engine generates a PDF file. To create the PDF file, the batch engine uses a device context consisting of information such as page size and the printable area of a page. The software generates this information from the printer tables for all platforms.

You can view the report (the PDF file) on your workstation using Adobe Acrobat Reader, or you can send it to a printer. You can also print the report from the Adobe Acrobat Reader. When you send the report to a printer, the software uses a conversion filter to transform the PDF file into one of three Page Description Language (PDL) formats: PCL, PostScript, or line-printer text. The conversion format depends on the type of printer that prints the report.

The EnterpriseOne batch engine uses the following logical path to determine to which printer to send a report. If the first method does not return a valid printer name, the batch engine uses the subsequent method.

When the user submits the report, the following events occur:

- The batch process triggers the Do Initialize Printer event from Report Design Aid (RDA). If this process retrieves a valid printer name, the following processes are ignored.
- The user overrides the default printer name at the time that the report is submitted. If the user overrides the default printer with a valid printer name, the following processes are ignored.
- The RDA specifications pass a printer name to the batch process. If this process retrieves a valid printer name, the following process is ignored.
- From the Printer Definition table (F98616), the software determines a valid default printer based on the current user, the environment the user is signed onto, and the host that processes the report.

Running Reports on the Server

When you submit a report to the server, the engine prompts you for a printer name previously defined in the Printers application. Then the server automatically creates a PDF file using the settings associated with the selected printer, unless event rules (ER) override those printer settings. You can, however, affect how your report prints on the server before you generate a PDF file by changing settings, such as the printer, page orientation, PDL, and paper type, on the Printer Selection dialog box. When you view the report on the server, the software copies the PDF file from the server to the local \810\PrintQueue directory on your workstation.

When you run a report, you also have the option of turning on logging capabilities. You do so from the Advanced form when you submit your report. When you view a log, your workstation stores the log file in the \810\PrintQueue directory.

See Also

- ❑ *Generating and Retrieving Logs for Your Report* in the *System Administration Guide* for more information about the location of the PrintQueue directory on a server

Running Reports on the Workstation

When you choose to run a report and view the output on the screen, the engine tries to connect to the printer defined in Report Design. If the engine cannot connect or if there is no printer defined, the engine uses the default printer from the printer tables. Using the settings that it retrieves, the engine creates a PDF file and displays the report through Adobe Acrobat Reader. The PDF file is stored in your local \810\PrintQueue directory.

When you run a report locally and send the output to a printer, the engine displays the Printer Selection dialog box, which gives you the option to change the printer, page orientation, PDL, paper type, and so on. The initial printer shown in this dialog box is the one defined in RDA or the default printer, if none was defined. The engine connects to the printer defined in the printer dialog box and retrieves the associated settings. Using these settings, the engine creates a PDF file, converts the PDF into a PDL file using the conversion filter, and sends the PDL file to a printer.

Print-Time Characteristics

The user has the option of overriding the printer at a report's print time. This option is different from the option for overriding the printer when the user first submits the report. At submit time, the user can choose any valid enterprise printer. At print time, however, the user can override the printer only with another printer that supports the same platform, PDL, and paper type as the original printer. This is because the batch engine has already created the PDF version of the report and has embedded into the PDF file the platform, PDL, and paper type information.

Print Settings for the Workstation jde.ini

The workstation jde.ini settings control whether or not a report prints immediately and whether or not PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne saves the output after processing the report.

```
[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]
PrintImmediate=TRUE/FALSE
SaveOutput=TRUE/FALSE
```

Setting	Description
PrintImmediate	Specifies whether or not the system automatically prints the report after processing is complete. Valid values are: TRUE. The system processes the report on the server, generates a PDF file, converts the PDF to the appropriate PDL for the defined printer, and then prints the report. FALSE. The system processes the report on the server but does not automatically print the report. Users must use the Work With Servers application to manually print the report.
SaveOutput	Specifies whether the system saves or deletes the output after you view or print the job. Valid values are: TRUE. The system saves the output after you have viewed or printed the job. FALSE. The system deletes the output after you have viewed or printed the job.

Working with the Printers Application

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides a single application that uses a director interface to help you set up your printer. From this director, you can add new printers, modify existing printers, and define default printers for a combination of a user, a host, and an environment. You can also add and modify the paper types and custom conversion programs that your printers use at the time that you add and modify printer settings.

Note

You must set up printers for each server platform that you use in your enterprise.

See Also

- ❑ *Printing* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about how EnterpriseOne determines which printer to use when a user submits a report

Prerequisites

When you add a printer, the software provides a director to help you with each step of the process. Instructions appear on each form of the director to guide you through the printer addition process.

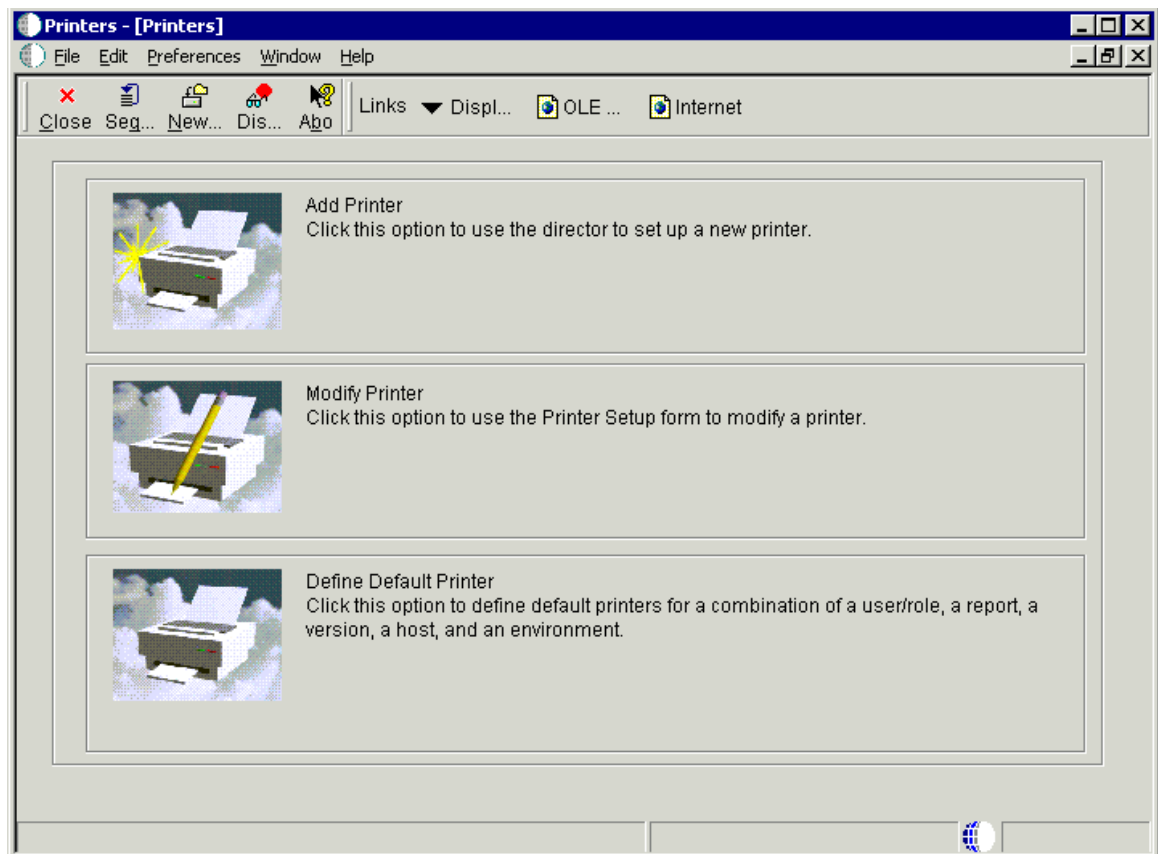
- ❑ Follow the procedures described by the Printer Setup director for adding a new printer.
- ❑ First-time users who are installing their first printer must complete the *To add a new printer* task and then the *To define a default printer* task in the *System Administration* documentation.
- ❑ Complete all of the fields on the director forms.

► To add a new printer

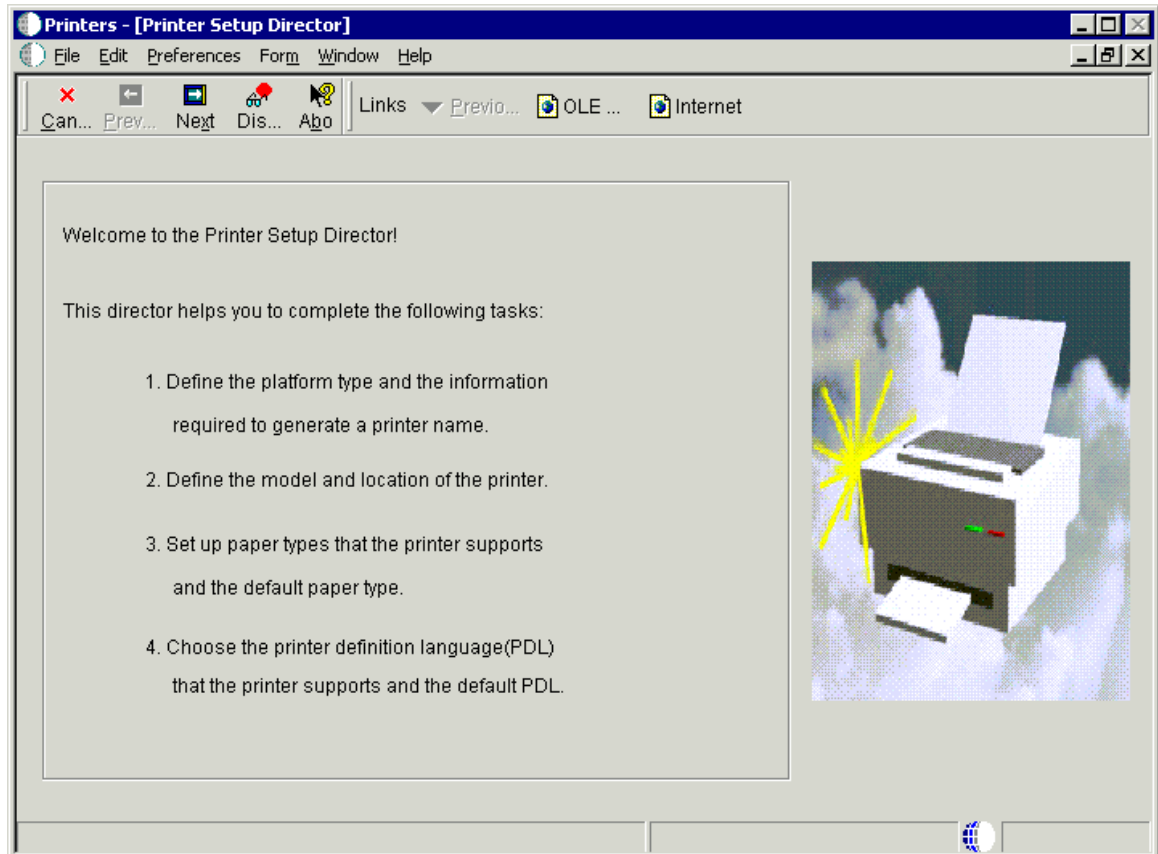
Note

You must complete all of the fields that appear on the director forms.

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).



1. On the Printers form, click the Add Printer button.



2. On Printer Setup Director, review the welcome information and then click Next.

The Platform Type default value is entered automatically on the Platform Information form, depending on which operating system your software is running.

3. On Platform Information, complete the following fields:

- Print Server Name

Type the name of the print server for the printer that you are setting up. You can use any characters in the printer name that are valid for your platform. The software uses this name, along with the print shared name, to create the printer name, which appears grayed-out on the subsequent form. For printing reports to a non-network printer, leave this field blank.

For iSeries: *library name/outqueue name*

For the iSeries, the physical printer name must be the same as the outqueue name. If you use the default QGPL library to store your outqueues, you need only enter the outqueue name in this field. Enter this information in upper case. For example, DEVDES3A.

If your outqueues reside in a library other than the default QGPL library, you need to enter the library name and the outqueue name in this field. For example, QUSERSYS/DEVDES3A.

Note

When you qualify your outqueue name with the library name, you avoid possible name conflicts that might result in the submission of your report at an unexpected outqueue.

For Windows: *\\server name\printer name*

Enter this information in lower case. For example, *\\corprts1\docprf2*.

For UNIX: *printer name* (no slashes)

Enter this information in lower case. For example, *devprn16*.

- **Print Shared Name**

Type the share name of the printer that you are setting up. You can use any characters in the printer name that are valid for your platform. The software uses this name, along with the print server name, to create the printer name, which appears grayed-out on the subsequent form.

4. Click Next.

The Printer Setup form appears. Use this form to specify information such as the printer model, physical location of the printer, printer definition language, paper types, and encoding selection (iSeries only).

Note

When you change an existing printer, you make your modifications on this page. See *To modify an existing printer* in the *System Administration Guide*.

Printers - [Printer Setup]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Cancel New... Prev... Next End Dis... Ab... Links Previo... OLE ... Internet

General Details

Enter the location and the model of the printer.

Printer Name: \\corprts1\devprn1

Platform Type: NTSVR

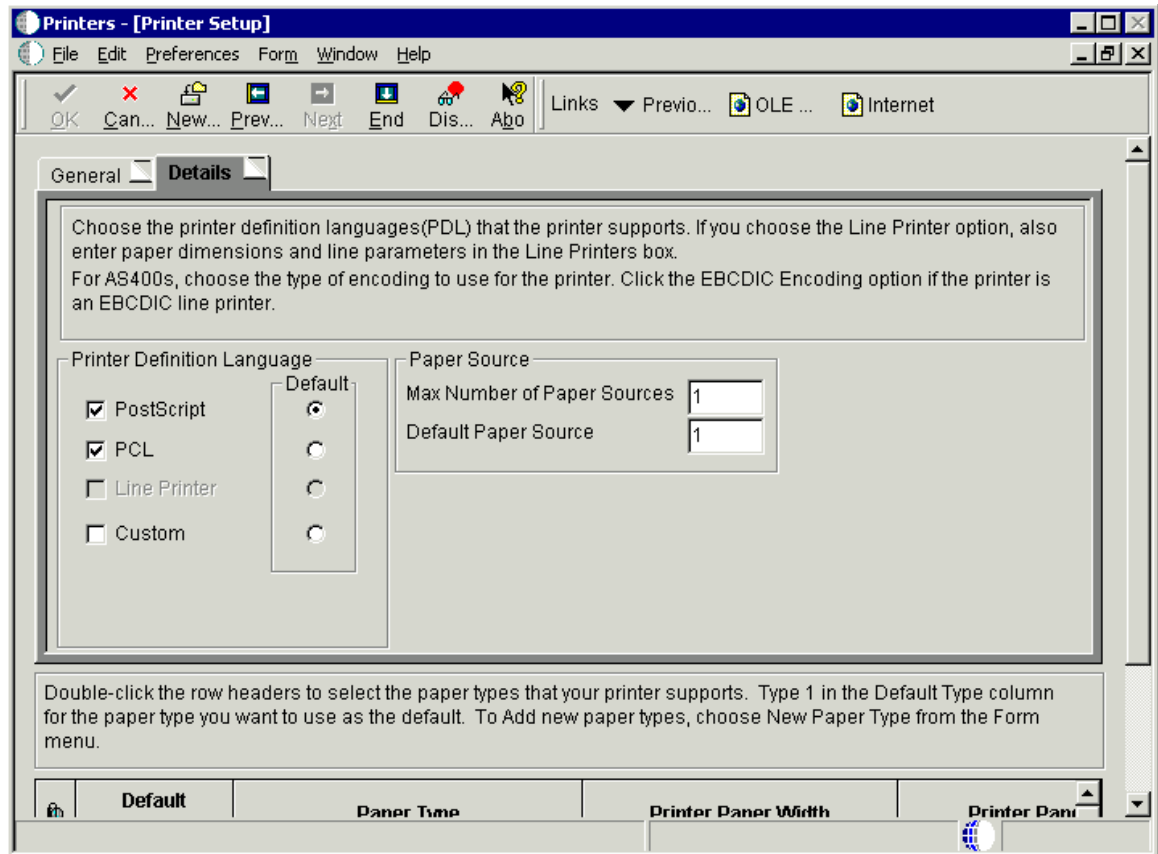
Printer Model: [Empty]

Printer Location: [Empty]

Double-click the row headers to select the paper types that your printer supports. Type 1 in the Default Type column for the paper type you want to use as the default. To Add new paper types, choose New Paper Type from the Form menu.

Default	Paper Type	Printer Paper Width	Printer Paper Height
Row:3			

5. On the General tab, complete the following fields:
 - Printer Model
 - Printer Location
6. Click the Details tab.



7. On the Details tab, under Printer Definition Language, choose any the following options:
 - PostScript
 - PCL
 - Line Printer

Note

If you choose PostScript or PCL, EnterpriseOne disables the Line Printer option. If you choose the Line Printer option, the software disables the PostScript and PCL options. You can choose multiple printer definition languages (PDLs), but only one default PDL under Default. The option under Default sets the PDL that you want to specify as your default. You can override this PDL when a batch process is submitted.

8. When you choose the PostScript option, complete the following fields under Paper Source:
 - Max Number of Paper Sources

Enter a numeric value in this field to indicate the number of paper trays that this printer has available.

- **Default Paper Source**

Enter a numeric value in this field to indicate the default tray number from which you want to draw paper.

9. When you choose the Line Printer option, complete the following fields under Line Printers to set the paper dimensions and line parameters:

Printers - [Printer Setup]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Cancel New... Prev... Next End Dis... Abort Links Previo... OLE ... Internet

General Details

Choose the printer definition languages(PDL) that the printer supports. If you choose the Line Printer option, also enter paper dimensions and line parameters in the Line Printers box. For AS400s, choose the type of encoding to use for the printer. Click the EBCDIC Encoding option if the printer is an EBCDIC line printer.

Printer Definition Language

☐ PostScript ☐ Default
☐ PCL ☐
☒ **Line Printer** ☒
☐ Custom ☐

Line Printers

Characters Per Inch: 0 Line Per Page: 0
Columns Per Page: 0 Printer Paper Width: 0.00
Line Per Inch: 0 Printer Paper Height: 0.00

Double-click the row headers to select the paper types that your printer supports. Type 1 in the Default Type column for the paper type you want to use as the default. To Add new paper types, choose New Paper Type from the Form menu.

Default	Paper Type	Printer Paper Width	Printer Paper Height
1			

- **Characters Per Inch**

The value that you enter in this field determines the number of characters that the physical printer allows in one horizontal inch.

- **Columns Per Page**

The value that you enter in this field determines the number of characters that appear in one line of text in the report.

- **Line Per Inch**

The value that you enter in this field determines the number of lines of text that the physical printer allows in one vertical inch.

- Line Per Page

The value that you enter in this field determines the number of lines of text that the physical printer allows on one printed page.

- Printer Paper Width

The value in this field is calculated automatically, based on the numbers you enter in the Line Printers box.

- Printer Paper Height

The value in this field is calculated automatically based on the numbers you enter in the Line Printers box.

10. When you choose the Line Printer option along with an iSeries server, fields appear within a box labeled iSeries Only. You use these fields to set the iSeries encoding that your printer supports. Choose one of the following:

- ASCII Encoding
- EBCDIC Encoding

Printers - [Printer Setup]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Cancel New... Prev... Next End Dis... Abo Links Previo... OLE ... Internet

General **Details**

Choose the printer definition languages(PDL) that the printer supports. If you choose the Line Printer option, also enter paper dimensions and line parameters in the Line Printers box.
For AS400s, choose the type of encoding to use for the printer. Click the EBCDIC Encoding option if the printer is an EBCDIC line printer.

Printer Definition Language

☐ PostScript ☐ Default
☐ PCL ☐
☒ **Line Printer** ☒
☐ Custom ☐

AS400 Only

☒ ASCII Encoding
☐ EBCDIC Encoding

Line Printers

Characters Per Inch 0 Line Per Page 0
Columns Per Page 0 Printer Paper Width 0.00
Line Per Inch 0 Printer Paper Height 0.00

Double-click the row headers to select the paper types that your printer supports. Type 1 in the Default Type column for the paper type you want to use as the default. To Add new paper types, choose New Paper Type from the Form menu.

Default	Paper Type	Printer Paper Width	Printer Paper Height
Row:3			

Note

If you choose a PostScript or PCL printer along with an iSeries server, the ASCII Encoding option is automatically checked and the AS/400 Only box is disabled.

11. When you choose the Custom option, complete the following option and fields:

Note

The custom option uses an advanced feature of the Printers application. Only users with knowledge about building parameter strings for printers should use this option.

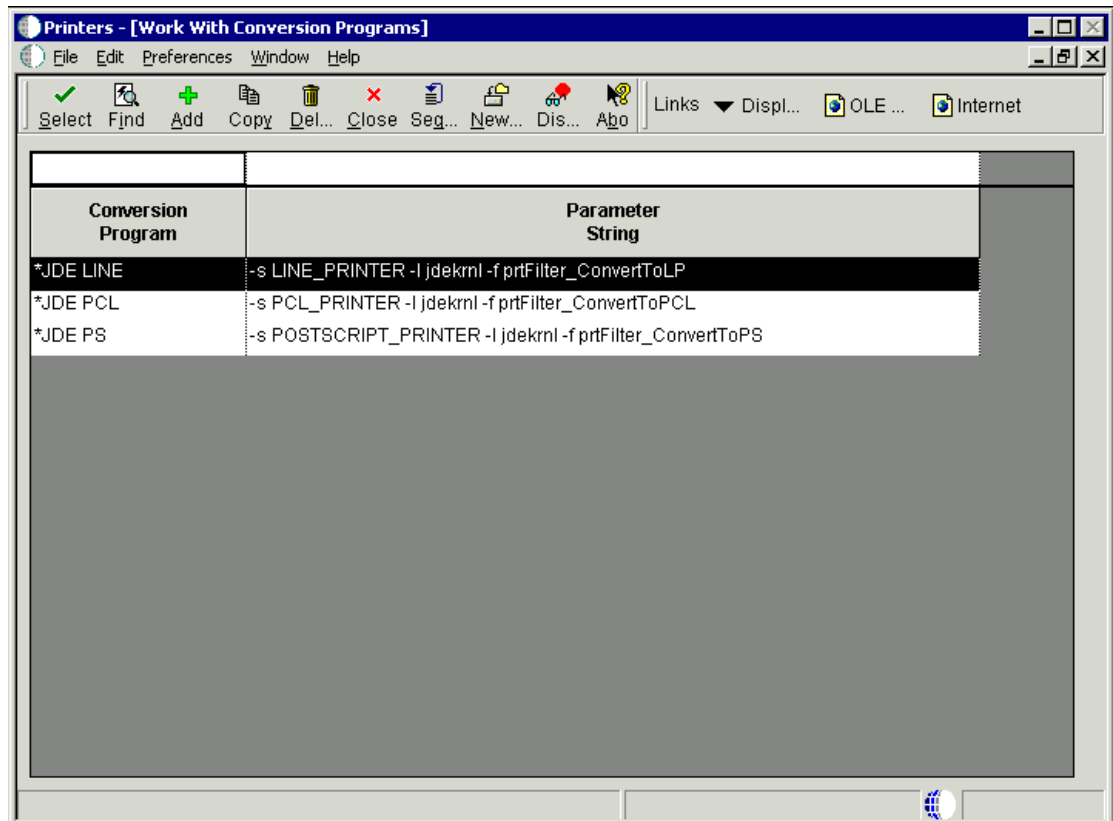
- Turn on the Custom option.

A field appears below the Custom button.

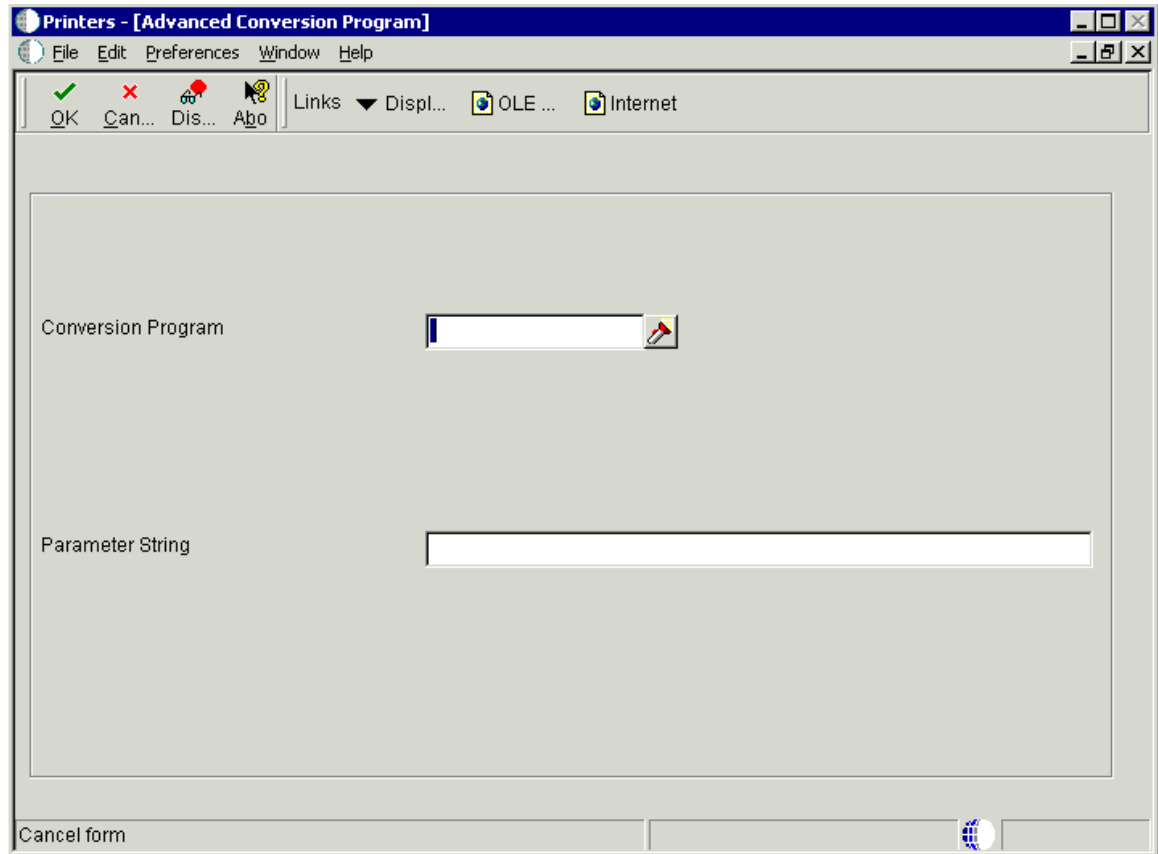
- Enter the name of the conversion filter that you want to use.

You can type a conversion filter name into the field below the custom option or you can use the visual assist to choose a filter.

- To change or add a conversion filter, choose Advanced from the form menu. This option is enabled only when Custom is chosen.



- On Work with Conversion Programs, choose one of the filters or click Add, and then click Select or Copy.



12. On Advanced Conversion Program, change the following fields, and then click OK:

- Conversion Program

If you clicked Add or Copy on the previous form, the Conversion Program field is enabled. Enter the name of the conversion program that you want to add or copy. If you are making a copy, the string that you highlighted on the previous form appears in the Parameter String field.

- Parameter String

The parameter string is entered automatically. It is based on the host from which you are printing (iSeries, HP9000, and so on) and the type of printer (postscript, PCL, or line). For example:

```
-s string_name -l library_name -f convertPDFToPS
```

Where -s defines the string name, -l defines the library name (this value is the letter "l," not the number "1"), and -f defines the function name.

To send a PDF file directly to a printer without converting it, enter the following parameter string:

```
-s script_name
```

Where *script_name* is the name of a shell script that sends the PDF to a UNIX queue (such as the PCL_PRINTER script). Because the file is not being converted, the -l and -f parameters are not required.

13. In the detail area of the Printer Setup form, double-click the row header for each paper type that your printer supports.

A check mark appears in the row header for each paper type that you choose.

Note

You can add new paper types as necessary. Instructions to do so are included later in this task.

Choose the printer definition languages(PDL) that the printer supports. If you choose the Line Printer option, also enter paper dimensions and line parameters in the Line Printers box. For AS400s, choose the type of encoding to use for the printer. Click the EBCDIC Encoding option if the printer is an EBCDIC line printer.

Printer Definition Language

☐ PostScript ☐ Default

☐ PCL ☐

☐ Line Printer ☐

☒ Custom ☐

*JDE LINE

Paper Source

Max Number of Paper Sources 1

Default Paper Source 1

AS400 Only

☒ ASCII Encoding

☐ EBCDIC Encoding

Double-click the row headers to select the paper types that your printer supports. Type 1 in the Default Type column for the paper type you want to use as the default. To Add new paper types, choose New Paper Type from the Form menu.

Default Type	Paper Type	Printer Paper Width	Printer Paper
	A4	210.00	
	LEGAL	8.50	
1	LETTER	8.50	

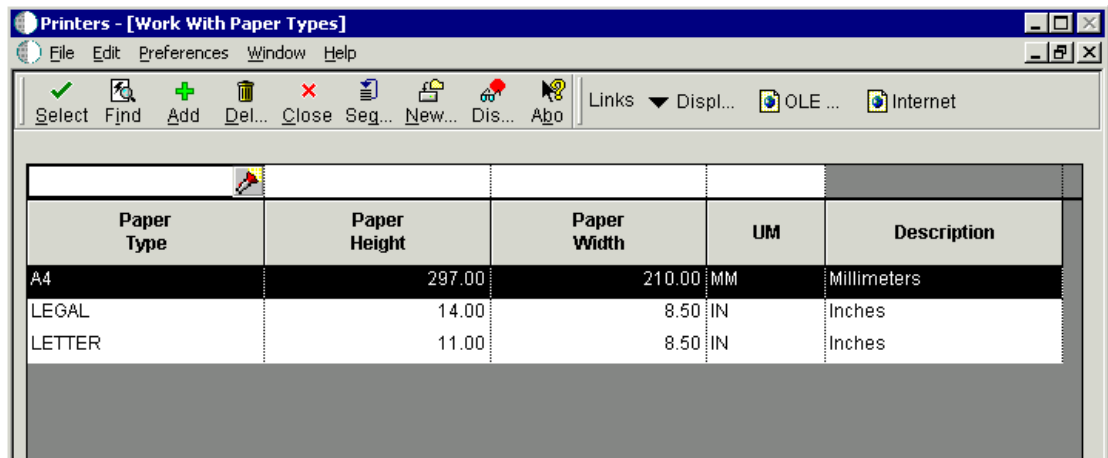
Row:3

14. In the Default Type column, type the numeral 1 in the row for the paper type that you want to use as the default value.

You can choose only one default paper type. You can override the default paper type when a batch process is submitted.

15. To add a new paper type, do the following:

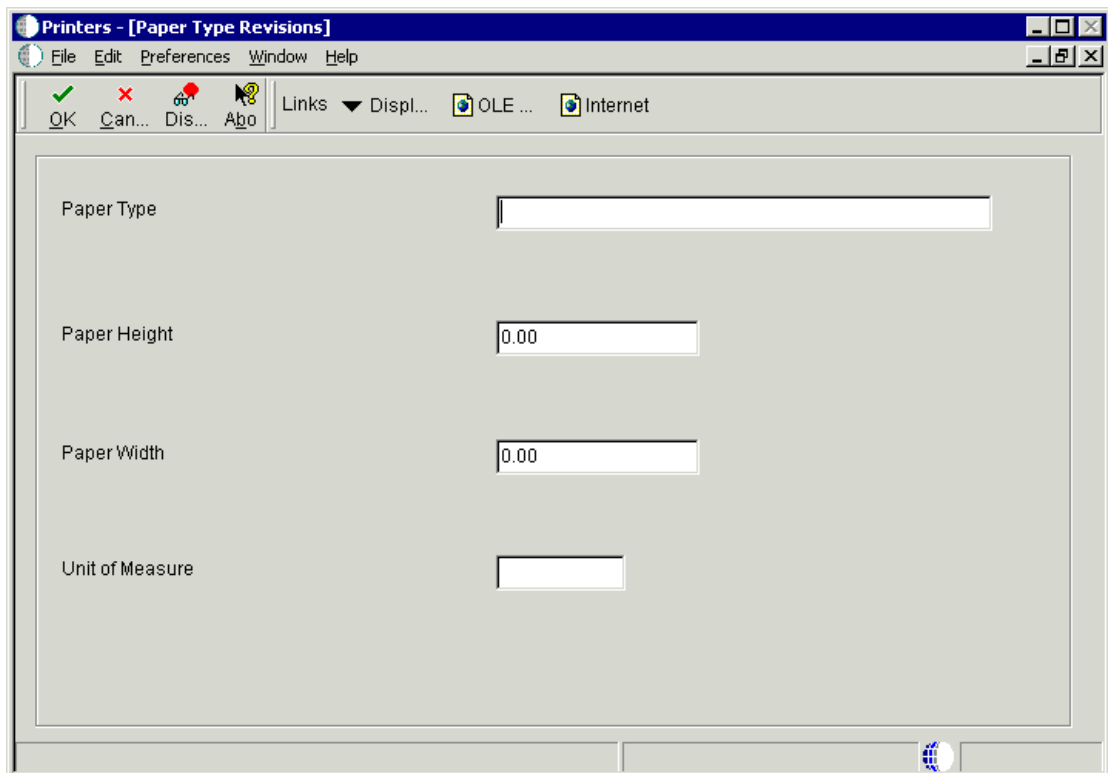
- a. From the Form menu, choose New Paper Type.



The screenshot shows the 'Printers - [Work With Paper Types]' window. It has a menu bar with File, Edit, Preferences, Window, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for Select, Find, Add, Del..., Close, Seg..., New..., Dis..., and Abo. To the right of the toolbar are buttons for Links, Displ..., OLE..., and Internet. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Paper Type	Paper Height	Paper Width	UM	Description
A4	297.00	210.00	MM	Millimeters
LEGAL	14.00	8.50	IN	Inches
LETTER	11.00	8.50	IN	Inches

- b. On Work With Paper Types, click Add.



The screenshot shows the 'Printers - [Paper Type Revisions]' window. It has a menu bar with File, Edit, Preferences, Window, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for OK, Can..., Dis..., and Abo. To the right of the toolbar are buttons for Links, Displ..., OLE..., and Internet. The main area contains four input fields:

Paper Type:

Paper Height:

Paper Width:

Unit of Measure:

16. On Paper Type Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Paper Type
- Paper Height
- Paper Width
- UM

The software saves the new paper type and displays the Work With Paper Types form. After you close Work With Paper Types, the new paper type will be available in the Printer Setup

detail area form. All previous paper type selections are cleared and would need to be chosen again if you want to reuse them.

17. When you finish entering information for the printer, click End.

The software saves the new printer and displays the Printer form.

► To define a default printer

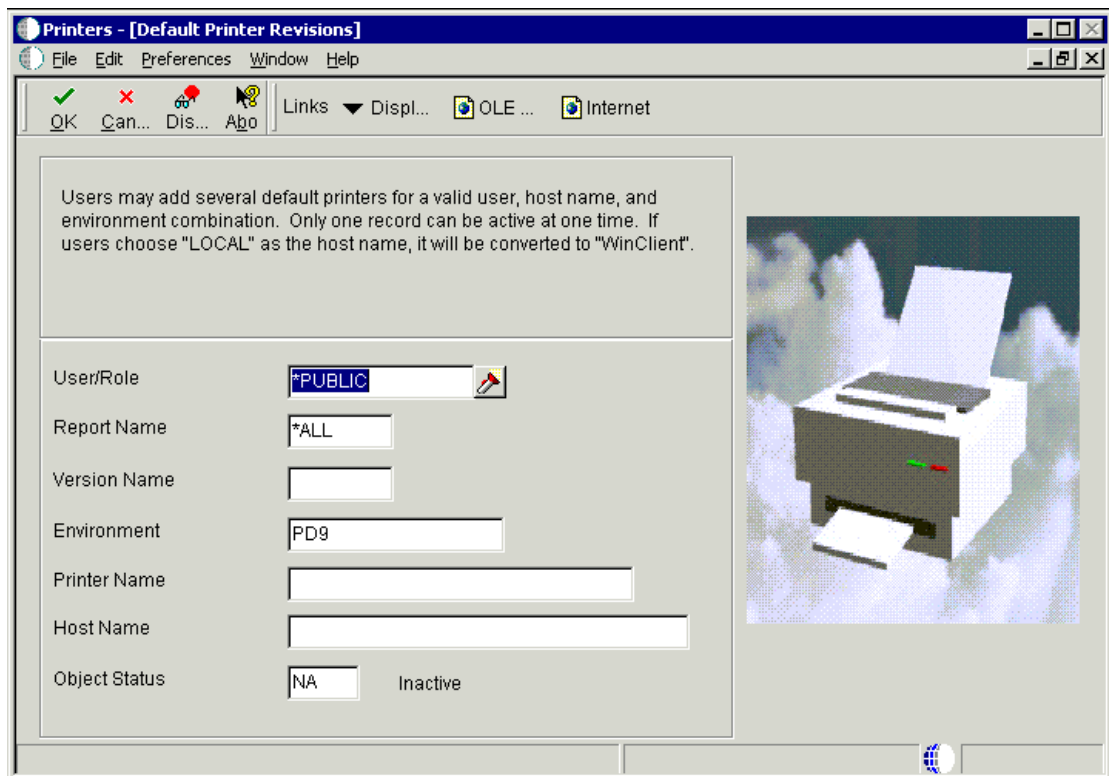
On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).

1. On the Printers form, click the Define Default Printer button.

The Work With Default Printers form appears.

2. Click Add.

The Default Printer Revisions form appears.



3. Complete the following fields, and then click OK:

- User/Role

Click the visual assist to choose either a particular user for this printer or a Role. If the field is left blank, the default value is *PUBLIC.

- Report Name

Click the visual assist to choose a specific report to print. If the field is left blank, the default value is *ALL.

- Version Name

Click the visual assist to choose a specific version to run. If the field is left blank, the default value is *ALL. If the Report Name is *ALL, the version name will default to *ALL and be disabled.

- Environment

The software automatically enters the name of the environment that you are currently logged on to. You can change this information.

- Printer Name

- Host Name

Include the host server where reports will run. The visual assist displays the appropriate host names based on the printer name you chose.

- Object Status

You can make this new printer the default printer by changing its status to active. If an error occurs, it means that another printer is currently the active default. You need to change the original default printer to inactive before you can activate the new printer. You can perform multiple status changes from the Work With Default Printers form; these are explained at the end of this task.

After you click OK from the Default Printers Revision form, the Work With Default Printers form appears.

4. To change the status of a default printer from the Work With Default Printers form, choose a default record and then, from the Row menu, choose Change Status.

If another printer is already specified as the active default printer, an error occurs. To change the original default printer to inactive, choose it, choose Change Status from the Row menu, and then make the new printer the default.

► To modify an existing printer

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).

1. On the Printers form, click the Modify Printer button.
2. On Work With Printers, click Find to view all available printers.
3. Choose the printer that you want to modify, and then click Select.

The Printer Setup form appears. Use this form to change information for the printer, such as the printer model, physical location of the printer, printer definition language (PDL), and paper type.

Printers - [Printer Setup]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Can... New... Prev... Next End Dis... Abo Links Previo... OLE ... Internet

General Details

Enter the location and the model of the printer.

Printer Name: \\cteserver\HPLaserJ

Platform Type: NTSVR

Printer Model: LASER PRINTER

Printer Location: Denver CTE

Double-click the row headers to select the paper types that your printer supports. Type 1 in the Default Type column for the paper type you want to use as the default. To Add new paper types, choose New Paper Type from the Form menu.

Row:3

4. Modify the information for your printer and click OK.

You cannot modify the printer name and platform type. If you chose a line printer, the paper-type grid at the bottom of the form is disabled.

The software saves the new printer information and returns you to the Work With Printers form.

► To copy an existing printer

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).

1. On the Printers form, click the Modify Printer button.
2. On Work With Printers, click Find to view all available printers.
3. Choose the printer that you want to copy, and then click Copy.
4. On the Printer Setup form, complete the following fields:

- Printer Name

Enter the entire printer name, including the server path. For example, if printer docprf2 is on server corprts1, the printer name for a Windows printer would be: \\corprts1\docprf2. If you use multiple platforms, you must define a printer for each platform using the following naming conventions:

- iSeries: *library name/outqueue name*

For the iSeries, the printer name must be the same as the outqueue name. If you use the default QGPL library to store your outqueues, you need only enter the outqueue name in this field. The information that you enter must be in upper case. For example, DEVDES3A.

If your outqueues reside in a library other than the default QGPL library, you need to enter the library name and the outqueue name in this field. For example, QUSERSYS/DEVDES3A.

Note

When you qualify your outqueue name with the library name, you avoid possible naming conflicts that might result in the submission of your report to an unexpected outqueue.

- Windows: *\\print server name\printer name*

This information must be entered in lower case. For example, *\\corprts1\docprf2*.

- UNIX: *printer name* (no slashes)

This information must be entered in lower case. For example, *devprn16*.

- Platform Type

Enter the platform that you are printing from, such as an iSeries server.

5. On the Details tab, modify the information as needed.

6. Click OK.

► To delete a printer

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).

1. On the Printers form, click the Modify Printer button.
2. On Work With Printers, click Find to view all available printers.
3. Choose a printer or choose multiple printers by holding down the Ctrl key, and then click Delete.

This action removes the printer definition from EnterpriseOne.

► To delete a paper type

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).

1. On the Printers form, click the Modify Printer button.
2. On Work With Printers, click Find to view all available printers.
3. Choose a printer, and then click Select.
4. On Printer Setup, from the Form menu, choose New Paper Type.
The Work With Paper Types form appears.
5. On Work With Paper Types, choose a paper type and click Delete.
6. On Confirm Delete, click OK.

The paper type that you deleted no longer appears in the detail area.

Searching for Incorrect Printing Records

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides a batch process (R9861602) that enables you to search the Printer Capability table (F986163) for printer records that are incomplete or contain incorrect printer information. The batch process produces a report that contains this information, which can help you correct your printing records.

The report lists reports that have a logical printer name. Since logical and physical printer names are no longer used in the software, you can use this information to change existing printer settings.

► To search for incorrect printer records

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

1. On Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, type R9861602 in the Batch Application field and click Find.
2. Run the XJDE0001 version.

Note

See *Submitting a Report* in the *EnterpriseOne Report Writing Guide* for more information on how to run reports.

3. Using the report, find the printer record, and correct it.

Note

See *To modify an existing printer* in the *System Administration Guide* for instructions on how to change existing printer settings.

► To determine logical printers attached to batch processes

Use the following batch process to determine which of your batch processes, if any, are attached to printers.

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

1. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, in the Batch Application field, type R9861601, and click Find.
The XJDE0001 version appears.
2. Choose the row with the XJDE0001 version and then click Select to run the report.

Note

See *Submitting a Report* in the *EnterpriseOne Report Writing Guide* for more information on how to run reports.

The report lists reports that have a logical printer name. Use this information to change existing printer settings, since logical and physical printer names are no longer used in the software.

3. Use Report Design Aid (RDA) to attach a valid printer to those batch processes that had been attached to a logical printer.

Note

Only someone familiar with the Report Design tool should attempt to attach a printer. See *Report Design* in the *EnterpriseOne Report Writing* documentation for more information.

Generating and Retrieving Logs for Your Report

When you run a report, you can specify whether you want to create logs for the report. The logs that you can create are the jde.log and the jdedebug.log. These logs, which reside in a specific directory on the server, allow you to review how your reports process on the server. Your jde.ini settings determine the location of this directory. Also, the jde.ini settings differ slightly, depending on the platform that you use. Sample jde.ini settings for the directory where your report logs reside are as follows:

iSeries

[INSTALL] DefaultSystem=E810SYS

Example path: E810SYS\PRINTQUEUE

UNIX

[INSTALL] E810=/usr/PeopleSoft/output

Example path: /usr/PeopleSoft/output/PrintQueue

Windows Server

[INSTALL] E810=d:\PeopleSoft\output

Example path: d:\PeopleSoft\output\PrintQueue

The default directory for your log files is PrintQueue, which becomes a subdirectory to the directory that you designate in the [INSTALL] section of the jde.ini file. You can change the location of this directory as necessary.

Note

These jde.ini settings also determine where your report output resides after processing. If you set your jde.ini to save the output for your reports, the software saves a PDF file for the report in the report output directory.

► To create logs for your report

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

The Work with Batch Versions form appears. You use this form to locate and run reports and to modify version detail information, data selection, and data sequencing.

1. Type an application ID in the Batch Application field and click Find.

For example, type R014021 to locate a version for the One Line Per Address report.

2. Choose a version to submit, and then click Select.

The Version Prompting form appears. Using this form, you can change the data selection, change the data sequencing, and access the Advanced Operations form.

3. Choose Advanced from the Form menu.

The Advanced Operations form appears. Use this form to override the location where your report processes, activate the jde.log, activate the jddebug.log, and modify the level of information that your logs include.

4. Modify the following information, and then click OK:

- Logging (JDE.log)

Turn on this option to activate a basic log that helps you determine when a fault occurs during a batch process.

- Tracing (JDEDEBUG.log)

Turn on this option to turn on advanced UBE logging that includes details about the batch process.

- UBE Logging Level

The value that you enter here determines the level to which your batch process log shows errors. The values are 0 to 6, ranging from error messages to object level messages and UBE function messages.

Note

When you choose a high value to receive more technical information, you also receive all the information for the lower values. For example, when you enter a value of 6 (UBE function messages), you also receive information for values 0 through 5.

5. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit to run your report and create your logs.

Setting Up a Printer to Use a Barcode Font

PeopleSoft supports the use of the BC C39 3 to 1 Medium barcode font, which is included with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. After you set up your printers, you can assign a printer to use a barcode font for your reports.

Note

Printers that support barcodes must use either the PostScript or PCL printer definition languages.

► To set up a printer to use a barcode font

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Bar Code Support (P986166).

1. On the Work With Bar Code Font form, click Add.

The Bar Code Font Revisions form appears. Use this form to determine which printer uses the barcode font.

2. Complete the following fields and options:

- Printer Name

Click the visual assist for this field to access a list of printers.

- Printer Definition Language

Choose the appropriate option, depending on the printer definition language of the printer in the Printer Name field.

- True Type Font Name

Click this button to select the true type barcode font BC C39 3 to 1 Medium on the Font form.

- Printer Font Name

- Symbol Set ID

(PCL only). This value defines the character and the character mapping for a particular symbol set. Contact your PCL printer font vendor to obtain this information.

3. After you finish entering information for a barcode-capable printer, click OK.

The software saves the information and clears the revision form. You can continue to enter information for others that support barcodes, or click Cancel to exit the form.

► **To modify barcode printer information**

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Bar Code Support (P986166).

1. On the Work With Bar Code Font form, click Find.
Printers previously set to support the barcode font appear in the detail area.
2. Choose the printer that has the information you want to modify, and click Select.
3. On the Bar Code Font Revisions form, modify the information and click OK.

► **To copy barcode printer information for a new printer**

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Bar Code Support (P986166).

1. On the Work With Bar Code Font form, click Find.
Printers previously set to support the barcode font appear in the detail area.
2. Choose the printer that has the information you want to copy, and click Copy.
3. On the Bar Code Font Revisions form, change the name of the printer.
You can change other information on this form as necessary.
4. Click OK to save your information.

► **To delete barcode support information from a printer**

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Bar Code Support (P986166).

1. On the Work With Bar Code Font form, click Find.
Printers previously set to support the barcode font appear in the detail area.
2. Choose the printer that you want to delete, and click Delete.
3. On the Confirm Delete form, click OK.

Designing Reports to Run on Line Printers

When you run a report on a line printer, you must follow specific guidelines to ensure that the information contained in the report prints successfully. These guidelines include font family, font size, grid spacing, width of the fields on the report, paper dimensions, and line parameters.

This section provides the necessary information for creating line printer reports.

Important Note

The information in this section is intended for users with previous experience creating reports and setting up printers.

See Also

- ❑ *Report Design Director* in the *EnterprisOne Report Writing Guide* for specific information about working with the Report Design tool
- ❑ *Printing Reports* in the *System Administration Guide* for specific information about EnterpriseOne reports

See the following topics in the *Server and Workstation Administration Guide*:

- ❑ *Setting Up a Printer for iSeries* for information about setting up printers on iSeries servers
- ❑ *Setting Up a Printer for UNIX* for information about setting up printers on UNIX servers
- ❑ *Setting Up a Printer for Windows* for information about setting up printers on Windows NT servers

► To design a report to run on a line printer

Important

In the Batch Versions application, create a version of the report to use only on line printers. Make the following modifications to this report version. Do not make these modifications at the report level. If you make these modifications at the report level, the information in your report might not appear correctly on other printer platforms.

On the Cross Application Development Tools menu (GH902), choose Report Design Aid.

1. Open the report with the version that you want to modify to support line printers.
2. From the Layout menu, choose Grid Alignment.
The Alignment Grid form appears. On this form, you need to modify the vertical grid spacing for the report.
3. Set the value in the Vertical field to 16 and click OK.
4. From the File menu, choose Report Properties.
The Properties form appears. On this form, you need to change the font properties for the report.
5. Click the Font/Color tab, set the following font properties, and then click OK:
 - Change the font to Courier New.
The Courier New font provides the best results; however, you can use other fixed-pitch fonts. For example, for reports that contain text in Japanese, users should use the fixed-pitch version of the MS-Gothic font.
 - Change the font size to 10.
6. Turn on the Apply settings to all objects option to make sure these settings apply to objects that might have individual font settings applied.
7. (Steps 7 through 10 apply to Group sections only.) After you change the font properties, you might need to increase the width of some of the fields on your report. Widen fields as necessary to provide enough room for information to appear on your report. Reposition the sections of your report so that all the report objects appear in the detail area.

Note

See *Basic Report Enhancements* in the *EnterpriseOne Report Writing Guide* for specific information about formatting your report.

8. If some data fields still do not align correctly, press and hold the Ctrl key, and then click each field that you want to align.
Use the top edge of the last field that you choose to align the other fields.
9. From the Layout menu, choose Align.
The Align Objects form appears.
10. In the Apply To box, choose the Current section option to enable the Top to Bottom box.
11. In the Top to Bottom box, choose the Top Edges option and then click OK.
12. When you complete the modifications to your report, save your report version.

► **To set up a line printer**

Important

The following steps provide information about the values for setting the paper dimensions for a line printer. These steps should be used as a supplement to the steps that describe how to set up a printer in the *Working with the Printers Application* topic in the *System Administration Guide*.

On the Printers menu (GH9013), choose Printers (P98616).

1. On the Printers form, click the Add Printer button.
2. On Printer Setup Director, click Next.
3. On Platform Information, complete the following fields:
 - Platform Type
 - Print Server Name
 - Print Shared Name
4. Click Next.
5. On the General tab, complete the following fields:
 - Printer Model
 - Printer Location
6. Click the Detail tab, and choose Line Printer as the Printer Definition Language.
7. Set the characters per inch (CPI), columns per page (CPP), lines per inch (LPI), and lines per page (LPP) values.

These values determine the paper dimensions that your line printer will use when printing reports. For example, you would use the following values to print on an 8.5-inch x 11-inch piece of paper:

- CPI: 10
- CPP: 85
- LPI: 6
- LPP: 66

Note

Use the following formula to calculate your paper dimensions:

$CPP / CPI = \text{width in inches}$ ($85 / 10 = 8.5$)

$LPP / LPI = \text{height in inches}$ ($66 / 6 = 11$)

8. Click End to save these settings.

► To print multiple copies to a remote iSeries line printer

This task is necessary only if the output queue for an iSeries line printer does not support printing multiple copies. This task applies to remote output queues only. This task must be completed by a system administrator.

1. End the remote writer to which the output queue is connected.
2. Use the Change Output Queue (CHGOUTQ) command to change the Display Options (DSPOPT) parameter so that it contains the value XAIX.
3. Restart the remote writer.

Your output queue should now be able to send multiple copies of your documents to the remote printer.

Project Promotion Life Cycle

The normal project promotion life cycle is as follows:

11 > 21 > 26 > 28 > 38 > 01

Where

11 = New project pending review

21 = Programming

26 = QA test/review

28 = QA test/review complete

38 = In production

01 = Complete

During a normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and in to the Development path code; promote them to the prototype path code; and then promote them to the Production path code before declaring them complete.

Administrators can follow a different promotion cycle, as follows:

11 > 40 > 41 > 42 > 01

Where

11 = New project pending review

40 = Production development

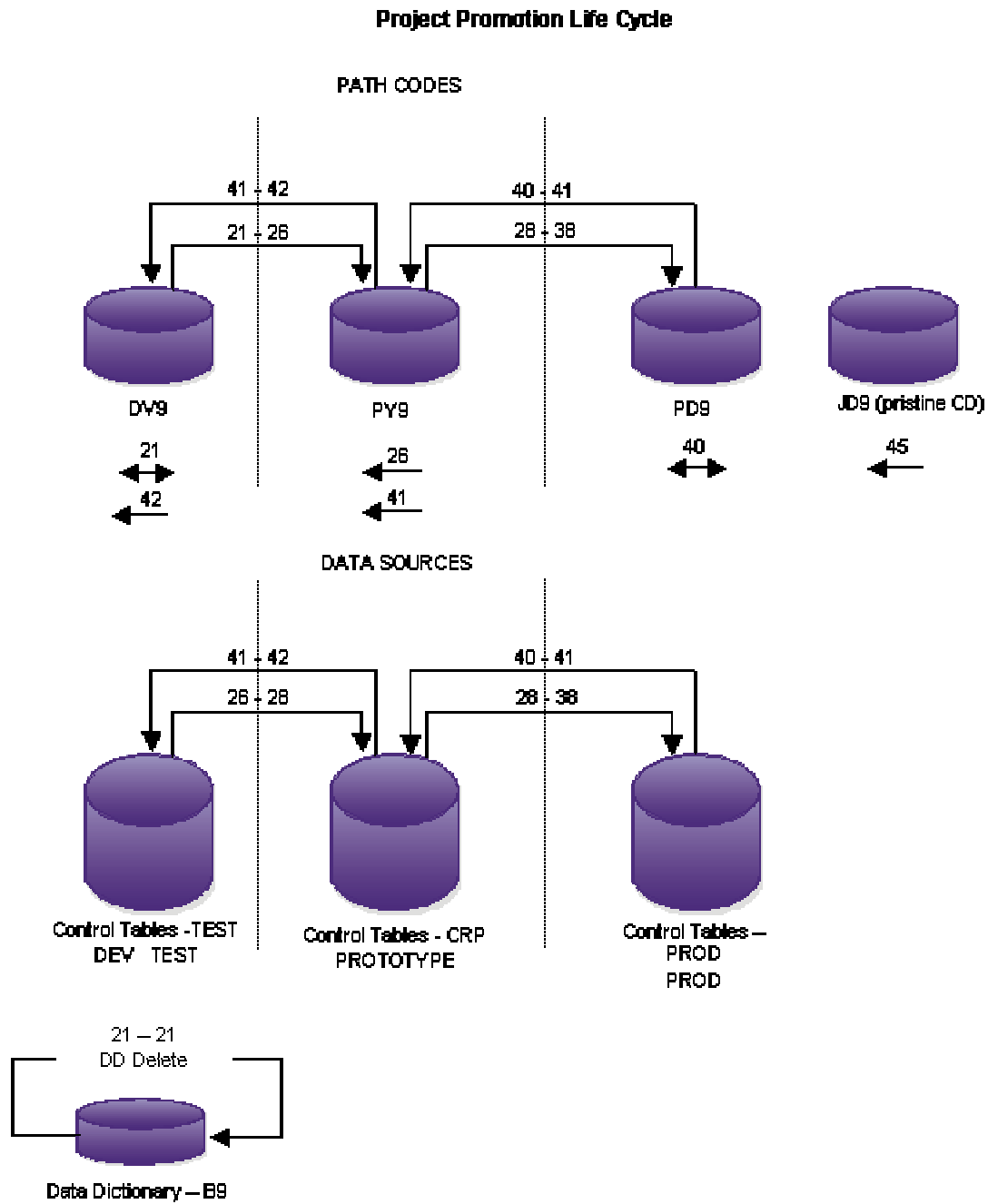
41 = Transfer from Production to Prototype

42 = Transfer from Prototype to Development

01 = Complete

During this promotion cycle, administrators check objects out of and in to the Production path code to apply fixes, and then demote the objects to the Prototype path code and the Development path code. Developers should not use this promotion cycle. PeopleSoft recommends that you apply status activity rules that limit this promotion cycle to a specific group: those with the User ID for administrators.

The following illustration shows the project promotion life cycle:



Working with Servers

The Work With Servers program (P986116) provides a central location from which system administrators can monitor and control the following:

- Server jobs
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne subsystems

As a system administrator, you can use the Work With Servers program to print, view, remove, terminate, release, or hold any jobs that currently reside in a queue on any EnterpriseOne server. Similarly, workstation users can control only those jobs submitted by them. This option is generally restricted to only those jobs associated with a specific user ID.

Also, you can use the Work With Servers program to end and to stop EnterpriseOne subsystems, and to view the status of EnterpriseOne subsystems that are running or are waiting to process jobs.

Server Jobs

By using the Work With Servers application, system administrators can print, view, and delete job records from the outqueue. They can also terminate, release, or hold any jobs that currently reside in a queue on any PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne server. Similarly, using the Submitted Reports applications, workstation users can, in general, control only those jobs submitted by them.

You should use EnterpriseOne security to restrict access to the Work With Servers application. In general, access to this program should be granted only to administrator-level users because the ZJDE0001 version of the Work With Servers program (P986116) allows users to view and control server jobs for all users. End users should be restricted to the ZJDE0002 version, which is known as the Submitted Reports application (P986116). This version of the application restricts users to viewing and modifying only those jobs that were submitted under their User ID initially. Both programs are located on the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011).

From within Work With Servers, choose Server Jobs from the Row menu to access the Submitted Job Search form, and access the following options from the Row menu:

- Print

This option allows you to print jobs with a status of E or D. Using a standard print form, you can print to your default printer or print to another available printer.
- View PDF

This option allows you to launch the Adobe Acrobat Reader program and display your report online. You can review your report online, and then print to your default printer or to another available printer.
- View CSV

This option enables you to output reports to a file with “Comma Separated Values.” The output can be opened in an Excel database.

- View OSA
This option allows you to output reports to a file with a user-defined output type. To use this option, you must first set up the output conversion.
- View Logs
This option allows you to view the jde.log and the jdedebug.log.
- Terminate
This option ends the job if it is processing. This option does not remove the job but moves it to an E (error) status, thereby allowing a user to view the logs.
- Release
This option removes the H (hold) status from a job and sends it into the queue.
- Hold
This option stops a job until you release it again.

Checking the Status of Reports

After you submit your report, you can check the status of your job in the queue. Depending on the status of your job, you can perform tasks such as print or delete your report, view the report output online, and hold your report in the queue.

► To check the status of reports

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

1. On the Work With Servers form, choose a server or use the query by example row to locate a specific server.
2. Choose a server with which to work and click Select.
3. On the Submitted Job Search form, complete the following fields and then click Find:

- User ID

The default user ID is the user logged on to the current session. This user ID can be changed if you wish to work with a report submitted by a different user. You can use a wildcard (*) to find a specific user.

- Job Queue

Enter the name of the logical queue on the server for which you want to view jobs.

From the Submitted Job Search form, you can print, view, delete, and hold your job. You can also view logs with detailed information about how your report processed.

The detail area of the form displays the jobs and their statuses. You can use the visual assist in the Status field to read the UDCs for status codes in your installation.

Changing the Priority and the Printer for Jobs

To move your job up or down in the queue, you can change the priority of the job while the job is at the status of W (Waiting). You might choose to move jobs with priority up in the queue and those with lower priority down in the queue. You can also override the location where your job prints.

► To change the priority and the printer for jobs

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

1. Choose a server with which to work and, from the Row menu, choose Server Jobs.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. By default, jobs are listed for the User ID for the requesting workstation. Depending on your application security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

Note

A job must be at a status of W (Waiting) to change the priority.

2. Choose a job with which to work and click Select.

The Job Maintenance form appears. On this form, you can review information about your batch job, modify the priority of the job, and change the printer on which the job will print.

3. Modify the following information and click OK:

- Job Priority

Printing Jobs

For jobs with a status of D (Done) and E (Error), you can send your job directly to your default printer without viewing the PDF file online. A status of D means that the processing for your job completed successfully. A status of E means that an error occurred during processing. If you print a job with a status of E, you print an error log to aid you when you troubleshoot your report.

► To print jobs

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

1. On the Work With Servers form, choose a server or use the query by example row to choose a specific server.
2. From the Row menu, choose Server Jobs.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. Jobs specific to your user ID appear in the grid of this form by default. Depending on your security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

3. Choose the job that you want to print, and then choose Print from the Row menu.

The Printer Selection form appears. This form provides printer-specific information as well as information about the format of your report.

4. To print your job, click OK.

Viewing Reports Online

After your job finishes processing on the server, you can view the report output online. For most jobs, the output is in Portable Document Format (PDF), which can be viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader. When you view your report output online, the system also creates a PDF file for the report in the following directory on your workstation:

`\810\PrintQueue`

You can attach PDF files to e-mail messages; move or copy the files; and, because most current Web browsers can read PDF files, post your reports to a Web site. Also, you can copy text from Acrobat Reader to the clipboard and paste that text into other applications.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Before you view your report online, verify that you have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed on your workstation.

► To view reports online

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

The Work With Servers form appears. On this form, you can access a list of servers used to process batch applications.

1. Choose a server from the list, or use the query by example row to choose a specific server.
2. Click Select or choose Server Jobs from the Row menu.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. Jobs specific to your user ID appear on this form by default. Depending on your security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

3. Choose the job that you want to view and then, from the Row menu, choose View Job.

Adobe Acrobat Reader displays an online version of your report output. Refer to Adobe Acrobat Reader online help for more information about using Acrobat Reader.

Viewing the Logs for a Job

You can view logs that detail the steps taken while your job processed. From the Submitted Job Search form, you can access the `jde.log` and the `jdedebug.log` for your report. These logs are helpful if you need to troubleshoot why a report resulted in error. These logs exist on the machine where the job ran, which might not be the same machine as your workstation.

The `jde.log` is a general-purpose log used to track error messages generated by EnterpriseOne processing. The `jde.log` tracks any fault that might occur within the software, including whether the sign on is successful. When you are looking for startup errors, you should read the `jde.log` from the top down. For other errors, you should read from the bottom up.

The `jdedebug.log` contains API calls and SQL statements, as well as other messages. You can use this log to determine at what time normal execution stopped. The system does not use `jdedebug.log` to track errors; instead, it uses this log to track the timing of processes.

See Also

- ❑ *Working with the Workstation Log Files* and *Working with the Enterprise Server Log Files* in the *Server and Workstation Administration Guide* for more information about troubleshooting errors in submitted jobs

► To view the logs for a job

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

The Work With Servers form appears. On this form, you can access a list of servers used to process batch applications.

1. Click Find to locate all servers or use the query by example row to locate a specific server.
2. Choose the server that processed the job that you want to troubleshoot, and click Select.
3. Click Select or choose Server Jobs from the Row menu.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. Jobs specific to your user ID appear on this form by default. Depending on your security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

4. Choose the job for which you want to view a log, and then choose View Logs from the Row menu.

The View Logs form appears. On this form, you can choose to view the `jde.log` and the `jdedebug.log`.

5. Click OK to view the logs.

Note

If you choose both the `jde.log` and the `jdedebug.log`, the logs open in the same window. To view the logs separately, you must choose the logs separately.

Terminating Jobs

You can manually terminate a job that is processing. When you terminate a job, you do not delete it; rather, you move the job to the status of E (Error). With the job at the status of E, you can print an error log or delete the job.

► To terminate jobs

On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

The Work With Servers form appears. On this form, you can access a list of servers used to process batch applications.

1. Choose a server from the list or use the query by example row to choose a specific server.
2. Click Select or choose Server Jobs from the Row menu.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. Jobs specific to your user ID appear on this form by default. Depending on your security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

3. Choose the job to terminate, and then choose Terminate from the Row menu.

Note

A job must be at a status of P (processing) to terminate the job.

4. Click Find to update the detail area.

The status of the job changes to E (error).

Holding and Releasing Jobs

If a job is at the status of W (waiting), you can hold the job. You might choose to hold a job if the job is large enough to affect the performance of the server on which it processes. You can release a job when server performance is not an issue, such as after regular business hours.

Note

If you want to stop a job that is at a status of P (Processing), you must terminate the job. When you terminate a job, you do not remove the job; rather, you move the job to the status of E (Error). You cannot restart a job after you terminate the job; you must resubmit the job to the server.

► To hold a job

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

The Work With Servers form appears. On this form, you can access a list of servers used to process batch applications.

1. Choose a server from the list or use the query by example row to choose a specific server.
2. Click Select or choose Server Jobs from the Row menu.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. Jobs specific to your user ID appear on this form by default. Depending on your security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

3. Choose the job to hold and then, from the Row menu, choose Hold.
4. Click Find to update the detail area.

The status of the job changes to H (Hold).

► To release a job

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work With Servers (P986116).

The Work With Servers form appears. On this form, you can access a list of servers used to process batch applications.

1. Choose a server from the list or use the query by example row to choose a specific server.
2. Click Select or choose Server Jobs from the Row menu.

The Submitted Job Search form appears. Jobs specific to your user ID appear on this form by default. Depending on your security level, you can change the User ID field and the Job Queue field to search for other jobs.

3. Choose the job to release and then, from the Row menu, choose Release.

The job must be at the status of H (Hold).

4. Click Find to update the detail area.

The status of the job changes to reflect the position of the job in the queue, for example, W (Waiting), S (In Queue), or P (Processing).

Processing Options: Work with Servers (P986116)

Security

This processing option specifies the level of security used when working with servers.

For information about a processing option, right-click the processing option field and choose What's This from the menu. Or, click the processing option field and press F1.

1. Security Flag

Use this processing option to specify how submitted jobs can be viewed. Valid values are:

Blank No Security

- 1 Allow users to view jobs by group.
- 2 Allow users to view only their own jobs.

Managing Queues

Each EnterpriseOne server instance starts a queue kernel process that manages batch processes across operating system platforms. The process keeps track of all jobs that are submitted and controls the order in which the jobs run.

EnterpriseOne uses two tables to maintain queue records:

- Job Control Status Master table (F986110), which maintains records on the status of each job submitted to a queue.
- Queue Control Status Master table (F986130), which stores the names of each queue, such as QBATCH, the name of the server on which the queue runs, the port number for the server instance, the queue status and type, and the maximum number of active jobs allowed.

Reminder

Since F986130 is a system table, be sure to account for it when you map objects using Object Configuration Manager (OCM).

The following list summarizes how the software, using the queue kernel, manages a UBE that you launch:

- Starts queue kernel when the server instance starts.
- Verifies that a record exists in the F986130 table for the queue to which the job is submitted. If the job is intended for a non-EnterpriseOne queue, verifies that the native queue (for example, iSeries) exists.
- Inserts job record into the F986110 table.
- Sends a message to the queue kernel that the new job exists.
- Adds the job to a wait list.
- Schedules the job or submits it to the native queue.
- Starts the job.
- Runs the job.
- Updates the job record in the F986110 table upon receiving a message from the UBE process that the job is complete.
- Removes the job from the list of active jobs.
- Schedules another job.

The queue kernel also follows a subroutine in scheduling jobs. The following list summarizes the subroutine that the queue kernel follows:

- Verifies that jobs in the queue are waiting to be run.
- Verifies that the number of jobs waiting to be run is less than the maximum number of jobs allowed for the queue.
- Takes the highest priority job from the wait list and updates its status to S (Submitted).
- Removes the job from the wait list and adds it to the active list.

An EnterpriseOne application, Work With Job Queues (P986130), allows you to dynamically administer queues. You can use this application to create, modify, copy, delete, or change the status of job queues, regardless of platform.

You can also administer queue information contained in job versions using the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions application (P98305). For example, you can change the queue to which a job is submitted on a server.

See Also

- ❑ *Server Jobs* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about using the Work With Servers application (P986116) to administer UBEs

Administering Queues

You use the Job Queue Maintenance application (P986130) to define and manage queues. For example, you can use this application to add a queue record to the Queue Control Status Master table (F986130). You can also revise an existing queue record. For example, you might want to change the maximum number of jobs that can run in a queue. You can copy a queue to another server. Finally, you can dynamically administer a queue by changing its status.

Prerequisites

- ❑ To activate the queue kernel, make sure you have the following settings in the server's jde.ini file:

```
[JDENET_KERNEL_DEF14]
krnlName=QUEUE KERNEL
dispatchDLLName=jdekrnl.dll
dispatchDLLFunction=_DispatchQueueMessage@28
maxNumberOfProcesses=1
numberOfAutoStartProcesses=0
```

```
[DEBUG]
QKLog=0
```


Where a value of 0 means that only an error log is generated. You can change the setting to 1 if you need to generate debug logs for troubleshooting purposes.

```
[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]
```

```
QKActive=1
```

```
QKOnIdle=300
```

Where a value of 1 means that the queue kernel is active and a value of 300 sets the queue kernel on idle time to 300 seconds.

- ❑ Add the following setting to the client jde.ini file:

```
[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]
```

```
QKActive=1
```

► To add a queue

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Job Queues (P986130).

1. On Work With Job Queues, click Add.
2. On the Job Queue Revisions form, complete the following fields and option, and click OK:
 - Host
Enter the name of the server on which the queue will run.
 - Job Queue
Enter the name of the queue.
 - Job Queue Status
Enter 01 if you want the queue to be active, or 02 if you want the queue to be inactive.
 - Queue Type
Define whether the queue is an EnterpriseOne queue or a non-EnterpriseOne queue. A non-EnterpriseOne queue works only on the iSeries server.
 - Maximum Batch Jobs
Define the maximum number of jobs that can run in the queue.
 - Port Number
Identify the port number for the server instance on which the queue will run.
 - Default Queue
- Check the box for the default queue, or leave it blank for a non-default queue.

► To revise a queue

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Job Queues (P986130).

1. On Work With Job Queues, find the queue that you want to revise and click Select.
2. On Job Queue Revisions, complete any of the following fields and option to revise the queue, and then click OK:
 - Host
 - Job Queue
 - Job Queue Status
 - Queue Type
 - Maximum Batch Jobs
 - Port Number
- Default Queue

► To copy a queue

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Job Queues (P986130).

1. On Work With Job Queues, find the queue that you want to copy and click Copy.
2. On Job Queue Revisions, complete any of the following fields to copy the queue and click OK:
 - Host
 - Job Queue
 - Job Queue Status
 - Queue Type
 - Maximum Batch Jobs
 - Port Number
 - Default Queue

► To change the status of a queue

On the Batch Processing Setup menu (GH9013), choose Job Queues (P986130).

1. On Work With Job Queues, find the queue whose status you want to change.
2. From the Row menu, choose Change Status.

EnterpriseOne changes the status of the queue from Active to Inactive or from Inactive to Active, depending on its previous status.

Overriding a Job Queue

When you prepare to submit a UBE, you can change the values of the parameters that define the submission by overriding the job queue. Overriding the job queue means that you change the job queue to which the job is submitted on the server.

To override the job queue for a batch version, you launch the Batch Versions application (P98305), choose a batch version, and access the Advanced Version Prompting form (W98305I). The override queue must be one that is available for the server and port.

In working with the Advanced Version Prompting form, you can override the job queue only if the queue kernel is active and if the batch version is mapped to run on the server. If the batch version is mapped to run locally, you cannot override the job queue, even if the queue kernel is active, unless you choose the Override Location option.

Note

Overriding the job location means that you change the machine that will run the UBE. For example, a UBE might run locally by default. You can override the processing location to a server, and the UBE will run on the server. Conversely, you can change the processing location from a server to a workstation.

EnterpriseOne displays a Verify Overriding the Job Queue form if the job runs locally and you do not override the processing location.

The status of the queue kernel and the default processing location for the UBE determine the way the Override Job Queue option appears in the Advanced Version Prompting form. The following table summarizes the queue kernel status and processing location combinations that can occur, and the effect each combination has on the Override Job Queue option:

Queue Kernel Status	UBE Processing Location	Status of Job Queue Override Option
Inactive	Local or server	Not visible
Active	Local	Visible but disabled
Active	Local, but Override Location option chosen	Enabled
Active	Server	Enabled

► To override a job queue

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

1. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, find a version of a job that you want to submit and click Select.
2. On the Version Prompting form, choose Advanced from the Form menu.
3. On the Advanced Version Prompting form, choose the Override Job Queue option and click OK.

Note

If the queue kernel is not active, this option is not visible.

4. In the Version Prompting form, choose either, both, or neither of the following options and click Submit:
 - Data Selection
 - Data Sequencing
5. On the Job Queue Search form, find the name of an available queue for the host and port name.
6. Choose the queue that you want to override to and click Select.
7. Complete the data selection and sequencing and the processing options required to submit the job and choose a printer, if necessary.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Subsystems

Within PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, subsystems are defined as continuously running batch jobs that run independently of, and asynchronously with, EnterpriseOne applications. Subsystem jobs function within the logical process of the operating system or the queue defined for the server platform. You can configure EnterpriseOne to use one or more subsystems.

The term *subsystem* is an industry-wide generic term that usually indicates a system that is a subprocess to an operating system. On iSeries server platforms, a subsystem is a logical process that is used to run system jobs, whether they are PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or other application jobs. For UNIX, an EnterpriseOne subsystem is functionally equivalent to a daemon. On UNIX and Windows server platforms, system jobs are processed in queues; these queues are functionally equivalent to subsystems on the iSeries platform.

How PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Uses Subsystems

Some PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications are designed to use subsystems to complete needed work. For example, you can instruct Sales Order Processing to print pick slips through an EnterpriseOne subsystem. You activate a subsystem through the processing options of an interactive application. Then you create a specific version of the interactive application, using that processing option to run the application in subsystem mode.

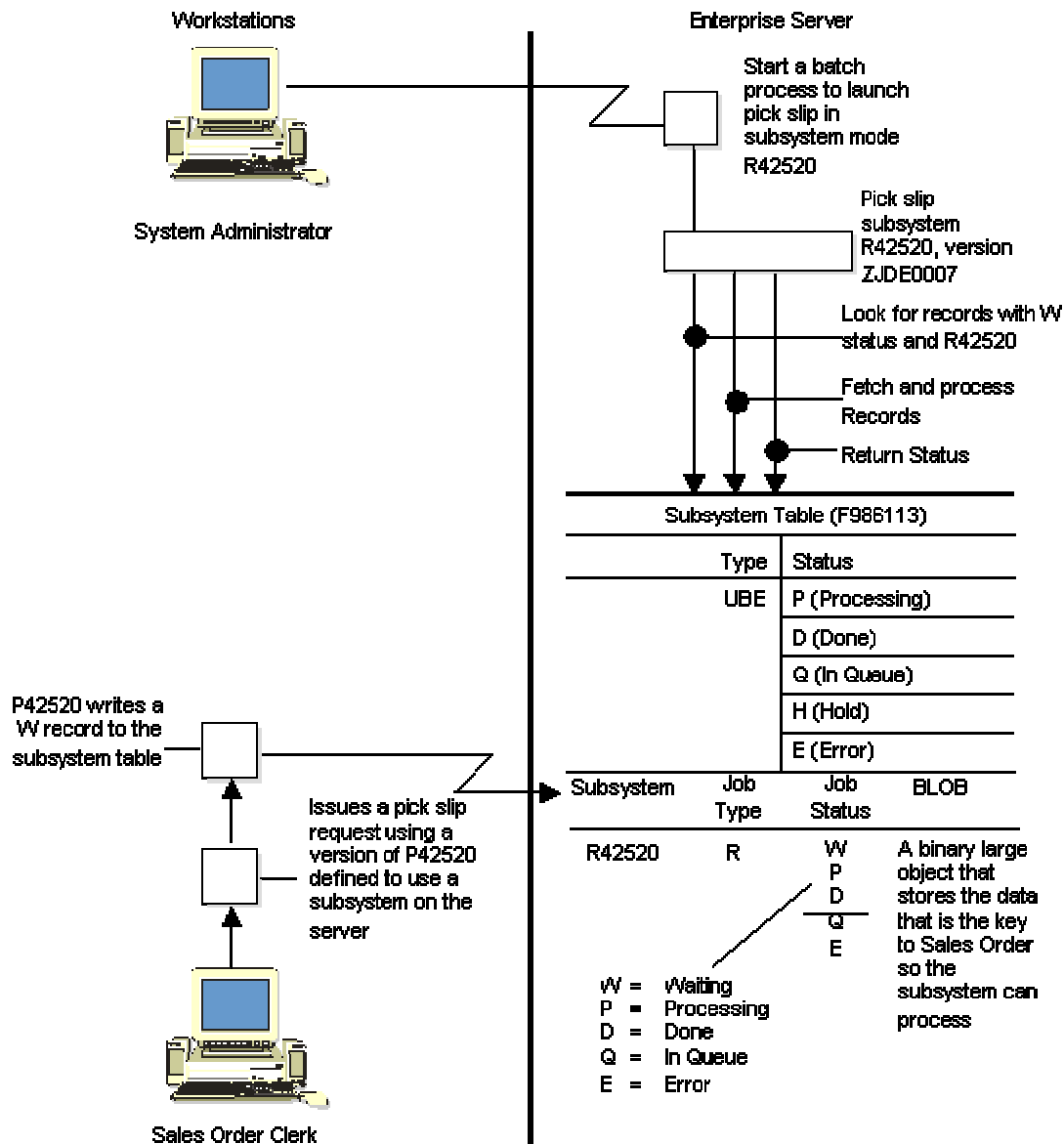
You must manually start subsystems to minimize the consumption of system resources. When started, EnterpriseOne subsystems run continuously, looking for and processing requests from EnterpriseOne applications. Subsystems run until you terminate them.

Typically, you use subsystem jobs running on the enterprise server to offload processor resources from the workstation. Instead of queuing requests and running them in batches at specified times of the day, you can direct the requests to a subsystem, where they are processed in real time. For example, you might be running the Sales Order Entry application on a workstation and want to print pick slips. If you are using a version of pick slips that has the Subsystem Job function enabled, the request is executed by a subsystem job. The pick slip request is routed to and processed by the

subsystem job on the defined enterprise server. As a result, no additional processing resources are required from the workstation machine to actually print the pick slip.

When an application issues a request for a job to run in a subsystem, it places a record in the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113). These records are identified by subsystem job name and contain status and operational indicators. Embedded in the record is key information that allows the subsystem to process the record without additional interaction with the requesting application. The continuously running subsystem monitors the records in this table. If the subsystem finds a record with its process ID and appropriate status indicators, it processes the record and updates the status accordingly.

The following illustration shows the logical sequence of events associated with subsystems:



Enabling Subsystems

To prevent excessive processing overhead during server startup and to prevent unnecessary uses of processor resources for subsystem jobs that might be in use, you must manually start subsystems. Generally, the system administrator or manager-level user is responsible for this task. To manually start subsystems, a version of a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne batch process with a processing option set to enable the use of subsystems is run.

As described below, the way that you initially control the creation and start-up of these subsystems and queues depends on your server platform.

Platform (Subsystem or Queue)	Description
iSeries (JDENET)	One iSeries subsystem is used for EnterpriseOne. This subsystem is started automatically when you issue the EnterpriseOne startup command STRNET. The subsystem name is version-specific. For example, for release 8.10, the subsystem name is psft810. To process requests that are destined for EnterpriseOne subsystems, you must define a specific job queue running under the JDENET subsystem. For example, a job queue might be named QBATCH. User requests for EnterpriseOne subsystem-defined batch jobs are executed by the job queue that is based on definition in the iSeries user profile.
UNIX (jdequeue)	One or more queues can exist for EnterpriseOne. These queues can be named the same or differently. You define queues by parameters in the startup shell script <code>RunOneWorld.sh</code>. To process requests that are destined for subsystems, you must define one or more queues. For example, a jdequeue might be named QBATCH. User requests for subsystem-defined batch jobs are executed by the job queue, based on the process ID.
NT (jde.ini settings)	One or more queues can exist for EnterpriseOne. These queues must have the same name. You define queues using settings in the <code>jde.ini</code> file. To process requests that are destined for subsystems, you must define the name and number of queues in the [NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS] section of the <code>jde.ini</code> file. For example, a jdequeue might be named QBATCH. User requests for subsystem-defined batch jobs are executed by the job queue, based on the process ID.

System administrators can display all of the subsystems that are running on a server by using the Subsystem Jobs application (P986113). Use this application to:

- Locate a list of subsystems that are running on a server.
- Locate a list of subsystem records that are unprocessed (not available for iSeries servers).
- Locate the current record that a subsystem is processing (not available for iSeries servers).
- Stop or delete any subsystem.

Locating Subsystems Running on a Server

You can use the Work With Servers program (P986116) to determine which subsystems are currently running or waiting on a particular server. Report number and version identify the running subsystems.

► To locate subsystems running or waiting on a server

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Work with Servers (P986116).

1. On Work With Servers, choose a server from the list or use the query by example row to choose a specific server.
2. From the Row menu, choose Subsystem Jobs.
3. On Work With Subsystems, turn on one of the following two options:

- &Processes

A process is a subsystem that is waiting for work. It is identified by an S (subsystem job) value in the Job Type field.

- &Waiting Jobs

Waiting jobs are report jobs that are queued for a subsystem. They are identified by an R (subsystem record) value in the Job Type field.

All currently running subsystems are displayed. The status of each subsystem is shown by codes in the following fields:

- Job Type

This field indicates whether the status is a subsystem record or a subsystem job. Valid values are:

- R, subsystem record
- S, subsystem job

- Job Status

This field indicates whether the status is a subsystem job or record. Valid values are:

- W: subsystem record waiting
- P: subsystem record processing
- E: subsystem record to end the job
- R: subsystem job running

Reviewing Job Records for Subsystems

Multiple EnterpriseOne processes write records to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113). Each record has a status code that identifies subsystem request types and operational status. You can use Work With Server Jobs to view the records in this table.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Locate a subsystem job. See *Locating Subsystems Running on a Server* in the *System Administration Guide*.

► To view job records for subsystems

1. On Work With Subsystems, click Find.
2. Choose a record in the detail area, and then choose View Jobs from the Row menu.
3. On View Jobs, click Find.

A list is displayed for all server jobs in the Subsystem Job Master (F986113) with an R (subsystem job running) job type.

Terminating Subsystems

You can use Work With Server Jobs to terminate subsystems. The following two methods of termination are available:

- Stopping a subsystem job causes it to terminate after it completes processing the current record. Additional unprocessed records in the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113) will not be processed, and no new records can be written. Essentially, the unprocessed records will be lost; that is, the process that initiated the record is not notified that the record was not processed.
- Ending a subsystem job causes it to terminate after processing all of the existing subsystem records. No new records can be written to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

► To stop subsystems

On Work With Subsystems, locate a running subsystem.

1. Choose the running subsystem that you want to stop.
2. From the Row menu, choose Stop Subsystem.

Note

If you are viewing Waiting Jobs from Work With Server Jobs or if you are viewing subsystem jobs by choosing the View Jobs from Work With Server Jobs, the Stop Subsystem selection is disabled from the Row menu selection.

3. On End Subsystem Job, click OK.

► **To end subsystems**

On Work With Subsystems, locate a running subsystem.

1. Choose the running subsystem that you want to end.
2. From the Row menu, choose End Subsystem Job.

Note

If you are viewing Waiting Jobs from Work With Subsystems, the End Subsystem selection is disabled from the Row menu selection.

3. On End Subsystem Job, click OK.

User Profiles

A user profile defines a specific user to a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne role. Profiles define such information as the role to which one or more users belong, a list of environments that a user or role can select when signing onto EnterpriseOne, and the language preference of the user. You use the User Profile Revisions application (P0092) to add users and to set up user profiles. You can also assign roles to users. A role defines the tasks that an end user sees in Solution Explorer.

Understanding User Profiles

You can use the User Profile Revisions application (P0092) to define specific users or roles. This definition includes:

- The role to which a user belongs. For example, an accounts payable clerk would be part of the AP role. Roles are an important aspect of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. By assigning users to roles, system administrators can set user preferences and securities that are based on the roles rather than the individual user.
- The environments that the user can select when signing on to EnterpriseOne.
- The language preference and country code for the text that displays on EnterpriseOne menus, forms, and country-specific applications.

How Role Profiles Make Profiling Easier

Role preferences eliminate the need to set up preferences for each individual user profile. By assigning individual users to a role, you can perform assignments once for the role and have those settings available to all of the individual users that have that role.

You can also specify different preferences for each user. The individual user settings override the role settings, but if no user profile information exists, the software takes the information from the role profile.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne uses roles for the following purposes:

- Environments
- User overrides
- Application security
- Creation of sign-in security records

Tables Used by the User Profile Revisions Application

The User Profile Revisions application (P0092) uses the following tables:

- Library Lists - User (F0092)
- User Display Preferences (F00921)

- User Display Preferences Tag File (F00922)
- User Access Definition (F00925)
- Library List Control (F0093)
- Library List Master File (F0094)
- Anonymous User Access Table (F00926)

Adding New Users

You can create user profiles one at a time by using the User Profile Revisions application (P0092), or you can simultaneously create multiple profiles by using batch processes. When you are ready to create user profiles for the first time, you might need to create hundreds of profiles. In this case, use the batch processes to create the profiles. If you only need to add a few users, use the User Profile Revisions application.

This section is a checklist for all the steps needed to add a new user. These steps do not include installing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne on a workstation or third-party setup issues such as assigning network user IDs.

Adding an Individual User

The following procedure details the steps that you need to perform when adding user profiles one at a time.

See Also

- ❑ *Entering Address Book Information* in the *Address Book Guide* for information on adding an address book record
- ❑ *Defining Machines* in the *Package Management Guide* for information on populating the machine table

See the following topics in the *System Administration Guide*:

- ❑ *Creating and Modifying User and Role Profiles* for information on adding a role profile
- ❑ *Sign-in Security* for information on adding sign-in security
- ❑ *Security Workbench* for information on security workbench overrides

► To add an individual user

1. If you plan to create a new role for the user that you are adding, add an Address Book record with a valid search type code (for example, E for employee).
2. If the existing role profiles are not acceptable for this new user, add a role profile.
3. Add an Address Book record for the new user.
4. Add a user profile.
5. Add sign-in security records for the user.
6. Add any security workbench overrides for the user if the user needs different security than the roles to which the user belongs.

7. Populate the machine table for the user's machine.
8. Add any new user overrides for the user, if the user needs different user overrides than the role to which he or she belongs.

Adding Multiple Users

The following procedure shows the steps that you need to perform when you use the batch process to add multiple user profiles simultaneously. This batch process automates the process of user profile creation.

If you have the processing option for user profiles set to validate address book numbers, you should begin with step 1. If you do not have the processing option enabled, begin with step 2.

Note

See *Processing Options for User Profiles* in the *System Administration Guide* for additional information on validating address book numbers.

When you decide which role to assign to a user, consider application security as the most important role because:

- Application security has the most extensive setup.
- Managing overrides to the role security is more difficult than, for example, managing overrides to deployment preferences.

Note

Sign-in security is not based on roles because individuals must have their own passwords. A program exists with sign-in security to quickly create individual security records by role; however, after the records are created, security is assigned by an individual. See *Sign-in Security* in the *System Administration Guide* for information.

See Also

See the following topics in the *System Administration Guide*:

- ❑ *Creating and Modifying User and Role Profiles*
- ❑ *Creating Profiles By Using a Batch Process*
- ❑ *Setting Up User Profiles*
- ❑ *To run the User Profiles Summarization (R900921) report* for information about role profile summaries
- ❑ *Security Workbench* for information about creating security workbench records
- ❑ *Sign-in Security* for information about creating sign-in security records

► To add multiple users

1. Using the Address Book application (P01012), create address book records for roles that you will use in user profiles.
2. Using the User Profile Revisions application (P0092), add the Role profiles.
3. Populate the various Address Book tables.

If you are migrating data from a non- EnterpriseOne system, you can populate the data tables with a table conversion. Otherwise, you can manually add data to the Address Book tables.

4. Run the Populate User Profiles (R0092) batch process to create user profile records from existing Address Book records.

Normally, this report is based on Address Book records with a search type for employees (E). You have the option of picking one default role for everyone or running the report more than once for different roles.

5. Adjust each user's Role assignments.

Determine in which role you want an individual placed and manually assign each user to a role. Change the user environments if they are not standard to that role.

The following settings are dictated by role:

- Environments
- User Overrides
- Application Security

6. Run the Summary of Environments, Packages and Profiles (R00921) batch process to view your new user profiles.
7. Create Security Workbench records for all roles and any individual overrides to those roles.
8. Create sign-in security records.

You can create sign-in security records for all individuals within a role by entering one record for the role.

9. Manually populate the Machine/Group Identification table (F00960).

This table is automatically populated each time a machine signs in to EnterpriseOne. However, if you intend to use schedule packages, you must manually populate this table.

10. Create user overrides for roles.

Normally you will not create any overrides for individuals because they can easily create their own as they use the software.

Setting Up User Profiles

You use the User Profile Revisions application (P0092) to set up user profiles. When you set up profiles as a system administrator, you create group profiles and user profiles for each user in the system. You also determine the environments that are available to each group and user, and set up display preferences, such as language.

► To set up user profiles

1. Create all of the role profiles for the enterprise.
2. Create a user profile for every user.
3. Assign to each role or user the following preferences:
 - Environments, to determine the environments that you want to be available to each role or user.
 - Display preferences, to determine EnterpriseOne display characteristics such as language, date format, and country code.

The Display preferences are controlled on the User Profile Revisions form.

Note

If you are setting up user profiles during the installation process, you *must* log on to your deployment server using the deployment environment. After you have completed the installation process, you can add or modify user profiles from any machine *except* the deployment server.

Creating and Modifying User and Role Profiles

The system administrator needs to create a user profile for every user. The user profile defines certain setup and display features, such as access to fast path, language, date format, or country code. The administrator should first create all of the role profiles that are needed for the enterprise. This action makes creating profiles easier; instead of defining specific environments, packages, and machine configurations to each user, administrators can define them for the role. If an individual in a role needs a different setup, you can assign different setups at the user level, which overrides the role settings.

If you select a country code for a user, the menu filtering process displays for that user any special menu selections unique to that country code. For example, if you enter CA (Canada), that user would see the Canadian Tax Information application on the appropriate menu, which users without that country code would not see.

► To create and modify user profiles

On the System Administration Tools (GH9011) menu, choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On the Work With User/Role Profiles form, do one of the following operations:
 - If you want to create a new user profile, click Add.

- If you want to modify an existing profile, click Find, choose a User profile in the detail area, and then click Select.
2. On the User Profile Revisions form, in the User ID field, enter the user ID for the individual profile.

When you modify a user profile, this field displays the user ID.

Note

You cannot type new information in this field when you modify a profile.

3. In the header area of the form, complete the remaining fields.
 - Address Number
 - Menu Identification
 - Default Icon File
4. If you are creating a user profile, in the Display Preferences area complete the following fields, and then click OK:
 - Language
 - Date Format
 - Date Separator Character
 - Decimal Format Character

► To create and modify role profiles

On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On the Work With User / Role Profiles form, do one of the following operations:
 - If you want to create a new role, choose Add Role from the Form menu.
 - If you want to modify an existing profile, choose Roles Only, click Find, choose a role in the detail area, and then click Select.
2. On the Role Revisions form, complete or modify the following fields, as necessary.
 - User ID

Enter the name of the role, such as ACCOUNTING.

When you modify a role profile, this field displays the name of the role.

Note

You cannot type new information in this field when you modify a role.

- Address Number

Enter an Address Book number if the role will be used with a workflow

- Sequence Number

You can enter a sequence number, or the system will automatically add one for you

The sequence number determines where in the role hierarchy this role will be.

- Menu Identification
- Default Icon File

3. Click OK.

Copying User and Role Profiles

You can copy all or part of a user profile. When you copy an entire user or role profile (display and environment preferences), you are creating a new user profile with the information from another profile. When you copy part of a user profile, you are copying the environment preferences from another profile to an already existing user profile.

► To copy user or role profiles

On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On the Work With User / Role Profiles form, locate a user profile, and do one of the following:
 - To copy an entire profile (the display, environment, and deployment preferences), click Copy.
The User Profile Revisions form appears. Because this creates a new profile, the user profile that you create cannot already exist in EnterpriseOne.
 - To copy environment preferences, from the Row menu, choose Copy Environment.
The User Environment Revisions form appears. This action copies environment preferences from one user profile to another. The user profile that you copy to must already exist.
2. In the User ID field, enter a user ID or Role name to copy the profile into and change any other information.
3. Click OK when you are finished.

Assigning or Deleting Environments to User and Role Profiles

You can assign a list of environments that each role or user can choose from when starting EnterpriseOne. If a user does not have a user profile-specific environment assignment, the user can choose from the environments that are assigned from the user's role each time that the user starts EnterpriseOne. You can assign more than one environment from which a user can choose, or delete environments if they are no longer relevant to the user.

► **To assign or delete environments**

On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On Work with User / Role Profiles, click Find, and then choose a user profile.
2. From the Row menu, choose Environments.

The User Environment Revisions form appears. This form displays the list of environments available for a particular role.

Display Seq.	Environment	Description
1.00	JDEPLAN	
2.00	DEP9	B9 Deployment Server Enviro
5.00	PD9	B9 Production Environment
9.00	JPD9	B9 Production Environment
11.00	JTS9	
12.00	TS9	

3. To add a new environment, complete the following fields on the last row:
 - Display Seq.
 - Environment
4. To delete an environment from the list, choose the environment and click Delete.
5. On the Confirm Delete form, click OK.

Assigning Business Preferences to User and Role Profiles

You can assign business preferences to user profiles to create customized processes with the EnterpriseOne Workflow Tools applications. You define the codes for the preferences based on industry, business partner, or customer. You need to create a workflow process that is based on whether a specific code resides in the user profile.

For example, you assign the code CUS for a customer business preference, and then create a workflow process that begins whenever a user profile with the CUS business preference enters a sales order. The workflow process might send a message, update a database, or start another application.

See Also

- *Creating a Workflow Process* in the *EnterpriseOne Workflow Tools Guide* for more information about setting up a workflow process

► To assign a business preference to user and role profiles

On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On Work with User / Role Profiles, click Find.
2. Choose a user profile, and then click Select.
The User Profile Revisions form appears.
3. From the Row menu, choose Business Preferences.
The Business Preferences form appears.
4. Complete any of the following fields and click OK:

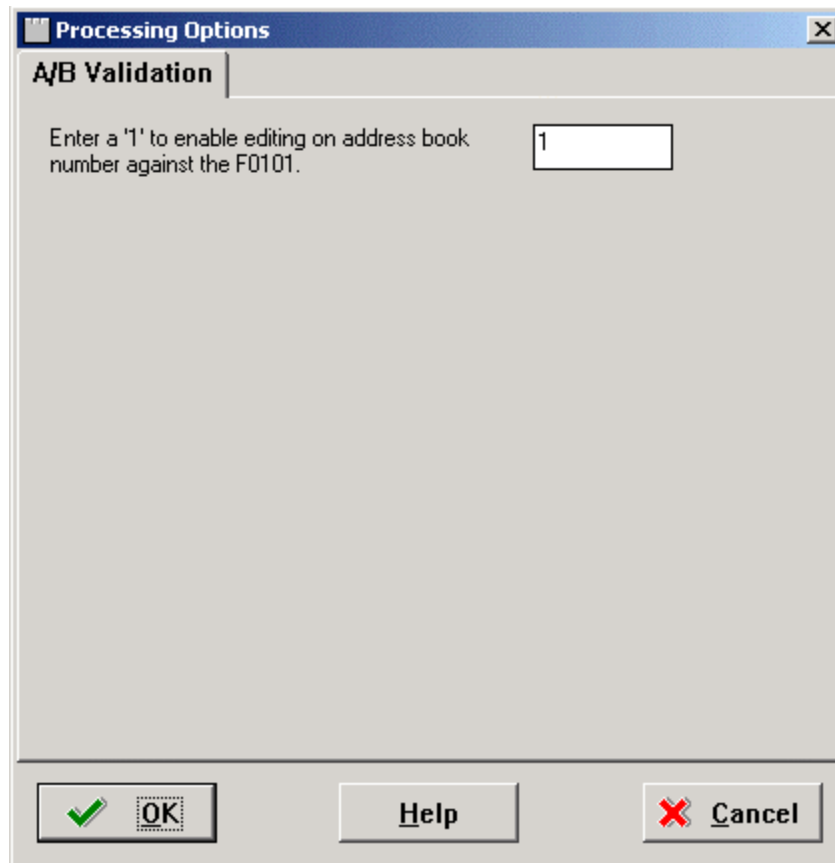
- Industry Code
This field associates the user profile with a specific industry, such as manufacturing.
- Business Partner Code
This field associates the user profile with a specific business partner.
- Customer Code
This field associates the user profile with a specific customer.

Note

Click Cancel on the Business Preferences form to cancel the addition of the current business preference.

Processing Options for User Profiles

The User Profile Revisions application (P0092) has the following processing option:



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Processing Options" with a tab labeled "A/B Validation". Inside the dialog, there is a text instruction: "Enter a '1' to enable editing on address book number against the F0101." To the right of this text is a small text input field containing the number "1". At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: a green checkmark icon with the text "OK", a button labeled "Help", and a red X icon with the text "Cancel".

On the A/B Validation tab of the Processing Options form, enter 1 to enable Address Book validation or 0 (or leave blank) to disable Address Book validation.

- When enabled, this processing option causes User Profiles to validate, upon creation of a user profile, each new user ID against the Address Book Master table (F0101). As a result, you cannot create a user profile for a user who is not already defined in the Address Book Master table. We recommend that you enable this setting to ensure that Work Center operates correctly. That application requires valid address book numbers.
- When disabled, this processing option allows you to create user profiles for Address Book entries that do not yet exist in the Address Book Master table.

See Also

- *Setting Up User Roles* in the *System Administration Guide* for a discussion of roles

Creating Profiles by Using a Batch Process

If Address Book records already exist for employees, you can run a batch process to automatically create user profiles from those Address Book records. This process can save time, ensure accuracy between your Address Book and user profile records, and ease the transition of taking EnterpriseOne to production.

You can create user profiles through the Populate User Profiles batch process (R0092). With this process, you can assign display and environment preferences to users. This process allows you to create hundreds of new user profiles at a time.

Note

If you need to add just a few users, you should use the User Profile Revisions application (P0092).

The Summarize Group Profile Information report (R00921) is useful if you need to review a list of user and role profile definitions. This report summarizes the environment or environments assigned to a role, lists the users in the role, and notes any additional environments that are assigned specifically to an individual user. EnterpriseOne provides two default versions that allow you to summarize either all roles or only specific roles.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create all of the role profile information by using the User Profile Revisions application.
- ❑ Define the following:
 - Role profiles
 - Environments each role can access

► To run the Create User Profiles from A/B Records (R0092) batch application

On the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Create User Profiles from A/B Records (R0092).

1. On the Work With Batch Versions form, choose the PeopleSoft default version (XJDE0001) or the equivalent for your installation, and then click Select.
2. On the Versions Prompting form, click Data Selection, and then click Submit.
3. On the Data Selection form, create a logic statement that describes the set of users for which you want to create profiles.

This form already has a search type of E (employees) populated, which assumes that the users are all employees. You might want to narrow this selection by submitting it for only a range of employees.

After you complete the above form, the Processing Options form appears.

4. On the Processing Options form, enter the following information:
- Option 1; enter one of the following values:
 - Enter 1 to run this report in proof mode, which provides an example of what would happen if you were to run the report in final mode.
 - Leave blank to run this report in final mode, which creates the user profiles you specified and creates a report showing the profiles created.
 - Option 2; enter one of the following values to define the user profile record being created for each user:
 - Enter 1 to populate the User ID field with the users' address book numbers plus their initials.

Note

Typically, user profiles are created with the users' initials preceding their Address Book number.

- Leave this field blank to use just the address book number.

Complete the following user profile fields for Option 2:

- Fast Path
- Language

- Date Format
- Data Separator Character
- Data Format Character
- Country
- Option 3; enter any additional environments that you want the user to have access to instead of the environments already established for the user's Role.

► **To run the Summarize Group Profile Information (R00921) report**

On the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), choose Summarize Group Profile Information (R00921).

1. On the Work With Batch Versions form, choose a version and click Select.
The default version XJDE0001 creates a report for all role profiles in the enterprise. The default version XJDE0002 creates a report about a specific role profile that you specify.
2. On the Versions Prompting form, click Data Selection and click Submit.
3. On the Data Selection form, create a logic statement that describes the Role profiles that you want to summarize.
4. Click OK.

Setting Up User Roles

After you have set up user profiles, you can assign roles to the users in your organization. A role defines the tasks that a user sees when he or she works in a task view of the Solution Explorer. You also use roles to define a user's permissions within EnterpriseOne. You can customize each role to provide the appropriate level of access to EnterpriseOne functions.

Assigning roles accomplishes the following purposes:

- Users see only those tasks and perform only those activities that relate to their jobs. For example, a user playing the role of A/P clerk might not need to see all the tasks that an A/P manager would need to see. You can create both of these roles and define a different set of tasks for each one.
- Users can have multiple roles. Within an organization, a user might have many responsibilities, none of which is defined by a single role. A user who is assigned multiple roles can switch roles according to the work required.
- Administrators can set up security based on user roles. A user's access to applications, forms, table columns, data sources, and so on is based on one or more roles to which she or he is assigned.

From an administrator's point of view, the steps required to set up roles for users are summarized in the following table:

Administrative Step	Application Used	Form used	Tables Used
Populate User Profile table with roles that are stored in UDC H95/RL during Roles Phase I	R89959211, R89959212	N/A	F00926, F0092
Run UBE to populate Role Relationships table	R8995921	N/A	F0092, F95921
Define roles	P0092 (User Profile Revisions)	W0092A (User Profile Revisions); Form exit from the Work With User Profiles form (W0092D)	F0092
Sequence roles	P0092	W0092L (Work With Role Sequences); Form exit from the Work With User Profiles form	F00926
Create role relationships tying users to roles	P95921 (Role Relationships)	W95921A (Work With Role Relationships)	F95921
Add security to roles	P00950 (Security Workbench)	Various, depending on type of security to be applied to each role	F00950

The Portal, Solution Explorer, and client workstations use the role relationships data in the Role Relationships Table (F95921) and various APIs to retrieve data and allow users to have assigned roles.

Migrating Roles

On a client machine, open the Batch Versions application in EnterpriseOne, and run the following Universal Batch Engines (UBEs) to migrate generic roles into your environments.

Set Up Roles

Run the UBE R89959212

Universal Batch Engine (UBE) R8959212 populates the Library Lists - User table (F0092) and the Anonymous User Access Table (F00926) from the roles and descriptions that have been previously set up in the user defined code (UDC) H95/RL. This UDC was used for Phase I and is now being removed.

Processing Option

None

Performance

The performance of this UBE is directly dependant upon how many records are in the User Defined Codes table (F0005) and the User Defined Codes – Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D) under the UDC H95/RL. It should finish quickly.

Once complete, the UBE produces a report (in our system, roughly two pages long). The UDC H95/RL must be manually removed.

Run the TC R89959211

TC R89959211 takes all of the current groups in the UGRP field in the Library Lists – User table (F0092) table and adds a Description record for them in the Anonymous User Access Table (F00926). Both the role and description are populated with the group name (for example: OWTOOL). A sequence number is added to the Anonymous User Access Table (F00926) record as well. This sequence number begins at 1500 and increments by 5 with each record that is written.

Processing Option

None

Performance

The performance of this UBE is directly dependent upon the number of *GROUP records in the Library Lists – User table (F0092). It should finish quickly.

Once Complete

This table conversion (TC) produces no PDF. To verify that the table conversion completed, open the Universal Table Browser (UTB) and check the Anonymous User Access Table (F00926) for some of the groups that are defined in the Library Lists – User table (F0092). For example, check the field USER for OWTOOL, the field ROLEDESC for OWTOOL, and the field SEQNO for a sequence number that is greater than 1500.

Run the TC R8995921

TC R8995921 takes all of the current User Profiles records in the Library Lists – User table (F0092) and inserts a User/Role Relationship Record that is based on the User ID (F0092.USER) and Group (F0092.UGRP). The record that is added to the Role Relationships Table (F95921) contains the User, Role (formerly the Group for this user in the Library Lists – User table (F0092)), and Effective and Expiration Dates. Some of these values are based upon the values in the Processing Options.

Processing Options

See the recommended Processing Options values below:

- Final/Proof Modes

We recommend that the TC be run in Proof Mode first. This mode inserts records to the Role Relationships Table (F95921), but it does not remove the Group from the Users Profile. Once the UBE is successfully run in Proof Mode, check some of the records in the Role Relationships Table (F95921) to see if they were added successfully. You can re-run the TC in Final Mode with the same processing options. A new record is not inserted for the user if the Effective Date is the same as the previously run TC's Effective Date, so you only remove the Group data from the F0092.UGRP field for that user.

- **Effective Date**

The start date of the Role Relationship. With current users (those in Library Lists – User table (F0092)), you want to use the date of the day that the TC is run. (When running in Final Mode, use the date that the TC was run in Proof Mode so you do not insert a new set of records into the Role Relationships Table (F95921.) This field must not be modified within the Role Relationship Record later.

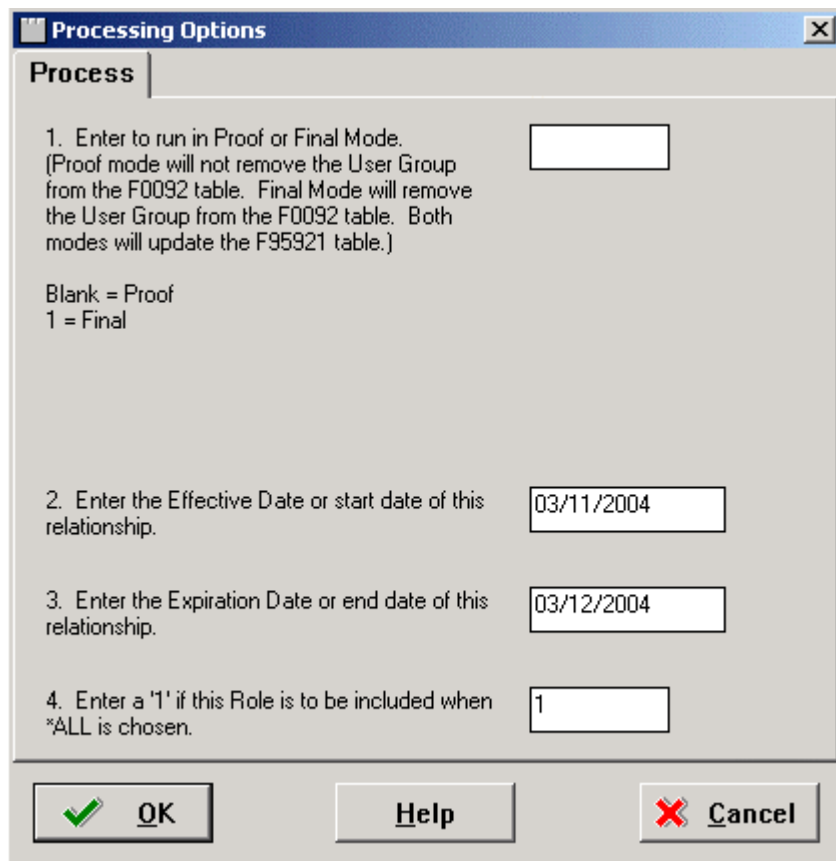
- **Expiration Date**

The end date of the Role Relationship. If this date is left blank, the relationship never expires. With the current users (those in the Library Lists – User table (F0092)), you probably want to leave this blank so they do not expire from their current group or role.

This field can be modified within the Role Relationship Record later.

- **Included In All**

This flag indicates that the security of this role is applied when the user chooses to enter EnterpriseOne under the Role of *ALL. Use this flag if a user is being added to a sensitive role, such as Payroll or PVC. This field can be modified within the Role Relationship Record later.



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Processing Options". It has a "Process" tab selected. The dialog contains four numbered instructions with corresponding input fields:

1. Enter to run in Proof or Final Mode. (Proof mode will not remove the User Group from the F0092 table. Final Mode will remove the User Group from the F0092 table. Both modes will update the F95921 table.)
2. Enter the Effective Date or start date of this relationship.
3. Enter the Expiration Date or end date of this relationship.
4. Enter a '1' if this Role is to be included when *ALL is chosen.

Below the instructions, there is a legend: "Blank = Proof" and "1 = Final". At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "OK" (with a green checkmark icon), "Help", and "Cancel" (with a red X icon).

- **Performance**

The performance of this UBE directly depends upon how many user records are in the Library List – Users Table (F0092). It should finish quickly.

- Once Complete

This processing option is a TC, so no PDF is produced. To verify that the TC completed (in Proof Mode), open the UTB and check the Role Relationships Table (F95921) for some of the users who were defined in the Library Lists – Users table (F0092). See that their old Group (F0092.UGRP) is now their Role F95921.RLFRROLE. To verify that the TC has completed in Final Mode, view the Library Lists – Users table (F0092) through UTB, and verify that no data is in the UGRP fields.

Sequence the Roles

Roles must be sequenced for security to work. The previous UBE and TCs sequence the roles, but probably not in the desired order. Sequence the roles through the Library List – Users table (P0092) Application exit “Sequence Roles.” This application displays all of your current roles in a Parent/Child tree. Expand the tree and view the current sequence number. You can drag and drop these roles into the desired sequence. You *must* click the exit Set Sequence to commit the roles sequence to the database.

Add Environments

Environments can be added to roles in the same way that they were previously added to groups. When a user selects a particular role at sign-on, the environments that are associated with that role appear in the Environment Selection List form. If the user selects *ALL environments, all of the environments that are associated with all of the users roles which have been marked as ”included in all” appear in the Environment Selection List form. All environments are validated against the User’s Pathcode.

Set up the JDE.INI/JAS.INI file

Open the jde.ini file and jas.ini file and verify the following settings:

Note

You should not have to add or change these settings.

```
[SECURITY]
DefaultRole=*ALL

[REPLICATION]
DefaultRole=*ALL

[SIGNON]
LastRole=<Users Last Role>
This value is populated when a user signs into EnterpriseOne.

[DB_SYSTEM SETTINGS]
DefaultRole=*ALL
```

Server Executables

Run a PortTest.

Set Up Security

Complete the following Universal Batch Engines (UBEs) to set up user security.

Run the UBE R98OWPU

UBE R98OWPU performs a select distinct on the Security table (F98OWSEC) to find all unique combinations of Proxy (System) User and Data Source. Once these records are found, the UBE inserts this record into the System Users table (F98OWPU). The record contains the Proxy User, Data Source, Password, and audit information.

Note

This UBE must be run locally because the business function only resides on the client machine.

Processing Options

None

Performance

The performance of this UBE is directly dependant upon how many proxy users are associated with user records in Security table (F98OWSEC). It should finish quickly.

Once Complete

To verify that the UBE completed successfully, open the UTB and check the System Users table (F98OWPU) for some of the Proxy Users that are in Security table (F98OWSEC).

Benefits

If you want to change a proxy user password, you only have to change it once for each proxy user and not for every record in the Security table (F98OWSEC) that contains the proxy user.

Run the UBE R98OWUP (Optional)

UBE R98OWUP updates the current Security table (F98OWSEC) records, based upon the processing options that you select below. This UBE can populate the following new fields for current users, as their Security table (F98OWSEC) records do not contain values for these options:

- Password Change Frequency
- Allowed Sign-in Attempts
- Enable / Disable User
- Daily Password Change Limit
- Force Password Change

Processing Options

- Proof or Final

Indicates whether to run in Proof or Final mode. Proof mode does not commit records.

- **Password Change Frequency**
For a given user, this option is the maximum number of days before the system requires a password change.
- **Allowed Attempts**
The number of times that a user can unsuccessfully attempt to log on before his or her EnterpriseOne account is disabled.
- **Enable/Disable User**
Indicates if the user's account is enabled or disabled. A disabled account is not allowed into EnterpriseOne.
- **Daily Password Change Limit**
The number of times that a user can change his or her password in one day. Because the last ten passwords of a user are stored in the BLOB, it is a security hole to allow users to change their password as many times as they want. If users want to keep their current password, they can change it 11 times in one day so that they are not back to the original.
- **Force Immediate Password Change**
This option requires the user to immediately change his/her password. You probably do not want to set this option for all users.

Performance

The performance of this UBE is directly dependant upon how many proxy users are associated with user records in the Security table (F98OWSEC). It should finish quickly.

Once Complete

To verify that the UBE completed successfully, go to the User Security application (P98OWSEC), and find a user or role whose record should have changed. Verify that the values are correct.

Defining Roles

As part of setting up your system, you must define the roles for users in your organization. These roles define the tasks that users see when they work in the Solution Explorer and determine what authority the users have in EnterpriseOne. After you have defined a role, you can associate users with it and apply security to it.

EnterpriseOne stores your role descriptions in the Anonymous User Access Table (F00926). If you previously defined roles using the user defined code (UDC) H95/RL table, you can run the Populate Role Descriptions From F0092 report (R89959211) to populate the Anonymous User Access Table with those older role descriptions.

See Also

- ❑ *Task Setup and Applying Roles to a Task* in the *Solution Explorer Guide* for information about associating tasks and task relationships to a role
- ❑ *Security Workbench* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about setting up security for roles

► **To define a role**

On the Systems Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. In the Work With User / Role Profiles form, on the Form menu, choose Add Role.

Note

You cannot add a role by clicking the Add button on the toolbar of the Work With User / Role Profiles form.

2. On the Role Revisions form, complete the following required fields:
 - **Role**
Enter the name of the role and a description.
 - **Sequence Number**
You must enter a number to specify the sequence number of the role in relation to other roles.

For a user assigned to more than one role, the Sequence Number determines which role is chosen when a security conflict exists among the different roles.
3. Complete any of the remaining fields, as necessary, and click OK.

Revising Roles

Using the Work With User/Roles Profiles form, you can find all of the roles that you have defined. You can then choose a role and modify its properties by using the Role Revisions form. The Role Revisions form allows you to change the properties of the role, including its description, address number, and menu identification.

► To revise roles

On the Systems Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On the Work With User/Roles Profiles form, choose the Roles Only option.
2. Choose a role that you want to revise and click Select.
3. On the Role Revisions form, make needed changes and click OK.

Sequencing Roles

The Work With Role Sequences form contains all of the roles that you defined and allows you to assign a sequence to each role. The sequence defines a hierarchy of roles and determines which role is active when a security conflict exists among a user's roles.

To sequence roles, you use the User Profile Revisions application (P0092).

► To sequence roles

On the Systems Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. From the Form menu, click Role Sequence.
2. On the Work With Role Sequences form, choose a role from the tree structure and drag it to the point in the sequence that you want.
3. After you have set the order you want, choose Set Sequences from the Form menu and click Close.
4. If you decide you do not want to change the sequence, choose Close Without Set from the Form menu and click Close.

Adding an Environment to a Role

You define each role when you set up roles in the User Profile Revisions application (P0092). You can assign one or more environments to each role and then, when the user signs on to EnterpriseOne, the Environment Chooser and Role Chooser present each user with a list of valid roles and environments.

Use the Work With User/Role Profiles form to assign a new environment to a role or to change an existing environment for a role.

See Also

- See *Choosing Roles for Display at Sign-in* in the *System Administration Guide* for further discussion of roles and environments

► **To add an environment to a role**

On the Systems Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On the Work With User/Role Profiles form, choose the Roles Only option and click Find.

Note

The Both Users and Roles option also allows you to perform the same task, although the Roles Only option is the simplest way to add an environment.

2. Choose a role from the detail area of the grid, and choose Environments from the Row menu.

Display Seq.	Environment	Description

3. On the User Environment Revisions form, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Display Seq.

This value specifies the order in which the environments will be presented in the Environment Chooser at EnterpriseOne logon.

- Environment

You can choose from a list of valid values that appears when you click the visual assist.

Note

If you want to change an existing environment for a role, enter a new value for the Environment parameter and click OK.

Setting up Role Relationships

A role relationship associates a user to a defined role. You can assign more than one user to a role, or you can assign more than one role to a user. To establish a role relationship, you use the Role Relationships application (P95921), which allows you to add, remove, or revise a role relationship for a user.

Creating a Role Relationship

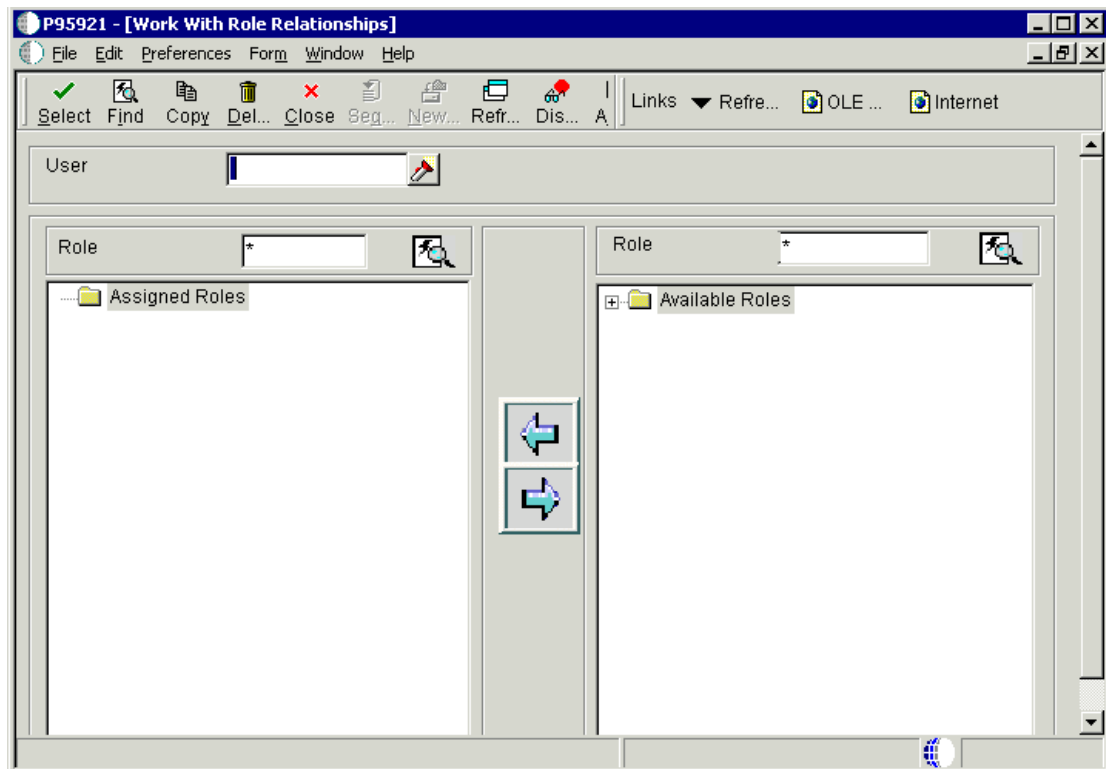
After you have defined a role, you use the Work With Role Relationships form to associate a user to the role. By adding the role to the user's list of assigned roles, the user is able to choose the role at signon by using the Role Chooser. The Role Chooser is a visual assist button on the EnterpriseOne signon screen that displays a user's assigned roles. You can limit the freedom a user has to choose roles by disabling the Role Chooser. With the Role Chooser disabled, the user must enter EnterpriseOne with all of the assigned roles active.

Note

Users can either choose one role by using the Role Chooser or activate all roles by using *All.

► To create a role relationship

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Role Relationships application (P95921).



1. On Work With Role Relationships, complete the User field and click Find.
The software displays the user's assigned roles and the available roles in separate tree controls.
2. Choose a role from the Available Roles tree control and click the left arrow button to add it to the list of assigned roles.

P95921 - [Role Revisions]

File Edit Preferences Window Help

OK Cancel Done Links Display OLE Internet

User: STA101

Role: JDE012

Effective Date: 3/24/2004

Expiration Date:

☒ Include in *ALL

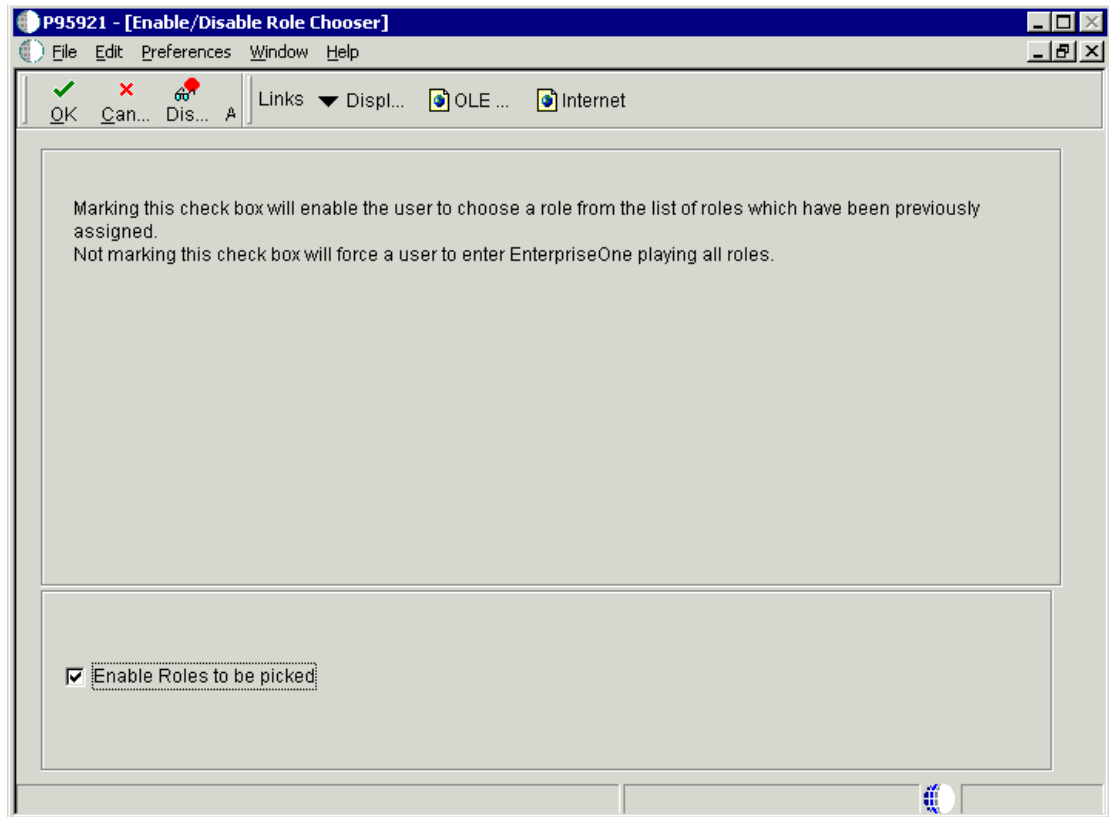
3. On the Role Revisions form, enter an effective date if you want an effective date that is different from today's date.
Today's date is the default value for the Effective Date field. If you do not use the default value, enter a date later than today's date or the software returns an error message.
4. Enter an expiration date, if one is needed.
The role will not expire if you do not complete the Expiration Date field.
5. Turn on the Include in ALL* option if you want the role to be one that the user can play if he enters EnterpriseOne playing all roles, and click OK.

If you do not choose the Include in *ALL option, this role will not be part of the active roles when the user enters EnterpriseOne using *ALL as his role at sign-in. To activate a role not included in *ALL, the user must choose that particular role when signing on to the system. The chosen role will be the only active role during that session.

► **To enable the role chooser**

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Role Relationships application (P95921).

1. On Role Relationships, from the Form menu, choose Enable Role Chooser.

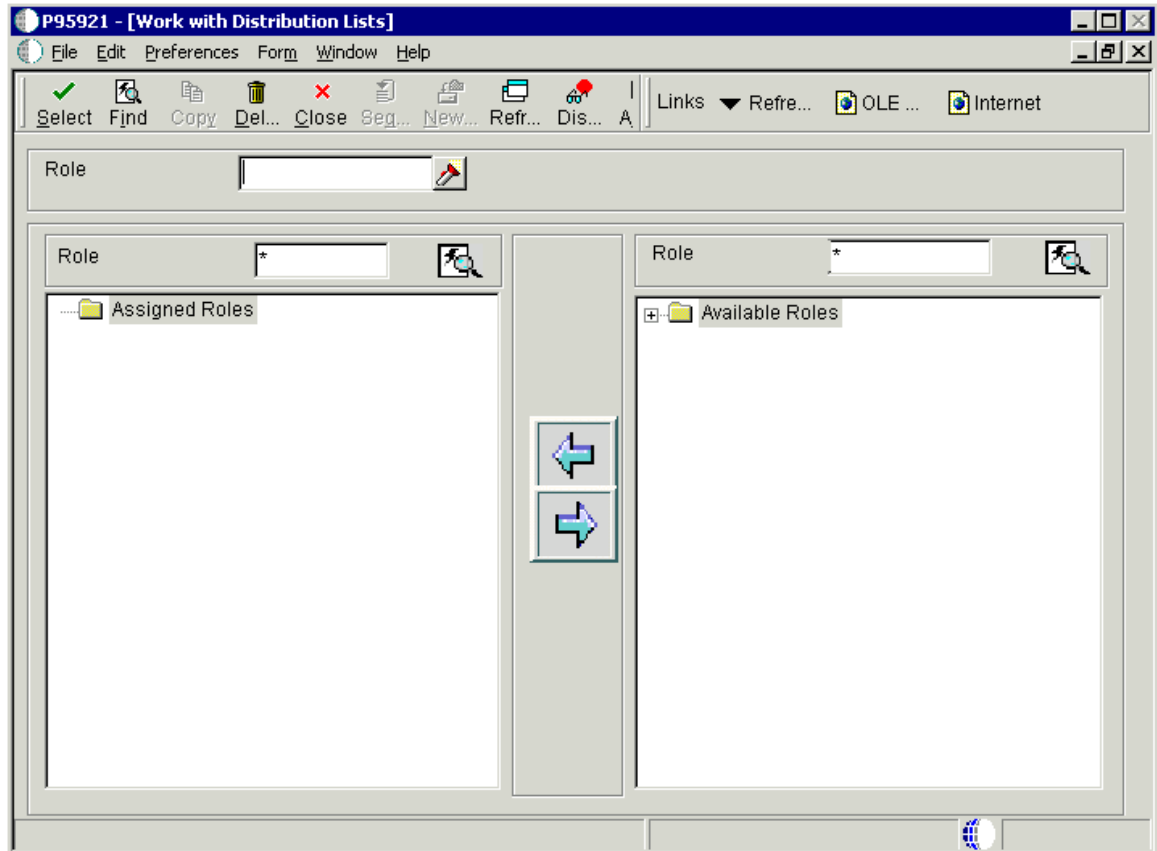


2. On Enable/Disable Role Chooser, turn on the “Enable Roles to be picked” option if you want the user to choose the new role from a list of all assigned roles at sign-in, and click OK.
If you do not choose this option, the user must enter EnterpriseOne playing all assigned roles (*ALL).

► **To create role-to-role relationships**

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Role Relationships application (P95921).

1. From the Form menu, choose Distribution Lists.



2. On the Work With Distribution Lists form, complete the Role field and click Find.
3. To add a role to the distribution list, choose a role from the Available Roles tree control and click the left-arrow button.
4. On Role Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Effective date
Enter an effective date if you want the delegation to occur at a date other than the current date.
 - Expiration date
5. Choose the *ALL option if you want the role to be one that the user can play if she enters EnterpriseOne playing all roles.
EnterpriseOne adds the role to the Assigned Roles tree control.
6. To remove a role from the distribution list, choose a role from the Assigned Roles tree control and click the right-arrow button.

Note

EnterpriseOne does not currently support multi-level roles.

Revising Role Relationships

After you have created one or more role relationships for a user, you can revise the relationships using the Work With Role Relationships form and the Role Revision form. Role relationships are revised by removing an assigned role or by changing the expiration date for an assigned role. You can also exclude an assigned role from *ALL or add a role to *ALL that was previously excluded.

► To revise a role relationship

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Role Relationships application (P95921).

1. Complete the User Field and click Find.
2. To remove an assigned role, choose a role from the Assigned Roles tree control and click the right-arrow button.
3. To revise an existing role relationship, choose a role from the Assigned Roles tree control and click Select.
4. In the Roles Revision form, make changes to either or both of the following and click OK:
 - Expiration Date field
 - Include in *ALL option

Workstation Initialization File Parameters

At your EnterpriseOne sign-in, you can choose one or more roles, depending on how many are assigned to you. If you choose *ALL, you enter EnterpriseOne in all of the assigned roles that are flagged as Include in *ALL. Two parameters relate to roles in the workstation jde.ini file. The table below displays the parameters, the .ini file section in which they are found, and the default settings. These settings are defined by the administrator when EnterpriseOne is first configured, so you should not have to perform this task when performing routine administrative tasks.

Jde.ini parameter	Jde.ini section	default setting
LASTROLE	[SIGNON]	*ALL Defines the role that appears for the user to choose at sign-in.
Default Role	[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]	*ALL

The LASTROLE parameter value defines the role that appears in the sign-in screen when EnterpriseOne is launched.

See Also

- ❑ *Choosing Roles for Display at Sign-in* in the *System Administration Guide* for more information on choosing roles at sign-in

Choosing Roles for Display at Sign-in

Once the administrator has defined roles and created role relationships, users can sign in to EnterpriseOne by using the Role Chooser if this feature is activated. At the EnterpriseOne sign-in form, the user enters a user ID and password. The user must then enter a valid environment and role before entering EnterpriseOne.

User roles and assigned environments are dependent on each other. The user can choose an environment, which then determines what roles appear in the Role Chooser; or the user can choose a role, which determines what environments appear in the Environment Chooser.

The following table summarizes the scenarios that can occur when the user encounters the Environment and Role fields at sign-in, and EnterpriseOne behavior in each scenario:

Sign-in Scenario	EnterpriseOne Behavior
User enters values in both the Environment and Role fields.	The software validates the role against the environment. If the role is not valid for the chosen environment, the Environment Chooser appears and the user must choose a valid environment for the role.
User enters a value only in the Role field.	The Environment Chooser displays only the valid environments for the chosen role.
User enters a value only the Environment field.	The Role Chooser displays only the valid roles for the user and the chosen environment.
User does not enter a value in either the Environment field or the Role field.	The Role Chooser appears, containing only the valid roles for the user and the default environment that is defined in the jde.ini file, followed by the Environment Chooser, containing only the valid environments for the chosen role. If you do not enter an environment, the Role Chooser displays the roles that are assigned to the default environment, which is defined in the jde.ini file.

Delegating Roles

You can delegate your role relationship records to other users by using the Work With Delegation Relationships form. You might want to delegate one or more of your roles to another user if you will be unavailable.

When you delegate your role relationship records, you can copy existing records to another user. You cannot add role relationships to another user unless those roles are already assigned to you.

► **To delegate roles**

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Role Relationships application (P95921).

1. From the Form menu, choose Roles Delegation.

P95921 - [Work With Delegation Relationships]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

Select Find Close Save New Refr Dis Abo Links Refre... OLE ... Internet

Delegating User STA113

Delegate JDE

Role *

Assigned Roles

- ✓ CNCADMIN 6/3/2002 - No Expiration D

Available Roles

- STA100GRP (STA100GRP)

Row:1

2. On the Work With Delegation Relationships form, complete the Delegate field by entering the user ID of the user being delegated to and click Find.

The roles of the user who is delegating appear in the Available Roles tree control. The roles of the user who is being delegated to appear in the Assigned Roles tree control.

3. To delegate a role, choose the role from the Available Roles tree control and click the left-arrow button.

4. Complete the following fields and click OK:

- Effective date

Enter an effective date if you want the delegation to occur at a date other than the current date.

- Expiration date

5. Choose the *ALL option if you want the role to be one that the user can play if he enters EnterpriseOne playing all roles.

EnterpriseOne adds the delegated role to the Assigned Roles tree control on the Work With Delegation Relationships form.

Note

You can use the right-arrow button in the Work With Delegation Relationships form only to remove a role that you delegated to another user.

If you try to remove a role that you did not delegate to the user, the software will display a dialog box notifying you that the action is invalid.

Creating Role-to-Role Relationships

The Work With Distribution Lists form lets you create lists of roles that are subsets of another role. For example, you might create an ADMIN role that includes those users with the greatest number of administrative responsibilities and the broadest access to applications in EnterpriseOne. You might also create other roles that include individuals with limited administrative responsibilities and access to fewer applications in EnterpriseOne. If you create a distribution list based on roles, you might want to include on the list all roles with some level of administrative responsibility. Anyone in a role that is part of the distribution list would receive messages sent to the ADMIN role.

You use the Work With Distribution Lists form to add or remove roles from the distribution list as needed.

Administering Roles

You use EnterpriseOne to administer defined roles for which you have created role relationship records. You can add large numbers of roles to a single user, and you can add large numbers of users to a single role relationship record. You can also use EnterpriseOne to specify the language that is used for the description of a new role.

Adding Roles to a User

The Add Roles to User form allows you to copy one or more role relationship records to a single user, which is a particularly useful action if you want the user to play many roles. You can copy as many records as you want at one time.

► **To add roles to a user**

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Roles Relationships application (P95921).

1. From the Form menu, choose Add Roles to User.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled "P95921 - [Add Roles to User]". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Preferences", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for "Select" (a green checkmark), "Find" (a magnifying glass), and "Close" (a red X), along with text labels "Links", "Displ...", "OLE ...", and "Internet". The main area of the window contains a "User ID" label followed by a text input field. Below this is a table with a single visible header row labeled "Role". The table body is currently empty. At the bottom right of the window, there is a small icon of a globe.

2. Complete the User ID field and click Find.
3. Choose the roles that you want to add to the user and click Select.
Hold down the Control key to choose more than one role to add.
4. On the Role Revisions form, complete the following fields:
 - Effective Date
Enter a date if you want the effective date to be different from the current date.
 - Expiration Date
5. Choose the *ALL option if you want the role to be one that the user can play if she enters EnterpriseOne playing all roles.
6. Click OK.
7. If you are adding more than one role relationship record, complete the Role Revisions form for each record you are adding.

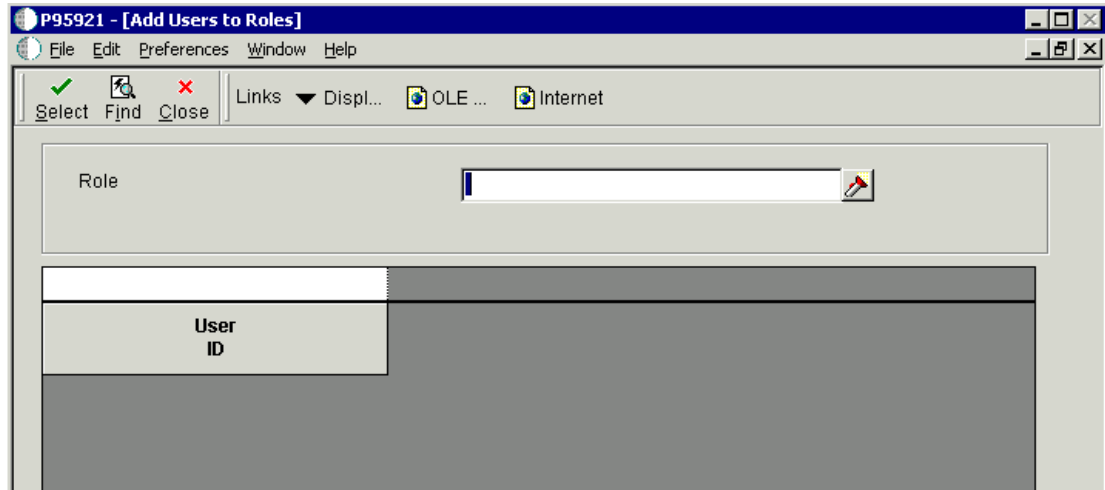
Adding Users to a Role

The Add Users to Roles form allows you to add one or more users to a role relationship record. This action is particularly useful if you want to assign many users to a single role.

► To add users to a role

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Roles Relationships application (P95921).

1. Choose Add Users to Roles from the Form menu.



2. Complete the Role field and click Find.
3. Choose the users that you want to add to a role and click Select.
Hold down the Control key to choose more than one user to add.
4. In the Role Revisions form, complete the following fields:
 - Effective Date
Enter a date if you want the effective date to be different from the current date.
 - Expiration Date
5. Choose the *ALL option if you want the role to be one that the user can play if he enters EnterpriseOne playing all roles.
6. Click OK.
7. If you are adding more than user record, complete the Role Revisions form for each record you are adding.

Copying User Roles

You can copy the role relationship records of one user to another from Role Relationships (P95921). You can either copy and add the records, which means that EnterpriseOne adds the copied records to the user's existing records; or you can copy and replace the records, which means that the copied records replace the user's existing records.

► To copy user roles

From the Fast Path in Solution Explorer, launch the Role Relationships application (P95921).

1. Complete the User field and click Find.
The user's roles appear in the Assigned Roles tree control.
2. Click Copy.

3. On the Copy User Roles form, choose one of the following options:
 - Copy and Add
 - Copy and Replace
4. Complete the To User field to specify the user to whom you want the records copied.
5. Click OK.

Revising Language Role Descriptions

Using the Language Role Description Revisions form, you can either set up the translation of any role that you have defined, or you can change role descriptions for any language.

If you want to view the descriptions of any role in all the languages into which it is being translated, use the Work With Language Role Description form.

► **To add a language translation to a role**

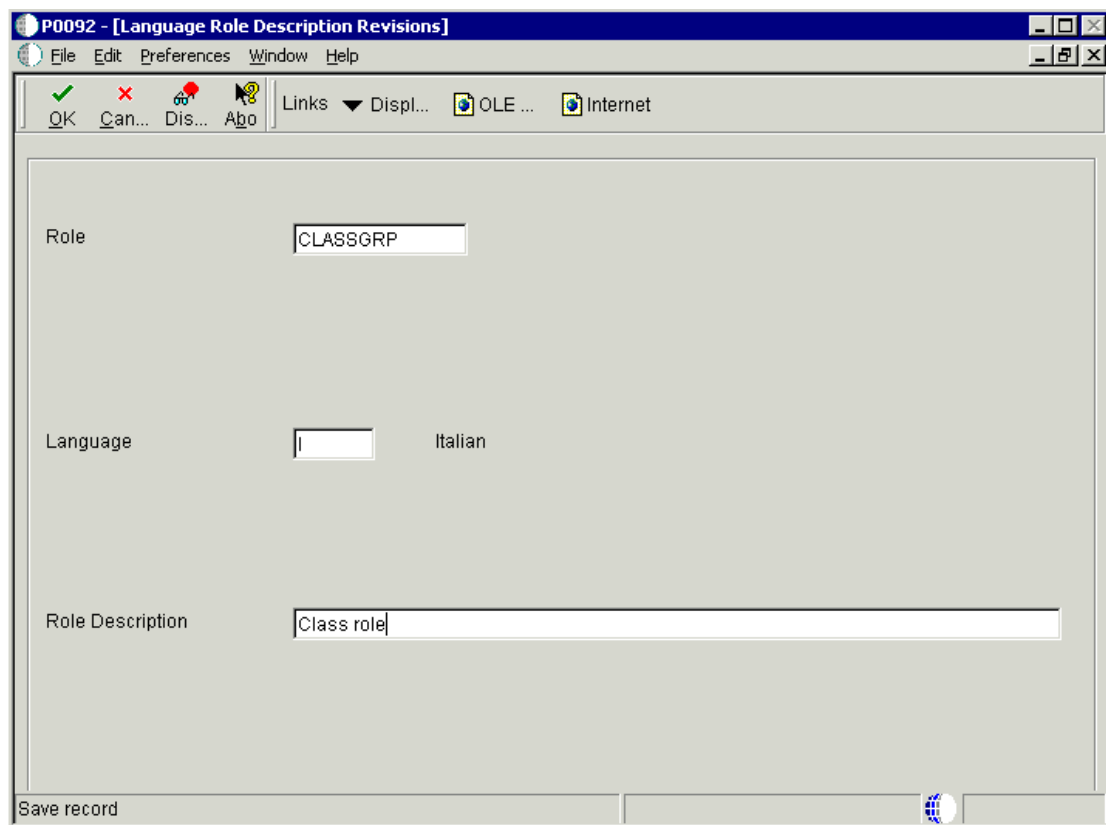
On the Systems Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. On the Work With User / Role Profiles form, turn on the Roles Only option.

Note

The Both Users and Roles option also allows you to perform this task.

2. Choose a role from the detail area of the grid and, from the Row menu, choose Role Description.
3. To add a language to a role, click Add.



4. On Language Role Description Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - **Role**
Enter the name of the role to which you want to add a language.
 - **Language**
Click the visual assist to see a list of the user defined codes for each supported language.
 - **Role Description**

► **To change a role description**

On the Systems Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092).

1. Choose the Roles Only option from the Work With User / Role Profiles form.
2. Choose a role from the detail area of the grid and, from the Row menu, choose Role Descriptions.
3. On the Work With Language Role Descriptions form, click Find.
4. Choose a role from the detail area of the grid and click Select.
5. On the Language Role Description Revisions form, enter a description in the Role Description field and click OK.

Security

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security enables a security administrator to control security for individual users and for groups of users. The security administrator can control (secure or unsecure) users and groups from the following features:

- **Application security**
Controls access to or installation of specific applications or application versions.
- **Action security**
Controls the ability to perform specific actions, such as adding, changing, deleting, selecting, or copying.
- **Table row security**
Controls access to a specific list or range of records within a table.
- **Column security**
Controls access to a specific column within a table. EnterpriseOne represents columns as a field on a form or report. Column security can be set on a table, form, application, or version of an application.
- **Processing option security**
Controls whether users can view or change the values for processing options, which affects how the associated application or application version works. It also controls whether users are allowed to prompt for versions of that application.
- **Tab security**
Controls access to tabs on a form.
- **Exit security**
Controls access to the menu bar exits on forms.
- **Exclusive application security**
Controls access to secured information using one exclusive application.
- **External calls security**
Controls access to external call applications.
- **Solution Explorer security**
Controls access to Solution Explorer features.
- **Miscellaneous security**
Controls Read Only Reports and Workflow status monitoring.

- User sign-in and database security
Controls user access to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
- Portal security
Controls access to Portal components.

The Security Workbench application (P00950) uses the Security Workbench Table (F00950).

The EnterpriseOne Security application (P98OWSEC) uses the Security table (F98OWSEC).

The Security Workbench application is also used to set up security for eight portal features. Setting up security correctly ensures that users in the system have permission to perform only those actions that are essential to the completion of their jobs.

Security Workbench

The Security Workbench application (P00950) allows you to set up security for users, roles, and *PUBLIC. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne stores security information in the Security Workbench Table (F00950) and caches the security information in each workstation's memory. Changes that you make to security as an administrator are applied by each workstation after the user disconnects and signs back in.

You can apply various types of security. For example, you can secure a row in a database table, or you can secure processing options in an EnterpriseOne application. You can also secure objects within EnterpriseOne, thus preventing some users from accessing forms or tables, and you can apply object-level security by user.

Users, Roles, and *PUBLIC

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security administrator can set up security for:

- A particular user
This option controls security by specific EnterpriseOne user ID.
- A user role
This option controls security by role, which allows you to group users based on similar job requirements. An example is putting all of the accounts payable clerks in one role, such as Accounts Payable (AP).
- All users
This option controls security for all users who are designated by ID type *PUBLIC in the User or Role field. The designation *PUBLIC is a special ID within EnterpriseOne that automatically includes all of the users within it. You can use this ID to apply security even if you do not have a specific record set up for it in user profiles.

How PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Checks Security

When a user attempts to access an application or perform an action, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne checks security for that particular user ID. If security exists for that user ID, the software displays a message informing the user that he or she cannot proceed.

If the user ID has no security, the software checks role profiles (if that user is part of a specific role), and then *PUBLIC for security. If no security is established at any of these levels, the software allows the user to continue.

EnterpriseOne also provides software license security through protection codes, and it requires user validation at sign-in and when accessing new data sources.

Cached Security Information

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne caches security information from the Security Workbench Table (F00950) in the workstation's memory cache for EnterpriseOne. If system administrators make changes to the Security Workbench Table (F00950), those changes are not immediately realized on workstations that are logged on to the system while security revisions are being made. Such workstations must log off and log back on before the security changes are enabled.

Security Types

At specific object levels, you can set the following levels of security, alone or in any combination, for users and groups:

Level of security	Description
Application security	Secures users from running, installing, or both, a particular application, an application version, or a form within an application or application version.
Action security	Secures users from executing a particular action, such as adding, deleting, revising, inquiring, or copying a record.
Row security	Secures users from accessing a particular range or list of records in any table. For example, if you secure a user from accessing data about business units 1 through 10, the user cannot view the records that pertain to those business units.
Column security	Secures users from viewing a particular field or changing a value for a particular field in an application or application version. This item can be a database or non-database field that is defined in the data dictionary, such as the work/calculated fields. For example, if you secure a user from viewing the Salary field on the Employee Master application, the Salary field does not appear on the form when that user accesses that application.

Processing option security	Secures users from viewing or changing the values of processing options, or from prompting for versions and prompting for values for specific applications or application versions. For example, if you secure a user from changing the processing options for Address Book Revisions, the user could still view the processing options (if you did not secure the user from prompting for values) but would not be able to change any of the values. If you secure a user from prompting for versions, the user would not be able to see the versions for a specific application, so the user would not be able to choose a different version of an application from the version that the administrator assigned.
Tab security	Secures users from viewing or changing fields in a tab or tabs on a given form.
Exit security	Secures users from menu bar exits on EnterpriseOne forms. These exits call applications and allow users to manipulate data. Exit security also restricts use of the same menu options.
Exclusive application security	Overrides row security that is set for an application. When you set exclusive application security for a user, the system overrides row security for every table that is accessed by the application which is specified. All other security still applies.
External calls security	Secures users from accessing standalone executables that exist external to EnterpriseOne. These external executables, which might include design tools, system monitors, and debugging tools, are specific to EnterpriseOne.
Solution Explorer security	Secures users from accessing or making changes to the following Solution Explorer features: Solution Explorer Portal, Task Documentation, Fine Cut, Favorites, Solution Explorer, Rough Cut, and Universal Director.
Miscellaneous security	Miscellaneous security controls two separate functions: Read Only reports and Workflow Status monitoring. Read Only reports denies access to table I/O and business functions, and prevents users from writing to tables. Workflow Status monitors and controls access to the workflow status.

Object-Level Security

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security is at the object level. This level means that you can secure specific objects within EnterpriseOne, which provides flexibility and integrity for your security. For example, you can secure a user from a specific form and then, no matter how the user tries to access the form (using a menu or any application that calls that form), the software prevents access to the form. The software simplifies the process of setting up security by allowing you to set security for hundreds of objects at one time by securing all objects on a specific menu or by securing all objects under a specific system code.

Note

Only the objects are secured; the software does not support menu or system code security. Object security provides a higher integrity.

For example, if you secured a specific menu to prevent users from accessing the applications on that menu, the users might still be able to access those applications through another menu or another application that accesses the applications you wanted to secure.

Identifying Users and Objects for Security

To set up security, you first need to identify the users and the objects that you want to secure.

► To identify users and objects for security

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Profiles (P0092),

1. On Work With User / Role Profiles, locate the users and group IDs for which you want to set up security.

User / Role	User or Role	Menu Id	Fast Path	Address Number	Description
APPLEAD	User	G	Y		
CNCADMIN	User	G	Y		
CRPDTA	User	G	Y		
DEVUSER	User	G	Y		
EMP100	User		Y	8011	Watkins, Joshua
EMP101	User		Y	6500	
EMP102	User		Y	6501	
EMP103	User		Y	6502	
EMP104	User		Y	6503	
EMP105	User		Y	6504	
EMP106	User		Y	6505	
EMP107	User		Y	6506	

2. Identify what you want to secure:
 - For all security, identify which application, form, report, or table that you want to secure. This is the object name, such as F0101 for the Address BookMaster file, P0101 for the Address Book application, or *ALL for all objects.
 - For only row and column security, also identify which columns (data items) you want secured. This is the data dictionary item name, such as “Cost Center” for the Business Unit/Branch Plant field or “Company” for the Company Name. Column security can apply to dictionary items that are not in database tables.

Working with Security Workbench

The Security Workbench application (P00950) allows you set up security for applications, actions, and processing options. You can set up security for users or roles.

See Also

- ❑ *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* in the *EnterpriseOne Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for information about securing the query-by-example row
- ❑ *Setting Up User Profiles* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about securing the Fast Path tool

Managing Application Security

This section explains how to add, revise, and remove application security. Application security enables you to secure the following types of items from users:

- Applications
When you secure an application, you secure all versions and forms associated with the application.
- Versions
You can secure access to a version of an application, while leaving other versions available to the user.
- Forms
You can secure access to a single form in an application or application version.

You can secure users from running, installing, or both, a particular application, version, or form within an application.

This section also explains how to add an *ALL object, how to change all of the applications for a particular user or role from unsecured to secured, and how to set security for all but one form in an application.

► **To review the current application security settings for a user or role**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Application.

Secured	Application/ Form	Version	Run	Ins

2. On Application Security, enter the user or role ID in the following field:
 - User/Group
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. In the Display Secured Item area, complete the appropriate fields to determine which items have already been secured for the user or role, and then click Find:
 - Application
Enter an application name, such as P0101. You can also enter *ALL to display all applications.
 - Version
Enter a version name (for example, ZJDEC0001) if you only want to check on a specific version of an application. You can also use an asterisk to display all versions.
 - Form Name
Enter a form name, such as W0101G. You can also enter an asterisk to display all forms.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual applications and forms that are secured. After expanding the node, the secured applications and forms also appear in the detail area.

► **To add security to an application**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Application.

Secured	Application/ Form	Version	Run	Ins

2. On Application Security, enter the user or role ID in the following field:
 - User / RoleEnter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

Note

If you want to display the items that are already secured for the user or role, see *To review the current application security settings for a user or role* in the *System Administration Guide*.

3. In the Display UnSecured Items area, complete the appropriate fields and then click Find. You must perform this step before you can add new security. This step provides a list of applications, versions, and forms from which to choose.
 - Application
 - Version

You can enter a particular version of the application that you entered in the Application field. If you leave this field blank, all versions associated with the application will appear in the UnSecured node.

- Product Code

You can enter a product code to display all applications, versions, and forms associated with a particular product code. This field does not work in conjunction with the Application or Version field.

Your search results appear under the UnSecured node.

4. Expand the UnSecured node to view the individual applications or versions, and the forms associated with each, that do not already have security set for them. After you expand the node, the individual items also appear in the grid.
5. In the “Create with” area, click one or both of the following options:
 - Run Security
Use this option to secure users from running the application.
 - Install Security
Use this option for just-in-time installation only.
6. Do one of the following:
 - Drag applications, versions, or forms from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose All Objects to move all applications to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose Secure to All to move all objects that are beneath the UnSecured node to the Secured node.

If you secured an individual form, only the form appears under the Secured node. If you secured an application or version, the application or version and the forms associated with each appear under the Secured node.

► **To secure a user or role from all EnterpriseOne objects**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Application.
2. On Application Security, enter the user or role ID in the following field:
 - User / Role
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. In the Display UnSecured Items area, enter *ALL in the following field to choose *all* EnterpriseOne objects, and then click Find.
 - Application
4. Expand the UnSecured node and then click *ALL in the detail area.

5. In the “Create with” area, click one or both of the following options:
 - Run Security
Use this option to secure users from running all applications.
 - Install Security
Use this option for just-in-time installation only.
6. Do one of the following:
 - Drag *ALL from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose All Objects to move *ALL to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose Secure to All to move *ALL from UnSecured node to the Secured node.

► **To change security for an application**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Application.
2. On Application Security, under Display Secured Item, choose an application, version, or form.
3. Click one or both of the following options:
 - Run Security
 - Install Security

Caution

Use the Install Security option for just-in-time installation only.

4. From the Row menu, choose Revise Security.
In the detail area, the values under the Run and Install fields change accordingly.

► **To remove security from an application**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Application.
2. On Application Security, do one of the following:
 - Under the Secured node, choose an application, version, or form and click Delete.
 - Drag an application, version, or form from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.
 - On the Row menu, choose Remove All to move *all* items from the Secured node to the Unsecured node.

Securing Users to a Form in an Application

You might want to set up security so that only a specified user or group of users can access a single form in an application. These users are otherwise restricted from using the application.

To accomplish this restriction, you create a security record for the form that you want to allow users to access, and then create a security record that prevents users from accessing any other forms in the application.

► To secure users to a form in an application

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, enter a user or role ID in the following field and click Find.
 - User / Role
2. Choose a row displaying Application Security in the Description column and click Select. Alternatively, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Application.

Secured	Application/ Form	Version	Run	Ins

3. On Application Security, in the Display UnSecured Items area, enter the name of an application in the following field and click Find:
 - Application
4. Expand the UnSecured node and any child nodes to see the forms for the application. The names of the application forms appear.

5. Click the name of the form you want users to see, and drag it to the Secured node.

Note

Do not choose the Run Security and Install Security options to allow users to see the form.

6. Click Find.
7. Expand the UnSecured Node and choose the application you want to secure.
8. Choose the Run Security option to prevent users from accessing the application unless they want to run the unsecured form.

Caution

Do not choose the Install Security option. Doing so will prevent the just-in-time installation (JITI) of anything necessary to run the application.

After you complete these steps, users you have secured can access only the unsecured form in the application. If a user tries to access a secured form in the application, an error message appears.

Managing Action Security

This section explains how to add, revise, and remove action security. You can secure users from executing a particular action, such as adding, deleting, revising, inquiring, or copying a record.

► **To review the current action security settings for a user or role**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Action.
2. On the Action Security form, enter the user or role ID in the following field and click Find:

- User / Role

You can enter *PUBLIC, but not wildcards.

Current action security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree.

3. To see if there is action security applied to a particular application, version, or form, complete a combination of the following fields in the Display Secured Item area, and then click Find:

- Application

Enter an application name, such as P0101.

- Version

Enter a version of the application entered in the Application field to see if action security is applied to the version.

- Form Name

Enter a form name, such as W0101G.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. After expanding the node and clicking a secured item, the system displays which actions are secured for that item in the detail area.

► To add action security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Action.
2. On Action Security, enter the user or role ID in the following field and click Find:

- User / Role

You can enter *PUBLIC, but not wildcards.

Current action security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree.

3. To find the applications, versions, or forms to which you want to apply action security, complete any of the following fields under the Display UnSecured Items heading, and then click Find:

- Application

Enter an application name, such as P0101. Enter *ALL to display all applications.

- Version

Enter a version of the application you entered in the Application field. If you leave this field blank, all versions associated with the application will appear in the Unsecured node.

- Product Code

Your search results appear under the UnSecured node. Expand the node to view individual applications, versions, and forms. As you expand the node, the individual applications, versions, and forms appear in the detail area.

4. In the “Create with” area, choose any of the following options:

- Change
- Add
- Delete
- OK/Select
- Copy
- Scroll To End

5. To secure the actions on an application, version, or form, do one of the following:
 - Drag the application, version, or form from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose All Objects to move all items to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose Secure to All to move all objects beneath the UnSecured node to the Secured node.

For example, to set delete security on an application, click the Delete option. Next, drag the application from the UnSecured node to the Secured node. The detail area will reflect the delete security that you set for this application, which means that the user you entered cannot perform the delete action on this application.

The applications or forms now appear under the Secured node, with the appropriate action security.

► **To change action security**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Action.
2. On Action Security, enter the user or role to which you want to change action security in the following field:
 - User / Role
3. Under the Secured node, choose an application or form for which you want to change action security.
4. In the “Create with” area, choose any of the following options:
 - Change
 - Add
 - Delete
 - OK/Select
 - Copy
 - Scroll to End
5. From the Row menu, choose Revise Security.

The values under the Add, Change, Delete, OK, Select, Copy, and Scroll to End fields in the detail area change accordingly.

► **To remove action security**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Action.
2. On Action Security, enter the user or role for which you want to change action security in the following field, and then click Find:
 - User/ Role

3. To delete action security from an application, version, or form, do one of the following:
 - Under the Secured node, choose an application, version, or form and click Delete.
 - Under the Secured node, drag an application, version, or form from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.
 - On the Row menu, choose Remove All to move *all* applications and forms from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.

Managing Row Security

This section explains how to add and revise row security. You can secure users from accessing a particular range or list of data in any table. Use row security sparingly because it can have an adverse effect on performance. Additional processing occurs for each data item that you set with row security.

You can set up row security at three levels:

- User
- Group
- *PUBLIC

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne first looks for row security at the user level, then at the group level, and then at the *PUBLIC level. If you set any of the security at a higher level, such as at the user level, the software ignores lower-level security settings, such as at the group or *PUBLIC levels.

Before you set up row security for an item in a table, you should verify that the item is actually in that table. For example, the Address BookMaster table (F0101) contains the data item AN8. Therefore, you can set up row security on that item. However, the same table does not contain data item PORTNUM. Setting row security on this item for the Address BookMaster table has no effect.

You set up row security on a table, not on a business view. You should verify that the object you want to secure uses a business view over a table containing the object. For example, the Work With Environments application (P0094) uses business view V00941 over the Environment Detail - One World table (F00941). You could secure the data item RLS (Release) because it is in the Environment Detail - One World table. On the other hand, the same item is not in the Library ListMaster File table (F0094). If you attempt to secure the item on the Library ListMaster File table, data item RLS is not secured.

Note

You can find the tables, applications, forms, business views, and so on that use a data item by launching the Cross Reference application (P980011) after you build cross-reference tables (F980011 and F980021).

Before you can set up row security, you must turn on row security in Data Dictionary Design.

► **To set up row security**

On the Data Dictionary Design menu (GH951), choose Work With Data Dictionary Items (P92001).

1. On Work With Data Items, click Find.

Note

You can enter search criteria in the Search Description field and the QBE row to narrow your search.

2. Choose the data item that you want to secure, and click Select.
The Data Item Specifications form appears.
3. On the Item Specifications tab, click the Row Security option and click OK.
This option must be turned on for row security to work.
4. Click OK.
5. Exit the data dictionary application.
6. On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).
The Work with User/Role Security form appears.
7. From the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Row.
8. On the Row Security Revisions form, complete the following field and then click Find to display current row security:
 - User / Role
9. Complete the following fields, either in the first open detail area row (to add security) or in a pre-existing detail area row (to change security):
 - Table
You can enter *ALL in this field.
 - Data Item
This field is required.
 - From Value
This field is required.
 - Thru Value
 - Add
 - Change
 - Delete
 - View
10. Click OK to save your security information.

► **To delete security on the Row Security Revisions form**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, choose an object.
2. From the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Row.
3. On the Row Security Revisions form, complete the following field and click Find:
 - User / Role

Note

If you accessed the Row Security Revisions form from the Work with User/Role Security form for a specific record, the user or role associated with the security record appears in the User/Role field by default.

4. Choose the security record or records in the detail area, and then click Delete.
5. On Confirm Delete, click OK.
6. Click OK when you finish deleting row security.

If you do not click OK after you delete the row security records, the system does not save the deletion.

Managing Column Security

This section explains how to add and revise column security. You can secure users from viewing a particular field or changing the value for a particular field. This item can be a database field, or a field that is defined in the data dictionary but is not in the database.

Note

You can find the tables, applications, forms, business views, and so on, that use a data item by launching the Cross Reference application (P980011) after you build the cross-reference tables (F980011 and F980021).

You can set up column security on a table, an application, or a form. Even if an application uses a business view that does not contain the data item that you want to secure, you can still secure it, as long as the item appears on a form in the application.

Setting Up Column Security on a Table

Before you set up column security on a table, do the following:

- Verify that the object you want to secure is in the table.
- Verify that the object you want to secure is part of an application that uses a business view over a table containing the object.
- Verify that the object you want to secure uses a business view that includes the column containing the object.

For example, if you want to apply column security to data item RLS (Release Number) in the Environment Detail – One World table (F00941), RLS must be an item in that table, and it must also be part of an application using a business view over that table. Finally, the business view over the Environment Detail – One World table must include a column containing the data item RLS.

If all of these conditions are met, you can successfully apply column security to the data item. Setting column security on a table also means that you set security on the data item for any other applications that use the Environment Detail – One World table.

Setting Up Column Security on an Application

Before you set up column security on an application, do the following:

- Verify that the object you want to secure is in the application.
- Verify that you are securing the correct data item in an application (data item descriptions can be similar, if not identical).

For example, if you want to apply column security to data item UGRP (UserRole) in the Object Configuration Manager application (P986110), you first verify that the item is in the application. Because it is in the application, you can apply security to the data item. However, note that data items UGRP, MUSE, USER, and USR0 all contain the identical data description User ID. Verify the item by its alias, not by its data description.

Setting Up Column Security on an Application Version

You can secure users from using columns (or fields) in a version of an application. When you secure a column in a version, the system secures the column in all forms associated with that application version.

Before you set up column security on an application version, do the following:

- Verify that the object you want to secure is in the version of the application.
- Verify that you secure the correct data item in an application (data item descriptions can be very similar, if not identical). Verify the item by its alias, not by its data description.

Setting Up Column Security on a Form

Security Workbench enables you to secure the column in one particular form, either in an application or in a version of an application.

Before you set up column security on a form, do the following:

- Verify that the object you want to secure is in the form.
- Verify that you secure the correct data item in the form (data item descriptions can be very similar for different data items).

► To set up column security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Column.
2. On Column Security Revisions, complete the following field, and then click Find to display current column security for the user or role:
 - User / Role
3. To add new security, go to the last row of the detail area and enter information into any of the following fields:
 - Table
 - Application
 - Version

If you want to add column security to a particular version, enter a version of the application you entered in the Application field.

 - Form Name

You can enter *ALL in any of these fields; however, once *ALL is entered for a table, application, or form for a specific data item, you cannot enter *ALL again for that data item.
4. Complete the following fields.
 - Data Item
 - View
 - Add
 - Change
5. To change security, change the row values in the detail area.
6. Click OK to save your security information.

► To delete security on the Column Security Revisions form

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Column.
2. On the Column Security Revisions form, complete the following field, and then click Find:
 - User / Role

Note

If you accessed the Column Security Revisions form from the Work with User/Role Security for a specific record, the user or role associated with the security record appears in the User/Role field by default.

3. Highlight the security record or records in the detail area and click Delete.
4. On Confirm Delete, click OK.
5. Click OK when you finish deleting column security.

If you do not click OK after you delete the security records, the system does not save the deletion.

Managing Processing Option Security

This section explains how to add, revise, and remove processing option security. You can secure users from changing, prompting for values, and prompting for versions of specific processing options. By itself, setting security that prohibits users from prompting for versions does not prevent them from changing values in the processing option. If you do not want users to use processing option values, you might want to set security so that users are secured from the “prompt for” value and “prompt for” versions.

For example, to set prompt-for-values security, which also automatically sets change security, click the Prompt for Values option. Next, drag one application at a time from the Unsecured node to the Secured node. The detail area reflects the prompt-for-values and change security that you set for these applications. This procedure means that the user you entered cannot prompt for values or change processing options on any applications that you dragged to the Secured node.

This following task also explains how to add an *ALL object and how to move all of the applications for a particular user or role from unsecured to secured.

► To review the current processing option security settings

On the Security Maintenance (GH9052) menu, choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Processing Option.
2. On the Processing Option Security form, enter a user or role ID in the following field:
 - User / Role
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. In the Display Secured Item area, complete the following fields, and then click Find.
 - Application
Enter an application name, such as P0101. Enter *ALL to display all applications.

- Version

Enter a version of the application you entered in the Application field.

Current security settings for that user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications. After expanding the node, the applications that are secured also appear in the detail area.

► To add security to processing options

On the Security Maintenance (GH9052) menu, choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security, and then choose Processing Option.
2. On the Processing Option Security form, enter the user or role ID and then click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

3. In the Display UnSecured Items area, complete the appropriate fields and then click Find:

- Application

Enter an application name, such as P0101. Enter *ALL to display all applications.

- Version

You can enter a particular version of the application that you entered in the Application field. If you leave this field blank, all versions associated with the application will appear in the UnSecured node.

- Product Code

You must perform this step before you can add new security. This step provides a list of applications from which you can choose to apply processing option security.

Your search results appear under the UnSecured node. Expand the node to view applications (interactive and batch) and menus with interactive or batch applications. After expanding the node, the applications appear in the detail area.

For example, to set security on applications within the 00 product code, you would enter 00 in the Product Code field and click Find. All of the applications (interactive and batch) attached to product code 00 would appear after you expand the UnSecured node.

4. Under the “Create with” heading, click one or more of the following options, and then drag applications from the UnSecured node to the Secured node:

- Change
- Prompt for Values

When you click this option, you automatically activate the Change option.

- Prompt for Versions
 - OK Select
5. Do one of the following:
 - Drag applications from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose All Objects to move all applications to the Secured node.
 - From the Row menu, choose Secure to All to move all objects beneath the UnSecured node to the Secured node.

The applications now appear under the Secured node with the appropriate security.

► **To change security for processing options**

On the Security Maintenance (GH9052) menu, choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Setup Security and then choose Processing Option.
2. On the Processing Option Security form, enter the user or role ID to which you want to change processing option security in the following field:
 - User / Role
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. In the Display Secured Items area, complete the appropriate fields and then click Find:
 - Application
Enter an application name, such as P0101. Enter *ALL to display all applications.
 - Version
Current security settings for that user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications or application versions. After expanding the node, the items that are secured also appear in the detail area.
4. Under the Secured node, choose an application or application version, and click one or more of the following options:
 - Change
 - Prompt for Values
When you click this option, you automatically activate the Change option.
 - Prompt for Versions
 - OK/Select

The values under the Change, Prompt for Values, and Prompt for Versions fields in the detail area change accordingly.
5. From the Row menu, choose Revise Security.

► To remove security from processing options

On the Security Maintenance (GH9052) menu, choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Processing Option.
2. On Processing Option Security, enter a user or role ID to which you want to remove processing option security in the following field:
 - User / RoleEnter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. Click Find.

Current security settings for that user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications. After expanding the node, the applications that are secured also appear in the detail area.
4. Do one of the following:
 - Under the Secured node, choose an application or application version and click Delete.
 - Under the Secured node, drag an application or application version from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.
 - On the Row menu, choose Remove All to move *all* items from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.

Managing Tab Security

This section describes how to add, change, and remove security for forms as tabs. You can secure users from changing the name of the tab and viewing the form that you call by using the tab.

For example, to set up change security, click the Change option. Next, drag tabs one at a time from the Unsecured node to the Secured node. The detail area reflects the change security that you set for the tabs. This security means that the user you entered cannot change the tabs that you dragged to the Secured node.

Note

If you secure a user from an application, you cannot also secure the user from certain tabs on a form in that application. This restriction prevents redundant "double" security. Similarly, if you secure a user from a tab, you cannot secure the user from the application that contains the tab.

► **To add security to a tab**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Setup Security and then choose Tab Security.

Secured	Application	Form Name	Tab Description	Tab Identifier

2. On Tab Exit Security, complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Application

You can view security for a specific application, or enter *ALL to display all applications.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the nodes to view the secured tabs. After expanding the node, the secured tabs also appear in the grid.

3. Complete *one* of the following fields that appear in the Display UnSecured Items heading and click Find:

- Application

Enter *ALL in this field to choose *all* EnterpriseOne objects.

In the detail area, this special object appears as *ALL and displays the security that you defined for the object, such as Run Security or Install Security. The *ALL object acts as any other object, and you can use the Revise Security and Remove All options from the Row menu.

- Product Code

You must perform this step before you can add new security. This step provides a list of applications from which to choose.

Your search (application or product code) appears under the UnSecured node. Expand the nodes to view applications (interactive and batch) and the associated tabs. After expanding the node, the applications or tabs also appear in the detail area.

For example, to set security for tabs in applications within the 00 product code, you would enter 00 in the Product Code field and click Find. All of the applications (interactive and batch) attached to product code 00 would appear after you expand the UnSecured node.

4. In the “Create with” area, choose one or more of the following options:

- Change

Turn on this option to prohibit a user or role from changing information on the tab page.

- View

Turn on this option to hide the tab from the user or the role.

5. Drag tabs from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.

These tabs will now appear under the Secured node.

► **To change security for a tab**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, choose Set Up Security and then choose Tab Security.

Secured	Application	Form Name	Tab Description	Tab Identifier
Secured				

2. On Tab Exit Security, complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
- Application
You can view security for a specific application, or enter *ALL to display all applications.

Current security settings for that user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the nodes to view the secured tabs. After expanding the node, the secured tabs also appear in the grid.

3. Under the Secured node, choose a tab and choose one or more of the following options:

- Change
Turn on this option to prohibit a user or role from changing the name of the tab.
- View
Turn on this option to hide the tab from the user or the role.

4. From the Row menu, choose Revise Security.

The values under the Change and View fields in the detail area change accordingly.

► To remove security from a tab

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Tab Security.

Secured	Application	Form Name	Tab Description	Tab Identity
Secured				

2. On Tab Exit Security, complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Application

You can view security for a specific application, or enter *ALL to display all applications.

Current security settings for that user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the nodes to view the secured tabs. After expanding the node, the secured tabs also appear in the grid.

3. Do one of the following:

- Under the Secured node, choose a tab and then click Delete.

- Under the Secured node, drag a tab from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.
- On the Row menu, choose Remove All to move all tabs from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.

Managing Exit Security

This section describes how to add, change, and remove security for the menu bar exits on EnterpriseOne forms. These exits call applications and allow users to manipulate data. Exit security also provides restrictions for the menu options.

► To set up exit security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Exit Security.
2. Complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Application

View security for a specific application. Enter *ALL to display *all* applications.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as interactive and batch. After expanding the nodes, the secured hyper-button exits also appear in the detail area.

3. In the Display UnSecured Items area, complete only one of the following fields and then click Find:

- Application

You can enter *ALL in this field.

- Product Code

You must perform this step before you can add new security. This step provides a list of applications from which to choose.

Your search results appear under the UnSecured node. Expand the nodes to view applications (interactive and batch) and hyper-button exits. After expanding the nodes, the hyper-button exits also appear in the detail area.

For example, to set security on hyper-buttons in applications within the 00 product code, you would enter 00 in the Product Code field and click Find. All of the applications (interactive and batch) attached to product code 00 would appear after you expand the UnSecured node.

4. Perform the necessary actions to add, change, or remove exit security.

► To add security to an exit

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Exit Security.
2. Complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role ID, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Application

View security for a specific application. Enter *ALL to display all applications.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as interactive and batch. After expanding the nodes, the secured hyper-button exits also appear in the detail area.

3. Complete only one of the following fields in the Display UnSecured Items heading, and click Find:

- Application

You can enter *ALL in this field.

- Product Code

You must perform this step before you can add new security. This step provides a list of applications from which to choose.

Your search (application, product code, or menu) appears under the UnSecured node. Expand the nodes to view applications (interactive and batch) and hyper-button exits. After expanding the nodes, the hyper-button exits also appear in the detail area.

For example, to set security on hyper-buttons in applications within the 00 product code, you would enter 00 in the Product Code field and click Find. All of the applications (interactive and batch) attached to product code 00 would appear after you expand the UnSecured node.

4. In the “Create with” area, turn on the following option:

- Run Security

5. Drag exits one at a time from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.

The exits that you dragged now appear under the Secured node. The grid reflects the security that you set for these exits. This security means that the user that you entered cannot use the exit.

► To change security for an exit

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Exit Security.
2. Complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or Role ID, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Application

View security for a specific application. Enter *ALL to display *all* applications.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as interactive and batch. After expanding the nodes, the secured hyper-button exits also appear in the detail area.

3. Under the Secured node, choose an exit and click the following option:

- Run Security

4. From the Row menu, choose Revise Security.

The values under the Run field in the detail area change accordingly.

► To remove security from an exit

On the Security Maintenance (GH9052) menu, choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Exit Security.
2. Complete the following fields and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role ID, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Application

View security for a specific application. Enter *ALL to display *all* applications.

Current security settings for the user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as interactive and batch. After expanding the nodes, the secured hyper-button exits also appear in the detail area.

3. Do one of the following:

- Under the Secured node, choose an exit, and click Delete.
- Under the Secured node, drag an exit from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.
- On the Row menu, choose Remove All to move all exits from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.

Managing Exclusive Application Security

This section describes how to grant access to otherwise secured information through one exclusive application. For example, assume that you use row security to secure a user from seeing a range of salary information, but the user needs to run a report for payroll that includes that salary information. You can grant access to the report, including the salary information, using exclusive application security. EnterpriseOne still secures the user from all other applications where that salary information might appear.

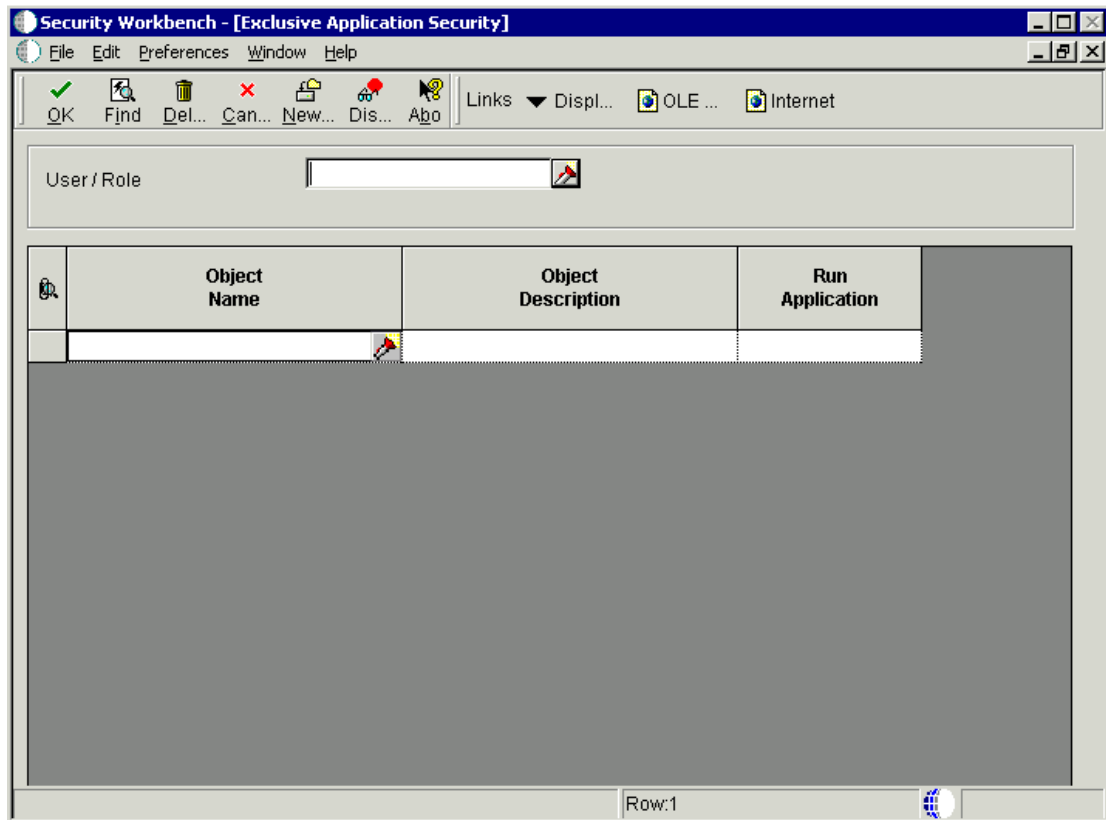
► To add access with exclusive application security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Exclusive Application.
2. On Exclusive Application Security, complete the following field:
 - User / Role
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. Complete the following fields in the detail area:
 - Object Name
Enter the name of the exclusive application for which you want to allow access (the security). For example, to change the security for a user of the Vocabulary Overrides application, enter P9220 in this field.
 - Run Application
4. Click OK to save the information.

► To delete access on the Exclusive Application Security form

1. On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).
2. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose Exclusive Application.



3. On Exclusive Application Security, complete the following field and click Find:

Note

If you accessed the Exclusive Application Security form from the Work with User/Role Security for a specific record, the user or role associated with the security record appears in the User/Role field by default.

4. Highlight the security records in the grid and click Delete.
5. On Confirm Delete, click OK.
6. Click OK when you finish deleting exclusive application security.

If you do not click OK after you delete the security records, EnterpriseOne does not save the deletion.

Managing External Calls Security

This section describes how to secure users and roles from access to external call applications. In EnterpriseOne, certain applications exist that are not internal to EnterpriseOne; they are standalone executables. For example, the Report Design Aid, which resides on the Cross Application Development Tools menu (GH902), is a standalone application. You can also call this application externally using the RDA.exe. By default, this file resides in the \E810\SYSTEM\Bin32 directory.

► To set up security for external calls

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose External Calls.
2. Complete the following fields, and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Executable

Enter the name of a secured executable, such as debugger.exe. When you enter information into this field, the system searches only for the indicated executable.

- Executable

Enter the name of an unsecured executable.

Current security settings for that user or role appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as debugger.exe.

3. Add, change, or remove security for external calls.

Notes

See the following topics in the *System Administration Guide* for instructions on how to add, change, or remove application security:

- *To add security to an application*
 - *To change security for an application*
 - *To remove security from an application*
-

► To add external call security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Role Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose External Calls.
2. Complete the following fields, and click Find:

- User / Role

Enter a complete user or group ID, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Executable

Enter the name of the external application, such as debugger.exe. When you enter information into this field, the software searches only for the indicated application.

Current security settings for that user or group appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as debugger.exe.

3. In the “Create with” area, click the following option:
 - Run Security
4. Do one of the following:
 - Drag applications from the UnSecured node to the Secured node.
 - To move all applications to the Secured node, choose All Objects from the Row menu.

The external call applications now appear under the Secured node with the appropriate security.

For example, to set run security on the Business Function Design application, turn on the Run Security option and then drag the Business Function Design node from the UnSecured node to the Secured node. The detail area reflects the run security that you set for this application, which would mean that the user you entered could *not* run the Business Function Design application.

► To change external call security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Group Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose External Calls.
2. Complete the following fields, and click Find:
 - User / Role
Enter a complete user or group ID, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.

- Executable
Enter the name of the external application, such as debugger.exe. When you enter information into this field, the software searches only for the indicated application.

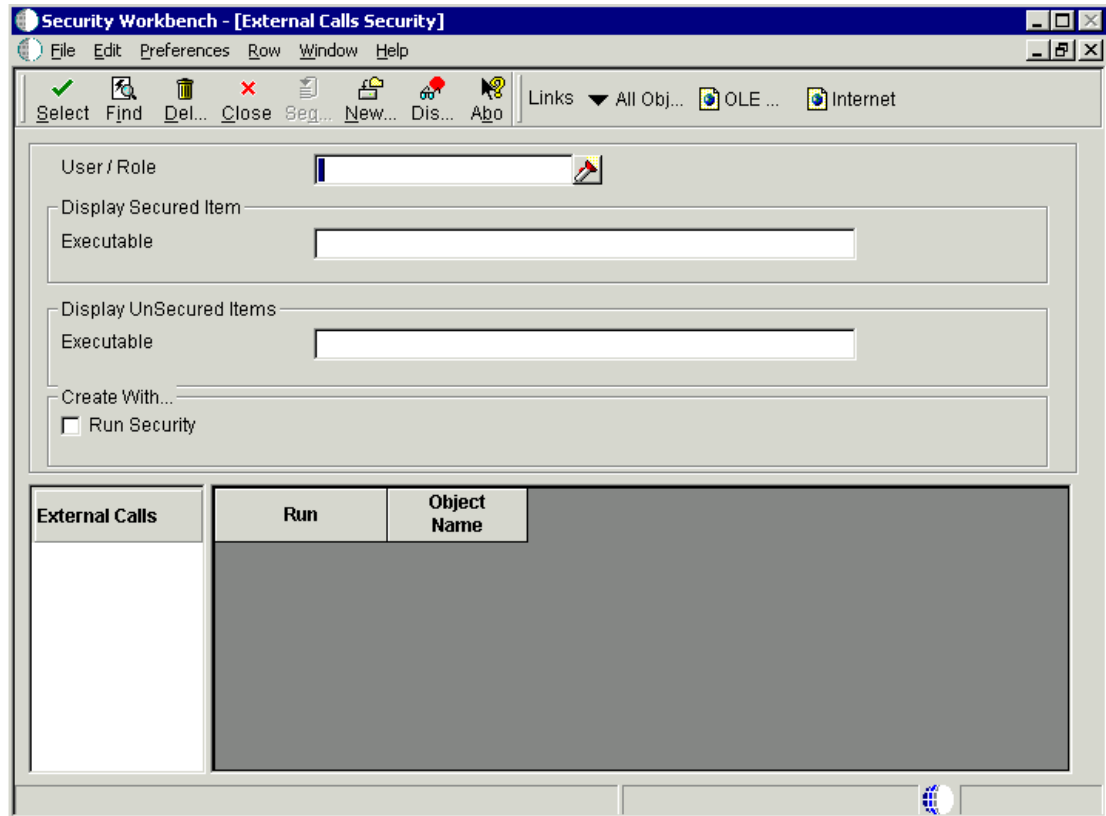
Current security settings for that user or group appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as debugger.exe.

3. Under the Secured node, choose an application, and then click the following option:
 - Run Security
4. From the Row menu, choose Revise Security.
The values for the Run field in the detail area change accordingly.

► **To remove external call security**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work with User/Group Security, from the Form menu, choose Set Up Security and then choose External Calls.



2. On External Calls Security, complete the following fields and click Find:

- **User / Role**
Enter a complete user or group ID, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
- **Executable**
Enter the name of the external application, such as debugger.exe. When you enter information into this field, the software searches only for the indicated application.

Current security settings for that user or group appear under the Secured node in the tree. Expand the node to view the individual secured applications, such as debugger.exe.

3. Do one of the following:
 - Under the Secured node, choose an application and click Delete.
 - Under the Secured node, drag an application from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.
 - On the Row menu, choose Remove All to move *all* applications from the Secured node to the UnSecured node.

Managing Miscellaneous Security

This section describes security features you can use to secure users and roles from:

- Read/Write Reports
- Workflow Status

Securing Users from Read/Write Reports

EnterpriseOne allows administrators to prevent specific users and roles from running reports that update EnterpriseOne database tables (read/write reports). Administrators can assign users to a user profile called "No Update Report Creation User" (NUR), that restricts users to running only "Read Only" reports. When an NUR user runs a report, EnterpriseOne prevents the report from making table I/O calls to databases that can affect business data. Users assigned to this profile can create and run "Read Only" reports, but are restricted from creating or running existing UR reports. NUR users can copy existing UR reports and run the copied report, although the software disables the report's ability to change business data, and displays a warning that the copied report is "non-updateable." NUR users can edit NUR reports in RDA, but are prevented from even opening existing UR reports in RDA.

Securing Users from Administering Workflow Status

Users can access Workflow Modeler, (a scaled-down version of Process Modeler) to design EnterpriseOne workflow models. Process Modeler Server includes an EnterpriseOne Portal-based component called Model Viewer that allows users with appropriate access to monitor the status of a workflow and perform workflow administration tasks directly from the Viewer.

Miscellaneous security includes the following Workflow Status Monitoring settings, which determine the operations a user can perform from the Model Viewer:

- Secured
Restricts users from accessing any Model Viewer tasks via the Portal.
- Partial
Allows users to view workflow models and monitor their status, but restricts these users from performing any administrative tasks.
- Full
Allows users access to all Model Viewer tasks via the Portal. Users can view workflow statuses and perform administrative tasks.

Note

For more information about workflow modeling, refer to the *Workflow Modeler Guide*.

► To manage miscellaneous security features

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. From the Form menu of Work with User/Role Security, choose Setup Security and then choose Misc Security.
2. Complete the following field, and click Find:
 - User / Role
Enter a complete user or role, which includes *PUBLIC but not wildcards.
3. To change Read-Only Report security, click one of the following options:
 - Read / Write
 - Read Only
4. To change Workflow Status Monitoring security, click one of the following options:
 - Secured
Prevents users from viewing or administering workflow.
 - View
Allows users to view workflow but prevents them from making changes.
 - Full
Allows users to view and administer workflow.
5. Click OK to accept the changes.

Copying Security for a User or a Role

You can copy the security information for one user or role, and use this information for another user or role. When you copy security, you can either overwrite the current security for the user or role, or you can add the new security information to the existing security information. You can also copy all of the security records for a user or role, or you can copy one security record at a time for a user or role.

► To copy all security records for a user or a role

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. From the Form menu of Work With User/Role Security, choose Copy Security.
2. Turn on one of the following options:
 - Copy and Add
When you copy and add security settings, you do not overwrite pre-existing security for user or role.

- Copy and Replace

When you copy and replace security settings, the software deletes the security information for a user or role, and then copies the new security information from the selected user or role.

3. Complete the following fields and click OK:

- From User / Role
- To User / Role

The system saves the security information and returns you to the Work With User/Role Security form.

► **To copy a single security record for a user or a role**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work With User/Role Security, locate a security record.
2. Click the security record row that you want to copy, and then from the toolbar, click Copy.
3. Complete the following field and click OK:

- To User / Role

The system saves the security information and returns you to the Work With User/Role Security form.

Deleting Security on the Work with User/Role Security Form

In addition to deleting security records on the forms that are specific to the security type, such as application, row, or external calls, you can delete security records on the Work With User/Role Security form.

► **To delete user security**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work With User Security form, find the user or role, choose the appropriate record in the tree structure, and then click Delete.

Note

If you choose a record from the detail area and click Delete, you will remove the data source for the user but not remove user security.

2. Click OK to delete all user security records for the user or role.

► **To delete security on the Work With User/Role Security form**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work With User Security form, click Find, choose a record in the grid, and then click Delete.

Note

Enter search criteria in the query by example line to narrow your search.

2. On Confirm Delete, click OK.
Security Workbench deletes the security record and refreshes the grid.

Sign-in Security

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security runs on a logic server in a dedicated internal process. You create a security table on your data server that stores information, such as:

Value	Description
EnterpriseOne User	The user ID used to sign in to EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne Password	The user's password, which the software validates when the user signs in to EnterpriseOne.
System User and System Password	The actual user and password used to connect to all database management systems (DBMS). If the EnterpriseOne environment includes more than one DBMS, you can create different system users and passwords for each data source.
Change Frequency	The frequency of password changes required by the software.
Last Change	The date that the password was last changed.

You must define a security record for each user either by group or by individual. We recommend that you map multiple EnterpriseOne users to the same system user. For example, each user can use the same system user that the software uses to connect to EnterpriseOne database management systems. By setting up your security in this manner, you can simplify database administration of users and passwords.

You can also set up unified logon with EnterpriseOne to simplify sign-in security. When you set up unified logon, EnterpriseOne uses Windows Authentication to verify security. This verification allows sign-in security to use the network logon information that a user supplies when logging on to Windows; EnterpriseOne does not require the user to enter another user ID and password when signing in.

Security Table Access

If you keep the system user and password secure, no users have direct access to the Security table (F98OWSEC). The exception to this situation is for system administrators who maintain the security information. The EnterpriseOne security server has access to the security table through JDENet.

You must perform all of the validation and changes of EnterpriseOne passwords through a JDENet message to the enterprise server with the security table. Upon validating an EnterpriseOne password, the JdeNet message returns the system user and password that you enter. These words are encrypted across the network. Internally, this system password is used for all connections to databases.

Using your database management system, you should place database security on the Security table. You should also assign EnterpriseOne object security to the security table so that users cannot access the object except to enter User Password Revisions (W98OWSECD).

See Also

- ❑ *User Security* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about setting up user security

Password Encryption

You can enter the initial sign-in password for each user in the following ways:

- Type it manually
- Use a default password established through the sign-in security processing options
- Have EnterpriseOne enter it automatically because the user has an existing security record

When typing a password manually or when using the processing option default password, you cannot see the password for a new user because you are typing it in. When you revise this record, however, the system encrypted the password so that all you see are asterisks (*****). The number of asterisks does not represent the number of characters in the password. The user security application does not "know" what the password is. The application is given a flag that indicates that a password was entered. The system stores the actual password on the security server within a binary object in the Security table (F98OWSEC). The system accesses the binary object when the user security application requests a change or inquiry.

Security Setup

The following checklist is an overview of the steps that are required to set up security:

	Ensure that the Security table (F98OWSEC) is located in the system data source on your enterprise server, and ensure that the table is mapped to the correct data source through the Object Configuration Manager. If your system data source resides on your enterprise server, the security table should reside in the system data source. However, if your system data source is located on the deployment server (or other servers), the security table should be moved to the server map data source for your enterprise server. If you have more than one logic server, we recommend that you use only one as your security server.

	From within your database management system (DBMS), place database security on this table to prevent a user from accessing the object, except to enter passwords through User Password Revisions.
	Place security on the logic server's jde.ini file. The DBMS user ID and password to the Sign On Security table are stored in this file.
	Create security records for individual users. Assign the following: • Data source • System user • System password • EnterpriseOne password • User Status • Allowed number of invalid sign-on attempts (optional) • Change frequency (optional) Note If you intend to use a unified logon, every user in the EnterpriseOne security database requires a unique user ID.
	Verify and modify the jde.ini file on your EnterpriseOne logic server for your platform environment. If you use a unified logon, you need to change the settings for a unified logon in the [SECURITY] section as well as in the EnterpriseOne [SECURITY] settings.
	If you use a unified logon with your EnterpriseOne security, set up a unified logon server for each instance of EnterpriseOne on each server. For example, if you have an NT server with multiple releases of EnterpriseOne, you need a unified logon server for each release on the server. The unified logon server differentiates instances of EnterpriseOne based on the port numbers for these instances. For example, if the port number for EnterpriseOne is 6104, the port number for the associated unified logon server is 6104. Other instances and unified logon servers use different port numbers.
	Verify and modify the jde.ini file that will be deployed to your server's workstation installations.
	Require sign-in security for all machines.

Process Flow for Sign-in Security

EnterpriseOne provides sign-in security with an architecture that is designed to provide user security for EnterpriseOne and the logically attached database management systems. The security architecture prevents you from viewing your database or system password, and therefore, bypassing EnterpriseOne applications to view and change data.

The following text explains the process flow for standard sign-in security:

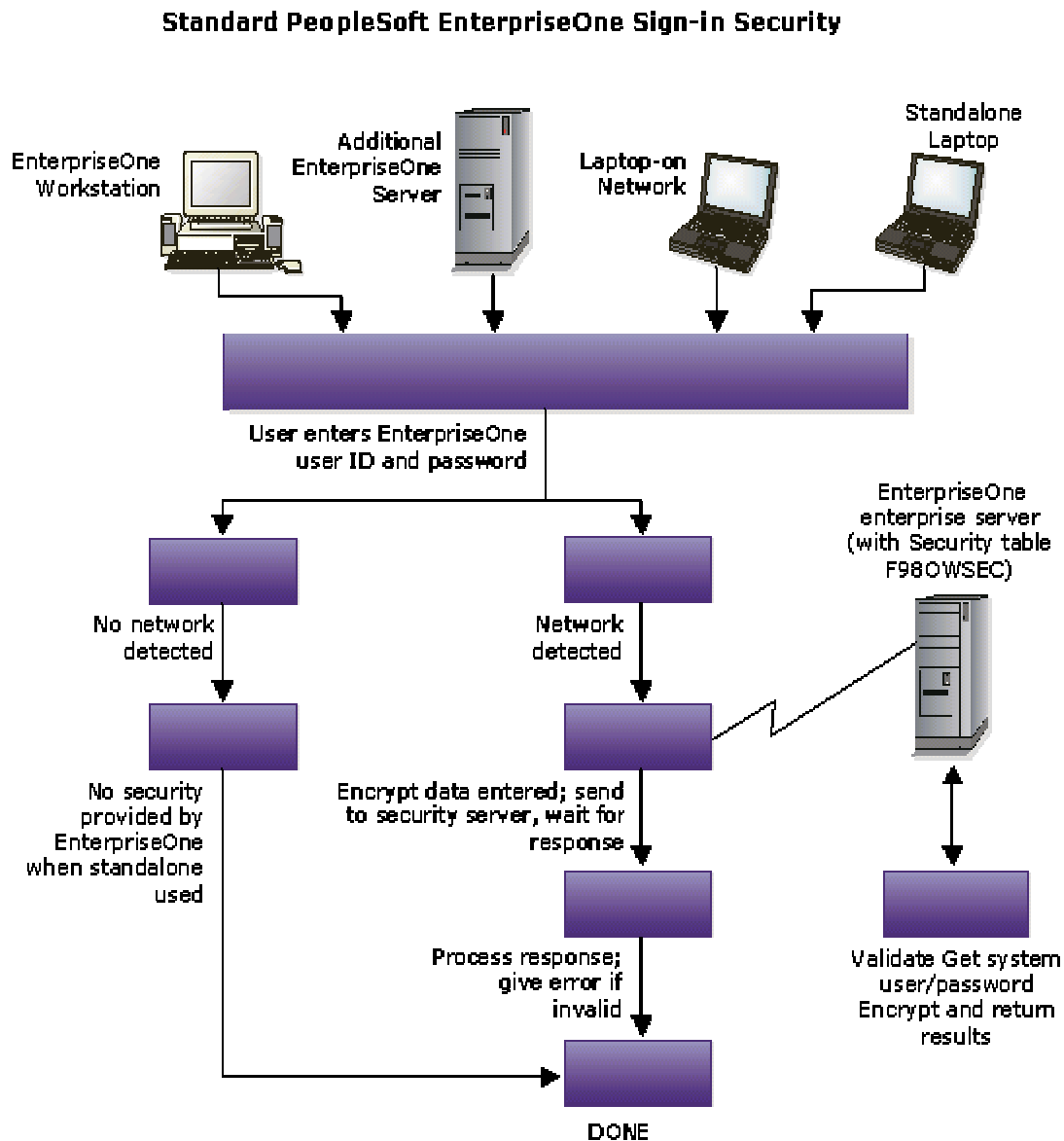
- Workstations sign in to EnterpriseOne by using their user ID and password. These workstations can be networked or standalone workstations, laptop computers, or other EnterpriseOne hosts.

If you enter a valid user ID and password, as validated against the local workstation installation, the start-up process continues.

- As the software starts up, it tries to detect an operational network environment.
If a network is not detected, the software allows local operation in a store-and-forward mode. Because the workstation or laptop computer is not connected to a network or an enterprise server, no validation can be performed against the security table. Therefore, security is limited to that provided by the local workstation or laptop installation.

If a network is detected, the software encrypts the password information and sends it over the network to the EnterpriseOne enterprise server. The enterprise server checks the incoming validation request against a table of valid users and passwords. If the user ID and password information are valid, the software accepts the sign-in values and returns the system ID and password to the logically attached database servers. This information is also encrypted on the enterprise server prior to broadcast on the network.

The following graphic shows a process flow model for standard sign-in security:



The following text explains the process flow for sign-in security with a unified logon:

- A user starts up EnterpriseOne on a workstation.
- EnterpriseOne verifies that the unified logon is active and then sends an authentication request to the unified logon server, based on the domain user ID.

Note

The unified logon server is not a physical server. It is a device that verifies sign-in security against the domain sign-in security maintained by Windows.

During jdesnet initialization, jdesnet activates the unified logon server thread. The unified logon server ends automatically when jdesnet ends.

- The unified logon server searches its user list for an entry that matches the domain user ID. When the server finds a match, the server sends a validation request to the enterprise server.
- The enterprise server verifies that the response from the unified logon server matches the security information in the Security table (F98OWSEC).
- If the security information from the user list on the unified logon server matches the security information in table F98OWSEC on the enterprise server, the start-up process continues.
- The first time that a user signs in to EnterpriseOne with the unified logon, the Environment Selection appears. The user must enter an environment in the Environment field. Click the option to set the environment as the default, and avoid the Environment Selection form on subsequent sign-in attempts.

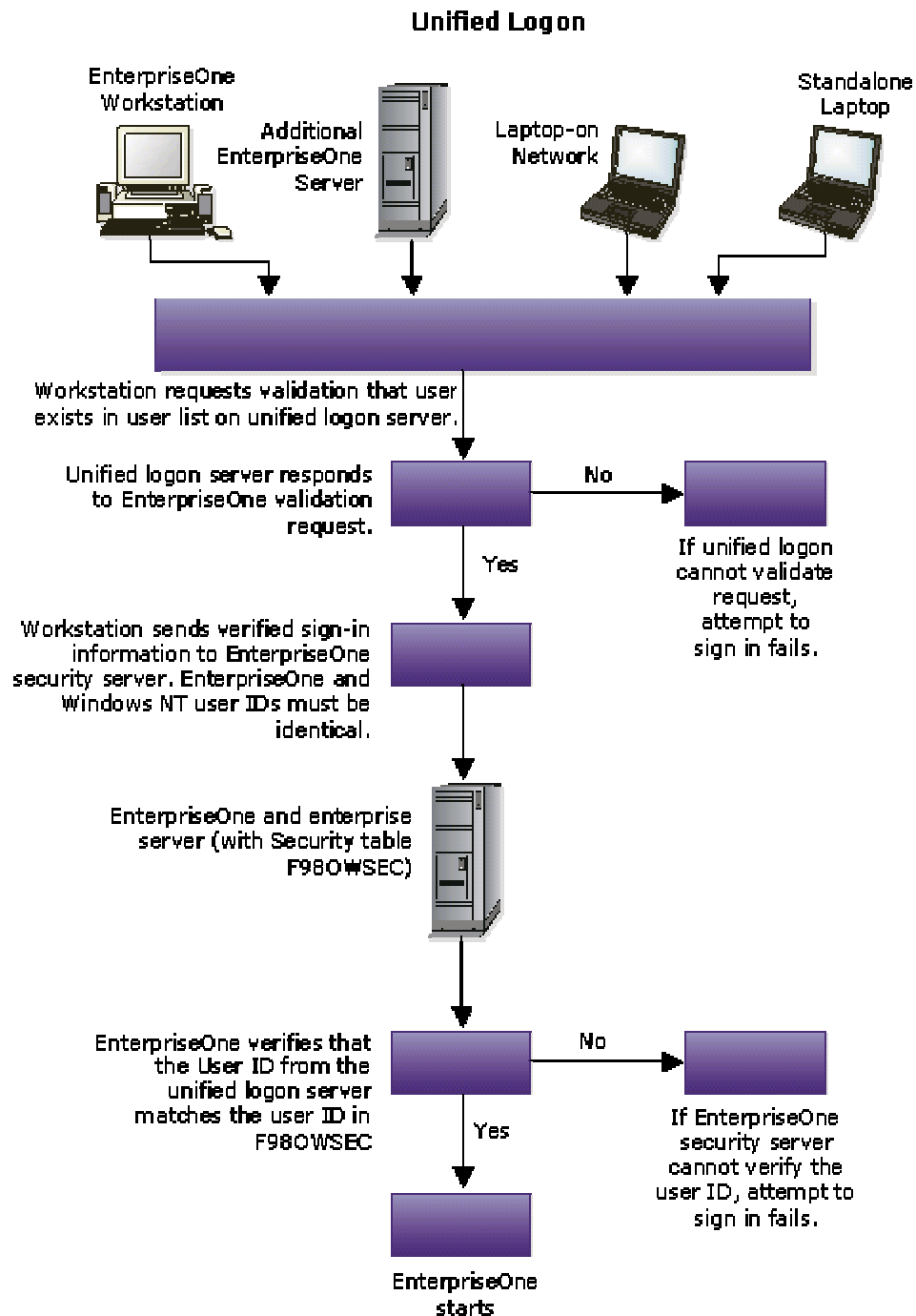
Note

The ShowUnifiedLogon setting in the [SECURITY] section of the jde.ini file allows users to reset whether the Environment Selection form appears at sign-in. This feature allows users to change the environment later. The following example describes the jde.ini file setting:

<pre>[SECURITY] ShowUnifiedLogon=0 or 1</pre>

Value	Description
0	A value of 0 for ShowUnifiedLogon disables the Environment Selection form. When you click the option on the Environment Selection form to set a default environment, you set this value to 0.
1	A value of 1 for ShowUnifiedLogon enables the Environment Selection form. When a user signs in to EnterpriseOne, the Environment Selection form appears and allows the user to choose an environment. This setting is the default for ShowUnifiedLogon.

The following illustration shows the process flow for unified logon:



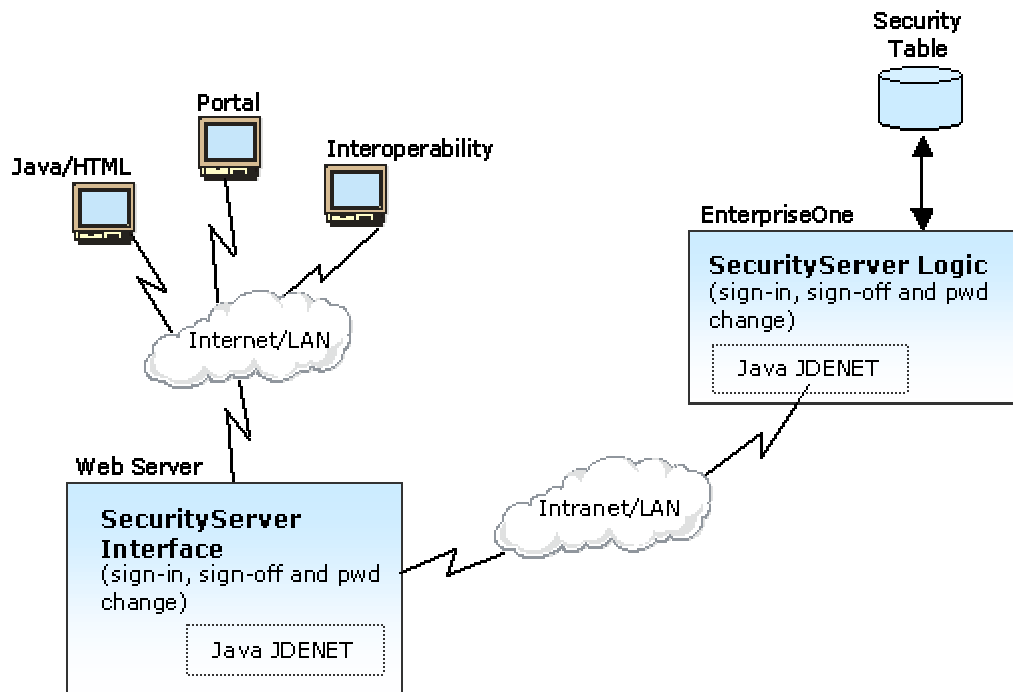
Sign-in Security for Web Users

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security server and the F98OWSEC table authenticate Java/HTML, Portal, and Interoperability users who sign in to EnterpriseOne across the Internet to the JAS security server. The JAS security server acts as an interface between the Web user's client workstation and the security server.

When Web users sign in, disconnect, or make a password change, the JAS server sends the request via a JDENET message to the security server, which, in turn, accesses the F98OWSEC table. The security server then returns the authentication via a JDENET message to the JAS security server. If the user is authenticated, the security info is cached to the JAS security server.

The JAS security server acts as an intermediary between the Java/HTML, Portal, and Interoperability client and the security server.

The following graphic shows a process flow for sign-in security with unified logon for Web users:



As the security intermediary, the JAS security server handles the following tasks:

- Connecting to the EnterpriseOne security server for user security authentication and password when a Web user signs in.
- Switching to a secondary EnterpriseOne security server when the primary server is down, provided the correct jas.ini settings are defined.

- Notifying Java/HTML, Portal, and Interoperability client workstations when a user password has expired. If an Interoperability user's password has expired, sign-in fails without notification of the cause.
- Sending error message to user log after the Web user has attempted unsuccessfully to sign in x number of times to EnterpriseOne, where x is the number of sign-in attempts defined in the F98OWSEC table.
- Allowing Java/HTML and Portal users to change name and password.
- Encrypting JDENET messages sent between the JAS security server and the EnterpriseOne security server.
- Keeping a valid user session open until the user signs off or the session expires.

To the Web user, sign-in and sign-out look the same as they do to a user on a Windows, UNIX, or iSeries platform.

To set up security for Web users through the EnterpriseOne security server, you add the following parameters to those that already exist in the jas.ini file:

[SECURITY] parameter in jas.ini file	Parameter value
NumServers	Total number of EnterpriseOne security servers that are available to Web users signing on to the system. If this parameter is missing, the default value is 1 and the primary security server handles the sign-in.
SecurityServer	Name of the primary security server.
SecurityServerN	Name of the secondary security server. The value of N is 1 for the first secondary server, 2 for the second, and so on. Assign values to this parameter if you want sign-in to switch over to a secondary server if users cannot sign in to the primary server.
UserLogonCookie=	If the value is TRUE, the user can save signon information (username, password, and environment) in an encrypted cookie on the workstation and does not have to type the information in at the next signon. If the value is FALSE, the feature is disabled.
#CookieLifeTime unit	Unit of time used to measure a cookie's lifetime. For example, the parameter value "day" means that the cookie's lifetime is measured in days.
Cookie LifeTime	Amount of time before a cookie expires. The unit of measure is defined by the #CookieLifeTime unit parameter value. If that value is "day" and the value of the Cookie LifeTime parameter is 7, the cookie expires in seven days.

If you define one primary server and two secondary servers, your jas.ini file [SECURITY] settings look like the following example:

```
NumServers=3
SecurityServer=JDED
SecurityServer1=JDEC
```

```
SecurityServer2=corowhp2
UserLogonCookie=TRUE

#CookieLifeTime unit is "day"

CookieLifeTime=7
```

If you define one or more secondary servers, sign-in fails over to the secondary server if the primary server is down. If both the primary EnterpriseOne security server and a secondary server as defined in the jas.ini file fail, the JAS server fails the user sign-in.

If you do not define a server number or any secondary servers, your jas.ini [SECURITY] settings look like the following example:

```
[SECURITY]

SecurityServer=JDED
UseLogonCookie=TRUE
CookieLifeTime unit is "day"
CookieLifeTime=7
```

Setting Processing Options

The User Security (P98OWSEC) application has the following processing options that you can use to set a default password when creating user security for users or roles, and to set a default change frequency for the password:

Default

1. Enter a '1' to default the User Id into the password field.
 2. Enter in the default Change Frequency.
 3. Enter the number of sign-on attempts a user is given prior to being disabled.
 4. Enter if a new user is to be defaulted as enabled or disabled.
 5. Enter a '1' to force immediate password change of new users.
-

Password

1. Enter the daily password change limit that will be applied to all users when attempting to change a password. If this field is 0 or is left blank, there will be no limit on daily password changes.
 2. Enter the minimum password length that is to be used when users attempt to change a password. If this field is 0 or is left blank, the password will not be checked for a minimum length.
 3. Enter the minimum number of character that must be used within a password. If this field is 0 or is left blank, the password will not be checked for characters.
 4. Enter the minimum number of numerics that must be used within a password. If this field is 0 or is left blank, the password will not be checked for numerics.
 5. Enter the maximum number of consecutive characters that can be used in a
-

password. If this field is 0 or is left blank, the password will not be checked for consecutive characters.

6. Enter the minimum number of special characters that must be within a password. If this field is 0 or is left blank, the password will not be checked for special characters.

User Security

Use the Security application (P98OWSEC) to create, test, and change user security for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and the logically attached database management systems. The security architecture prevents you from viewing your database or system password and from bypassing EnterpriseOne applications to view and change data. PeopleSoft uses an encryption algorithm to ensure that applications other than EnterpriseOne security cannot access passwords transmitted across the network.

You can also set up a unified logon server for an EnterpriseOne server. The unified logon server enables EnterpriseOne to use the domain logon information to determine user security. In an EnterpriseOne unified logon scenario, a user only needs to enter a user ID and a password at network logon.

Creating and Revising User Security

You can create security records one at a time for each of your users, you can set security for a group of users, or you can set security for all users. You should use this feature to set up user security initially. The User Security application provides a copy function to simplify the creation of security records for individual users.

Note

We recommend that you create a "model" user with security information that you can copy to create other users. Typically, users within a specific role use similar security information.

You should keep user security simple. Managing EnterpriseOne user IDs and system (database) user IDs can become complicated quickly. The simplest way to set up user security is to have all data sources share the same system user ID and password by leaving the data source field blank when you initially create user security records for users or roles on the Security Revisions form.

When you leave the data source field blank, the software automatically enters DEFAULT in the field. The DEFAULT data source allows you to create one security record for all users. Each time that a user accesses a table through an EnterpriseOne application, the software searches for a security record for that user and that specific data source where the table resides. If the software does not find a specific record, then it uses the default data source, which is the security record that you created with the DEFAULT data source field.

You use system user IDs to manage user access to databases. Although you should try to maintain as few system user IDs as you can, occasions arise that require you to set up database security, in addition to the EnterpriseOne object and user security for specific users and specific tables. For

example, you might need to create system users with additional authority to what the normal system user needs.

See Also

- ❑ *Changing Your User Options* in the *Foundation Guide* for details about how to change a password at the end-user level

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up all user and role records in the Address Book (P01012) application.
- ❑ Create user profiles. See *User Profiles* in the *System Administration Guide* for instructions to set up user profiles.
- ❑ Attach the proper Address Book record to the user or role profile.
- ❑ Review and set the appropriate processing options before using the EnterpriseOne Security (P98OWSEC) application for the first time. See *Setting Processing Options* in the *System Administration Guide*.

► To create user security

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work With User Security form, click Add.
2. Complete one of the following fields:
 - User ID
If you enter a user ID that already exists, you can modify data source information for the user. The system disables all other fields and options for the user ID.
 - Role
If you enter a role that already exists, you will overwrite the security record for role when you enter information on the form.

Note

When you type information in one of these fields, the system disables the other field. For example, if you type ROLE1 in the User Class/Role field, the User ID field becomes gray and unavailable for data entry.

3. Complete the following fields:
 - Data Source
If you leave this field blank, you will set security for all data sources. DEFAULT appears in the Data Source field when you tab out of the field.

Note

See *Data Sources* in the *Configurable Network Computing™ Implementation Guide* for more information about data source usage.

- System User
- Password

We recommend you complete at least the System User field.

If you create records by role or for all users at one time, the Password field is populated according to the processing option that you choose.

4. Under User Status, turn on one of the following options:

- Enabled

With User Status enabled, security allows the user to sign in. This option is the default setting when you create user security.

- Disabled

With User Status disabled, security prohibits the user from signing in to the software.

Note

If a user commits a security violation, such as exceeding the maximum number of allowed password attempts, the software automatically sets the value for User Status to Disabled. The system administrator must access the user security record for the user and set User Status to Enabled before the user can sign in. In addition, the system administrator can access Administrative Password Revisions to reset the password of the user, which also restores a user profile to the status of enabled.

5. If you want to set limits on the passwords for users, complete the following fields:

- Allowed Password Attempts

Enter the number of invalid password attempts allowed before the system disables access for the user.

- Password Change Frequency

Enter the number of days until the system requires the user to change her or his password.

6. Click OK to save the current user security information.
7. When you finish, click Cancel.

► **To copy user security**

Note

We recommend that you create a "model" user with security information that you can copy to create other users. Typically, users within a specific role use similar security information.

A user profile must already exist for a user before you can create user security records for the user. In addition, when you copy security records to a user, security records must not already exist for the user. If you try to copy user security to a user with existing user security records, you will receive an error message.

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work With User Security form, find the user, and then do one of the following:
 - To copy all user security records for a user or role, choose the user or role in the tree structure, and click Copy.
 - To copy a single user security record for a user or role, choose the security record row in the detail area, and choose Copy Record from the Row menu.
2. On the Copy User Records form, complete the following field and click OK:
 - To User / Role
Type a valid user in this field.

► **To revise user and role security**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On Work with User Security, complete the following field.
 - User ID / Role
2. Click Find.
3. Choose the appropriate record in the tree structure, and then choose Revise Security from the Row menu.
4. On Security Detail Revisions, complete the following fields, as necessary:

Note

For a role, choose the appropriate option from the Change box to enable each field.

- User Status
Under User Status, you can enable or disable a user profile.
 - Password Change Frequency
 - Allowed Password Attempts
5. Click OK.

► **To revise all user security**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work with User Security form, from the Form menu, choose Revise All.
2. On Security Detail Revisions, in the Change box, click any of the following options to enable the related field:
 - User Status
 - Frequency
 - Attempts
 - Change Limit
3. Complete any of the following fields, and then click OK:
 - User Status
This field allows you to enable or disable user profiles.
 - Password Change Frequency
 - Allowed Password Attempts
 - Force Immediate Password Change
Requires user to change the password on next sign-in.

► **To change a sign-in password (administrators only)**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Administrative Password Revisions (P98OWSEC).

Note

You can also access Administrative Password Revisions from the User Security application. On Work with User Security, find the user, choose the user in the tree structure, and then choose Password Revisions from the Row menu.

1. On the Administration Password Revisions form, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - User ID
The user ID is the default value in this field when the user record is highlighted and Password Revision is checked.
 - New Password
On this form, the system does not restrict your password choices. Any password is valid.
 - New Password - Verify
 - Force Immediate Password Change
Requests user to change password during the next sign-in.
2. Click OK.

Reviewing Security History

If you know the specific user or role, you can review the user's or role's security history by using the EnterpriseOne Security application (P98OWSEC). You can also search for specific information for all users. For example, to see the users who were deleted on a given day, you can search on Event Type 06 (Delete User) and a specific Event Date.

Prerequisite

- ❑ The [SECURITY] section in your server jde.ini must include the following setting for the system to record security history:

```
[SECURITY]
History=1
```

► To review security history

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On Work With User Security, from the Form menu, choose Security History.
2. On Work With Security History, click Find.
3. Review the security history records that appear in the detail area.

► To require sign-in security

Note

Use this feature to require all machines to use PeopleSoft sign-in security. This procedure only enables mandatory security for the environment that you are signed onto when making this change.

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work With User Security form, choose Req / Not Req from the Form menu.
2. On the Sign On Security - Required/Not Required form, click the lock icon to change the Security Server to Required or Not Required.

Note

If you set up your security as Not Required and have security turned on through the jde.ini file on the enterprise server, users that comment out signon security in their jde.ini files will still not be able to access any data sources without knowing the system user ID and password.

When attempting to access a table in a secured data source, users will receive a database password entry form. If system user IDs and passwords are confidential, no one will be able to access your secured tables.

Managing Data Sources for User Security

You add data sources to user and role records in user security to authorize users and roles to access PeopleSoft databases. You can also revise the system user and system password for existing data sources.

► To add a data source to a user, a role, or all users

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose User Security (P98OWSEC).

1. On the Work With User Security form, from the Form menu, choose Add Data Source.
2. Complete one of the following fields or options:
 - User ID
Complete this field to add a data source to a specific user.
 - Role
Complete this field to add a data source to a specific role.
 - All Users
Click this option to add a data source to all users.
3. Complete the following additional fields and click OK:
 - Data Source
Leave this field blank to set the data source information for all data sources. When you leave this field blank, the system automatically enters DEFAULT in the field.
 - System User

► To revise a data source for a user, a role, or all users

1. On the Work with User Security form, complete the following field, and then click Find.

- Data Source

Note

You can also enter both a Data Source and User ID / Role. If you choose just a data source, your change will affect all users.

2. Choose the data source in the tree structure and then, from the Row menu, choose Revise Data Source.

The Data Source Revisions form appears. If you chose a specific user or role, this form displays the user ID or the role name and the data source information. If you chose only the data source, this form automatically selects the All Users option with the data source information.

3. Complete the following field, and click OK:

- System User

This field is necessary to access databases within the software. Depending on what you chose from the tree on Work with User Security, this information will apply to a specific user, a specific role, or all users.

► **To remove a data source for a user, a role, or all users**

1. On the Work With User Security form, complete the following field, and then click Find.

- Data Source

2. Choose the appropriate record in the tree structure, and then click Delete.

Note

For a user, you can also choose a row in the detail area for the user, and then click Delete.

The Remove Data Source form appears. If you chose a data source for a specific user or role, this form displays the user ID or the role name with the data source name. If you chose only the data source, this form displays only the data source name.

Caution

If you performed your search by data source without including a specific user or role, when you click OK on Remove Data Source, you remove the data source for *all* users.

3. Click OK to remove the data source.

Changing the jde.ini File for User Security

You must modify the enterprise server and the workstation jde.ini files to enable and synchronize security settings between the enterprise server and the workstation.

Note

For your PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne workstations, enable security by changing settings in the workstation jde.ini file. You should make these changes on the deployment server-resident jde.ini file that is delivered to the workstation through a package installation.

► **To change the workstation jde.ini file for security**

Locate the jde.ini file that will be sent to the workstation as part of a package installation. This file is located on the deployment server in the release share path:

\\xxx\CLIENT\MISC\jde.ini

Where xxx is the installed release level of the software; for example, 810.

1. Using a text editor such as Notepad, view the jde.ini file to verify the following setting:

```
[SECURITY]
SecurityServer=Enterprise Server Name
DefaultEnvironment=Default Environment
```

The following table explains the variable values:

Setting	Value
Security Server	The name of your enterprise server. In order for workstations to sign on and run batch reports on the enterprise server, this value must be the same for both the workstation and the enterprise server.
DefaultEnvironment	A name that identifies any valid environment. If no value is specified, security is not enabled for that workstation.

Setting Auxiliary Security Servers in the Workstation jde.ini

Within the [SECURITY] section of the workstation jde.ini file, you can set as many as ten auxiliary security servers. The following example shows how your jde.ini file might look:

```
[SECURITY]
NumServers=Numeric Value
SecurityServer=Enterprise Server Name (primary)
SecurityServer2=Enterprise Server Name (auxiliary)
SecurityServer3=Enterprise Server Name (auxiliary)
```

Setting	Value
NumServers	The total number of security servers (primary and auxiliary) that you set under the [SECURITY] section of the jde.ini file. For example, if you set one primary and four auxiliary servers, the NumServers value would be 5. You can set NumServers to any value between one and ten. If you do not include the NumServers setting, the system assumes that you have only one server.
SecurityServern	The name of an EnterpriseOne enterprise server. Your primary and auxiliary security server names must all correspond to valid enterprise servers. The values must be the same for both the workstation and enterprise servers for workstations to sign on to and run batch reports from the enterprise server. The variable value x can be a number between 1 and 10. This number defines the auxiliary security server.

Changing the Timeout Value Due to Security Server Communication Error

You might need to change a setting in your workstation jde.ini file if you receive an error such as:

Failure to Communicate with Security Server.

Change the following section:

```
[JDENET]
connectTimeout=30
```

► To change the enterprise server jde.ini file for security

To change the enterprise server jde.ini file for security, you should verify your server jde.ini file settings as shown in this task. You use these settings to specify the internal security parameters, valid users and passwords, environments, and data sources.

1. Locate your enterprise server's jde.ini file.
2. Using an ASCII editor, such as Notepad, view the jde.ini file to verify the following settings:

```
[JDENET_KERNEL_DEF4]
dispatchDLLName=name of host dll
dispatchDLLFunction=JDEK_DispatchSecurity
maxNumberOfProcesses=1
beginningMsgTypeRange=551
endingMsgTypeRange=580
newProcessThresholdRequests=0
[SECURITY]
Security Server=Enterprise Server Name
User=user ID
Password=user password
ServerPswdFile=TRUE/FALSE
DefaultEnvironment=default environment
```

The variable values are explained in the following table:

Setting	Value
dispatchDLLName	Valid values for enterprise server host platforms are: • HP9000, libjdeketnet.sl • RS/6000, libjdekrnl.so • Windows (Intel), jdekrnl.dll • Windows (Compaq AlphaServer), jdekrnl.dll • iSeries, JDEKRNL For UNIX platforms, values are case-sensitive.

SecurityServer	The name of your enterprise server. This value must be the same for both the workstation and the enterprise server for workstations to run batch reports on the enterprise server.
User	The ID of a user with access to the Security table (F98OWSEC). This is the ID used to connect to the DBMS; therefore, this value must match that of the target DBMS.
Password	The password for the user ID with access to the Security table (F98OWSEC). This is the password used to connect to the DBMS; therefore, this value must match that of the target DBMS.
ServerPswdFile	This parameter is valid for servers operating under UNIX operating systems. The setting of this parameter determines whether the system uses special password handling for batch reports running on the server. Set the value to TRUE to instruct the system to enable special handling of passwords. Set the value to FALSE to disable special handling. When the system runs a batch report on the server, it runs the report using a string of line commands and parameters that includes the user password. Under UNIX operating systems, it is possible to use the process status command (ps command) to query the status of a job and view the parameters that were used to start the process. As a security measure, you can enable special handling by the ERP software. When enabled, the software does not include the user password in the parameter list for a batch process. Instead, it includes the name of a file that contains the user password. This file is deleted as soon as the batch report reads the password.
DefaultEnvironment	The name of a valid environment for accessing the security table. For example, PD810.

Setting Auxiliary Security Servers in the Server jde.ini

Within the [SECURITY] section of the server jde.ini file, you can set one to ten auxiliary security servers. You set multiple auxiliary security servers to establish levels of default servers. For example, if a machine cannot access a given security server, the machine tries the next security server that is defined in the [SECURITY] section. Your settings for the auxiliary security servers might look like the following example:

```
[SECURITY]
NumServers=Numeric Value
SecurityServer=Enterprise Server Name (primary)
SecurityServer2=Enterprise Server Name (auxiliary)
SecurityServer3=Enterprise Server Name (auxiliary)
```

Setting	Value
NumServers	The total number of security servers (primary and auxiliary) that you set under the [SECURITY] section of the jde.ini file. For example, if you set one primary and four auxiliary servers, the NumServers value would be 5. You can set NumServers to any value between one and ten. If you do not include the NumServers setting, the system assumes that you have only one server.
SecurityServerx	The name of an enterprise server. Your primary and auxiliary security server names must all be valid enterprise servers. The values must be the same for both the workstation and enterprise servers for workstations to log onto and run batch reports from the enterprise server. The variable value <i>x</i> can be any number between one and ten. This number defines the auxiliary security server.

Verifying Security Processes in the Server jde.ini

We recommend that you define only one process for the security network. You can set multiple processes, but they are probably not necessary. Under the [JDENET_KERNEL_DEF4] section of your server jde.ini file, verify that the following parameter is set:

```
[JDENET_KERNEL_DEF4]
maxNumberOfProcesses=1
```

Running a Security Analyzer Report

This process generates two separate reports that provide you with an analysis of EnterpriseOne security. The first report is the Security Analyzer by Data Source (R98OWSECA) and is organized and sorted by data source. A blank data source means that security for the System User ID is applicable to all data sources. The Security Analyzer by Data Source report is based on data that it reads from the Security table (F98OWSEC).

The second report is the Security Analyzer by User or Group (R98OWSECB) and is organized by user or role. The Security Analyzer by User or Role report is also based on data that it reads from the Security table.

Running the Security Analyzer by Data Source Report (R98OWSECA)

This report presents security analysis information for each data source, each user ID, and each role. The report is sorted by data source and then by user ID. The following columnar data is displayed:

- Data Source
Identifies the data source to which the user is secured. Blank indicates all data sources.
- User ID
- User / Role
An identification code for a user profile.

- **System User ID**
Identifies the actual user that EnterpriseOne uses to connect to the database management system (DBMS) that you specified as the data source. The system user shown here must match the user value that is defined in the DBMS.
- **Change Frequency**
Indicates the number of days before the system requires that a user change his or her password. This data can be set by individual user ID or by role.
- **Source Password Changed**
Indicates the date when a user's password was last changed.
- **Invalid Signons**
Indicates the number of invalid sign-in attempts by a user. If the retry count value exceeds the number of allowed attempts, the user profile is disabled.
- **Allowed Attempts**
Indicates the number of signon attempts that a user can make before that user profile is disabled.
- **User Status**
Indicates whether the user can sign in to EnterpriseOne. Valid values are 01 (enabled) and 02 (disabled).
- **Status**
Displays the status of the User Status field.

► **To run the Security Analyzer by Data Source Report (R98OWSECA)**

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Analyzer by Data Source (R98OWSECA).

1. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, choose a version and then click Select.
The default version is XJDE0001. It creates a report for all user IDs for all data sources.
2. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.
3. On Report Output Destination, choose any of the following options:
 - On Screen
 - To Printer
 - Export to CSV
4. If desired, set the following option and enter a name in the box that appears below.
 - OSA Interface Name
5. Click OK.

Example: Security Analyzer by Data Source Report (R98OWSECA)

This example shows an excerpt from the Security Analyzer by Data Source report (R98OWSECA):

Data Source	User ID	User Group	System User ID	Change Frequency	Password Changed	Invalid Logins	Account Attempts	User Status	Status
	EMP100	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP101	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP102	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP103	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP104	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP105	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP106	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP107	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP108	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP109	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP110	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP111	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP112	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP113	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP114	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP115	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP116	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP117	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP118	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP119	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	EMP120	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	JDE	JDE	JDE	0	3/19/2004	0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR100	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR101	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR102	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR103	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR104	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR105	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR106	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR107	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR108	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR109	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled
	MGR110	JDE	JDE	0		0	0	01	Enabled

Running the Security Analyzer by User or Group Report (R98OWSECB)

The Security Analyzer by User or Group Report (R98OWSECB) report presents security analysis information for each user ID, each group, and each data source. The report is sorted either by user ID or user group, depending on which processing option you choose. The following columnar data is displayed on the report:

- User ID
- Role
- Password Change Frequency

Indicates the number of days before a user must change his or her password. This data can be set by individual user ID or by group.

- Data Source

Identifies the data source to which the user is secured. A blank indicates all data sources.

- System User

Identifies the actual user that the software uses to connect to the database management system (DBMS) that you specified as the data source. The system user that is defined here must match the user value which is defined in the DBMS.

► To run the Security Analyzer by User or Group Report (R98OWSECB)

On the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), choose Security Analyzer by User or Group (R98OWSECB).

1. On the Work With Batch Versions – Available Versions form, choose a version and click Select.

The default version is XJDE0001. It creates a report for all user IDs for all data sources.

By default, the XJDE0001 version has the processing option for this report set to 1. This option generates a report by User ID.

To generate a report by Role, you can prompt for processing options and then, on the User Setup tab, change the value to 2.

2. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.
3. Complete the processing options as necessary, and then click OK.
4. On Report Output Destination, choose any of the following options:
 - On Screen
 - To Printer
 - Export to CSV
5. If desired, click the following option and type a name in the field that appears.
 - OSA Interface Name
6. Click OK.

Managing Unified Logon

For configurations that use a Windows enterprise server, to set up unified logon, you only need to modify the [SECURITY] section of the jde.ini file. When a user signs on, these settings alert the software to use unified logon.

When your enterprise server is on a non-Windows platform, you need to set up a Windows service for unified logon. This service identifies the unified logon server for EnterpriseOne. You also need to set the unified logon settings in the [SECURITY] section of the jde.ini file.

Caution

When you use unified logon, you need to use the same user ID for the Windows domain and EnterpriseOne so that the records for each are synchronized. For example, if the user ID for a user in the Windows domain is USER1, the user ID for EnterpriseOne must also be USER1. If the user IDs are different, unified logon does not work for the user.

► To modify the jde.ini setting to enable or disable unified logon

Locate the jde.ini files on the server and on the workstation.

1. In the server jde.ini file, add the following settings in the [SECURITY] section:

<pre>[SECURITY] SecurityMode=0, 1 or 2</pre>

Value	Description
0	Accepts only users set up for standard sign-in security.
1	Accepts only users set up for unified logon.
2	Accepts users set up for both unified logon and standard sign-in security.

2. In the workstation jde.ini file, add the following settings in the [SECURITY] section:

<pre>[SECURITY] UnifiedLogon=0 or 1</pre>

Value	Description
0	Disables unified logon for the workstation. This setting is the default value.
1	Sets unified logon for the workstation.
server_name	Enter the name of the server on which the unified logon server data resides.

► To set up a service for unified logon

If your enterprise server is not a Windows server, we recommend that you set up services for unified logon on your deployment server. Your deployment server is always a Windows server.

1. On your deployment server, in Windows Explorer, go to the \Unified Logon directory and run the file UniLogonSetup.exe.

The Unified Logon Server Setup form appears. On this form, you define the Windows service for unified logon servers. You can also remove these services on this form.

2. Complete the following fields:

- Unified Logon Service Name

Enter the name for your unified logon server.

- EnterpriseOne Port Number

The port number for your unified logon server should match the EnterpriseOne port number of the server for which you want to set up unified logon.

- Service Executable Filename

Enter the directory path for the unified logon service program.

- Log Filename

Enter the name of the unified logon log file, including the full directory path.

3. The default user list contains all authenticated network users. If you need to create a custom user list, enter the users or the groups in the Users or User Groups box to add the user information to the unified logon user list.

Note

Generally, the default Windows list of authenticated network users lists users by group.

4. Click the Install Service button to save the service information for the unified logon server.

► To remove a service for unified logon

1. Run `UniLogonSetup.exe`.

The Unified Logon Server Setup form appears.

2. From the Unified Logon Service Name drop-down menu, choose a unified logon server, and then click the Uninstall Service button.

Solution Explorer Security

Use the Security Workbench application (P00950) to set up security for Solution Explorer. Setting up security correctly ensures that users in the system will have permission to perform only those actions that are essential to their jobs. Beyond the Solution Explorer, you can set security for the following features:

- Internet
- Documentation
- Fine Cut
- Favorites
- Effectivity Dating (date of release)
- Fast Path
- Universal Director

Understanding Security Settings for Solution Explorer

The following table summarizes the security settings available for many of the Solution Explorer features and the description of each:

Security Setting	Description
Secured	Restricts the user from accessing the feature.
View	Allows the user read-only access to the feature with no modification capability.
Add	Allows the user to add data to the system, but does not allow the user to delete data.
Change	Gives the user full access to the feature with no restrictions on changing, adding, or deleting data.

Viewing Solution Explorer Security Settings

Viewing security settings in Solution Explorer allows you to check the permissions for each feature for any user in the system. You view the settings by signing onto the Solution Explorer as the user whose settings you want to view, and then click the security button in the status bar of the Solution Explorer Home Page, which launches the Solution Explorer Security form. Keep in mind that you cannot change the security settings on this form.

► **To view Solution Explorer security settings**

1. From any view in Solution Explorer, double-click the Security button (the lock icon) in the status bar.
2. On the Solution Explorer Security form, check the permissions for each feature and then click OK to close the form.

Configuring Solution Explorer Security

You can set different levels of Solution Explorer security for different groups or individuals within your system.

► **To configure Solution Explorer security**

From the Security Maintenance menu (GH9052), launch Security Workbench (P00950).

1. On Work With User/Role Security, from the Form menu choose Set Up Security, and then choose Solution Explorer.
2. On the Work with Solution Explorer Security Revisions form, enter the user or role ID for which you want to configure security in the following field:
 - User / RoleTo find a user or role, click the search button to access the User / Role Search & Select form.
3. Choose security setting options for each feature, and then click OK.
4. If you want to automatically apply settings to a group or to an individual user, click one of the Preset buttons.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for each user or group for which you want to configure security.

Note

If you secure the Fast Path parameter, users cannot use the Find It! feature to search for EnterpriseOne objects. In addition, with Fast Path secured, you cannot add new tasks to the Favorites task view with the Insert New Task function.

Using Default Security Settings for Solution Explorer

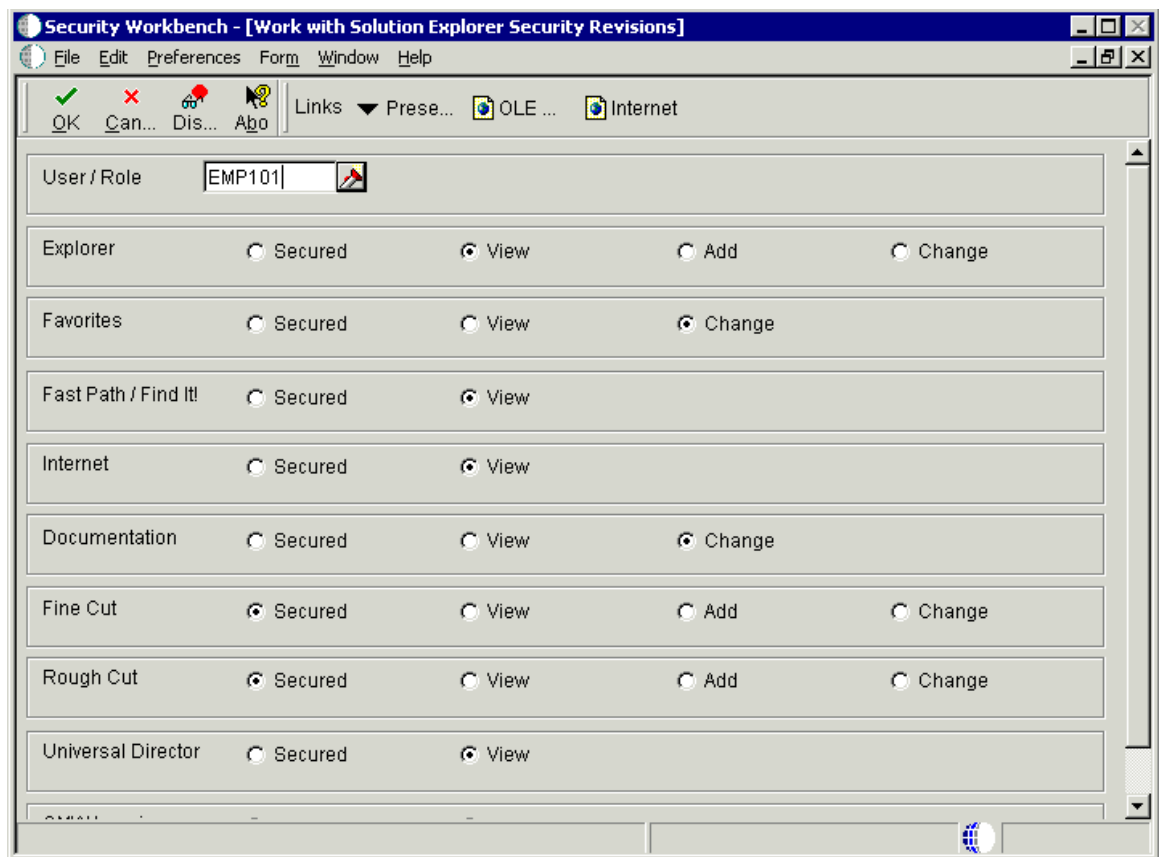
The Work With Solution Explorer Security Revisions form contains security presets that represent default security settings for different types of users in your system. These user types correspond to novice (Preset 1), intermediate (Preset 2), and expert (Preset 3) users. If you click one of these preset buttons, Solution Explorer changes the Security Revisions default settings for each feature.

Novice users require the most restrictive security settings; expert users require the least restrictive settings. Although you can fine-tune these default settings for a particular individual, using the default settings can free you from the laborious task of manually choosing security setting options for each individual in the system because you can apply them to groups as well as to individual users.

► **To use default security settings**

1. On the Work With User/Role Security form, click Add to set up security for a new user or locate the task and click Select for an existing user.
2. From the Work with Solution Explorer Security Revisions form, choose one of the following options from the Form menu:
 - Preset 1
 - Preset 2
 - Preset 3

Based on the preset button that you clicked, Solution Explorer automatically chooses the default security options.



3. Click OK.

Vocabulary Overrides

Vocabulary Overrides is an application that you can use to change the text that appears on forms and reports. You can specify both form columns and row headings, provide customization for multiple languages and industries, and retain your overrides with your next software update.

Because the Vocabulary Overrides application (P9220) affects the user interface throughout EnterpriseOne, it is important that you secure this application from most of your users. When you work with Vocabulary Overrides for an interactive or batch application, Vocabulary Overrides simulates an application check out from your central objects repository, just as if you checked out the application using Object Management Workbench. This is done so that, while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one can check out the application.

Note

When the Object Management Workbench line is written for Vocabulary Overrides, no specifications are brought down to the requesting workstation. Instead, the requesting workstation accesses the relational database tables directly.

After you make vocabulary override changes, use an update package to push these changes to your users. If the only change to an application is because of vocabulary overrides, you do not need to rebuild the application before building it into a package.

Accessing Vocabulary Overrides

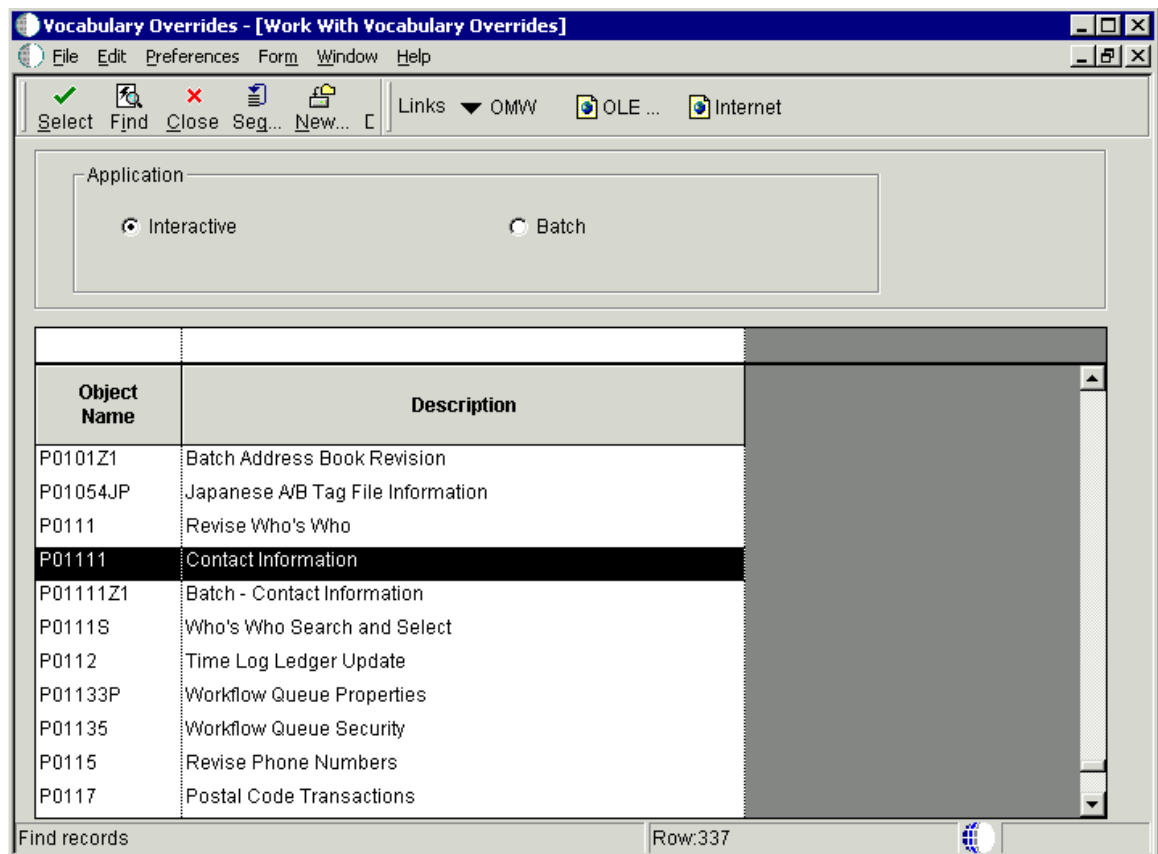
You can access the Vocabulary Overrides application from either a Task View Explorer menu (System Administration Tools) or from within Object Management Workbench.

► To access Vocabulary Overrides from System Administration Tools

From System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Vocabulary Overrides (P9220).

1. On Work With Vocabulary Overrides, click Interactive or Batch and click Find.

Use the query by example fields to refine your search.



2. Choose an application and click Select.

If the application you chose is checked out, you will get the following error message: This object is currently in use by a project in the Object Management Workbench (either through check out or in the save location) and is, therefore, unavailable.

You will have to create vocabulary overrides for this application at another time or contact the users of the application to see if they can check in or erase their checkout.

3. If the SAR Requirement form appears, complete the following field:

- SAR Number

Enter a SAR number. This form appears if the system administrator set up the processing option for Vocabulary Overrides to require a SAR number for overrides.

4. Click OK.

The Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. All of the interactive forms or batch versions associated with the application that you chose appear in the detail area. You can expand any row that has a plus (+) sign on the left side.

The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in Object Management Workbench so that while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one else can check out the application. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in Object Management Workbench.

► **To access Vocabulary Overrides from Object Management Workbench**

In the Fast Path, type OMW and press Enter.

1. On the Object Management Workbench form, click Find and then click Objects.
2. Choose an interactive or batch application, and then click the Design button.

The Interactive Application Design form or the Batch Application Design form appears.

3. On the Design Tools tab, click Vocabulary Overrides.

The following Vocabulary Override Warning appears: Warning! You are now accessing Vocabulary Overrides. This application will override currently checked in objects. You must have authority to make changes.

4. If you have authorization to make Vocabulary Override changes, click OK on the Vocabulary Override Warning.
5. If the SAR Requirement form appears, complete the following field:

- SAR Number

Enter a SAR number. This form appears if the system administrator sets the processing option that requires a SAR number for Vocabulary Overrides.

6. On the Work with Vocabulary Overrides form, click Select.

The Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. All of the interactive forms or batch versions associated with the application appear in the detail area. You can expand any row that has a plus (+) sign on the left side.

The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in Object Management Workbench so that while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one else can check out the application. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in Object Management Workbench.

Creating Vocabulary Overrides

You can create vocabulary overrides to customize your interactive and batch applications. After you make vocabulary override changes, use an update package to push these changes to your users. For example, you could create vocabulary overrides for the Verify OCM report. After you make vocabulary override changes, you should use an Update Package to push these changes to your users.

You do not need to rebuild the application before building it into a package if the only change to the application is due to vocabulary overrides.

Note

When you create a vocabulary override for a report, the override occurs at the version level. When you run the version, the vocabulary override appears on the report instead of the data dictionary description. The vocabulary override does not affect the base report specifications or any other version of the report.

► To create interactive vocabulary overrides

Note

To access the Vocabulary Overrides form, see *Accessing Vocabulary Overrides* in the *System Administration* documentation.

1. To work with a language other than the domestic language, on Interactive Vocabulary Overrides, complete the following field, and then click Find:
 - Language
2. Enter a language code. Leave this field blank if you are creating vocabulary overrides in your domestic language.
3. Double-click the + icon next to one of the forms listed in the detail area.

The form expands, displaying the types of text that are available on that form, such as find/browse text, control text, grid column text, exit text, and text variables.
4. Double-click the + icon for one of the types of text.

The type of text expands, displaying all of the text that you can override.
5. To create a vocabulary override, change the text in the Description column for a particular item. Click OK when you finish creating overrides.

Note

Some descriptions for data items contain carriage returns and new-line characters. To create a vocabulary override for these descriptions (indicated with an icon to the left of the row), choose the data item row and, from the Row menu, choose Extended Text Revision.

6. On the Extended Text Revision form, change the text in the field and click OK.

The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in Object Management Workbench so that while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one can check the application out. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in Object Management Workbench.

To actually see the description change applied to the application, you must first check out the application to the local client machine and run it. Do this by clicking either the Check Out or Get button in the Object Management Workbench.

See Also

- ❑ *Checking Objects In and Out* in the *Object Management Workbench Guide* for more information about how EnterpriseOne checks objects in and out
- ❑ *Working with Logs* in the *Object Management Workbench Guide* for information on how to review the development history of projects and objects

► To create batch vocabulary overrides

Note

To access the Vocabulary Overrides form, see *Accessing Vocabulary Overrides* in the *System Administration Guide*.

1. To work with a language other than the domestic language, on Batch Vocabulary Overrides, complete the following field, and then click Find:
 - Language
2. Enter a language code. Leave this field blank if you are creating vocabulary overrides in your base (domestic) language.
3. Double-click the + icon next to one of the versions listed in the detail area.

The version expands, displaying the types of text that are available on that version, such as page header and group sections.
4. Double-click the plus (+) sign icon next to one of the types of text.

The type of text expands, displaying all of the text that you can override.
5. To create a vocabulary override, change the text in the Description column for a particular item.
6. Click OK when you finish creating overrides.

The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in Object Management Workbench so that while you work on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one can check the application out. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in Object Management Workbench.

Reviewing Vocabulary Overrides

You can use vocabulary overrides to review every location where someone has overridden a data item. You can view the override locations from a form or from a report.

► To review Vocabulary Overrides

From System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Vocabulary Overrides (P9220).

1. On Work With Vocabulary Overrides, from the Form menu, choose Data Item Search.
2. On the Overridden Data Item Search form, complete the following fields, and then click OK:
 - Data Item
Enter a Data Item to search for.
3. Click one of the following options to choose a scope for the Application search:
 - Interactive Application
 - Batch
 - Both
4. Choose one of the following options for your output results:
 - Interactive
If you choose to view your search using the Interactive Application, the Data Item Locator form appears when this search is complete. This form displays a list of all of the applications in which the data item appears.
 - Printed Report
If you choose to view your search using the printed report, an Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) file is created, which you can view or print.
5. From the Form menu, choose Run Report.

Resetting Vocabulary Overrides

You can reset vocabulary overrides to the original data dictionary definition. If you need to reset multiple vocabulary overrides to the default data dictionary definition, EnterpriseOne provides an automated process that resets overrides at the interactive form level, the batch version level, and the interactive and batch application level. When you reset vocabulary overrides at the form level, you reset all vocabulary overrides on a specific form; for example, the Work with Addresses form (W01012B) in the Address Book application. When you reset vocabulary overrides at the application level, you reset all vocabulary overrides on all forms or versions in an entire interactive or batch application: for example, the Address Book application (P0101) or the Print Mailing Labels report (R01401).

Prerequisite

- ❑ Access the Vocabulary Overrides application. See *Accessing Vocabulary Overrides* in the *System Administration Guide*.

► To reset a vocabulary override

1. On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, click one of the following options and click Find:

- Interactive
- Batch

2. Choose an application and click Select.

Depending on the application type, one of the following forms appears:

- If you chose an interactive application, the Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form appears. The forms associated with the application appear in the detail area of this form.
 - If you chose a batch application, the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. The versions associated with the application appear in the detail area of this form.
3. Double-click the + icon in the row header for one of the forms or versions in the detail area, and then double-click the + icon in the row header for a type of text on the form or a type of section in the version.

The detail area expands to display the data items associated with the type of text or section.

4. Choose the data item that you want to reset, and then, from the Row menu, choose Reset Description.

Note

The Reset Description menu option is inactive if a vocabulary override does not exist for the data item.

5. Click OK to return to the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form.

If you click Cancel to return to the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form *after* you reset a vocabulary override, you *do not* cancel the action. The data item remains at the default data dictionary definition.

► To reset all vocabulary overrides on a form (interactive)

1. On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, click the Interactive option and then click Find.

2. Choose an application and click Select.

The detail area of the Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form displays all forms within the application.

3. Choose a form and then, from the Row menu, choose Reset by Form.

The software clears all vocabulary overrides from the form and resets the data items to the data dictionary definitions.

Caution

When you choose the Reset by Form menu option, the decision is final; the software does not provide a confirmation box or a proof mode.

► To reset all vocabulary overrides in a version (batch)

1. On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, click the Batch option and then click Find.
2. Choose an application and click Select.

The detail area of the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form displays all versions for the application.

3. Choose a version and then, from the Row menu, choose Reset by Version.

The software clears all vocabulary overrides from the version and resets the data items to the base definitions. If no base definition exists for a data item, the software resets the data item to the default data dictionary definition.

Caution

When you choose the Reset by Version menu option, the decision is final; the software does not provide a confirmation box or a proof mode.

► To reset all vocabulary overrides in an application (interactive and batch)

1. On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, click one of the following options and then click Find:

- Interactive
- Batch

2. Choose an application and click Select.

Depending on the type of application, either the Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. The detail area displays forms for interactive applications and versions for batch applications.

3. From the Form menu, choose the Reset by Application menu option for interactive applications or the Reset by Batch menu option for batch applications.

The software clears all vocabulary overrides from the *entire* application and resets the data items to the base definitions. If no base definition exists for a data item, the software resets the data item to the default data dictionary definition.

Caution

When you choose either the Reset by Application or the Reset by Batch menu option, the decision is final; the software does not provide a confirmation box or a proof mode.

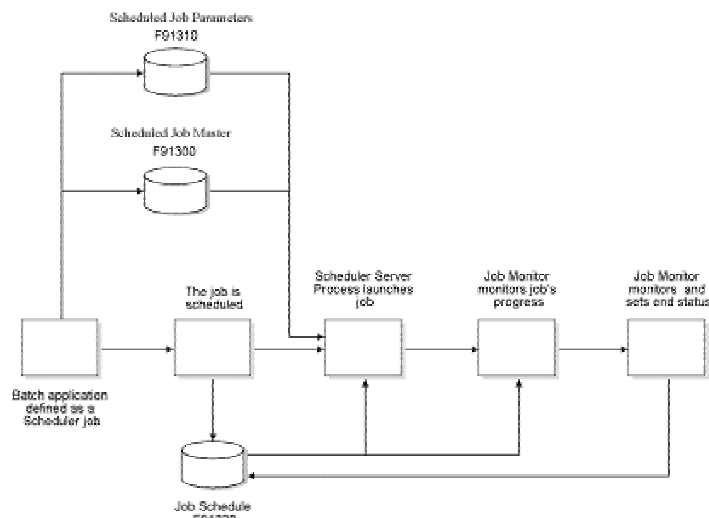
The Scheduler Application

Occasionally, you might want to run batch jobs that take up a great deal of machine resources or that require users to be signed off after normal working hours. You also might want the flexibility to run jobs at scheduled intervals during the day or even periodically throughout the month or year.

The Scheduler application enables you to schedule batch jobs to run after hours or periodically throughout the day, according to a schedule that you define. You can schedule jobs by time (daily, weekly, monthly, yearly) or based on a specified period. You also can set up the scheduler to restart a job in the event of a job failure.

You can specify the server on which you want the job to run, as well as the time zone, regardless of the locale. The Scheduler system uses a modified version of Universal Coordinated Time (UCT), which counts the number of minutes, not seconds.

The following graphic illustrates the scheduling process:



When you define a scheduled job, the parameters of that job are stored in the Schedule Job Master table (F91300).

After the job is scheduled, the system writes records to the Job Schedule table (F91320), indicating each time that the job should be launched. As the job runs, the Job Monitor monitors the progress of the job.

When the job ends, the Job Monitor assigns an end status to the job and updates the record of the job in the Job Schedule table to indicate that the job either ended successfully or in error.

Scheduling Jobs

When you schedule a batch process to run through the Scheduler, you can also add a recurrence pattern to the job, which means that the job will restart at the intervals that you define, such as once a week, once a month, or once a year. You schedule jobs in the local time of the server on which the job will run.

See Also

See the following topics in the *System Administration Guide*:

- ❑ *Scheduling a Recurring Job* for information about automating the job schedule
- ❑ *Job Properties* for information about changing the properties of a job
- ❑ *Entering Scheduler Processing Options* for information about changing the Scheduler options

Prerequisite

- ❑ To use a server's time zone, you must first specify the time zones that you want to use. To do this, copy the Scheduler processing options (version ZJDE0001 on the Work with Versions form) and modify them according to your needs. If you use more than one time zone, you should modify the processing options to display the Work with Versions form each time that you invoke the Schedule Jobs application. That way, you can choose the correct version for the time zone in which you want to schedule the job.

Scheduling a Job

When you schedule a job, you choose the version of Scheduler that specifies the time zone in which the job will be run, and then you define the parameters of the job. For example, if you want to submit a job from your workstation in Germany that will run on a server in Australia, you would choose the version that specifies the time zone for Australia so that the job runs at the intended time.

► To schedule a job

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Job Scheduler (GH9015), and then choose Schedule Jobs (P91300). The Work With Versions form appears.

Note

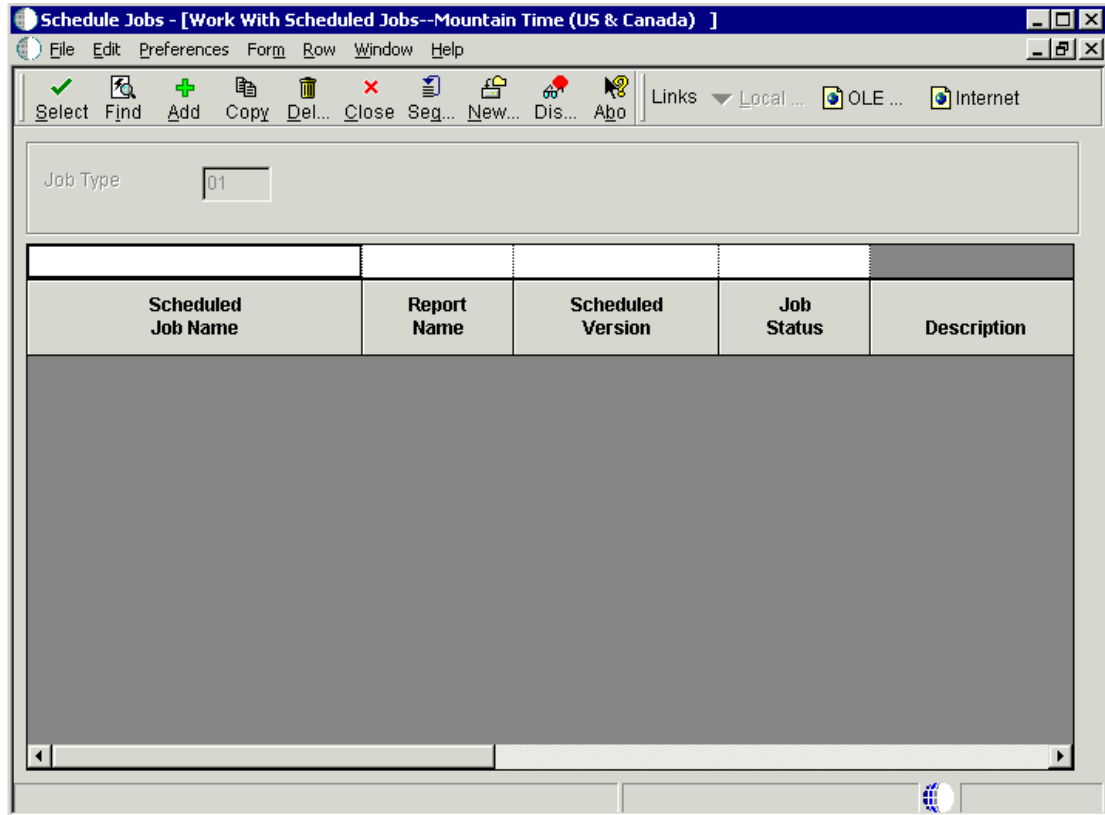
If you use only one time zone, you might not be prompted to choose a version. In this case, the Work With Versions form does not appear and you can skip the following step. You can delete the Work With Versions form in the menu properties for P91300. We ship GH9015/P91300 to prompt for the version.

1. On Work With Versions, double-click the version that specifies the time zone in which the scheduled job will run.

For example, you might choose the version that specifies the Eastern Time Zone to run jobs in Eastern Standard Time (EST).

Note

When you choose version ZJDE0001, you can enter Scheduler processing options. For more information about entering processing options, see *Entering Scheduler Processing Options* in the *System Administration Guide*.



2. On Work With Scheduled Jobs, click Add.

3. On the Scheduling Information Add form, complete the following fields:

- Scheduled Job Name
- Scheduled Job Status
- Scheduled Batch Application
- Scheduled Version
- Scheduled Start Date/Time

4. Click OK.

Scheduling a Recurring Job

You might need to run jobs more than once. You can set the frequency of recurrence for a scheduled job so that it runs hourly, weekly, biweekly, monthly, and so on. You can also specify how many times you want the job to run before it ends, or you can define a date after which the job will no longer run.

► To schedule a recurring job

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Job Scheduler (GH9015), and then choose Schedule Jobs (P91300).

1. On the Work With Versions form, double-click the version that specifies the time zone in which the scheduled job will run.
2. On Work With Scheduled Jobs, click Add.

3. On the Scheduling Information Add form, choose Recurrence from the Form menu.

4. On Recurring Scheduling Information Revisions, choose one of the following options and complete the accompanying fields that appear after you choose an option:
- By Time
Every n days OR
Every weekday

Run the job at the specified time interval. For example, run the job every 40 minutes or every 8 hours.
 - Daily
Run the job at the specified interval of days or every weekday. For example, run the job every 7 days or every weekday.
 - Weekly
Recur every n week(s) on
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Run the job at the specified weekly interval on the specified day of the week. For example, run the job every 2 weeks on Monday.

- Monthly

Day n of every x month(s) or

The [first, last, and so on] [day, Sunday, Friday, and so on] of every n month(s)

Run the job on the specified day of every n month or on a specific day of every n month. For example, run the job on day 1 of every 4 months or on the last Friday of every second month.

- Period

Day n of every x period(s) OR

The [first, last, and so on] [day, Sunday, Friday, and so on] of every n period(s)

- Company

- Yearly

Every [month name] [date] OR

The [first, last, and so on] [day, Sunday, Friday, and so on] of [month name] OR

Day x of the [first, last, and so on] period OR

The [first, last, and so on] [day, Sunday, Friday, and so on] of the [first, last, and so on] period

Schedule the job at the specified time of the year. For example, you might want to run the job on the last day of December of each year. For example, run the job every January 1 or on the first Monday of June or on day 15 of the last period or on the second Tuesday of the fourth period.

5. Specify when you want the Scheduler to stop submitting the job by turning on one of the following options:

- No end date
- End after:

Where x is the number of occurrences of that job that can run before it expires.

- End by:

Enter the month, day, and year on which you want the job to expire.

6. Click OK.

Revising a Scheduled Job

You might want to revise the information for a job. For example, you might want to change the job status to Active or Not Active; or you might want to enter a new batch process as the scheduled job, or change the job start date and time.

► To revise a scheduled job

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Schedule Jobs.

1. On Work With Versions, choose the version that specifies the time zone in which the job will run and click Select.
2. On Work with Scheduled Jobs, choose the job that you want to revise, and then choose Job Revisions from the Row menu.

Schedule Jobs - [Scheduling Information Revisions--Mountain Time (US & Canada)]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Cancel Dismiss Abort Links Recur... OLE ... Internet

Scheduled Job Name: PURCHASE ORDER PRINT

Scheduled Job Status: 01 [Pencil Icon]

This job is scheduled to run one-time only.

Scheduled Batch Application: R43500 Purchase Order Print

Scheduled Version: XJDE0001 Print Purchase Orders - Batch

Scheduled Start Date/Time: 4/25/2004 12:00:00

3. On Scheduling Information Revisions, modify the following fields as necessary and click OK:
 - Scheduled Job Status
 - Scheduled Batch Application
 - Scheduled Version
 - Scheduled Start Date/Time
4. If you want to remove recurrence from a scheduled job, choose Remove Recurrence from the Form menu.

5. If you want to add category codes to the scheduled job, choose Category Codes from the Form menu.

The form appears.

6. On Scheduler Category Codes, if you want to revise the advanced options for this job, choose Advanced Options from the Form menu.

The Scheduling Advanced Options form appears.

Note

For information about entering advanced options, see *Job Properties* in the *System Administration Guide*.

You can also activate or inactivate a job by choosing the job on Work With Scheduled Jobs, and then choosing Change Status from the Row menu.

Entering Scheduler Processing Options

The Scheduler processing options enable you to specify preferences and defaults for time zone, job recurrence, and job type. You can enter or change processing options two ways:

- Choose version ZJDE0001 from the Work With Versions form.
- From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), highlight Schedule Jobs, right-click, and then select Prompt for Values.

The Scheduler processing options form has the following tabs that allow you to change the following parameters:

Display

Enter information about time zones.

View Local Time

Local Time Zone

Enter '1' to adjust time for daylight savings. Enter '0' to never adjust for daylight savings.

Use this Daylight Savings Rule when adjusting for daylight savings.

Process

Enter information about schedule records.

Maximum number of job schedule records

Defaults

Enter information about job type, job occurrences, and job re-submissions.

Default Job Type

Number Of Job Occurences

Max Number of Job re-submissions

Reviewing all Jobs or Local Jobs

If necessary, you can review all of the jobs in all time zones, or local jobs only. Depending on the view that you are currently using, the system protects the other choice. For example, if you are currently viewing local jobs, the system would protect the Local Jobs choice and allow you to choose only All Jobs.

► To review all jobs or local jobs

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose Display from the Form menu.
2. Choose either All Jobs or Local Jobs.

Job Properties

You can use advanced options to override the job properties, such as the location where the job will run and the environment in which it will run. You can also use advanced options to specify whether you want the system to resubmit a job if it ends in error or if you want to change job expiration specifications.

You can define whether to log errors to the `jde.log` or `jdedebug.log`, and whether you want the system to override printer locations and job queues. You can also add a report interconnect to a job if you want to pass parameters to it.

Note

To restore the default values in the advanced options application, click the default button on Scheduling Advanced Options.

Overriding the Environment

A situation might exist in which you need to override an environment. For example, you would override the environment if the environment in which you want to run the job is not available or is different from the environment that you were logged into when you scheduled the job.

► To override the environment

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose the job.
2. Choose Advanced Options from the Row menu.
3. On Scheduling Advanced Options, complete the following fields on the Launch Overrides tab as necessary:
 - Scheduled Environment
 - Scheduled Logical Server
 - Scheduled User
 - Scheduled User Role
 - Scheduled PasswordType the password of the scheduled user in this field.

Overriding Job Expiration Specifications

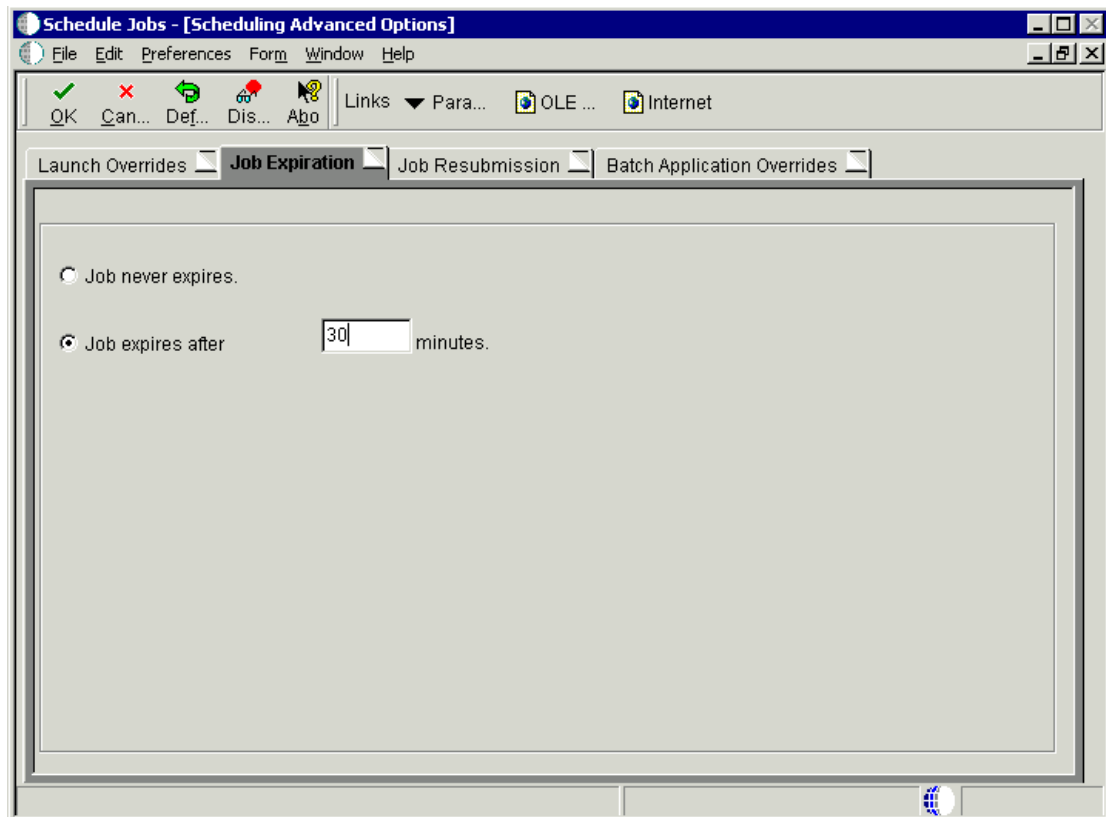
Job expiration specifications ensure that servers do not become overloaded with unexpired jobs. If necessary, you can override job expiration specifications so that the job never expires, or expires after a certain number of minutes.

For example, suppose you schedule a job to run at midnight and another job for 1:00 a.m., but the server goes down and probably will not come back up again before the jobs are scheduled to run. In

this case, you can specify that the first job, which you scheduled to run at midnight, will expire in 30 minutes (12:30 a.m.), so that if the server does not come back up within 30 minutes, the job will expire.

► To override job expiration specifications

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose the job, and then choose Advanced Options from the Row menu.
2. On the Scheduling Advanced Options form, click the Job Expiration tab.



3. Indicate whether you want the job to never expire or to expire after a specified time has elapsed.
4. Click OK.

Defining When the Scheduler Resubmits a Job

You can define when the Scheduler resubmits jobs. This feature is useful if a job ends in error, for example, because the Scheduler will submit the job after a certain period of time.

To avoid the use of system resources, you can limit the number of times that a job can be resubmitted. You also can have the Scheduler check for connection errors or run-time errors when the job runs. Connection errors occur when the system fails to connect to the server to submit the job. Run-time errors occur when the server on which the job is running places the job in an error state. You can set up the system to monitor for both cases.

► **To define when the system resubmits jobs**

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose the job and then choose Advanced Options from the Row menu.
2. On Scheduling Advanced Options, click the Job Resubmission tab.

Schedule Jobs - [Scheduling Advanced Options]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Cancel Def... Dis... Appo Links Para... OLE ... Internet

Launch Overrides Job Expiration **Job Resubmission** Batch Application Overrides

After minute(s) elapsed time,

If the job has ended in error,

☒ let the job continue.

☐ terminate the job.

☐ terminate the job and resubmit.

☐ terminate the job and resubmit after minute(s).

☐ do nothing.

☒ resubmit immediatly.

☐ resubmit after minute(s).

☒ Check Connection Errors

☐ Check Runtime Errors

Max Number Of Job Resubmissions

3. Specify the number of minutes that elapse before the job continues or terminates, and then turn on one of the following options:
 - let the job continue.
 - terminate the job.
 - terminate the job and resubmit.
4. If you want to terminate the job and resubmit it after a certain period of time, choose the following option and enter the number of minutes that you want to elapse before the system resubmits the job:
 - terminate the job and resubmit after
5. Choose one of the following options that apply when the job ends in error:
 - do nothing.
 - resubmit immediatly.
 - resubmit after
6. Specify whether you want the system to check for connection errors, runtime errors, or both.

7. Complete the following field:

- Max Number Of Job Resubmissions

Specify the maximum number of times that you want the job to be resubmitted.

8. Click OK.

Overriding Batch Application Specifications

You can specify if you want errors written to the `jde.log`. If you want errors written to the `jddebug.log`, you can set the trace level to determine what types of errors to include in the log.

You can also override the printer at which a report is printed. This feature is useful if a specific printer is down or if you want to print a report to a printer other than the default. You can specify whether a job should be printed immediately upon completion or whether the job should be held in the job queue to be printed later.

Also, you can override the queue to which the output of a submitted job is sent. If you want to pass parameters to a particular batch job, you can attach a report interconnect through Batch Application Specifications.

► To override batch application specifications

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose the job, and then choose Advanced Options from the Row menu.
2. On Scheduling Advanced Options, click the Batch Application Overrides tab.
3. Choose one or more of the following options:

- `Jde.log`
- `Jddebug.log`

If you choose `jddebug.log`, you must also choose the `jde.log` option.

4. Complete the following fields:

- UBE Logging Level

If you choose `jddebug.log`, you can set a trace level to log certain levels of errors.

- Printer Name

Enter the name of the printer to which you want to print the report the job generates. If you want to use a default printer, specify DEFAULT.

- Print Immediate

If you want the job output to be sent to the printer immediately, turn on the Print Immediate option.

- Job Queue

Enter the name of the job queue to which you want the job output sent.

5. Click OK.

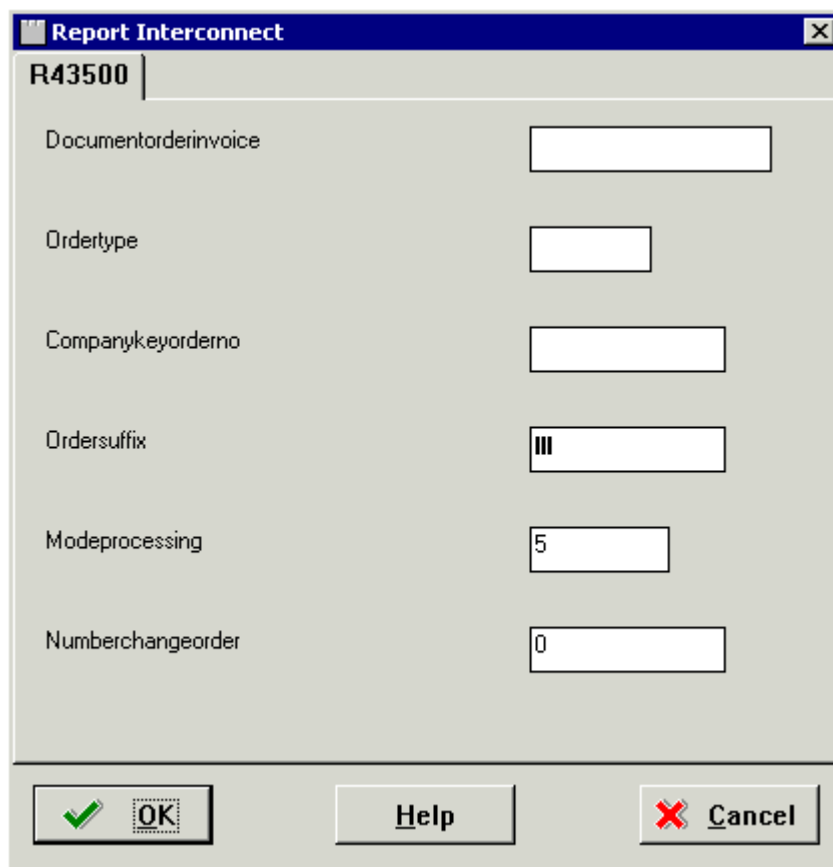
Adding Values to a Report Interconnect

You can add values to be passed through a report interconnect into a batch process when that batch process is launched. The batch process must first contain a report interconnect.

► To add values to a report interconnect

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose the job and then choose Advanced Options from the Row menu.
2. On Scheduling Advanced Options, choose Parameters from the Form menu.

The system displays the Report Interconnect form with the parameters for that particular batch process.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Report Interconnect" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar, there is a tab labeled "R43500". The main area of the form contains six parameter labels on the left and corresponding input fields on the right:

- Documentorderinvoice: An empty text input field.
- Ordertype: An empty text input field.
- Companykeyorderno: An empty text input field.
- Ordersuffix: A text input field containing three vertical bars (|||).
- Modeprocessing: A text input field containing the number 5.
- Numberchangeorder: A text input field containing the number 0.

At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: a green checkmark icon followed by "OK", a "Help" button, and a red X icon followed by "Cancel".

3. Enter the values that you want to pass to the batch process when the process runs.
4. Click OK.

Reviewing the Job Schedule

When you schedule a job that includes a recurrence pattern, the system creates a set of schedule records, or instances, for the job in the Job Schedule table (F91320). The Job Schedule table indicates the times and dates that the job will run. You can review these instances and their statuses, and also change the scheduled job information. For example, you can change the location at which you want a job to process, delete a job instance, or override any advanced functions.

Note

Because the job schedule table is also used for audit information, you can modify or delete only jobs that have not yet run.

Reviewing All Job Schedules

When you review all of the job schedules, you can view all instances of jobs that have been launched. You can even revise a job by choosing a job instance and then choosing Revise Job from the Row menu.

You can filter the job instances that you want to review by launch date, start date, and time. For example, you can review all of the job instances for today's date by entering that date in the Scheduled Start Date field. Or you can review all job instances that were launched on a certain date by entering that date in the Job Launch Date field. You can also filter job instances by scheduled job name, launch status, report name, or scheduled version.

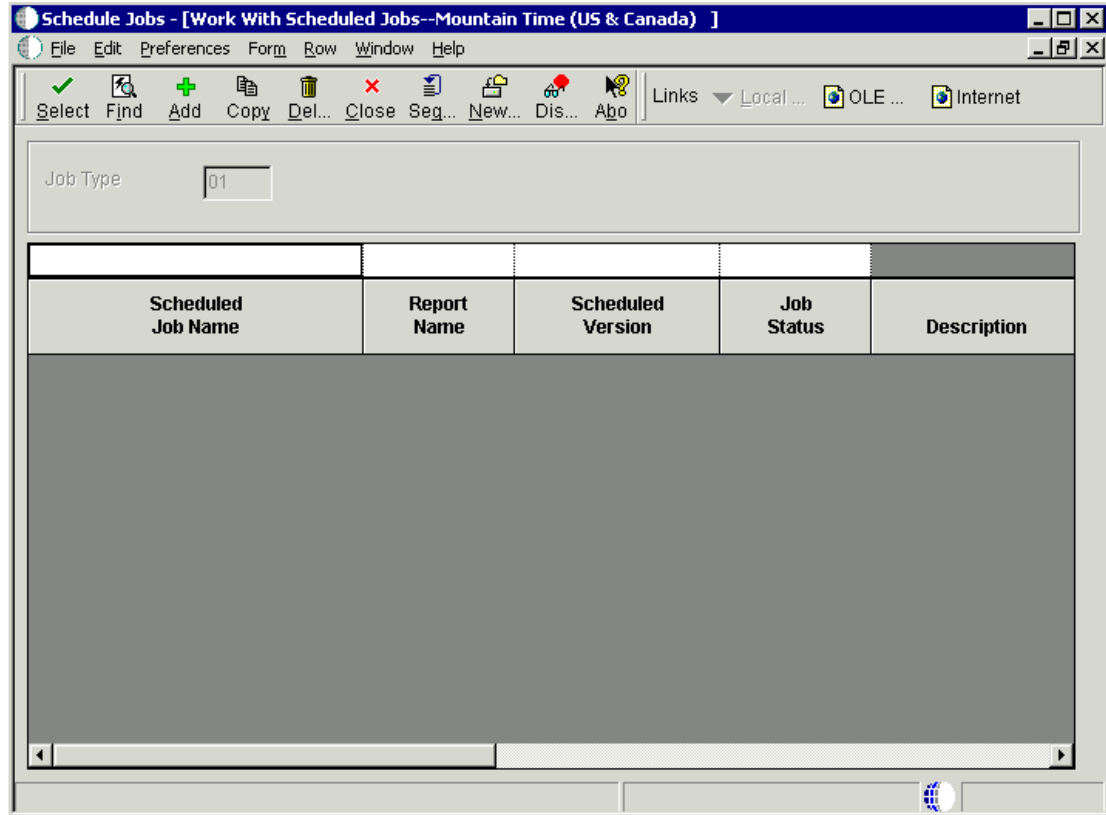
See Also

- ❑ *Revising a Scheduled Job* in the *System Administration Guide* for more information about revising the job schedule

► **To review all job schedules**

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Schedule Jobs.

1. On Work With Versions, choose a version, and then click Select.



2. On Work With Scheduled Jobs, choose All Schedules from the Form menu.
3. On Work With All Job Schedule, filter by start date or start time by completing the following fields:
 - Scheduled Start Date
 - Scheduled Start Time
4. To filter by launch date or launch time, complete the following fields:
 - Job Launch Date
 - Job Launch Time
5. To filter by job name, launch status, report name, or scheduled version, complete the following fields:
 - Scheduled Job Name
 - Launch Status
 - Report Name
 - Scheduled Version
6. To view all scheduled jobs in all time zones, choose All Time Zones from the Form menu.

7. To view all scheduled jobs in the local time zone, choose Local Time Zone from the Form menu.

Changing the Launch Status of a Job

You can change the launch status of a job. For example, you might need to put a job on hold or reschedule a job.

► To change the job launch status of a job

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Schedule Jobs.

1. On Work With Versions, choose the time zone in which the job will run and then click Select.
2. On Work With Scheduled Jobs, locate the job that you want to change.
3. From the Row menu, choose Job Schedule.

The screenshot shows the 'Schedule Jobs' window with the title bar 'Schedule Jobs - [Job Schedule--Mountain Time (US & Canada)]'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Preferences, Form, Row, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for OK, Find, Del..., Can..., New..., Dis..., and Ago, along with buttons for Links, Work..., OLE..., and Internet.

Form fields include:

- Scheduled Job Name: PURCHASE ORDER PRINT
- Scheduled Job Status: 01
- Recurrence Type: 11
- Scheduled Start Date: (empty)
- Scheduled Start Time: (empty)

Below the form is a table with the following columns: Launch Status, Description, Start Date, Scheduled Start Time, Launch Date, and Launch Time.

Launch Status	Description	Start Date	Scheduled Start Time	Launch Date	Launch Time
50	Hold	4/25/2004	12:00:00		
01	Scheduled	4/26/2004	12:00:00		
01	Scheduled	4/27/2004	12:00:00		
01	Scheduled	4/28/2004	12:00:00		
01	Scheduled	4/29/2004	12:00:00		

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar showing 'Row:1'.

4. On Job Schedule, choose the job instance whose launch status you want to change, and then enter a new status in the Launch Status field.
Enter 1 for Scheduled or 50 for Hold.
5. Click OK.

Viewing Job Details

On the Job Maintenance form, you can view details about a job as well as the job queue, the priority in which the job will run, and the location of the report printer. From this form, you can also change the job priority or the location where the report will print.

► To view job details

1. On the Job Schedule form, choose the job and then choose View Detail from the Row menu.
2. On Job Maintenance, complete the following fields, if necessary, and click OK:
 - Job Priority
 - Printer Name

Setting the Job Status Manually

As a system administrator, you can change the status of jobs if the Scheduler is not updating the launch status or if the Job Monitor is disabled.

Note

If you need to stop a job, choose Work with Servers from the Form menu on the Work with Scheduled Jobs form.

Caution

You should secure other users from accessing the Set Status option. Only the EnterpriseOne administrator should have access to this option.

► To set the job status manually

1. On the Work With Scheduled Jobs form, choose the job and then choose Job Schedule from the Row menu.
2. On Job Schedule, choose the job instance for which you want to manually set the job status, and then choose Set Status from the Row menu.
3. On Manually Set Job Status, complete the following field:
 - Scheduled Launch Status

Resetting the Job Schedule

If you customize a job schedule and then change your mind, you can remove the changes and regenerate the job schedule using the previously defined recurrence pattern. The job schedule will be reset to the way it was before you made the changes.

► To reset the job schedule

1. From the Job Schedule form, choose Reset Schedule from the Form menu.

The following warning message appears: This will remove any custom changes to this job's schedule and regenerate the schedule using the recurrence pattern. Are you sure you want to continue?

2. Click Yes to confirm resetting the job's schedule.

The Scheduler Server

The Scheduler server is a process that performs two distinct functions: it launches all jobs at the scheduled times, and it monitors each job's progress and ending state. These functions are started by a JDENET message, as defined in the following kernel type in the jde.ini file:

```
[JDENET_KERNEL_DEF10]
dispatchDLLName=jdekrnl.dll
dispatchDLLFunction=_JDEK_DispatchScheduler@24
maxNumberOfProcesses=1
beginningMsgTypeRange=2001
endingMsgTypeRange=2256
newProcessThresholdRequests=0
numberOfAutoStartProcesses=1
```

The Scheduler launches batch processes in a server/environment/user combination, based on the information in the Schedule Job Master table (F91300). After the Scheduler is started, JDENET keeps it in a wait state by calling the Scheduler dispatch function every minute with an idle message. This idle message allows the Scheduler process to check whether it should launch a job or monitor the jobs that are running. In addition, JDENET sends the Scheduler any message sent from the workstation (for example, messages that new job schedules were added).

Using the Scheduler Server

You can stop, reset, restart, and refresh the Scheduler server. For example, if the server goes offline, it needs to be reset. You can also modify the server and monitor sleep time, specifying how many seconds you want JDENet to wait until it checks to see if it needs to initialize, or "wake up," the Scheduler server.

You also might encounter situations for which you need to turn on or turn off the Job Launcher or Job Monitor. For example, you might need to take down the servers to which you submit jobs and for which you want to avoid unnecessary connection errors when jobs are submitted.

You can also change the jde.ini file to enable the Scheduler to restart automatically by changing the numberOfAutoStartProcesses line. If you enable this feature and the server that the Scheduler server is running on comes down, the Scheduler server automatically restarts when the server comes back up, instead of having to be restarted manually. When the Scheduler server restarts,

the Scheduler checks the Job Schedule table (F91320) to determine if it should restart on that particular server. If not, the Scheduler shuts down.

JDENet handles the calls to initialize the Scheduler Server. The JDENet process either sends a message to initialize the Scheduler to launch a job if it receives a message that table F91320 has changed, or it sends an idle message if no change is detected. For faster response time, you can decrease the number of seconds that you want JDENet to wait until it checks to see if table F91320 has changed.

Note

This application is for administrators only. You should secure users from accessing the Scheduler server application.

See Also

- ❑ *Creating Report Interconnections in the Development Tools Guide*
- ❑ *Debug Tracing in the Development Tools Guide* for information about setting trace levels

Control Record

A control record is a job record in the Schedule Job Master table (F91300). It is named *SCHEDULE and is hidden from the user. The *SCHEDULE record contains information about the state of the Scheduler processes on the server, and it is the method of communicating to those processes.

For example, when the launch loop starts on the server, it will set a flag in this record to indicate that it is up and running. You can end the launch loop by toggling the corresponding end process flag (such as Job Launcher Status or Job Monitor status) from the Form menu on Scheduler Server Control. The next time that the launch loop fetches the control record, it will find the flag, reset both flags, and end.

If the system does not find the control record when it is fetched, the record is recreated by P91300 when entering the Scheduler Server Control form. In addition, if the record is corrupt, the function above is called to recreate it. The sleep times for the job monitor will be reset to 15 minutes, and the audit information in this record will be updated with the user ID set to SCHEDULER.

Dispatch Function

The dispatch function handles the incoming message from the workstation and starts the requested process. The JDENet process either sends a message to initialize the Scheduler, signals that the F91320 table has changed, or gives an idle message. The idle message is sent every minute unless one of the other messages is sent. When the idle message is sent, the dispatch function checks to see if the launch loop or job monitor needs to be called. If neither does, control is given back to JDENet.

Launch Loop

The launch loop function selects all of the jobs up to the current time. It then loops through the selected records and launches the active jobs if they have not expired. After launching all current jobs, the launch loop fetches all future jobs sorted by start time. If the fetch succeeds, the next select

time (NST) will be set to the difference between the current time and the start of the next job. If the fetch fails, the NST will be set to zero, which indicates that this function should be run the next time that any record is added to or updated by the Job Schedule table (F91320). In addition to launching jobs, the launch loop checks the control record periodically to see if it should exit.

The launch loop also looks for updates of all the schedule instances (F91320 records) and job headers (F91300 records) that it fetches. After the launch loop has processed these records, it then commits any changes and unlocks all of the records.

Job Monitor Loop

The job monitor loop monitors the ending statuses of the launched jobs and re-launches those that end in error if requested to do so by the user. This loop cycles through the internal job list that the job launch loop populates. In addition, it terminates jobs that run too long, if requested to do so. A job cannot be re-launched for more times than specified in the F91300 record of the job.

Like the launch loop, the job monitor loop periodically fetches the control record to see if it should end.

► To stop or restart the Scheduler server

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Schedule Jobs (P91300).

1. On Work with Versions, choose the version that specifies the time zone in which the scheduled jobs run, and then click Select.
2. On Work with Scheduled Jobs, choose Scheduler Server from the Form menu.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled "Schedule Jobs - [Scheduler Server Control]". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Preferences", "Form", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for "OK", "Cancel", "Refresh", "Disconnect", "Abort", "Links", "Start...", "OLE...", and "Internet". The main content area is divided into several sections. The top section is titled "The Scheduler Server is Down." and contains the text "This is where the Scheduler will run. The data source master this server uses will define where the jobs will be launched." Below this text are three input fields: "Scheduler Server Name" with the value "CTESERVER", "Port Number" with the value "6011", and "Scheduler Sleep Time" with the value "60" and the unit "second(s)". The next section is titled "Job Launcher" and contains the text "The Job Launcher is down." Below this text is an input field for "Next Submit Date" with the value "00:00:00". The final section is titled "Job Monitor" and contains the text "The Job Monitor is down." Below this text are two input fields: "Next Job Monitoring Date" with the value "00:00:00" and "Job Monitor Sleep Time" with the value "15" and the unit "minute(s)".

3. On Scheduler Server Control, do one of the following:
 - To stop the server, choose Stop Scheduler from the Form menu.
 - To restart the server, choose Start Scheduler from the Form menu.
4. Click OK.

► **To pause the job launcher or job monitor**

Note

You might want to pause the job launcher or job monitor, such as when you want to take down the servers that you submit jobs to and you want to avoid server connection errors that might occur while those servers are down. When you pause the job launcher, the Scheduler stops looking at the F91320 table for jobs to launch. When you pause the job monitor, the Scheduler stops monitoring the status of launched jobs.

1. On Scheduler Server Control, choose Pause Job Launcher from the Form menu to pause the job launcher.
2. To pause the job monitor, choose Pause Job Monitor from the Form menu.
3. Click OK.

► **To reset the Scheduler server**

Note

You reset the Scheduler server after you change the status of the Job Monitor or Job Launcher. For example, if you change the status of the Job Monitor, you would choose Reset to refresh the settings on the server.

1. On Scheduler Server Control, choose Reset from the Form menu.
2. Click OK.

► **To refresh the Scheduler server settings**

Note

When you refresh the Scheduler server settings, the server refreshes its cache of launched jobs, and closes and restarts all environment and table handles. It is a kind of internal refresh of the server's internal structures. You might want to refresh the Scheduler server settings if you had to restart the server.

1. On Scheduler Server Control, choose Refresh from the Form menu.
2. Click OK.

► **To modify the Scheduler server and monitor sleep time**

Note

Sleep time is the time that the Scheduler server or monitor is idle.

1. On Scheduler Server Control, complete the following fields, as necessary:
 - Scheduler Sleep Time
 - Job Monitor Sleep Time
2. Click OK.

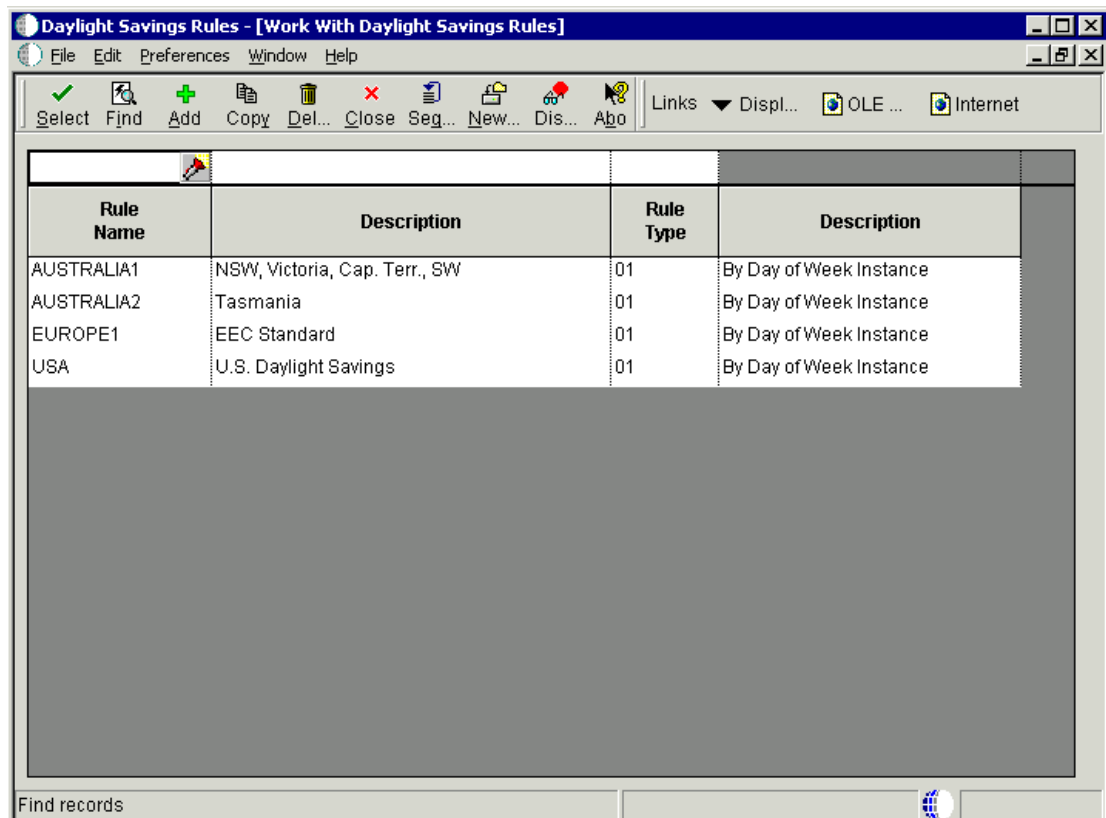
Modifying Daylight Savings Rules

Daylight savings rules tell the system how each locale implements its daylight savings time. The Scheduler uses these rules, along with time zone information, to determine when jobs should be run on a particular server.

You can add a new daylight savings rule or modify an existing one.

► **To add a new daylight savings rule**

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Daylight Savings Rules (P00085).



1. On Work With Daylight Savings Rules, click Add.

Daylight Savings Rules - [Add Daylight Savings Rule]

File Edit Preferences Window Help

OK Cancel Dismiss Abort Links Display OLE Internet

Rule Name

Description

Rule Type

☒ By Day of Week Instance

☐ By Day of the month

Daylight Savings starts on

the [] [] of [] at []

[] at []

Daylight Savings ends on

the [] [] of [] at []

[] 0 at []

2. On Add Daylight Savings Rule, complete the following fields:
 - Rule Name
 - Description
3. Choose one of the following rule types:
 - By Day of Week Instance
 - By Day of the month
4. Enter the dates that daylight savings time begins and ends, and then click OK.

► **To modify an existing daylight savings rule**

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Daylight Savings Rules (P00085).

1. Choose the rule that you want to modify, and then click Select.

Daylight Savings Rules - [Daylight Savings Rule Revisions]

File Edit Preferences Window Help

OK Cancel Dismiss Abort Links Display Internet

Rule Name:

Description:

Rule Type:

- ☐ By Day of Week Instance
- ☒ By Day of the month

Daylight Savings starts on

the of at

at

Daylight Savings ends on

the of at

at

2. On Daylight Savings Rule Revisions, add a new description, if necessary, in the following field:
 - Description
3. Choose one of the following rule types:
 - By Day of Week Instance
 - By Day of the month
4. Modify the dates and times that daylight savings time begins and ends, and then click OK.

Running Scheduler Reports

Run the Scheduled Jobs report when you want to review a summary of scheduled jobs and their statuses. You can use processing options to specify whether to run this report based on Universal Coordinated Time (UCT) or local time. You also can adjust for daylight savings time.

If you want to purge records from the Job Schedule table (F91320), run the Scheduler Purge program. You can run the purge program in proof mode and final mode.

See Also

- ❑ *Submitting a Report* in the *EnterpriseOne Report Writing Guide* for general information about reports

► To print the Scheduled Jobs or Purge Scheduled Jobs report

From the Job Scheduler menu (GH9015), choose Print Scheduled Jobs (R91300A) or Purge Scheduled Jobs (R91300B).

1. On the Work With Batch Versions form, choose a version in the detail area, and then click Select.
2. On Version Prompting, choose one or both of the following options, and then click Submit:
 - Data Selection
 - Data Sequencing
3. On Report Output Destination, choose one of the following options, and then click OK:
 - On Screen
 - To Printer

See Also

The following topics in the *System Administration Guide*:

- ❑ *The jde.ini File* for more information about the autostart function
- ❑ *Security* for more information about security

Media Objects and Imaging

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne media objects and imaging features allow you to attach useful information to an application, including information that might currently exist as a paper-based document. The media objects feature allows you to attach the information to applications, forms and rows, and Object Librarian objects. The imaging feature, within media objects, gives you flexibility to create a more efficient method of information storage.

What Are Media Objects?

Media objects link information to applications, either to individual rows in a detail area or to a form. The types of information that you can attach to a grid row or a form are described below:

Text	Media objects provide a word processor that lets you create a text-only attachment. For example, you could use a text attachment to provide specific instructions for a form or additional information about a record.
Image	Images include files such as Windows bitmaps, Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) files, and Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPG) files. These files might represent electronically created files as well as scanned images of paper-based documents.
Object Linking and Embedding (OLE)	Media objects can be files that conform to the OLE standard. OLE allows you to create links between different programs. Using these links, you can create and edit an object from one program in a different program. EnterpriseOne provides the links that you need to attach OLE objects. You attach OLE media objects at the base form level. Media objects attached at this level are attached to a form and not to any data that might appear in the form. You can attach media objects to a detail area or a form, but the files themselves exist in separate directories. The only file information that is included with the application to which the OLE object links is the path to the supporting file. You can only use OLE objects that you properly register and install as OLE objects through EnterpriseOne.
Shortcuts	A shortcut is a link that opens an EnterpriseOne application. Within media objects, you can only attach EnterpriseOne shortcuts; that is, you cannot attach Windows shortcuts to media objects.
Uniform Resource Locations (URL)/Files	Media objects can be links to Web-page URLs or other related files. When a developer attaches a URL media object to a control object on a form, the Web page appears as part of the form. When a user attaches a URL to a form or Object Librarian object, the media object acts as a link to the URL.

System administrators can also set up templates. A template might include attachments of its own, such as images and shortcuts. For example, you can create a letterhead and a standard form for a memo. You might create a shortcut in the template to provide access to an application that uses data specific to the information that you add to the template.

What Is Imaging?

The imaging capabilities available in EnterpriseOne allow you to link to a third-party imaging product. Imaging systems allow you to scan and electronically store paper-based information. For example, this information might include documents such as sales orders, purchase orders, vendor invoices, and product schematics. EnterpriseOne imaging integration includes a Media Objects viewer and a third-party product that provides scanning and searching interfaces to allow you to find and display images. Implementation of imaging also provides a view of integrated images using the viewer of the native imaging product.

Enabling PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to Use Media Objects

To use media objects, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne requires a set of event rules to process the media objects. This processing includes:

- Tracking where the media object files are stored
- Tracking which media objects are attached to which objects (rows, forms, and reports)
- Indicating which objects have attachments
- Creating or viewing attachments

The software provides standard processing for media objects, which allows you to bypass all event rules that are required to implement media objects. All of the required information is gathered from a form in Form Design Aid and does not require you to define any event rules. Standard processing does the following:

- Standardizes the usage of media objects across forms
- For any detail area, places a paper clip icon on the row header if a media object is defined for that row
- For a form, places an icon in the status bar if a media object is defined for the form
- Allows you to attach documents to the form or to a row in the detail area
- Allows you to double-click on the paper clip in a row to view media objects for that row
- Allows you to click on the paper clip in the status bar to view media objects for the form

If you choose not to use standard processing for a form, you can still develop your own system for handling media objects by using existing event rules or event rules that you develop.

The software uses the Media Objects Storage table (F00165) to store link records for media objects and imaging. You must define your media object data structure using a unique key structure so that the Media Objects Storage table can store data correctly. The layout of this table is as follows:

```
GT || F4211Keys || The media object text
```

Where:

GT (generic text) is the naming convention used when defining a media object data structure.

F4211Keys is what the system uses to access the unique media object attachment for that particular record. The keys typically match what the unique key would be in the F4211 table for each detail line.

The media object text is the actual text attachment that stores information typed in by the user.

In addition to the media object categories provided by EnterpriseOne, you can define as many as 40 more. Users can associate these categories with a media object to group certain media objects and to enable other users to search for specific media objects. User-defined categories reside in the Media Object Categories table (F00166) and are referenced using each object's unique key. The default titles for these categories are Category Codes 1-30, Dates 1-5, and Numeric 1-5.

Prerequisite

- ❑ To see the media object paper clip column on a form, turn off the Hide Row Headers option on the Grid properties for the form.

► To enable EnterpriseOne to use media objects

1. From Form Design Aid, right-click in the grid portion of an existing or newly created form and choose Properties.
2. On Grid Properties, in the Advanced tab, turn off the Hide Row Headers option to enable you to see the media object paper clip column on a form.
3. From the form menu, choose Media Objects Setup.

Media Objects Setup

☒ Enable Automatic Media Object Functionality

☐ Media Objects Only
☐ Document Handling Only
☒ Media Objects & Document Handling

Form Level Defaults
After clicking on the Paperclip icon, the Media Object Viewer should be started in:

☒ Edit mode
☐ Display mode

Key Structure for Form
Undefined Structure

Define Form Key [Trash Icon]

Row Level Defaults
After clicking on the Paperclip icon, the Media Object Viewer should be started in:

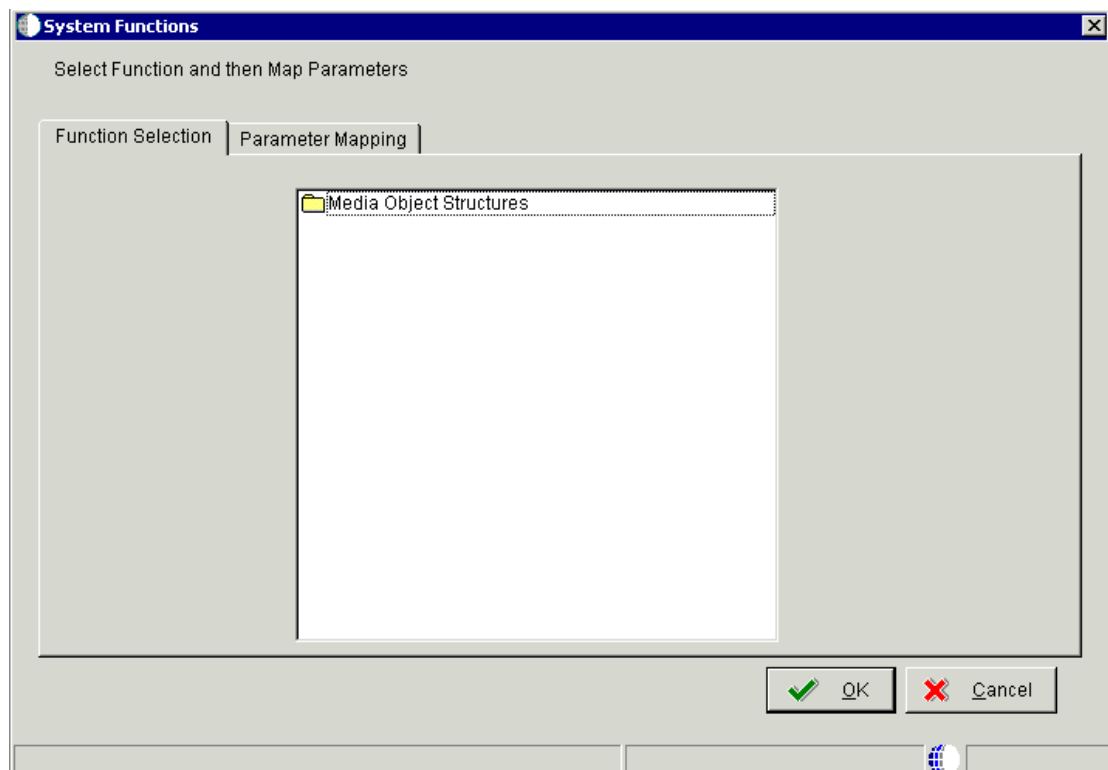
☒ Edit mode
☐ Display mode

Key Structure for Row
Undefined Structure

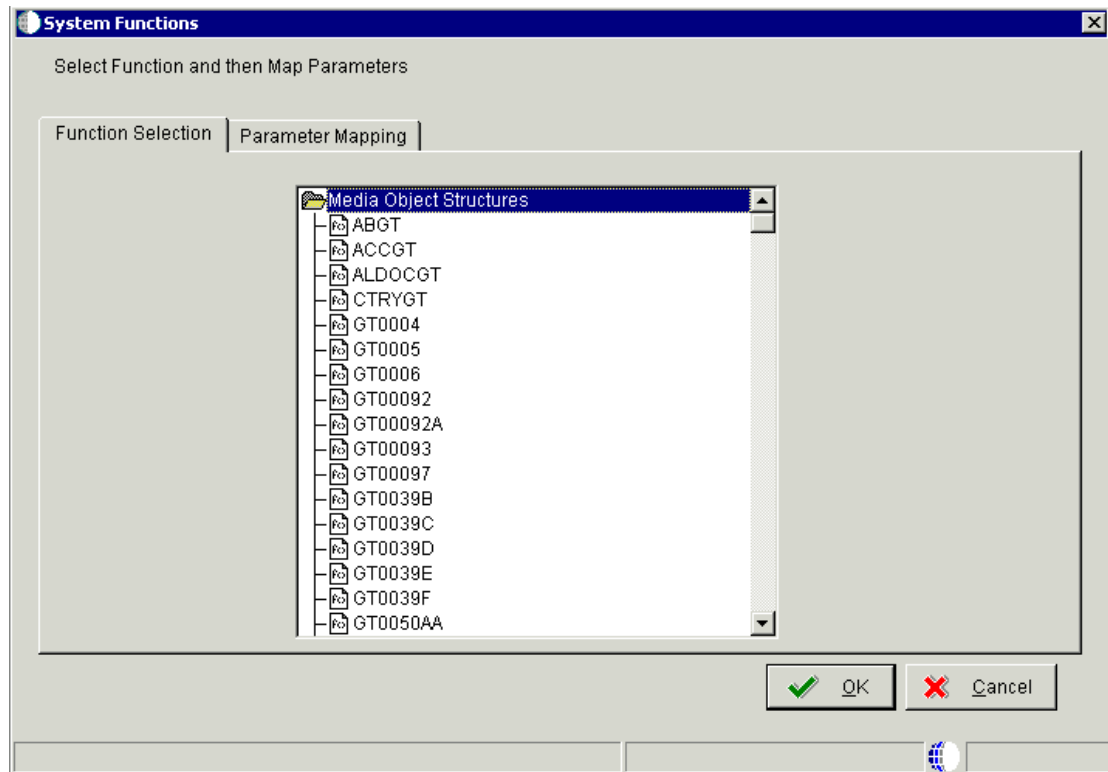
Define Row Key [Trash Icon]

[Checkmark] OK [X] Cancel

4. On Media Objects Setup, turn on the Enable Automatic Media Object Functionality option.
Turning on this option enables imaging and activates the other fields on the form.
5. On Media Objects Setup, click one of the following options:
 - **Media Objects Only**
Choose this option if you do not want to interface with third-party products that include imaging. If you choose this option, you will only be able to use media objects that are defined for and supported from within EnterpriseOne.
 - **Document Handling Only**
Choose this option if you are developing a form that is enabled for media objects via functionality in event rules and you want to bypass standard processing.
 - **Media Objects & Document Handling**
Choose this option if you want to enable standard processing later. You must delete all of the event rules for media objects when you choose this option.
6. Click Edit mode or Display mode.
Edit mode allows the user to make changes; display mode is read-only.
7. Click Define Form Key.
The System Functions form appears. This form is identical to the parameter definition form used to define system functions in Event Rules except that only the Media Object Structures header is displayed.



8. On the Function Selection tab, double-click the Media Object Structures folder.
A list of all currently defined data structures for Media Objects appears.



9. Choose the appropriate structure and define it.

Media Object Queues

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne media object queues allow the storage location of media objects to be tracked by reference rather than physical network location, which simplifies the administration of media location. For example, the location for media objects on your server can change, and the change is reflected in only one place in EnterpriseOne.

You must define a media object queue to identify the pointer to the location where the actual image files or OLE objects reside. Media object queues provide the system administrator with the ability to easily manage the storage of media objects in the software. Within EnterpriseOne, you must set up media object queues to use images that are outside of the imaging product's domain (for example, scanned images). You can set up media object queues for the following types of objects:

- Image objects (actual files)
- OLE objects (links to files)
- URLs (Internet addresses)

Image Media Objects

Image media objects are individual files that are accessed and viewed using a third-party imaging product. These objects are stored in locations defined with a name and a network-qualified path. For example, if all of the images for financial applications are stored in a directory on the network called `\\server1\financials\images`, an image media object queue could be defined as follows:

- Path: `\\server1\financials\images`
- Name: `FIN_IMAGES.BMP`

OLE Media Objects

OLE media objects are individual objects that are created and viewed using an OLE-compliant application outside of EnterpriseOne. In EnterpriseOne, the OLE object attached to a row or form is actually a link to the OLE object that resides in a media object queue. The distinction between OLE objects and non-OLE objects is important because, other than graphics files, you cannot attach non-OLE objects from EnterpriseOne if they are not compliant. Examples of valid OLE objects are Microsoft Windows OLE-compliant applications such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Visio. Other examples might include sound or video files (`.wav` or `.avi` extensions).

URL Media Objects

URL media objects are Internet addresses that point to Web sites that are identified by industry-standard uniform resource locations (URLs). When defined in the media object table, these addresses can be connected to Internet locations.

Media Object Tables

Media object queues typically represent network directory locations for EnterpriseOne media object files, such as OLE objects and images. The two media object tables are Media Object Queues (F98MOQUE) and Imaging Constants (F98101).

The media object queues are stored in the Media Object Queues table, which, along with the Imaging Constants table, should be located in the system data source. The Media Object Queues table contains the associated key value of the data record to which the media object is attached, the image reference, and the OLE reference. The image reference and the OLE reference are queue names. The queue name is used to access the Media Object Queue table for the location of the OLE object or image.

Media object keys are stored in the Media Objects Storage table (F00165). Media object characterization properties are stored in the Media Object Categories table (F00166). The Media Object Category Constant table (F00167) stores information indicating which categories the system activates for any given data structure.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Text Items

Text items are items that you create using the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne media objects word processor. They do not require media object queues. The Media Objects Storage table (F00165) contains both the associated key value of the data record to which the text media object is attached,

and the text itself. Text items that originate from applications external to EnterpriseOne (for example, Microsoft Word or Wordpad) must be stored as OLE objects.

Working with media object queues includes the following tasks:

- Adding a media object queue
- Defining the location of a media object queue
- Deleting a media object queue

► To add a media object queue

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Media Objects and then Media Object Queues (P98MOQUE).

1. On Work With Media Object Queues, click Add.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Media Object Queues - [Media Object Queue Revisions]". The dialog has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Preferences", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with buttons for "OK", "Can...", "Dis...", and "Ab...", along with icons for "Links", "Displ...", "OLE ...", and "Internet". The main area of the dialog contains six input fields arranged vertically: "Queue Name", "Queue Path On-Line", "Queue Path Off-line", "Type", "On-Line Access Type", and "Off-Line Access Type". Each field has a corresponding text input box to its right.

2. On Media Object Queue Revisions, complete the following fields:

- Queue Name
- Queue Path On-Line
- Queue Path Off-line
- Type
- On-Line Access Type
- Off-Line Access Type

3. Click OK.

► **To define the location of a media object queue**

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Media Objects and then Media Object Queues (P98MOQUE).

1. If an OLE queue does not exist, click Add.
 - a. On Media Objects Queue Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Queue Name
 - Queue Path On-Line
 - Queue Path Off-line
 - Type
 - On-Line Access Type
 - Off-Line Access Type
 - b. Click OK.
2. If you want to change an existing media object queue, click Find to display a list of queue names and their paths.
3. Choose the queue name that you want to modify and click Select.

4. On Media Object Queue Revisions, change the information in the Queue Path On-Line field to reflect the new location and then click OK.

► To delete a media object queue

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), click Media Objects and then choose Media Object Queues (P98MOQUE).

1. On Work With Media Object Queues, click Find.
2. Choose the queue name that you want to delete.
3. From the Form menu, choose Delete.

Deleting a media object queue deletes only the definition of the queue, not the associated path or objects themselves.

Setting Up Imaging

One way to attach images to EnterpriseOne forms and grid rows is to use the Image function of the Media Objects feature; however, this solution is not designed for use with sophisticated document handling systems. See the PeopleSoft Web site for a complete list of imaging vendors partnered with PeopleSoft.

The software uses the OLE client/server model to interface with third-party document handling systems, including the OLE client interface and the OLE server. For the currently supported imaging systems, EnterpriseOne meets the following minimum design goal tasks:

- **Search**
The search mechanism locates a document stored in the indexing system of a document handling system. The search mechanism navigates the storage structures of the document handling system so that the user can find a particular document or set of documents easily.
- **Link**
Upon a successful search operation, the link mechanism returns the unique document identifier to EnterpriseOne. This identifier is stored with the transaction.
- **View**
The view mechanism passes the unique document identifier to a document viewing mechanism so that the user can view the document.

Customers with requirements for third-party imaging systems other than those that the software currently supports can design custom OLE automation servers for interfacing purposes. The OLE server can be written in any OLE-compliant language. PeopleSoft has a published set of APIs to enable you to develop compatible middleware applications. The published APIs are described in a Windows help file that is installed with the software.

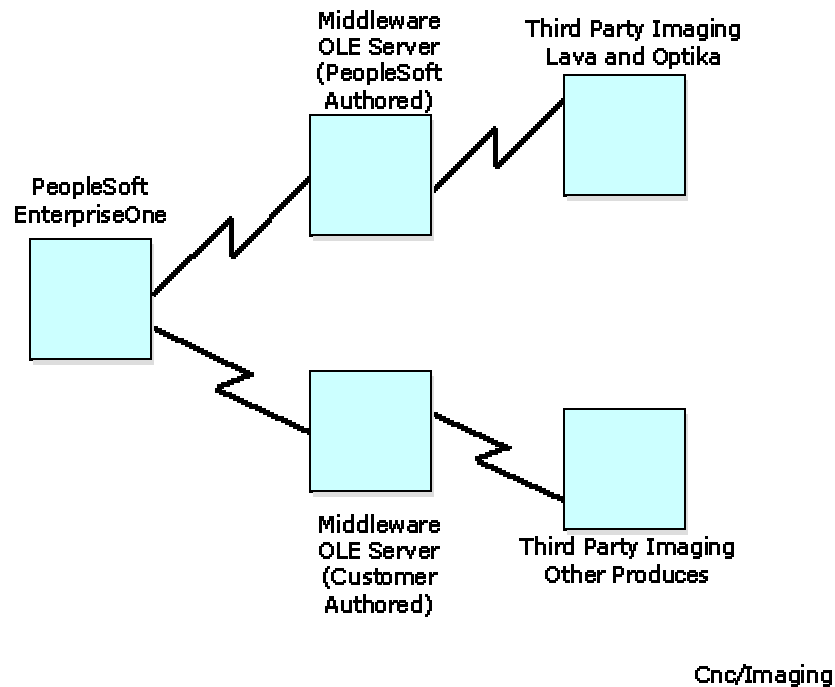
Understanding Flow for Imaging Systems

You can use imaging with a document handling system. The imaging system allows you to automatically scan and catalog documents. The system indexes the images so that you can recall them, based on certain sets of criteria. For example, you might index images according to type, department, and date. You can recall, view, and analyze an image at any given time. For example, in a transaction entry scenario, you might scan a paper-based file when the document enters the mailroom so that a data entry clerk can retrieve the image to use as a source document.

EnterpriseOne has the ability to retrieve and view documents based on selection criteria that are defined by the user. A linking system associates the EnterpriseOne transaction to the document for later retrieval and reference. You can attach a transaction identifier with the scanned image in the document handling system to allow a user to access an application directly from the image.

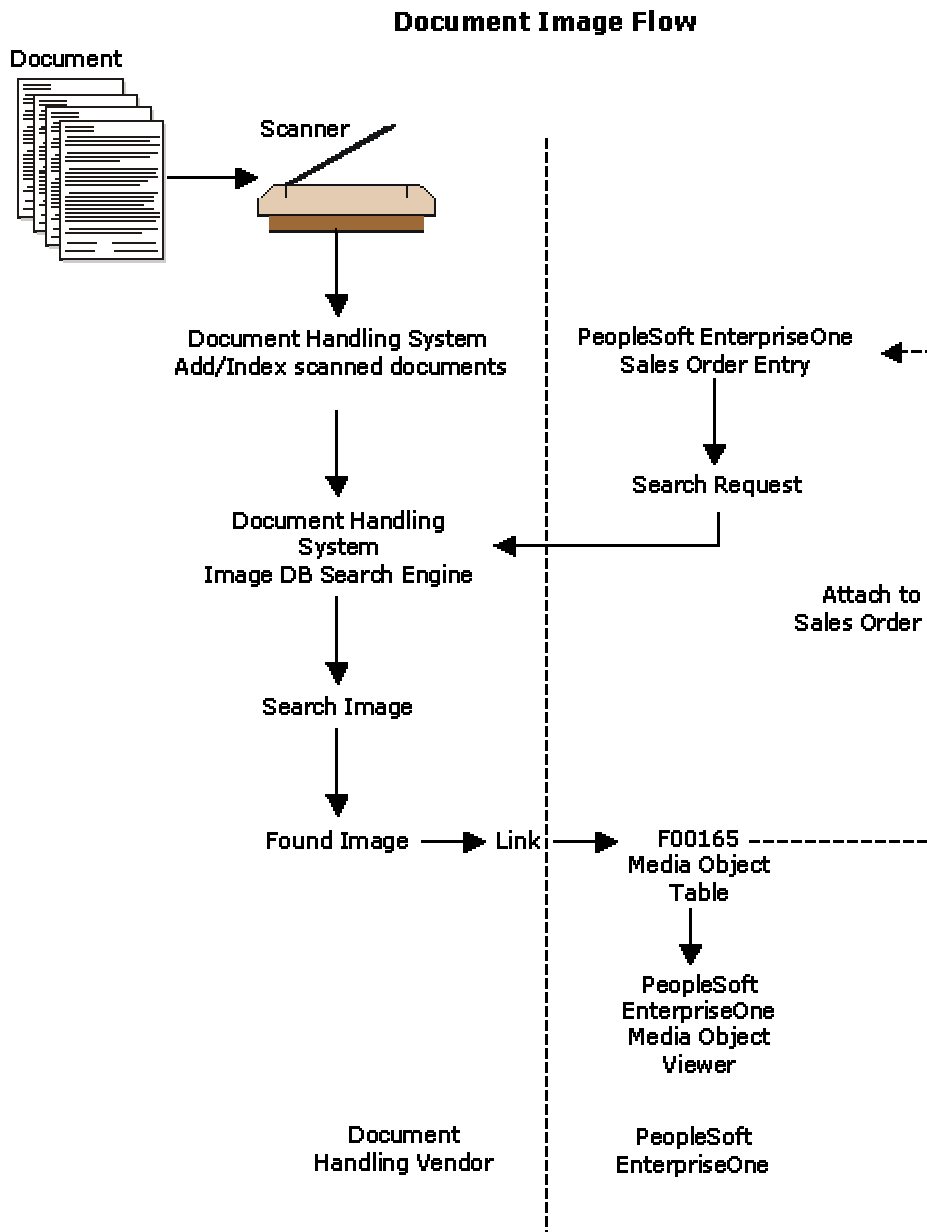
You set up imaging by enabling the imaging at the system level. For an imaging system to be enabled, it must have a registration record in the Imaging Constants table (F98101).

The following illustration shows how the software supports third-party imaging products through a middleware OLE server layer. Customers also can create their own OLE servers to support additional imaging systems.



Imaging Process Flow

The following diagram shows a typical imaging scenario:



► **To enable media objects**

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Media Objects and then Media Object Queues (P98MOQUE).

1. On Work With Media Object Queues, from the Form menu, choose Imaging.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Media Object Queues - [Imaging Constants Revisions]". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Preferences", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for "OK", "Cancel", "Dis...", "Abo", "Links", "Displ...", "OLE ...", and "Internet". The main area of the dialog contains three text input fields: "Imaging System Vendor", "Imaging Vendor Description", and "Image Program ID/DLL". To the right of the "Imaging System Vendor" field is a checkbox labeled "Imaging Active". Below these fields is a "Type" section with two radio buttons: "OLE" (which is selected) and "DLL".

2. On Imaging Constants Revisions, complete the following fields:

- Imaging System Vendor
- Imaging Vendor Description
- Image Program ID/DLL

3. Turn on the following options:

- Imaging Active
- OLE

Universal Table Browser

To view the data in tables in different databases, use the Universal Table Browser. This tool lets you verify the existence of data in a table as well as determine the structure of the table. The Universal Table Browser uses JDEBASE APIs to retrieve data from the database, making it independent of the database that you access.

Viewing the Data in Tables

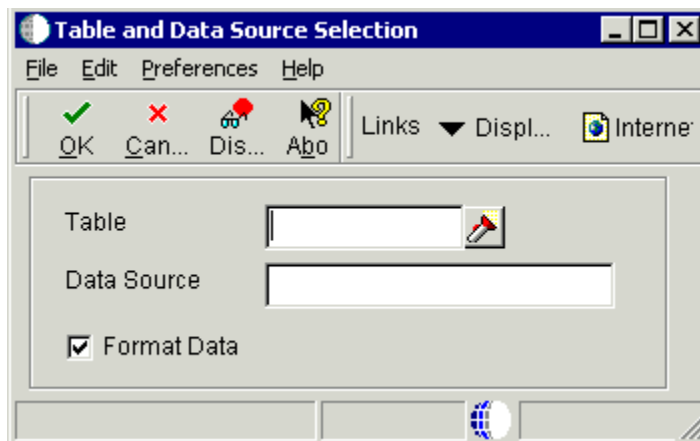
If you want to view data that is in tables in different databases, you can use the Universal Table Browser. This tool lets you verify the existence of data in a table as well as determine the structure of the table. The Universal Table Browser uses JDEBASE APIs to retrieve data from the database, making it independent of the database you access.

Note

All column and row security that you set up through Security Workbench applies to the Universal Table Browser.

► To view the data in tables

1. On Cross Application Development Tools (GH902), choose Universal Table Browser.
2. On Universal Table Browser, choose Open Table from the File menu.



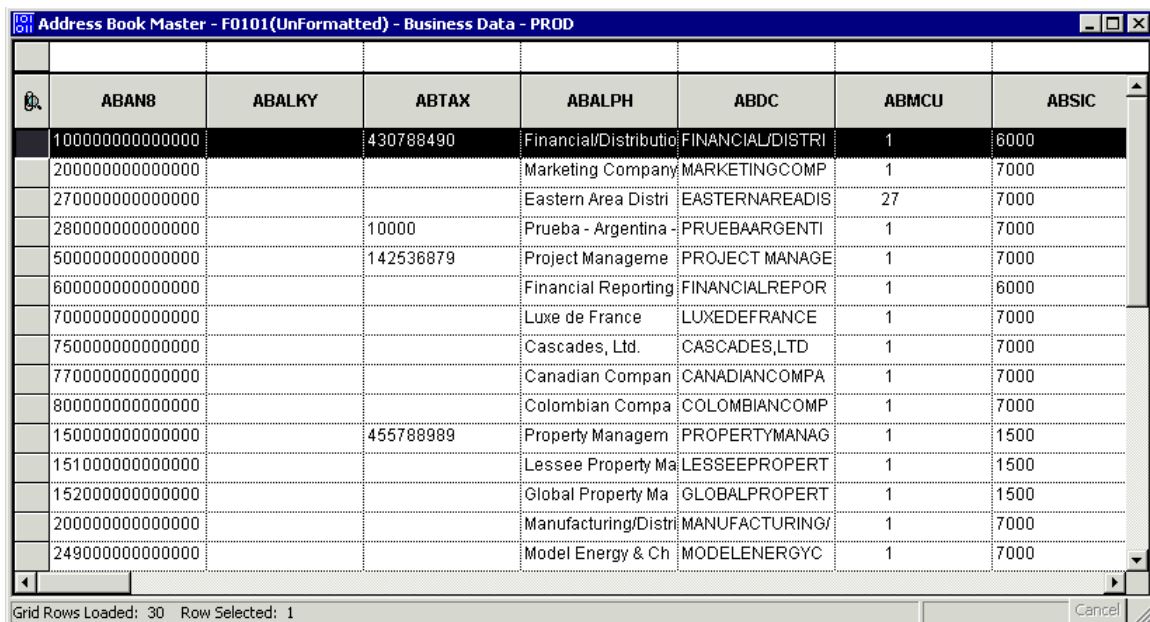
3. On Table and Data Source Selection, complete the following required fields:
 - Table
 - Data Source
4. Turn on the following option:
 - Format Data

The Query By Example (QBE) function is operable as in any other EnterpriseOne application. For example, you can enter ">50" in the ABAN8 column QBE to display records with an Address Book Number greater than 50. You can enter "F*" in the ABALPH column QBE to display records with an Alpha Name that begins with the letter F.

The column sequence and column width functions are operable as in any other EnterpriseOne application. You can rearrange the columns. For example, you might want to move a column that you use often from the end to the beginning, or move a column next to an associated column. You also can size columns.

Example: Universal Table Browser (Unformatted Data)

In the following example, a database table is shown as if opened with the Format Data option turned off. Notice that the structure of the information in the ABAN8 column of table F0101 is not formatted; it is shown exactly as it is stored in the database.



ABAN8	ABALKY	ABTAX	ABALPH	ABDC	ABMCU	ABSIC
1000000000000000		430788490	Financial/Distributio	FINANCIAL/DISTRI	1	6000
2000000000000000			Marketing Company	MARKETINGCOMP	1	7000
2700000000000000			Eastern Area Distri	EASTERNAREADIS	27	7000
2800000000000000		10000	Prueba - Argentina -	PRUEBAARGENTI	1	7000
5000000000000000		142536879	Project Manageme	PROJECT MANAGE	1	7000
6000000000000000			Financial Reporting	FINANCIALREPOR	1	6000
7000000000000000			Luxe de France	LUXEDEFrance	1	7000
7500000000000000			Cascades, Ltd.	CASCADES,LTD	1	7000
7700000000000000			Canadian Compan	CANADIANCOMPA	1	7000
8000000000000000			Colombian Compa	COLOMBIANCOMP	1	7000
1500000000000000		455788989	Property Managem	PROPERTYMANAG	1	1500
1510000000000000			Lessee Property Ma	LESSEEPROPERT	1	1500
1520000000000000			Global Property Ma	GLOBALPROPERT	1	1500
2000000000000000			Manufacturing/Distri	MANUFACTURING/	1	7000
2490000000000000			Model Energy & Ch	MODELENERGYC	1	7000

Grid Rows Loaded: 30 Row Selected: 1

Example: Universal Table Browser (Formatted Data)

In the following example, a database table is shown as if it was opened with the Format Data option turned on. Notice that the structure of the information in the ABAN8 column of the Address Book Master table (F0101) is formatted by using the data dictionary specifications.

F0101 - Business Data - PROD							
	ABAN8	ABALKY	ABTAX	ABALPH	ABDC	ABMCU	ABSIC
1			430788490	Financial/Distributio	FINANCIAL/DISTR	1	6000
20				Marketing Company	MARKETINGCOMP	1	7000
27				Eastern Area Distri	EASTERNAREADIS	27	7000
28			10000	Prueba - Argentina -	PRUEBAARGENTI	1	7000
50			142536879	Project Manageme	PROJECT MANAGE	1	7000
60				Financial Reporting	FINANCIALREPOR	1	6000
70				Luxe de France	LUXEDEFrance	1	7000
75				Cascades, Ltd.	CASCADES,LTD	1	7000
77				Canadian Compan	CANADIANCOMPA	1	7000
80				Colombian Compa	COLOMBIANCOMP	1	7000
150			455788989	Property Managem	PROPERTYMANAG	1	1500
151				Lessee Property Ma	LESSEEPROPERT	1	1500
152				Global Property Ma	GLOBALPROPERT	1	1500
200				Manufacturing/Distri	MANUFACTURING/	1	7000
249				Model Energy & Ch	MODELENERGYC	1	7000

Grid Rows Loaded: 30 Row Selected: 1

► To view column properties in a table

1. On Universal Table Browser, view a table as described in the task *To view the data in tables*.
2. Right-click a desired column and choose Column Properties.

If you are viewing a formatted table, the data dictionary properties are displayed in the upper-right portion of the Column Properties form. If you are viewing an unformatted table, the data dictionary properties are not displayed.

Example: Column Properties

In this example, the column properties are shown for data dictionary item USEQ. The SQL database name for this item is DTUSEQ.

Column Properties	
SQLColumnName:	DTUSEQ
Long Name:	UserDefinedCodeSequence
Alias:	USEQ
Size:	4
ID Dictionary:	USEQ
System Code:	00
Data Type:	EVDI_MATH_NUMERIC
Decimals Stored:	0
Decimals Displayed:	1
Currency Column:	0
Glossary Group	D
Can Have Security ?	No
Next Number System:	
Search Form Name:	
Edit Rule:	None
Display Rule:	CODE:4
C Driver Type:	JDEDB_C_DOUBLE
Offset in Buffer:	78
Actual Type:	0
Precision:	0
Scale:	0

OK

Flat File Encoding

Because PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software uses Unicode and not all third-party software does, there is a preprocessing and postprocessing intercept of all flat files. During the intercept, the software converts the flat file into the Unicode character set or back into the original character set. You can assign the conversion character set applied to a flat file-- based on the user or role, the program ID, the program version, and the environment-- by adding and activating a flat file encoding record.

Using Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration (P93081), you create records for a table that specifies what character sets are used for programs. The character sets are based on the user or role, the program ID, program version, and the environment. When the pre- or post-processing intercept occurs, the intercept program calls the table, searches it, and applies the record. The search is from more specific records to less specific records.

The primary users of Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration are power users and system administrators. The business manager can provide the character set that is used to encode the third-party flat file.

Before setting up a flat file encoding record, you need to know the encoding of the flat file being transferred. You also need to know the user or role, program, program version, and environment that is calling the flat file.

To ensure that all files are encoded to your primary character set, set up a default flat file encoding record for your primary character set, and then add any exceptions. The system applies the more specific records before the more general records, so the default record is only used if no other records apply to the incoming flat file. If you do not add and activate a flat file encoding record, the default record is UCS2, UTF16_BE/UTF16_LS, which is a Unicode character set.

The following list shows the character sets, from UDC H95/FE, that are currently supported:

Code	Description	.ini Setting
BIG5	Chinese, Traditional	TC_BIG5
CP1250	WIN-Latin2, Central Europe	EE_CP1250
CP1251	WIN-Cyrillic	RS_CP1251
CP1252	WIN-Latin 1, Western European	WE_ISO88591
CP1253	WIN-Greek	GR_CP1253
CP1254	WIN-Latin5, Turkish	TK_CP1254
CP1256	Win-Arabic	AR_CP1256
GB2312	Chinese, Simplified	SC_GB
IBM-1123	EBCDIC-Cyrillic	RS-EBCDIC
IBM-420	EBCDIC-Arabic	AR_EBCDIC
IBM-933	EBCDIC-Korean	KO_EBCDIC
IBM-935	EBCDIC-Simplified Chinese	SC_EBCDIC

IBM-937	EBCDIC-Traditional Chinese	TC_EBCDIC
IBM-939	EBCDIC-Japanese	JA_EBCDIC
IBM-37	EBCDIC-Latin 1 or Western Euro	US_EBCDIC
KSC-5601	Korean	KO_KSC
SHIFT_JIS	WIN-Japanese	JA_SJIS
UCS2	UTF16_BE/UTF16_LE	
UTF-16LE	UTF16_LE	
UTF-16BE	UTF16_BE	
UTF8	UTF8	
IBM-858	# PC Latin 1 with Euro	

Adding a Flat File Encoding Record

To define the character set that is applied to a flat file during the pre- or post-processing intercept, add a flat file encoding record. You can apply a flat file encoding file based on the user, the user role, the program ID, the program version, and the environment.

After you add the flat file encoding record, you must activate it.

► To add a flat file encoding record

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration.

1. On Work With Flat File Encoding (P93081), click Add.
2. On Flat File Encoding Revisions, complete the following fields, and then click OK:
 - User / Role
The default user/role is *PUBLIC, which includes all users. By specifying a user or role, you can limit flat file encoding to only programs running under that user or role.
 - Environment
The default environment is *ALL, which applies the character set encoding to all environments. By specifying an environment, you can limit the flat file encoding to only programs running under that environment.
 - Program ID
The program ID identifies the batch or interactive application to which to apply the flat file encoding. The default value, *DEFAULT, applies flat file encoding to all programs.

- Version

A version is a set of user-defined specifications that determines how a batch or interactive application runs. A program version identifies the batch or interactive application version to which to apply the flat file encoding. The default version, *DEFAULT, applies the flat file encoding file to all versions.

- Encoding Name

The encoding name identifies the character set used by the incoming or outgoing flat file. You must specify an encoding name.

Activating a Flat File Encoding Record

After adding a flat file encoding record, you must activate it before it will be applied to incoming and outgoing flat files.

► **To activate or deactivate a flat file encoding file**

On System Administration Tools (GH9011), choose Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration.

1. On Work With Flat File Encoding (P93081), click Find to display the defined flat file encoding files.
2. Highlight the flat file encoding file to activate or deactivate.
3. From the Row menu, choose Change Status.

The status of the flat file encoding becomes active (AV) or inactive (NA).

Example: Setting Up Flat File Encoding Records

The example company primarily uses the flat file encoding character set CP1252, WIN-Latin 1, Western European. However, the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) uses the UTF8, Unicode character set, except when the user JL5534221 runs version JDE0001 in the PDEVCLA environment; then the program uses the CP1250, WIN-Latin2, Central Europe character set. The same program occasionally, but not currently, uses the character set CP1254, WIN-Latin5, Turkish for environment PDEVASD2.

The following table presents the information for the encoding records that the example company needs in the flat file encoding table:

User/Role	Application Name	Application Version Name	Environment	Encoding Name	Status
All	All	All	All	CP1252	Active
All	P4210	All	All	UTF8	Active
JL5534221	P4210	JDE0001	PDEVCLA	CP1250	Active
All	P4210	All	PDEVASD2	CP1254	Inactive

The following steps provide instructions on how to set up flat file Encoding Records for the above example:

1. From the System Administration Tools (GH9011) menu, select Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration.
2. On Work With Flat File Encoding, click Add.
3. On Flat File Encoding Revisions, complete the following fields, and then click OK:
 - User / Role
*PUBLIC includes all users and roles.
 - Environment
*ALL includes all environments.
 - Program ID
*DEFAULT includes all programs.
 - Version
*DEFAULT includes all program versions.
 - Encoding Name
Enter the following value: CP1252

4. Repeat step 3 to add the following records to the table:

User/Role	Environment	Program ID	Version	Encoding Name
*PUBLIC	*ALL	*DEFAULT	*DEFAULT	CP1252
*PUBLIC	*ALL	P4210	*DEFAULT	UTF8
JL5534221	PDEVCLA	P4210	JDE0001	CP1250
*PUBLIC	PDEVASD2	P4210	*DEFAULT	CP1254

5. Click Cancel to return to Work With Flat File Encoding.
6. Click Find to display all of the flat file encoding records.
7. Highlight the first record and from the Row menu, choose Change Status to activate the record.
8. Repeat step 7 to activate the currently active records.

The following table shows the final configuration:

User/Role	Environment	Program ID	Version	Encoding Name	Status
*PUBLIC	*ALL	*DEFAULT	*DEFAULT	CP1252	AV
*PUBLIC	*ALL	P4210	*DEFAULT	UTF8	AV
JL5534221	PDEVCLA	P4210	JDE0001	CP1250	AV
*PUBLIC	PDEVASD2	P4210	*DEFAULT	CP1254	NA

Naming Conventions

This section provides information about the naming conventions that PeopleSoft suggests that you use when you set up your configuration. You should use alphanumeric characters for your names. Depending on your server platform, some characters might not be allowed.

Path Codes

The naming conventions for a path code are as follows:

- Limited to 10 characters
- Letters must be uppercase only

Data Sources

The naming conventions for a data source are as follows:

- Limited to 30 characters
- Case-sensitive

Specific naming convention exceptions for the Client Access data source are as follows:

- Limited to 32 characters.
- Must begin with an alphabetic character.
- You cannot 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.

Data Source Description

- Limited to 80 characters

Package Names

The naming conventions for a package are as follows:

- Limited to 10 characters
- Uppercase only
- You cannot use the following characters:

/

\

:

*

?

"

<

>

|

Server Names

The naming conventions for a server depend on the specific platform. For example, an HP9000 and an iSeries allow you to enter different characters when you define the server name. EnterpriseOne limits the number of characters you can use to name a server to 15, regardless of the platform.

Workstation Names

The naming conventions for a workstation are as follows:

- Limited to 15 characters
- Each workstation requires a unique name

When you add a workstation to a Windows Server domain, you must use the name created for the computer by the network administrator.

If the workstation name does not have a computer account in the domain, you cannot sign on to the domain or access any domain user accounts.

The jde.ini File

This section provides a listing of the settings within the jde.ini file (on the iSeries, it is known as the INI file).

The jde.ini file is an initialization file that provides runtime settings for EnterpriseOne. Specific versions of the file must reside on every workstation and enterprise server in the installation.

The jde.ini is divided into sections with informational headings. Each section heading is enclosed in square brackets, such as [JDENET]. Each section contains one or more keys. The key name is on the left side of the equal (=) sign; the value of the key is on the right side.

The workstation jde.ini file can be accessed three ways:

- Access Windows Explorer, locate the jde.ini file, and double-click it to open it. Use Notepad to view the file.
- Use the Windows Start button and choose Run from the list of options. Type jde.ini in the Open field.
- Type jde.ini in the Fast Path of EnterpriseOne Explorer.

How to Use This Section

The sections, such as [CLUSTER], in this section are alphabetized. The settings within the sections are presented in the order in which they appear in the jde.ini file.

Locating the jde.ini File

You can locate the jde.ini file in various places, depending on your platform.

Note

For workstations, see *Setting up the Workstation jde.log* in the *Server & Workstation Administration Guide*.

For enterprise servers, see *Working with the Enterprise Server jde.log* in the *Server & Workstation Administration Guide*.

Understanding Workstation jde.ini Settings

This section describes in detail the settings found in the client-side workstation jde.ini file. Information is organized by section, for example [DEBUG]. Sections are alphabetized, but settings found within sections are listed in the order in which they are found in the software.

The jde.ini file is located in the default Windows directory of the workstation. This directory might have a variety of names, depending on the type of operating system being used. If you are using Windows 2000, the default directory might be called Win2000.

[ACTIVE DIRECTORY]

Setting	Value	Purpose
JdenetSCP	variable	The value is the name of the Service Connection Point object in Active Directory. The SCP allows the workstation to connect to a server that has EnterpriseOne running on it. Typically, the name is the name of the EnterpriseOne service running on the server, such as: PeopleSoft_ERP_810_SP1. JdenetSCP is the connection port parameter.
SecurityServerSCP	variable	Same as above. SecurityServerSCP is the security server parameter.
LockManagerSCP	variable	Same as above. LockManagerSCP is the Lock Manager parameter
UnifiedLogonServerSCP	variable	Same as above. UnifiedLogOnServer SCP is the unified logon server parameter.

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain information about the default environment and path code. A directory must reside on the workstation that has the same name as the default path code shown in its jde.ini file. The name of the server can also be found in this section.

Setting	Value	Purpose
Version=	43	A version number to prevent mismatch of jde.ini file with running version of EnterpriseOne.
Default User=	JDE	The user account name for the database bootstrap tables.
Default Env=	ADEVCLA	The default environment on the workstation or the enterprise server.
Default PathCode=	PROD	The name of a subdirectory under \810 that the software uses to find specifications to display signon information before an environment is selected.
Base Datasource=	System - 810	The data source representing the database from which logon information is retrieved.
Object Owner=	object/owner	The owner of the system database tables.
Server=	server name	The server on which database resides
Database=		The name of the Oracle connect string or the ODBC datasource name for iSeries.
Load Library=		The PSFT driver that is used to access the database which stores the system tables. This value is set dynamically by EnterpriseOne runtime.

Decimal Shift=	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate if decimal shifting is used for numeric data.
Julian Dates=	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate if dates are stored in Julian or database-specific format.
Use Owner=	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate that table names are to be qualified by owner.
Secured=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether the database is a secured database that requires a user and password login.
Type=	A (default) O I L W M S	A single character denoting the type of database holding the system tables. These characters can be O (Oracle), A (MS Access), I (Client Access, iSeries), L (SQL Server OLEDB), W (DB2 UDB for Windows/Unix), S (SQL Server), M MSDE/OLEDB OR N (MSDE/ODBC).
DatabaseName2=		ODBC name for the SQL Server database or iSeries library database name
DatabaseInstance=		Name of the SQL Server database instance if using multiple instances. Leave this setting blank if using a single instance.
ServerPort=		The port number of the SQL Server database port
UnicodeFlag=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether unicode is used on the databasource. Set this to "Y" if using unicode.
LOBFlag=	Y	For Oracle and iSeries. Indicates that LOBs are used in the datasource instead of BLOBs. This value should always be "Y"
Default Pwd=		The default password.
Default Journal=	OW_JRNL	iSeries only. The name of the default journal. Journaling is required on the iSeries for rollback recovery. The two components to journaling are : • The journal • The journal receiver Both before and after images of a database transaction can be recorded by journaling. Journaling can be set to any character string of 10 characters or fewer.
Default Journal LIBRARY=	journal library	iSeries only. The library name where the journal is stored, which can be set to any valid library name. The library name changes for each release.

Default Journal Receiver	OW_JRNL000	iSeries only. The name of the journal receiver, which can be set to any character string of 10 characters or fewer.
Default Journal Receiver LIBRARY=	journal library	iSeries only. The library name where the journal receiver is stored, which can be set to any valid library name. The library name changes for each release.
Size of Journal Receiver=		iSeries only.
ThousandsSeparator=	,	Sets the default character for ThousandsSeparator; the default can be set to any character except a number. This value should match the ThousandsSeparator that is specified by the client operating system. Note The INI file does not support the use of a space. If a space or non-blocking space must be specified, use the strings SPACE or NB_SPACE instead.
DecimalSeparator=	.	Sets the default character for DecimalSeparator; the default can be set to any character except a number. This value should match the DecimalSeparator that is specified by the client operating system. Note The INI file does not support the use of a space. If a space or non-blocking space must be specified, use the strings SPACE or NB_SPACE instead.

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS - SECONDARY]

This section is used for workstations only. The settings are used for a secondary data source to start EnterpriseOne, should the primary data source be unavailable. These settings should be the same as the values in the Data Source Master table (F98611) for the secondary data source.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Base Datasource=	Access32	The data source representing the database from which logon information is retrieved.
Object Owner=		The database owner of the system tables.
Server=	server name	The server on which the database that stores the system tables resides.
Database=	Access32	The name of the database that stores the system tables.
Load Library=	JDBODBC.DLL (default)	The JDE driver that is used to access the database holding the system tables.
Decimal Shift =	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate if decimal shifting is used for numeric data.

Julian Dates=	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate if dates are stored in Julian or database-specific formats.
Use Owner=	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate that table names are to be qualified by owner.
Secured=	N (default) Y	A flag to indicate whether or not database is securing, requiring user and password login.
Type=	A (default) O S I	A single character denoting the type of database that stores the system tables. These characters can be: O (Oracle), A (MS Access), S (SQL Server), or I (Client Access, iSeries).
Library List=		iSeries only. Database server that stores the system tables
Library=		iSeries only. Database library that stores the system tables.

[DEBUG]

The settings in this section determine the location of the jde.log and jddebug.log. The settings are also used to turn your jddebug.log on and off.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
TAMMultiUserOn=	0	
Output=	None	Controls the status of the jddebug file. Valid values are: • NONE. No trace information is written to jddebug.log. • FILE. Database and runtime trace information are written to the file that is specified by the DebugFile= parameter in the [DEBUG] section. • EXCFILE. Runtime trace information is written to the file that is specified by the DebugFile= parameter in the [DEBUG] section. • BOTH. Trace information is written to both jde.log and dedebug.log.
ServerLog=	0 (default) 1	Valid values are: • 0. Disables the workstation requesting the business function JDE.LOG and JDEDEBUG.OG entries from the server. • 1. Enables workstation requesting business function JDE.LOG and JDEDEBUG.LOG entries from the server.
LEVEL=	BSFN,EVENTS	Controls the debug level. You can specify any combination of allowable values using commas as delimiters. The default setting is LEVEL=BSFN,EVENTS. Valid values are: • EVENTS. Traces the starting and stopping of events. • BSFN. Traces when business functions are entered and when they return. • SF_x. Traces when system functions execute. The x variable is any allowable system function value. Valid values are: • SF_GRID

		• SF_PARENT_CHILD • SF_GENERAL • SF_MESSAGING • SF_WORKFLOW • SF_WORKFLOW_ADMIN • SF_MEDIA_OBJ • SF_CONTROL For example, LEVEL=SF_CONTROL. In addition, you can specify multiple system functions by separating them with commas. For example, LEVEL=SF_GRID,SF_CONTROL.
DebugFile=	c:\jdedebug.log	The location and name of the jdedebug.log file.
JobFile=	c:\jde.log	The location and name of the jde.log file.

[EVEREST]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
ShowAlias=	0 (default for PROD packages) 1 (default for APPL packages)	This setting disables (0) or enables (1) the ability to right-click on a data dictionary item and display its alias.

[EXPLORER]

Setting	Value	Purpose
ExplorerHomeURL=	variable	Variable value should be the URL of the Solution Explorer Home Page.
ExplorerStart=	variable	Variable value should be either INTERNET (to start the Solution Explorer from the Home Page) or TASK (to start the Solution Explorer from a task view).

[INSTALL]

The settings in this section contain directory paths and general installation information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DefaultSystem=	system	The name of the subdirectory under \810 that contains the foundation code and tools.
ClientPath=	EnterpriseOne Client Install	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains the Workstation Installation program and other files which are used during deployment.
PackagePath=	package	The name of the subdirectory on the deployment server under a path code that contains the packages which were built for that path code.

DataPath=	data	The name of the subdirectory on the deployment server under the path code that contains the Access database that is delivered for all packages for that path code.
HOSTS=	hosts	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains all of the types of host files. Used in the host configuration generate application.
HP9000=	hp9000	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains HP9000 files. Used in the host configuration generate application.
RS6000=	rs6000	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains RS/6000 files. Used in the host configuration generate application.
AS400=	as400	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains iSeries files. Used in the host configuration generate application.
SUN=	sun	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains Sun files. Used in the host configuration generate application.
LocalCodeSet=	WE_ISO88591	A setting that is used to determine alternate language usage. See <i>Language Overview</i> in the <i>EnterpriseOne Upgrade Guide</i> for other values.
ActiveConsole	0 1	If this setting is 0, the package build does not add the entry to the package.inf file. If this setting is 1, an ActivEra Console shortcut is added to the package build .INF file. When the package is installed to a workstation, the shortcut is added to the desktop.
ExplorerShortCut	0 1	If this setting is 0, the shortcut and startup are not built into the package, so it does not get delivered and put onto the desktop. If this setting is 1, the shortcut and startup are built into the package and installed on the desktop during an installation.
WebAdmin=	0 1	A setting of 1 gives the user administrative rights to the Java & HTML Generator so that the administrator can generate any Java serialized object publicly. A setting of 0 means that the user can only generate personal forms and menus using the Java & HTML Generator.

[JDE_CG]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
	\$(COMP)\VC98\lib	The path to the lib directory that is used by the MSVC compiler. This value is updated by a workstation installation that is based on the user's deployment preferences.
TPLNAME=	EXEFORM2	
ERRNAME=	CGERR	
TARGET=	Debug (default) Release	Used by the code generator and global build program to determine the type of build. Customer should only build under release, as conflicts with the release build of the tools occur if they build under debug.

INCLUDES=	\$(COMP)\VC98\include;\$(SYSTEM)\include; \$(SYSTEM)\cg; \$(APP)\include; \$(SYSTEM)\includev	The path to the include (header files) directory that is used by the MSVC compiler. This value is updated by a workstation installation, based on the user's deployment preferences.
LIBS=	\$(COMP)\VC98\lib; \$(SYSTEM)\lib32; \$(APP)\lib32; \$(SYSTEM)\libv32	The path to the library directory that is used by the MSVC compiler and EnterpriseOne Foundation. This value is updated by a workstation installation, based on the user's deployment preferences.
MAKEDIR=	\$(COMP)\VC98\bin; \$(COMP)\Common\MSDev98\Bin	The path to the make directory that is used by the MSVC compiler. This value is updated by a workstation installation, based on the user's deployment preferences.
USER=	user name	The user ID of the person who performed the workstation installation.

[JDEMAIL]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
ClientType=	Windows HTML	Defines whether the application shortcut that is attached to an external e-mail message contains a Windows application shortcut or a URL for an HTML application shortcut. The default value is Windows.
mailProfile=	Default Profile	The name of the profile to be used for external mail systems that are accessed through EnterpriseOne Work Center. Examples of external mail servers include Microsoft Exchange Server and Lotus Domino Mail Server.
mailServer=	owsmtjpdedwards.com	The domain name of the SMTP server to be accessed for sending server mail messages.

[JDENET]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
serviceNameListen=	6005	Specifies the communications service port on the TCP/IP network. The software uses this port address to listen for requests on the network.
serviceNameConnect=	6005	Specifies the communications service port on the TCP/IP network. The software uses this port address to connect to the network. OCM determines on which server a business function runs. If you run multiple instances of EnterpriseOne on the same server, each instance runs on a different port. The serviceNameConnect parameter value determines the EnterpriseOne instance that handles the business function request.
maxLenInlineData=	1024	For internal use only.
maxLenFixedData=	4096	For internal use only.

maxFixedDataPackets=	1024	For internal use only.
netTrace=	0	Turns netTrace on or off. The default setting of 0 means that netTrace is OFF. A setting of 1 - 4 enables JDENET debug to log messages. You can increase the level of detail by increasing this number, and you can use these log messages for debugging.
kernelDelay=	0	For internal use only.

[JDENET_KERNEL_DEFx]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
bOneUserOnly=	0	Parameter value of 1 allows the client workstation to get its own kernel process on the server. For the setting to work, a corresponding parameter, bAllowOneUserOnly, with a value of 1, must be added to the [JDE_KERNEL_DEFx] section of the server jde.ini file. Specify the kernel process that the user will have on the server by adding the number of the kernel definition section: [JDENET_KERNEL_DEF6] bOneUserOnly=1 This setting allows a client workstation to have its own CallObject kernel process on the server.

[LOCK MANAGER]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Server=	server name	This setting indicates the lock manager server to be used to process records. The value for this setting is the name of the server that is acting as the lock manager.
RequestedService=	NONE	This setting indicates the type of service that the workstation requests from the server. The service that is currently being provided by the server is time stamping (TS) only.

[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain the name of the queue that is used when running batch jobs on the server. The settings also show the workstation's UBE priority, and whether to hold the jobs in a spool file or immediately send them to a printer.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
UBEQueue=	QBATCH	The batch name that the client submits for the UBE or package installation to the server.
UBEPriority=	5	The priority that is set when the UBE is submitted. For workstations, valid values are 1 to 5, where 1 is the highest priority setting. The priority setting is relative to other UBE jobs that are submitted by the software.
PrintImmediate=	FALSE (default) TRUE	EnterpriseOne servers hold the UBE spool files submitted from a workstation unless the jde.ini file on the workstation has the PrintImmediate=TRUE setting (which is case-sensitive) in the [NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS] section. On the iSeries, the spool file is created with the HOLD(*YES) attribute as a default. If the setting PrintImmediate=TRUE is set in the jde.ini file on the workstation, upon submission of the UBE to the EnterpriseOne server, the spool file is released once it is placed on the appropriate outqueue and closed.
SaveOutput=	TRUE (default) FALSE	A setting that lists whether the user wants to save the log files that are generated by the UBE.
InstallSpecs=	Y	A setting that lists whether the user wants to install specifications when submitting UBEs.
JDENETTimeout=	60	The timeout value, listed in seconds, for clients to attempt to connect to the server.

[OBJECT LIBRARIAN]

Setting	Value	Purpose
OLTLogMode=	YES (default) NO APPEND	This setting specifies if and how the Object Management Workbench Transaction log (OLT.log) is generated. Valid values are: • YES. The OLT.log is generated for each transaction. If the log exists before a transaction, its contents are overwritten. • NO. No OLT.log is generated during Object Management Workbench object transactions. • APPEND. The information for a transaction is appended to the OLT.log. When the size of the log reaches the maximum size allowed (2 MB), the user is prompted to rename the existing file. If the user chooses not to rename it, the existing contents of the log are overwritten by the information that is generated by the new transaction.

OLTLogContents=	GENERAL (default)	Specifies if detail information about specification records will be generated in the OLT.log. Valid values are: - GENERAL. No detail information about specification records will be generated. - DETAIL. Detail information will be generated.
	DETAIL	

[OFFLINE DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]

The settings in this section are used only for running EnterpriseOne in detached mode. If you have not installed your workstation with the detached mode option, this section does not appear in your workstation JDE.INI file. The settings here are the same as in the section [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS] listed earlier in this chapter, although the values are different, as shown below.

Setting	Value	Purpose
Version=	43	A version number to prevent mismatch of the jde.ini file with the running version of EnterpriseOne.
Default User=	JDE	The user account name for the database bootstrap tables.
Default Env=	DEMO810	The default environment on the workstation or the enterprise server.
Default PathCode=	APPL_PGF	The name of a subdirectory under \810 that the software uses to find specifications to display signon information before an environment is selected.
Base Datasource=	System Local	Data source representing the database from which logon information is retrieved.
Object Owner=		The owner of the system database tables.
Server=		The server on which the database resides
Database=	System Local	The name of the Oracle connect string or the ODBC datasource name for iSeries.
Load Library=		The PSFT driver that is used to access the database which stores the system tables. This value is set dynamically by EnterpriseOne runtime.
Decimal Shift=	N	A flag to indicate if decimal shifting is used for numeric data.
Julian Dates=	N	A flag to indicate if dates are stored in Julian or database-specific format.
Use Owner=	N	A flag to indicate that tables names are qualified by owner.
Secured=	N	Indicates whether this database is secured, requiring a user and password login.

Type=	A (default) O I L W M S	A single character denoting the type of database holding the system tables. These characters can be O (Oracle), A (MS Access), I (Client Access, iSeries), L (SQL Server OLEDB), W (DB2 UDB for Windows/Unix), S (SQL Server), M MSDE/OLEDB OR N (MSDE/ODBC).
DatabaseName2=		ODBC name for the SQL Server database or iSeries library database name
DatabaseInstance=		Name of the SQL Server database instance if using multiple instances. Leave this setting blank if using a single instance.
ServerPort=		The port number of the SQL Server database port
UnicodeFlag=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether unicode is used on the databasource. Set this to "Y" if using unicode.
LOBFlag=	Y	For Oracle and iSeries. Indicates that LOBs are used in the datasource instead of BLOBs. This value should always be "Y"
LibraryList=		iSeries only. Database server that stores the system tables.
Default Pwd=		The default password.

[SECURITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
SecurityServer=	server name	
RowSecurity=	DEFAULT	
DataSource=	ORACLE PVC	
DefaultEnvironment=	environment name	This setting defines a valid environment in which the path code defines F98OWSEC.
UnifiedLogon=	0 (default) 1	This setting specifies whether the unified logon feature is on or off. When off, EnterpriseOne uses the standard logon functionality. Enter 0 (or leave blank) to set unified logon to off, or 1 to set it to on.
UnifiedLogonServer=	server name	This setting specifies where the unified logon server resides. If no server is present, the default is the EnterpriseOne security server.
ShowUnifiedLogon=	0 1 (default)	This setting determines whether the EnterpriseOne environment selection form appears when the unified logon feature is used. Valid values are: 0. The environment selection form is not displayed. 1. The environment selection form is displayed.

[SVR]

The settings in this section contain environment and subdirectory information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
EnvType=	1	Used by JDEKRNL.
EnvironmentName=		
SpecPath=	spec	This line and all of the following lines in this section specify the path names that enable other EnterpriseOne source programs to locate files. For instance, if "spec" is changed to "specifications", changing SpecPath would allow this immediately. This value is not updated by any program or process. The only reason to change this is aesthetic. This line is the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the set of specification files on the workstation.
SourcePath=	source	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the business function source files.
ObjectPath=	obj	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the business function object files.
HeaderPath=	include	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code and system directory that is used to store the business function and system header files.
HeaderVPath=	includev	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the system directory that is used to store the foundation code header files.
BinPath=	bin32	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code and system directory that is used to store the set of business functions, and application and foundation code dlls.
LibPath=	lib32	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code and system directory that is used to store the business function and system lib files.
LibVPath=	libv32	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code and system directory that is used to store the third-party libraries.
MakePath=	make	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the set of business function make files. This value is not updated by any program or process. We recommend that you not change the name of this directory.
WorkPath=	work	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the set of application temp files that are created during a build. This value is not updated by any program or process. We recommend that you not change the name of this directory.
CodeGeneratorPath=	cg	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the system directory that is used to store the templates for interactive application form types. These templates are used at runtime and are created during a build of applications.

ResourcePath=	res	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the set of bitmaps.
IconPath=	res\icons	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the set of icons.
FontPath=	res\font	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the set of fonts.
HelpPath=	helps	The path to the location that stores the client-accessible set of help files, if any. This path can point to a server and is specified in User Profiles.
TreeBmpPath=	res\treebmps	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the tree bit map files.
ModelPath=	models	On the client workstation, the subdirectory under the path code that is used to store the models files.
LocalePath=	locale	The base directory for the National Language Support (NLS) conversion tables.
Iconvpath=	locale\Iconv	The directory for the National Language Support (NLS) conversion map.

[UBE]

The settings in this section determine whether the jdedebug.log is on or off. This setting also determines the level of debugging.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
UBEException	0 1 (default)	Disable (0) or enable (1) exception handling. 0 allows the system to exit gracefully on an error. 1 brings up a debug log.
UBEChkMem	0 1 (default)	Disable (0) or enable (1) calls to jdeCheckMemory, which allows memory traces on business functions.
UBESubsystemLimit	3	Used to specify the number of subsystem jobs per report version.
UBESaveLogFile	0 (default) 1	Delete (0) or save (1) UBE log file (delete only works when DebugLevel=0).
UBETabOpt=	1 0	Not delivered in the default jde.ini file. The system automatically performs row data selection optimization. However, use this setting if you want to disable row data selection optimization. The values are enabled (1) or disabled (0). If you want to re-enable optimization, you can change the value back to 1 or simply delete the UBETabOpt setting.

UBEDebugLevel=	0 (default) 1- 6	Used to specify what level of debugging information will be provided when using UBE debug logging. 6 is the highest level of logging information. Valid values are: • 0. Error messages only • 1. Informative messages • 2. Section-level messages • 3. Object-level messages • 4. Event rules messages • 5. SQL statements • 6. UBE function messages
UBEShowPDFLink	0 (default) 1	Type 1 to show a box around PDF hot links.
UBEPrintDataItems	0 (default) 1	Used to specify whether to print the associated data item description in the .pdf file as metadata for third-party vendors. Valid values are: • 0. No, do not print. • 1. Yes, do print.
UBESSDebug	0 (default) 1	Disable (0) or enable (1) printing the subsystem key.
UBEVCDebug	0 (default) 1	Auto attach VC when starting UBE in process (NT only).
UBETHread	0 1 (default)	Run UBE as a process (0) or a thread (1).
WebServer	0 (default) 1	This setting specifies whether the system enables the UBE feature from the Web server and identifies the EnterpriseOne kernel as a web kernel to meet the special needs of the web. If you leave this value blank, the calls from the business functions or the error message handling from the kernel do not work properly. Valid values are: • 0. Disabled • 1. Enabled

[WORKFLOW]

Setting	Value	Purpose
Asynchronous Workflow=	FALSE	Used to turn on and off asynchronous workflow. The default value is FALSE.

iSeries Server JDE.INI Settings

This section describes in detail the settings found in the EnterpriseOne iSeries server INI. Information is organized by section, for example [DEBUG]. Sections are alphabetized, but settings within sections are listed in the order in which they are found in the software.

[AS400]

Setting	Value	Purpose
CRTMOD=	CRTMOD MODULE(%s/%s) SRCFILE(%s/%s) SRCMBR(%s) OUTPUT(*PRINT) DBGVIEW(*NONE) OPTIMIZE(40)	The string used by the package install to compile business functions. Note that CRTMOD and CRTMOD2 are concatenated and used by the software to compile business functions.
CRTMOD2=	DEFINE(JDENV_AS400MUTEX PRODUCTION_VERSION NO_SIGNALS) TGTRLS(V4R3M0)	The concatenated string that is used by the package install for declaring additional definitions for compiling business functions.
CRTSRVPGM=	CRTSRVPGM SRVPGM(%s/%s) MODULE(%s/*ALL) BNDSRVPGM(JDELIB JDEKRNL OWVER) EXPORT(*ALL) OPTION(*DUPPROC *DUPVAR *UNRSLVREF) ALWLIBUPD(*YES) TGTRLS(V4R3M0)	The string that is used by the package install for binding business function modules to create the EnterpriseOne service programs (*SRVPGM).
CRTDBPGM1=	CRTPGM PGM(%s/%s) MODULE(DBDRVAG DBDRV_AC DBDRV_CC DBDRV_CN	The concatenation of CRTDBPGM* settings is used to create the database programs JDB_*. These database programs are automatically created by EnterpriseOne at start-up. The SENTINEL job creates them at start-up time, and then monitors and creates additional programs as needed during runtime. The status of the programs and their usage are maintained in the user space JDEPGMCTL in the CONTROL library.
CRTDBPGM2=	DBDRV_CH DBDRV_CP DBDRV_RQ DBDRVSQ L DBMONCTL DBDRVDLI	See Purpose for CRTDBPGM1.
CRTDBPGM3=	DBSQL DBSQL_A DBSQL_D DBSQL_I DBSQL_M DBSQL_S DBSQL_U DBSQL_X	See Purpose for CRTDBPGM1.
CRTDBPGM4=	BNDSRVPGM(JDEKRNL JDELIB JDEIPC) ACTGRP(%s) OPTION(*DUPPROC	See Purpose for CRTDBPGM1.
CRTDBPGM5=	*DUPVAR) ALWLIBUPD(*YES) AUT(*ALL) TGTRLS(V4R3M0)	See Purpose for CRTDBPGM1.

PrintUBEJoblog=	FALSE (default) TRUE	If true, indicates that the software always writes the iSeries JOBLOG for the batch application (UBE) to a spool file.
PrintUBEJoblogOnError=	FALSE (default) TRUE	If true, indicates that the software writes the iSeries JOBLOG for the batch application (UBE) to a spool file if an error occurs-- for example, if a UBE fails.

[BSFN BUILD]

Setting	Value	Purpose
Build Area=	/psft810/packages	The location on the server where the package will be built.
Optimization Flags=	(40)	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when building business functions in Release mode. You should not change these flags.
DebugFlags=	*ALL	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when building business functions in Debug mode. You should not change these flags.
InliningFlags=	Y (default, yes) N (no)	Valid values are: • Yes. Turns on inlining on the iSeries. • No. Turns inlining off. This entry is blank for non-iSeries servers.
DefineFlags=	JDENV_ASS\$))MUTEX PRODUCTION_VERSION JDBDB2400 AS400V3R6	
CompilerFlags=	*EXPMAC *NOSHOWINC	This setting determines whether to compile listings when building a server package. Valid values are: • *PRINT. Listings are compiled. • *NONE. Listings are not compiled.
CompileOutput=	*PRINT blank	Machine dependent. Valid compiler flags. The spill flag sets the stack space when business functions are compiled. PeopleSoft has found that 1024 is adequate to compile the delivered business functions. While values other than the default of 1024 might be valid on various host platforms, this value is the only one validated by EnterpriseOne.
OSReleaseLevel=	V4R3M0	The release level to which you are compiling. You should not change this setting.
LinkFlags=	*DUPROC *DUPVAR * UNRSLVREF	Machine dependent. These flags are used when linking business functions. You should not change these flags.

LinkLibraries=	JDELIB JDEKRNL JDENET JDEIPC OWVER	Libraries to which business functions are linked (Windows and iSeries servers only).
SimultaneousBuilds=	0 (default) any integer	Indicates the number of DLLs that can be built at a time. 0 (zero) means that all DLLs are built simultaneously.
QName=	as400 batch jobq name	The job queue name to which all package builds will be submitted. If left blank, QName uses the default JOBQ as specified in the user profile that is doing the submitting.

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain information about the default environment and path code.

Setting	Value	Purpose
Version=	43	A version number to prevent mismatch of the jde.ini file with the running version of EnterpriseOne.
Default User=	PSFT	The user account name for the database bootstrap tables.
Default Pwd=	PSFT	The user account password for the database bootstrap tables.
Default Env=	810APP	The default data source on the workstation or the enterprise server.
Default PathCode=	810APP	The subdirectory under \SPKG under which the business function code is stored.
Base Datasource=	DB2	The data source representing the database from which logon information is retrieved.
Object Owner=		The owner of the system database tables.
Server=	server name	The server on which the database resides
Database=	database name	The name of the database where the system tables reside.
Load Library=	DBDR (default)	The PSFT driver that is used to access the database that stores the system tables. This driver depends on the database to be used and the type of system running EnterpriseOne.

Decimal Shift=	Y (default) N	A flag to indicate if decimal shifting is used for numeric data.
Julian Dates=	Y (default) N	A flag to indicate if dates are stored in Julian or database-specific format.
Use Owner=	Y N (default)	A flag to indicate that tables names are to be qualified by owner.
Secured=	Y (default) N	Indicates whether or not this is a secured database requiring a user and password login.
Type=	I	A single character denoting the type of database holding the system tables. These characters can be O (Oracle), A (MS Access), I (Client Access, iSeries), L (SQL Server OLEDB), W (DB2 UDB for Windows/Unix), S (SQL Server), M MSDE/OLEDB OR N (MSDE/ODBC).
Library=	database library	iSeries only. The database library that stores the system tables.
DatabaseName2=		ODBC name for the SQL Server database or iSeries library database name
DatabaseInstance=		Name of the SQL Server database instance if using multiple instances. Leave this setting blank if using a single instance.
ServerPort=		The port number of the SQL Server database port
UnicodeFlag=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether unicode is used on the databasource. Set this to "Y" if using unicode.
LOBFlag=	Y	For Oracle and iSeries. Indicates that LOBs are used in the datasource instead of BLOBs. This value should always be "Y"
DatabaseProgamMax=	-1 (default)	iSeries only. The maximum number of database connection programs to allow. The value -1 means no limit.
DatabaseProgramInitial=	10 (default)	iSeries only. The number of database connection programs to start initially when EnterpriseOne is started.
DatabaseProgramThreshold=	3 (default)	iSeries only. The threshold for starting new database connection programs. If the number of database connection programs not in use drops below this limit, start new ones.

DatabaseProgramAdditional=	10 (default)	iSeries only. The number of new database connection programs to start when the threshold number is reached.
DatabaseProgramCheckIntervalSeconds=	10 (default)	iSeries only. The length, in seconds, before the software will be idled after the database connection programs are created.
Default Journal=	OW_JRNL	iSeries only. The name of the default journal. Journaling is required on the iSeries for rollback recovery. The two components to journaling are: • The journal • The journal receiver Both before and after images of a database transaction can be recorded by journaling. This can be set to any character string that is 10 characters or fewer.
Default Journal LIBRARY=	journal library	iSeries only. The library name where the journal is stored. This name can be set to any valid library name. The library name changes for each release.
Default Journal Receiver	OW_JRNL000	iSeries only. The name of the journal receiver. This can be set to any character string that is 10 characters or fewer.
Default Journal Receiver LIBRARY=	journal library	iSeries only. The library name where the journal receiver is stored. This can be set to any valid library name. The library name changes for each release.
Size of Journal Receiver=	6000	iSeries only. This setting specifies a storage space threshold value (in KB) for the journal receiver. If the threshold value is exceeded during journaling, one of the following occurs: • The message CPF7099 is sent to the journal message queue if the journal has the MBGRCV(*USER) attribute. • The system attempts to create and attach a new receiver if the journal has the MBGRCV(*SYSTEM) attribute. When the old receiver is detached, the message CPF7020 is sent to the journal message queue. If the attempt fails due to lock conflicts, the system sends the message CPI70E5 and then tries again every ten minutes until the change journal operation is successful. When the system cannot determine if the journal has the MBGRCV(*SYSTEM) attribute, or if the attempt to create and attach a new journal receiver fails because of something other than a lock conflict, the message CPI70E3 is sent.

[DEBUG]

The settings in this section determine the location of the jde.log and jdedebug.log. The settings are also used to turn your jdedebug.log on and off.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Output=	FILE	Controls the status of the jdedebug log file. Valid values are: - NONE. No trace information is written to jdedebug.log. - FILE. Database and runtime trace information is written to the file that is specified by the DebugFile= parameter in the [DEBUG] section.
Trace=	TRUE	Writes additional trace information to the log files to aid in debugging.
DebugFile=	psft810/ jdedebug	Location of the jdedebug log. PeopleSoft ships the software with this value set to jdedebug. No processes update this value. The names of the resulting files are path/jdedebug_#####.log, where ##### represents the iSeries job number that is associated with the job that created the file. Note The software does not create the path to these files. The path must exist prior to the logging process. The path resides in the Integrated File System (IFS) on the iSeries. You can use the iSeries WRKLNK command to see a list of directories and files and navigate between the IFS directories. Peoplesoft ships a command called DSPSTMF that allows you to view these log files. In addition, you can set up Client Access to more easily view some of the smaller log files. See <i>Using iSeries Integrated File System Logging Support</i> in the <i>Server & Workstation Administration</i> documentation for details about how to set up Client Access to view log files.
JobFile=	psft810/jde.log	Location of the jde log. PeopleSoft ships the software with this value set to the jde.log. No processes update this value. Examine the log files jde.log, and jdedebug for information that can be used to assist in problem analysis and resolution. The names of the resulting files is path/jde_#####.log where ##### is the iSeries job number that is associated with the job which created the file. Note See <i>Using iSeries Integrated File System Logging Support</i> in the <i>Server & Workstation Administration</i> documentation for details about how to set up Client Access to view log files.
JDETSFile=	/psft810/JDETS.LOG	Specifies the location of the lock manager trace file on the iSeries.
ClientLog=	1 (default) 0	Valid values are: 1 enables servicing CALLOBJ server trace to workstation. 0 disables servicing CALLOBJ server trace to workstation.

LogErrors=	1 (default) 0	The action for error messages. Valid values are: 0 or FALSE. Indicates that no error messages will be written to JDE.LOG. 1 or TRUE. Indicates that error messages will be written to JDE.LOG.
KeepLogs=	1	Valid values are: 1. Indicates that the logs will be saved after printing. 0. Indicates that the logs will not be saved.
RunBatchDelay=	0	Specifies the time that runbatch waits upon startup, in seconds. This setting allows developers to start debugging the job or process.
TAMTraceLevel=	0 (default)	Specifies the level of TAM tracing, where 0 is off and 9 provides the greatest amount of tracing detail.

[INSTALL]

The settings in this section contain directory paths and general installation information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DefaultSystem=	E810SYS	The name of the System library.
ClientPath=	810APP	The name of a valid path code on the deployment server that contains the workstation installation program and other files that are used during deployment.
810=		Should be left blank on the iSeries.
LocalCodeSet=	US_EBCDIC	A setting that is used to determine alternate language usage. <i>See Language Overview in the EnterpriseOne Upgrade Guide for other values.</i>
WebAdmin=	1	This setting specifies whether the system generates all of the Java objects for the default user. This setting includes overriding Java objects that were previously generated. If you leave this value blank, the system generates all the Java objects for the current user.
EnvCreation=	1 (default) to 5	This setting determines the number of environments that can be processed (loaded) at the same time.

[INTEROPERABILITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
RegisteredEvents=	RTSOOUT	Names of EventTypes. An event is an EnterpriseOne business transaction running on an enterprise server. To enable real-time generation of events, you must register each event that you want to generate in real time.
FilteredEvents=	*ALL	The value of this parameter defines the events that you want to create in real time. A value of *ALL generates all registered events. *NONE disables event generation. You can also enter a subset of registered events.

[JDEIPC]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
maxNumberOfResources=	1000	The total number of IPC resources that are available to JDE.
startIPCKeyValue	2101	On NT, this value is used just to uniquely name the IPC Shared memory. On all other systems, this value is the value of the IPC ID, which JDEIPC used for its shared memory. This value, plus the maxNumberOfResources, defines the range of IPC IDs that JDE will use on the system. SysAdmins should ensure that this range of IDs is not used by any other software. Although JDEIPC will not use an existing ID in its range, this situation might not be true of other software.
avgResourceNameLength	15	PeopleSoft Internal. Increase this value if you get an IPC error String table full.
maxMsgqEntries=	1024	
mazMsgqBytes=	65536	
ipcTrace=	0	Controls the level of interprocess communications (IPC) messages written to the jddebug.log. Valid values are: • 0 (default). Writes no messages to the debug log. • 1. Writes only general trace messages. • 2. Writes IPC handle state trace messages. • 3. Writes both general and IPC handle state trace messages.

[JDEITDRV]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DrvCount=	3	The number of event drivers that is used for processing messages from event generators, either Z file or real time.
Drv1=	Z:ZDRV	The directory location of the Z file event driver.
Drv2=	RT:RTDRV	The directory location of the real-time event driver.
Drv3=	JDENET:JDETRDRV	The directory location of the JDENET driver.

[JDEMAIL]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
mailServer=	owsmtp.jdedwards.com	The domain name of the SMTP server that is accessed for sending server mail messages.

[JDENET]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
serviceNameListen=	jde_server	Specifies the communications service port on the TCP/IP network. EnterpriseOne uses this port address to listen for requests on the network.
serviceNameConnect=	jde_server	Specifies the communications service port on the TCP/IP network. EnterpriseOne uses this port address to connect to the network.
maxNetProcesses=	Depends on the maximum number of concurrent EnterpriseOne users that the system is expected to handle, as well as the processing and memory power of the server. If you only need one process, then maxNetProcesses=1. However, if you need 2 or more processes, note that the first process is used exclusively to handle new connections and distribute them evenly among the other processes. In this case you must add an extra process to act as a broker. To determine the number of processes you need, you must	Defines the maximum number of JDENET_N processes that can be running. You can increase the value for a server that is expecting heavy JDENET message flow.

	first determine the maximum number of connections you need, and the number of connections a single process can handle. The formula for the number of connections allowed for each process is: $(\text{maxNetConnections}/(\text{maxNetProcesses} - 1)) + 2$ Each process requires 2 extra connections for listening (one for TCP and another for UDP), and an extra process is dedicated to handling incoming connections.	
maxNetConnections=	Depends on the maximum number of concurrent ENTERPIRSEONE users the system is expected to handle, as well as the processing and memory power of the server.	The total number of connections that all JDENET_N processes can handle. This value is platform-specific. You can increase the value for a server that is expecting to handle larger number of workstations at the same time.
netShutdownInterval=	15	
maxKernelProcesses=	Depends on several factors: • Total of the individual kernel type maximums. The value should be at least that large, but it can be increased as needed. • The number of one-user-only kernels you want to allow. Any number above the individual kernel maximum total will be allocated to one-user-only kernels. • The room that you want to allow for dynamic increase of kernel processes from the Server Administration Workbench.	The maximum number of JDENET_K processes that can be running. The value should be greater than all of the values added together in maxNumberOfProcesses for all the dedicated servers.
maxKernelRanges=	20	The number of dedicated servers and types.
kernelDelay=	0	For internal use only.
maxLenInlineData=	1024	For internal use only.
maxLenFixedData=	4096	For internal use only.
maxFixedDataPackets=	1024	For internal use only.
netTrace=	0	For internal use only.
krnlCoreDump=	0	For internal use only.
newProcessThreshold Connects=	0	
MaxIPCQueueMsgs	12	For internal use only.
InternalQueueTimeout	30	For internal use only.

[JDENET_KERNEL_DEFX]

This section defines internal dedicated server processes for JDENET. The sections are numbered JDENET_KERNEL_DEF1 to JDENET_KERNEL_DEF20. The settings in these sections should not be changed except where noted below.

Setting	Value	Purpose
bAllowOneUserOnly=	1	Parameter value of 1 means that one-user-only kernel processes are allowed on client workstations. The default is to allow one-user-only kernel processing. Add the setting only for CallObject kernel processes: [JDENET_KERNEL_DEF6] bAllowOneUserOnly=1 Setting must be added with adding a [JDENET_KERNEL_DEFX] bOneUserOnly=1 section to the client workstation jde.ini file.
krnlName	DEF1: JDENET RESERVED KERNEL DEF2: UBE KERNEL DEF3: REPLICATION KERNEL DEF4: SECURITY KERNEL DEF5: LOCK MANAGER KERNEL DEF6: CALL OBJECT KERNEL DEF7: JDBNET KERNEL DEF8: PACKAGE INSTALL KERNEL DEF9: SAW KERNEL DEF10: SCHEDULER KERNEL	DEF1: Used for internal purposes and testing. DEF2: Processes EnterpriseOne batch process requests. DEF3: Processes data replication requests. DEF4: Processes security server requests. DEF5: Processes transaction manager and lock manager requests. DEF6: Processes requests for remote master business functions (MBF). DEF7: Processes JDBNet server-to-server requests. DEF8: Processes package installation request. DEF9: Processes SAW application requests. DEF10: Processes Scheduler application requests. DEF11: Processes package build requests. DEF12: Processes UBE subsystem requests. DEF13: Processes workflow requests.

	DEF11: PACKAGE BUILD KERNEL DEF12: UBE SUBSYSTEM KERNEL DEF 13: WORKFLOW KERNEL DEF 16: XML LIST KERNEL DEF 19: EVENT NOTIFICATION KERNEL DEF 20: INTEROPERABILITY EVENT OBSERVER KERNEL DEF 22: XML DISPATCH KERNEL DEF 23: XTX KERNEL DEF 24: XML SERVICE KERNEL	DEF16: Processes and returns request for data in XML document format. DEF19: Processes real-time events and XML documents generated by the Interoperability Event Observer, as well as Z file events. Publishes all EnterpriseOne events to subscribers. DEF20: Processes information from business functions calling real-time APIs and uses that information to create and XML or a Z file that is publishable to subscribers by the Event Notification Kernel. DEF22: Kernel for routing XML messages to their proper kernel. DEF23: Kernel for transforming XML messages from one type to another. DEF24: Processes inbound XAPI messages
dispatchDLLName=	DEF1: JDENET DEF2: JDEKRNL DEF3: JDEKRNL DEF4: JDEKRNL DEF5: JDEKRNL DEF6: JDEKRNL DEF7: JDEKRNL DEF8: JDEKRNL DEF9: JDESAW	Identifies the name of the JDENET service program.

	DEF10: JDEKRNL DEF11: JDEKRNL DEF12: JDEKERNL DEF13: JDEKRNL DEF16: XMLLIST DEF19: JDEIE DEF20: JDEIEO DEF22: XMLDISPATCH DEF23: XJSKERNEL DEF24: XMLSERVICE	
dispatchDLLFunction=	DEF1: JDENET_Dispatch Message DEF2: JDEK_DispatchUBEMessage DEF3: DispatchRepMessage DEF4: JDEK_DispatchSecurity DEF5: TM_DispatchTransactionManager DEF6: JDEK_DispatchCallObject Message DEF7: JDEK_DispatchJDBNETMessage DEF8:	The name of the JDENET function for handling JDENET messages. The dispatchDLLName and dispatchDLLFunction entries are platform-specific.

	JDEK_DispatchPkgInstallMessage DEF9: JDEK_DispatchSAWMessage DEF10: JDEK_DispatchScheduler DEF11: JDEK_DispatchPkgBuildMessage DEF12: JDEK_DispatchUBESBSMessage DEF13: JDEK_WFServerProcess DEF16: JDEK_XMLListDispatch DEF19: JDEK_DispatchITMessage DEF20: JDEK_DispatchIEOMessage DEF22: XMLDispatch DEF23: JDEK_DISPATCHXTSMessage DEF24: XMLServiceDispatch	
maxNumberOfProcesses=	Depends on the number of concurrent users and kernel types. For example, CallObject kernels should be configured to start five to ten concurrent users per kernel.	The maximum number of kernel processes that can be run on this server for each kernel type. The user can modify this setting to tune performance. The default value is 1 for all JDENET_KERNEL_DEF sections.

numberOfAutoStartProcesses=	<i>Variable</i>	The number of kernel processes that will automatically start for each kernel type. If this number is 0, then no processes start automatically for that kernel type. This number must be less than the maximum number of processes for that kernel type. The user can modify this setting to tune performance. The default value is 0 for all JDENET_KERNEL_DEF sections. The decision on assigning a value to this parameter should be based on when the user wants the overhead of starting a kernel process to occur: either when EnterpriseOne services start or when the first message for kernel type is received.

[LOCK MANAGER]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
AvailableService=	NONE	This setting indicates the service that the lock manager server is offering. It is also used to indicate whether the lock manager server is on or off. Valid values are: • TS • NONE
RequestedService=	NONE	This setting indicates the type of service that the workstation requests from the server. The service that is currently being provided by servers is time stamping (TS) only. Valid values are: • TS • NONE

[LREngine]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
System=	/E810SYS_X (you must use the integrated file system (IFS)).	The directory location of the List-Retrieval Engine, a database that is used to manage access to XML repository files.

[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain the name of the queue that is used when running batch jobs on the server. The settings also show the workstation's UBE priority, and whether to hold the jobs in a spool file or immediately send them to a printer.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DefaultPrinterOUTQ=	QGPL/ONEWORLD_A	The default printer to which batch applications are routed.
UBEQueue	QBATCH	The batch name that the client submits for the UBE or package installation to the server.
JDENETTimeout=	60	The timeout value, listed in seconds, for clients to attempt to connect to the server. A server can act as a client when it uses JDBNET, submits UBEs to another server, calls a business function on another server, uses a Lock Manager on another server, or when it makes security server requests to another server.

[SAMPLE_EVENT]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DS1= DS2= DS3=	D4202150B D4202150C D34A1050C	Defines the data structure for each real-time event registered in the [INTEROPERABILITY] section. Replace [SAMPLE_EVENT] with an event name, such as RTSOOUT, and then enter the values that define the data structure of the event.

[SECURITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DataSource=		
User=	JDESVR	
Password=	JDESVR	
DefaultEnvironment=	P810ASD1	Defines a valid environment in which the path code defines table F98OWSEC.
SecurityServer=	security server name	
ServerPswdFile=	TRUE	The setting of this parameter determines whether EnterpriseOne uses special password handling for batch reports running on the server. Set the value to TRUE to instruct the software to enable special handling of passwords. Set

		the value to FALSE to disable special handling. When the software runs a batch report on the server, it runs the report using a string of line commands and parameters that includes the "user password." Under some operating systems, the status of a job can be queries and the parameters that were used to start the process can be viewed. As a security measure, you can enable special handling by EnterpriseOne. When enabled, the software does not include the "user password" in the parameter list for a batch process. Instead, it includes the name of a file that contains the "user password." The software instructs the operating system to destroy this file as soon as the batch report reads the password.
History=	0	
SecurityMode=	0 (default) 1 2	This setting controls whether EnterpriseOne uses the standard logon procedure, unified logon, or both. Valid values are: • 0. Accepts only the standard logon • 1. Accepts only the unified logon • 2. Accepts both
AllowedUsers=	group or user names	This setting for the unified logon feature enables you to specify users or groups who are allowed to use EnterpriseOne. If no users or groups are specified, all of the users who have logged on to the proper domains are authenticated by the unified logon server.

[SVR]

The settings in this section contain environment and subdirectory information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
SpecPath=		This line and all of the following lines in this section specify the path names that enable source programs to locate files. This value is not updated by any program or process. The only reason to change this value is aesthetic.
PackedSpecPath=	/810APP	

[TCENGINE]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
TraceLevel=	0 (default)	The level of table conversion logging to perform. Valid values are 0-9, where 9 generates the most logging, and 0 generates no logging.
StopAfterRow=	0 (default)	The number of rows to process during table conversion. This setting is useful for debugging. The value 0 indicates that the table conversion processes all rows. Enter a number to indicate the number of rows after which to stop proceeding.
ForceRowByRow=	0 (default) 1	Valid values are: • 0. Allows inserts from selects. • 1. Forces table conversions to convert one row at a time, regardless of whether an insert could be used.

[UBE]

The settings in this section determine whether the jdedebug.log is on or off. This setting also determines the level of debugging.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
UBEException	0 1 (default)	Disable (0) or enable (1) exception handling. 0 allows the system to exit gracefully on an error. 1 brings up a debug log.
UBEChkMem	0 1 (default)	Disable (0) or enable (1) calls to jdeCheckMemory, which allows memory traces on business functions.
UBESubsystemLimit	3	Used to specify the number of subsystem jobs per report version.
UBESaveLogFile	0 (default) 1	Delete (0) or save (1) UBE log file (delete only works when DebugLevel=0).
UBETabOpt=	1 0	Not delivered in the default jde.ini file. The system automatically performs row data selection optimization. However, use this setting if you want to disable row data selection optimization. The values are enabled (1) or disabled (0). If you want to re-enable optimization, you can change the value back to 1 or simply delete the UBETabOpt setting.
UBEDebugLevel=	0 (default) 1- 6	Used to specify what level of debugging information will be provided when using UBE debug logging. 6 is the highest level of logging information. Valid values are: • 0. Error messages only • 1. Informative messages • 2. Section-level messages • 3. Object-level messages

		• 4. Event rules messages • 5. SQL statements • 6. UBE function messages
UBEShowPDFLink	0 (default) 1	Type 1 to show a box around PDF hot links.
UBEPrintDataItems	0 (default) 1	Used to specify whether to print the associated data item description in the .pdf file as metadata for third-party vendors. Valid values are: • 0. No, do not print. • 1. Yes, do print.
UBESSDebug	0 (default) 1	Disable (0) or enable (1) printing the subsystem key.
UBEVCDebug	0 (default) 1	Auto attach VC when starting UBE in process (NT only).
UBETHread	0 1 (default)	Run UBE as a process (0) or a thread (1).
WebServer	0 (default) 1	This setting specifies whether the system enables the UBE feature from the Web server and identifies the EnterpriseOne kernel as a web kernel to meet the special needs of the web. If you leave this value blank, the calls from the business functions or the error message handling from the kernel do not work properly. Valid values are: • 0. Disabled • 1. Enabled

[WORKFLOW]

Setting	Value	Purpose
Asynchronous Workflow=	FALSE	Used to turn on and off asynchronous workflow. The default value is FALSE.

[WORLD ENVIRONMENT MAP]

Setting	Value	Purpose
OneWorldEnvironmentName= (for example, APPLJEDC2)	WorldEnvironment Name (for example, QA810COMP)	The string used by the special business function code to set up PeopleSoft World library lists from within EnterpriseOne. The library lists call PeopleSoft World software from EnterpriseOne. The functions associated with these settings might not be used by application developers.

UNIX/Linux Server JDE.INI Settings

This section describes in detail the settings found in the UNIX and Linux server JDE.INI file. In these environments, there is an environment variable called JDE_BASE that defines the directory in which the JDE.INI is found. Some settings might differ between server platforms. Information is organized by section, such as [DEBUG]. Sections are alphabetized, but settings found within sections are generally listed in the order in which they are found in the software.

[BSFN BUILD]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Build Area=	/usr/PeopleSoft/810/packages	The location on the server where the package will be built.
Optimization Flags=	+01 (default for HP-UX) -02 (default for AIX) -0 (default for Solaris)	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when building business functions in Release mode. You should not change these flags.
DebugFlags=	-g -y -D_DEBUG -DJDEDEBUG (default for HP-UX) -g -qfulpath -qdbextra -D_DEBUG -DJDEDEBUG (default for AIX) -g -D_DEBUG -DJDEDEBUG (default for Solaris or Linux)	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when building business functions in Debug mode. You should not change these flags.
InliningFlags=	blank (default)	This entry is blank for non- iSeries servers.
DefineFlags=	-DKERNEL -DPRODUCTION_VERSION -DNATURAL_ALIGNMENT -D_HPUX_SOURCE (default for HP) -D_SUN-SOURCE (default for Solaris) -D_GNU_SOURCE (default for Linux)	These definitions are passed to the compiler. The first three are common on all platforms. The remaining definitions are platform specific.
CompilerFlags=	-Aa +w1 +z -c (default for HP-UX) -qalign=natural -qflag=I:I -c (default for AIX) -qspill=1024 (AIX™ only) -xCC -Xa -misalign -KPIC -c (default for Solaris) -fPIC -Wall -c (default for Linux)	Machine dependent. Valid compiler flags. The spill flag sets the stack space when business functions are compiled. This flag is not set by default, but may be needed for some older AIX™ compilers.
OSReleaseLevel=	+DAportable (for HP-UX only)	The release level to which you are compiling. You should not change these flags.

LinkFlags=	-b -z -B symbolic -ljdesaw -L/usr/PeopleSoft/810/system/lib (default for HP-UX) -bM:SRE -bexpall -brtl -lc -lm -bnoentry -L -L/usr/PeopleSoft/810/system/lib -ljdelib -lcallobj -lerror -lgentext -ljdb -ljde_erk -ljdecache -ljdeddapi -ljdeknet -ljderepl -ljdeschr -ljdesec -ljdespec -ljdetam -llanguage -lmisc -lpackage -lport -lqueeknl -lruntime -lsrc -ltransmon -lube -lworkflow -ljdesaw -ljdenet -lowver -ljdeunicode -lv_verify -bloadmap:loadmap -ljdesaw (default for AIX) -dy-G -L/usr/PeopleSoft/810/system/lib -ljdesaw (default for Solaris) -shared -L/usr/PeopleSoft/810/system/lib -ljdesaw (default for Linux)	Machine dependent. These flags are used when linking business functions, including linking them to the jdesaw system that is shared library. In general, you should not have to change these flags. The -B symbolic setting tells the HP linker to always resolve symbols (calls to functions) in the same library from where they are referenced, if possible. This action prevents a call from one library going to another library of the same name in a different path code.
LinkLibraries=	blank (default)	Libraries to which business functions are linked (Windows and iSeries servers only).
SimultaneousBuilds=	0 (unlimited) (default) any integer (number of simultaneous builds)	Indicates the number of business functions libraries that can be built simultaneously. A value of 0 means that all libraries can be built simultaneously.

[CLUSTER]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Primary Node=	host name	When clustering is used with EnterpriseOne, this setting specifies either a primary server where the software will run or a floating IP address name. This setting can also be used to specify a “virtual” host name that will override the actual host name. This can be useful for some load balancing applications. This setting is delivered "commented out."

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain information about the default environment and path code used during the bootstrap process. A directory must reside on the server that has the same name as the default path code shown in its JDE.INI file.

Setting	Value	Purpose
Version=	43	A version number to prevent a mismatch of the jde.ini file with the running version of EnterpriseOne.
Default User=	PSFT	The user account name for the database bootstrap tables.

Default Pwd=		The user account password for the database bootstrap tables. This is usually left blank.
Default Role=	*ALL	The role that is used for the bootstrap initialization (usually *ALL).
Default Env=	PD9	The default data source on the enterprise server.
Default PathCode=	PD9	The business function directory that is used for initialization.
Base Datasource=	host – B9 Server Map	The data source representing the database from which sign-in information is retrieved.
Object Owner=	SVM9	The owner of server map database tables.
Server=	server name	The server on which the database resides.
Database=	jde9	The database connect string (Oracle) or database alias name (DB2 UDB) where the server map tables reside.
Load Library=	(blank)	The EnterpriseOne driver library that is used to access the database that stores the server map tables. Beginning in EnterpriseOne 8.9, this value is automatically determined.
Decimal Shift=	Y (default) N	A flag to indicate if decimal shifting is used for numeric data.
Julian Dates=	Y (default) N	A flag to indicate if dates are stored in Julian or database-specific format.
Use Owner=	Y (default) N	A flag to indicate that table names are qualified by owner.
Secured=	Y (default) N	Indicates whether this database is a secured, requiring a user and password login.
Type=	O W	A single character denoting the type of database holding the server map tables. This character can be O (Oracle) or W (DB2 UDB for Windows/Unix). Other values may be valid for accessing databases on other platforms.
JDBNetUse=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether JDBNet is being used to access the bootstrap tables.
UnicodeFlag=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether the database is enabled for Unicode data.
LOBFlag=	N (default) Y	Indicates whether the server map bootstrap tables contain BLOB data.

[DEBUG]

The settings in this section determine the location of the jde.log and jdedebug.log files. The settings are also used to turn your jdedebug.log on and off.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Output=	FILE	Controls the status of the jdedebug file. Valid values are: - NONE. No trace information is written to jdedebug.log. - FILE. Database and runtime trace information is written to the file that is specified by the DebugFile= parameter in the [DEBUG] section.
ClientLog=	1 (default) 0	Valid values are: 1. Enables servicing of business functions JDE.LOG and JDEDEBUG.LOG entries from the server to the workstation. 0. Disables this service.
DebugFile=	/u01/PeopleSoft/810/log/jdedebug.log	The location and name of the jdedebug.log file.
JobFile=	/u01/PeopleSoft/810/log/jde.log	The location and name of the jde.log file.
LogErrors=	1	This setting controls whether or not messages are logged to the jde.log files. Changing this setting to 0 will cause ALL logging to be turned off.
JDETSFile=	/u01/PeopleSoft/810/log/JDETS.log	Specifies the location of the lock manager trace file.
RepTrace=	1	Enables replication of log messages.
TAMTraceLevel=	0	Set the level of logging for spec (or TAM) file operations.

[INSTALL]

The settings in this section contain directory paths and general installation information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DefaultSystem=	system	The name of the subdirectory under /810 that contains the foundation code and tools.
ClientPath=	client	The name of the directory on the deployment server that contains the Workstation install program and other files that are used during deployment.
PackagePath=	package	The name of the subdirectory on the deployment server under a path code that contains the packages which were built for that path code.

DataPath=	data	The name of the subdirectory on the deployment server under the path code that contains the Access database which is delivered for all packages for that path code.
810=	/usr//PeopleSoft/810	Base path of the EnterpriseOne installation.
Double_Byte=	0	
LocalCodeSet=	WE_ISO88591	A setting that is used to determine alternate language usage. See Language Overview in the EnterpriseOne Upgrade Guide for other values.

[INTEROPERABILITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
RegisteredEvents=	RTSOOUT	Names of EventTypes. An event is an EnterpriseOne business transaction running on an EnterpriseOne enterprise server. To enable real-time generation of events, you must register each event that you want to generate in real time.
FilteredEvents=	*ALL	The value of this parameter defines the events that you want to create in real time. A value of *ALL generates all registered events. *NONE disables event generation. You can also enter a subset of registered events.

[JDEIPC]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
ipcTrace=	0	Set to 1 to enable IPC logging messages. Caution This setting can cause the log files to grow very fast.
maxNumberOfSemaphores=	200	This setting defines the size of the semaphore array that EnterpriseOne creates. Changing this setting may require you to update kernel settings on Solaris or Linux platforms.
MaxNumberOfResources	1000	Not delivered in the default JDE.INI file. This setting should only be added or changed if your EnterpriseOne system is reporting IPC resource allocation errors.

startIPCKeyValue	7999	Delivered "commented out." On UNIX, this setting is the value of the IPC ID that EnterpriseOne uses for its shared memory. This value, plus the maxNumberOfResources, defines the range of IPC IDs that EnterpriseOne will use on the system. The default range is from 5000 to 5999. You should change this value only if there is a conflict with other software running on the server.

[JDEITDRV]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DrvCount=	3	The number of event drivers that are used for processing messages from event generators, either Z file or real time.
Drv1=	Z:libzdrv.so (Sun and AIX) Z:libzdrv.sl (HP9000)	The directory location of the Z file event driver.
Drv2=	RT:librtdrv.so (Sun and AIX) RT:librtdrv.sl (HP9000)	The directory location of the real-time event driver.
Drv3=	JDENET:libjdetdrv.so (Sun and AIX) JDENET:libjdetdrv.sl (HP9000)	The directory location of the JDENET driver.

[JDEMAIL]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
mailServer=	mail.peoplesoft.com	The name of the SMTP server to access for sending server mail messages.

[JDENET]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
serviceNameListen=	6012	The port number or service name that is used by EnterpriseOne to communicate with clients and other servers.
serviceNameConnect=	6012	The port number or service name that is used by EnterpriseOne to communicate with clients and other servers.
maxNetProcesses=	5	Defines the maximum number of jdenet_n processes that can be running. You can increase the value for a server that is expecting a large number of concurrent users. If you need two or more processes, note that the first process is used exclusively to handle new connections and distribute them evenly among the other processes. In this case, you must add an extra process to act as a broker. Thus, the number of connections each jdenet_n process will handle is defined by the formula:

		$(\text{maxNetConnections}) / (\text{maxNetProcesses} - 1)$ If you increase the maxNetConnections setting, you should also increase the maxNetProcesses setting accordingly. In general, allow at least one jdenet_n process per 250 concurrent users.
maxNetConnections=	1000	The total number of connections that all jdenet_n process can handle. This value is site-specific. You can increase the value for a server that is expecting to handle larger number of concurrent users.
maxKernelProcesses=	50	The maximum number of jdenet_k processes that can be running. The value should be greater than the sum of all maxNumberOfProcesses settings for the dedicated servers.
maxKernelRanges=	24	The number of dedicated server types
netTrace=	0	Enables JDENET log messages. This setting should be turned off (set to 0) unless specifically needed for debugging, as it can impact performance of the EnterpriseOne system even when debug logging is not enabled.
HandleKrnISignals=	1	Not delivered in default JDE.INI file. Used for debugging purposes. Turns on and off the handling of signals that are delivered to the process. Kernel processes read the setting on startup. Parameter value of 1 turns on handling, which means that the kernel process handles the signal, performs some cleanup tasks, and exits. Parameter value of 0 turns off signal handling. With a value of 0, when signals are delivered to a process, the process writes out a core file. The core file contains data that developers can use to determine the cause and location of the signal. Use the parameter value of 0 for debugging purposes. Once EnterpriseOne service has started, only processes started after you make a change to this setting are affected.
netCoreDump=	0	For internal use only. Not delivered with the RS/6000.
netTemporaryDir=	temporary file directory	Not delivered in default JDE.INI file. Use this setting to change the directory to use for EnterpriseOne temporary files. Without this setting, most temporary files are created in the system default directory (usually/tmp). Some parts of the EnterpriseOne system may use the Unix environment variable TMPDIR to determine the location for temporary files.

[JDENET_KERNEL_DEFx]

This section defines internal dedicated server processes for EnterpriseOne. The sections are numbered JDENET_KERNEL_DEF1 to JDENET_KERNEL_DEF24. The settings in these sections should not be changed except as noted below.

Setting	Value	Purpose
krnlName	DEF1: JDENET RESERVED KERNEL DEF2: UBE KERNEL DEF3: REPLICATION KERNEL DEF4: SECURITY KERNEL DEF5: LOCK MANAGER KERNEL DEF6: CALL OBJECT KERNEL DEF7: JDBNET KERNEL DEF9: SAW KERNEL DEF10: SCHEDULER KERNEL DEF11: PACKAGE BUILD KERNEL DEF12: UBE SUBSYSTEM KERNEL DEF 13: WORKFLOW KERNEL DEF 14: QUEUE KERNEL DEF 15: XML TRANS KERNEL DEF 16: XML LIST KERNEL DEF 19: EVENT NOTIFICATION KERNEL DEF 20: INTEROPERABILITY EVENT OBSERVER KERNEL DEF 22: XML DISPATCH KERNEL DEF 23: XTX KERNEL DEF 24: XML SERVICE KERNEL	Value should not be changed. - DEF1: Used for internal purposes and testing. - DEF2: Processes batch process requests. - DEF3: Processes data replication requests. - DEF4: Processes security server requests. - DEF5: Processes transaction manager and lock manager requests. - DEF6: Processes requests for remote master business functions (MBF). - DEF7: Processes JDBNet server-to-server requests. - DEF9: Processes SAW application requests. - DEF10: Processes Scheduler application requests. - DEF11: Processes package build requests. - DEF12: Processes UBE subsystem requests. - DEF13: Processes workflow requests - DEF14: Processes job queue messages - DEF15: Processes XML transactions - DEF16: Processes and returns request for data in XML document format. - DEF19: Processes real-time events and XML documents that are generated by the Interoperability Event Observer, as well as Z file events. Publishes all EnterpriseOne events to subscribers. - DEF20: Processes information from business functions calling real-time APIs and uses that information to create and XML or a Z file that is publishable to subscribers by the Event Notification Kernel. - DEF22: Kernel for routing XML messages to their proper kernel.

		- DEF23: Kernel for transforming XML messages from one type to another. - DEF24: Processes inbound XAPI messages
dispatchDLLName=	DEF1: libjdenet.{ext} DEF2: libjdeknet.{ext} DEF3: libjderepl.{ext} DEF4: libjdeknet.{ext} DEF5: libtransmon.{ext} DEF6: libxmlcallobj.{ext} DEF7: libjdeknet.{ext} DEF9: libjdesaw.{ext} DEF10: libjdeschr.{ext} DEF11: libjdeknet.{ext} DEF12: jdekern.{ext} DEF13: libworkflow.{ext} DEF14: libqueueknl.{ext} DEF15: libxmltransactions.{ext} DEF16: libxmllist.{ext} DEF19: libjdeie.{ext} DEF20: libjdeieo.{ext} DEF22: libxmldispatch.{ext} DEF23: libxtskrnl.{ext} DEF24: libxmlservice.{ext}	Values should not be changed. Identifies the name of the library loaded by the given kernel type. The library extension {ext} is .sl for HP-UX, and .so for the other Unix platforms.
dispatchDLLFunction=	DEF1: JDENET_DispatchMessage DEF2: JDEK_DispatchUBEMessage DEF3: DispatchRepMessage DEF4: JDEK_DispatchSecurity DEF5: TM_DispatchTransactionManager DEF6: JDEK_DispatchCallObjectMessage DEF7: JDEK_DispatchJDBNETMessage DEF9: JDEK_DispatchSAWMessage	The name of the main function for handling messages of the give type. The dispatchDLLName and dispatchDLLFunction entries are platform-specific.

	DEF10: JDEK_DispatchScheduler DEF11: JDEK_DispatchPkgBuildMessage DEF12: JDEK_DispatchUBESBSMessage DEF13: JDEK_DispatchWFServer Process DEF 14: DispatchQueueMessage DEF16:XMLListDispatch DEF19: JDEK_DispatchITMessage DEF20: JDEK_DispatchIEOMessage DEF22: XMLDispatch DEF23: JDEK_dispatchXTSMessage DEF24: XMLServiceDispatch	
maxNumberOfProcesses=	1	The maximum number of kernel processes that can be run on this server for each kernel type. Some settings may need to be changed based on user count.
numberOfAutoStartProcesses=	0	The number of kernel processes that automatically start for each kernel type. If this number is 0, then no processes start automatically for that kernel type. This number must be less than the maximum number of processes for that kernel type. The user can modify this setting to tune performance. The default value is 0 for all JDENET_KERNEL_DEF sections.

[LOCK MANAGER]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Server=	server name	The value for this setting is the name of the server that is acting as the lock manager. This setting is generally no longer used.
AvailableService=	TS	This setting indicates the service that the lock manager server is offering. It is also used to indicate whether the lock manager server is on or off. Valid values are: • TS • NONE
RequestedService=	TS	This setting indicates the type of service that the workstation requests from the server. The service that is currently being provided by servers is time

		stamping (TS) only. Valid values are: • TS • NONE

[LREngine]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
System=	/owdisk2/810/bdev/output	The directory location of the List-Retrieval Engine, a database that is used to manage access to XML repository files.

[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain the name of the queue that is used when running batch jobs on the server. The settings also show the workstation's UBE priority, and whether to hold the jobs in a spool file or immediately send them to a printer.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
OutputDirectory=	directory name	Not delivered in the default JDE.INI file. This is the directory where you want to create the PrintQueue directory. The default value is the install location found in the [INSTALL] section of the JDE.INI.
JDENETTimeout=	60	The timeout value, listed in seconds, for clients to attempt to connect to the server. A server can act as a client when it uses JDBNET, submits UBEs to another server, calls a business function on another server, uses a Lock Manager on another server, or when it makes security server requests to another server.
QKOnIdle	300	If the queue kernel is idle for this amount of time, it does a check of each of its queues and performs any necessary cleanup activities. The time is in seconds.

[SAMPLE_EVENT]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DS1=	D4202150B	Defines the data structure for each real-time event registered in the [INTEROPERABILITY] section. Replace [SAMPLE_EVENT] with an event name, such as RTSOOUT, and then enter the values that define the data structure of the event.
DS2=	D4202150C	
DS3=	D34A1050C	

[SECURITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
User=	PSFT	The EnterpriseOne user. This must be a valid database user ID.
Password=	PSFT	The EnterpriseOne password.
Default Role=	*ALL	The role that is used for the security data source (usually *ALL).
DefaultEnvironment=	PD9	Defines a valid environment in which the path code defines table F98OWSEC.
DataSource=	System B9	The name of the data source that contains the security tables.
SecurityServer=	server name	The name of the server that provides security services. Usually this corresponds to the current host.
ServerPswdFile=	TRUE	The setting of this parameter determines whether the software uses special password handling for batch reports running on the server. Set the value to TRUE to instruct the software to enable special handling of passwords. Set the value to FALSE to disable special handling. (Typically, this is only done for debugging purposes.)
History=	0	

[SERVER ENVIRONMENT MAP]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
environmentName=	environment name	Allows one environment name to be translated to another name and be treated by the server accordingly.

[SVR]

The settings in this section contain environment and subdirectory information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
EnvType=	1	Used by JDEKRNL.
EnvironmentName=	PD9	Default EnterpriseOne startup environment.
SpecPath=	spec	This line and all of the following in this section specify the path names so that other EnterpriseOne source programs know where to look for files. For instance, if "spec" were ever to be changed to "specifications", changing SpecPath would allow changes to be made quickly. This value is not updated by any program or process. The only reason to change this setting is aesthetic. This setting is the subdirectory under the path code user to store the replicated set of specification files on the workstation.

SourcePath=	source	
ObjectPath=	obj	
HeaderPath=	include	
HeaderVPath=	includev	
BinPath=	bin32	
LibPath=	lib32	
LibVPath=	libv32	
MakePath=	make	
WorkPath=	work	
CodeGeneratorPath=	cg	
ResourcePath=	res	
HelpPath=	helps	
NextIDPath=	nextid	
LibraryListName=	PD9	Default EnterpriseOne startup environment.

[WORKFLOW]

Setting	Value	Purpose
Asynchronous Workflow=	FALSE	Used to turn on and off asynchronous workflow. The default value is FALSE.

Windows Enterprise Server jde.ini Settings

This section describes in detail the settings found in the Windows enterprise server jde.ini file. Information is organized by section, such as [DEBUG]. Sections are alphabetized, but settings found within sections are listed in the order in which they are found in the software. For cases when defaults for Intel and Compaq AlphaServer processors differ, the two values are labeled.

[ACTIVE DIRECTORY]

The setting in this section is used when Active Directory is installed.

Setting	Value	Purpose
SCPToPublish	Variable. Typically use a version of EnterpriseOne running on the server -- for example PeopleSoft_ERP_810_SP1.	Identifies the Service Connection Point (SCP) object in Active Directory. When a user signs on to EnterpriseOne, the software searches Active Directory for an SCP object with a service name that matches the parameter value in the [ACTIVE DIRECTORY] section of the workstation jde.ini file. The software chooses an SCP object with a status of <i>running</i> and retrieves the server name and port number, thus enabling the workstation to make a connection to the server. If you move EnterpriseOne service from one server to another or change the service port number, no changes to the workstation jde.ini file are needed, so long as the name of the SCP object in Active Directory and the parameter values of the [ACTIVE DIRECTORY] section of the workstation jde.ini file match.

[BSFN BUILD]

Setting	Value	Purpose
DoCompression=	0	Used to compress server packages for redeployment to other servers of the same platform type. This setting saves you from having to build a package on each server. Valid values are: • 0. Do not use compression. • 1. Use compression.
BuildArea=	Z: \PeopleSoft\810\ddp\packages	The location on the server where the Package Name directory will be created and the package built.
DebugFlags=	/Gz /Od /Zi /MDd /Yd /W4 /GX /Gy /D "_DEBUG"	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when building business functions in debug mode. You should not change these flags.
OptimizationFlags=	/Gz /O2 /MD /W4 /GX /Gy	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when building business functions in release/optimize mode. You should not change these flags.
OSReleaseLevel=	5.0	The Windows server release level to which you are compiling. You should not change this flag.
DefineFlags=	/D "WIN32" /D "_WINDOWS" /D "IAMASERVER" /D "KERNEL"	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when linking business functions. You should not change these flags.

CompilerFlags=	/nologo /c	Machine dependent. These compile flags are used when linking business functions. You should not change these flags.
LinkFlags=	/DLL /DEBUG /SUBSYSTEM:windows /FORCE:MULTIPLE /FORCE:UNRESOLVED /INCREMENTAL:YES /VERBOSE /MAP	Machine dependent. These flags are used when linking business functions. You should not change these flags.
LinkLibraries=	jdekrl.lib, jdel.lib, jdenet.lib, jdeipc.lib	Libraries to which business functions are linked.
SimultaneousBuilds=	0	Indicates the number of processes that are started for the business function build. 0 means to run as many build processes as possible.

[BSFN Builder]

The settings in this section are for PeopleSoft internal use only.

Setting	Value	Purpose
User=	JDE	User ID used to run BSFNBuilder.exe.
Pwd=	JDE	User password used to run BSFNBuilder.exe.
PathCode=	appl_pgf	Pathcode under which BSFNs are built.
Build Area=	z: \PeopleSoft\810\ddp	The path to the parent directory of the pathcode for the business functions that you are building. This setting is typically the same as the base installation directory.
DBSFNFlags=	/Gz /Od /Zi /MDd /Yd /W4 /GX /Gy /Fp\$(PRECOMPHDR) /D "WIN32" /D "_DEBUG" /D "_WINDOWS" /D "IAMASERVER" /D "KERNEL" /nologo /c	Machine-dependent compiler flags that are used to create debug builds.
RBSFNFlags=	/Gz /O2 /MD /W4 /GX /Gy /Fp\$(PRECOMPHDR) /D "WIN32" /D "NDEBUG" /D "_WINDOWS" /D "IAMASERVER" /D "KERNEL" /nologo /c	Machine-dependent compiler flags that are used to create release builds.
DLinkFlags=	/DLL /DEBUG /SUBSYSTEM:windows /out:\$(DLLTARGET) /PDB:\$(PDB) /IMPLIB:\$(LIBRARY) /FORCE:MULTIPLE /FORCE:UNRESOLVED /INCREMENTAL:YES /VERBOSE /MAP	Machine-dependent link flags for debug builds.

RLinkFlags=	/DLL /DEBUG /SUBSYSTEM:windows /out:\$(DLLTARGET) /PDB:\$(PDB) /IMPLIB:\$(LIBRARY) /FORCE:MULTIPLE /FORCE:UNRESOLVED /VERBOSE /MAP:\$(MAPTARGET) /OPT:REF	Machine-dependent link flags for release builds.
KeepMake=	0	The status of make files after the build. Valid values are: • 0. The default setting; do not keep. • 1. Keep.
BFDDir=	bsfnerr	Subdirectory under path code that will contain build error logs. The default value is bsfnerr.

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain information about the default environment and path code. A directory must reside on the enterprise server that has the same name as the default path code shown in its jde.ini file.

Setting	Value	Purpose
Version=	43	A version number to prevent a mismatch of the jde.ini file with a running version of EnterpriseOne. 43 is the only valid value.
Default User=		The EnterpriseOne user ID that is used to access the bootstrap tables, F986101 and F98611.
Default Pwd=		The user password that is used to access the bootstrap tables.
Default Env=	P810HPO1	The environment that is used in situations where an environment is not specified.
Default PathCode=	PROD	The default path code. The specification files for the bootstrap tables are then be read from the spec subdirectory of this pathcode folder.
Server=	hp9000a	The server where the bootstrap tables are located. This value is ignored except when jdbnet is used.
Type=	O A S I	The database type where the bootstrap tables reside. Valid values are: • O (Oracle) • A (MS Access) • S (SQL Server) • I (Client Access)

[DEBUG]

The settings in this section determine the location of the jde.log and jdedebug.log. The settings are also used to turn logging on and off.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DebugFile=	z: \peoplesoft\810\ddp\log\jdedebug.log	The path and name of the log file that are used to write debug tracing information. The process ID is added before the period in this file name.
JobFile=	z: \peoplesoft\810\ddp\log\jde.log	The path and name of the log file that are used to write job error and warning information. The process ID is added before the period in this file name.
Output=	FILE	Controls how tracing information is written. Valid values are: - NONE. The default setting. No trace information is written to DebugFile. - FILE. Database and runtime information is written to DebugFile. - AUX. Tracing information is written to the program debugger output window. - BOTH. Tracing information is written to both DebugFile and the program debugger output window.
JDETSFile=	z: \peoplesoft\810\ddp\log\jdets.log	The path and name of the log file that is used to write lock manager tracing information.
KeepLogs=	1	Keeps logs for UBEs in the Print Queue directory. Valid values are: 1. Keeps the logs created when UBEs are run. 2. Delete the UBE logs when the UBE is finished processing. Regardless of this setting, logs are kept if an error occurs when processing the UBE.
TAMTraceLevel=	0	Controls the amount of TAM information that is logged to the jdedebug.log. Valid values are: 0-10, with higher numbers increasing the amount of information being logged. 0. Default setting; no information output.
TAMTrace=	0	Controls TAM file trace information. Valid values are: 0. Do not write TAM trace information to the debug file. 1. Write TAM trace information to the debug file.
ClientLog=	0	Sends log information to the client and merges it with the client's jde.log and jdedebug.log files. Valid values are: 0. Do not send log information to the client. 1. Send log information to the client.

QKLog=	0	Controls JDE Queue Kernel tracing information. Valid values are: • 0. Do not write Queue Kernel message information to the debug file. • 1. Write Queue Kernel message information to the debug file.
TraceRowSecurityFetch=	FALSE	Controls row level security tracing. Valid values are: • FALSE (default). Turn off tracing. • TRUE. Turn on tracing.
WTSLogs=	FALSE	Creates logs in the User Profile directory for TSE installations. Valid values are: • FALSE (default). Set the log file paths by the JobFile and DebugFile. • TRUE to write the log files to c:\WTSRV\Profiles\%Userid%\Windows.
jdelibFatal=	FALSE	Determines whether message boxes are supported. Valid values are: • FALSE (default). Message boxes are not supported. • TRUE. Message boxes are supported.
TAMMultiUserOn=	0	Determines whether multiuser access to TAM files is allowed. Valid values are: • 0 (default). • -1. Do not allow multiuser access. • 1. Allow multiuser access.
TAMErrorMsgBox=	0	Controls whether TAM error messages open a message box. Valid values are: • 0 (default). Do not write fatal error messages to a message box. • 1. Write fatal error messages to a message box.

[INSTALL]

The settings in this section contain directory paths and general installation information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
B9=	\peoplesoft\810\ddp	The path to the EnterpriseOne base installation directory.
LocalCodeSet=	WE_ISO88591	Determines the character code set used by the software. Valid values are: - WE_ISO88591 (1252) - English - JA_SJIS (932) - Japanese - TC_BIG5 (950) - Traditional Chinese - SC_GB (936) - Simplified Chinese - KO_KSC (949) - Korean
StartServicePrefix	psft810	Uniquely identifies EnterpriseOne services to a single installation. The prefix tags EnterpriseOne services when running parallel releases on a single server. The default value is PSFT810.
DefaultSystem	system	The name of the System directory. The default value is system. Do not change this value.
Double_Byte	0	Indicates if this installation is a double-byte installation. Valid values are: 0 (default). No, not a double-byte installation. 1. Yes, a double-byte installation.
POSTSCRIPT_ONLY	0	Used with double-byte to force postscript only. Valid values are: 0 (default). Do not force. 1. Force.
	1	Used to retrieve the code page for the current process. Valid values are: 1 (default). Use the 1252 English code set. <0. Use 1252 (English). =0. Use the code page found in [INSTALL] LocalCodeSet in the jde.ini file. >0. Use the code page already in effect.

[INTEROPERABILITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
RegisteredEvents=	RTSOOUT	Names of EventTypes. An event is an EnterpriseOne business transaction running on a enterprise server. To enable real-time generation of events, you must register each event that you want to generate in real time.
FilteredEvents=	*ALL	The value of this parameter defines the events that you want to create in real time. A value of *ALL generates all registered events. *NONE disables event generation. You can also enter a subset of registered events.

[JDE_CG]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
TARGET=	RELEASE	The type of build that is used to compile objects. Valid values are: - RELEASE (default). Build using release mode. - DEBUG. Build using debug mode.
INCLUDES=	c:\msdev\devstudio\vc\ include	The path to Microsoft Visual C++, system, and EnterpriseOne pathcode include (header) files.
LIBS=	c:\msdev\devstudio\vc\lib	The path to Microsoft Visual C++, EnterpriseOne system, and EnterpriseOne pathcode library files.
MAKEDIR=	c:\msdev\devstudio\vc \bin	The path to the directories of Microsoft Visual C++ programs.
STDLIBDIR=	c:\msdev\devstudio\vc \lib	The path to directories of Microsoft Visual C++ libraries.
ServerPackage Sleep=	60	The wait time, in seconds, between status checks of server package builds. The default value is 60.

[JDEIPC]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
ipcTrace=	0	Controls the number of interprocess communications (IPC) written to the jdedebug.log. Valid values are: 0 (default). Write no messages to the log. 1. Write only general trace messages to the log. 2. Write IPC handle state trace messages to the log. 3. Write both general and IPC handle state trace messages to the log.

startIPCKeyValue=	7001	An integer offset that is used to separate globally shared memory when running multiple instances of EnterpriseOne. The values of these keys for each instance must differ by at least the value of maxNumberOfResources. The default value is 5000.
maxNumberOfResources=	1000	The maximum number of IPC resources that the EnterpriseOne instance will use. When this value is reached, no more IPC resources can be created. The default value is 1000.
maxNumberOfSemaphores=	100	The maximum number of semaphore resources that EnterpriseOne will use. When this value is reached, no more semaphore resources can be created. On Windows NT, two semaphore resources are used to implement each message queue. The default value is 100.
maxMsgqMsgBytes=	2048	The maximum number of bytes in a message to be put on a message queue. The default value is 2048 (2K).
maxMsgqEntries=	1024	The maximum number of messages that can be on a message queue at one time. The default value is 1024.
maxMsgqBytes=	65536	The maximum number of bytes that can be on a message queue at one time. The default value is 65536 (64K).

[JDEITDRV]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DrvCount=	3	The number of event drivers that is used for processing messages from event generators, either Z file or real time.
Drv1=	Z:zdrv.dll	The directory location of the Z file event driver.
Drv2=	RT:rtdrv.dll	The directory location of the real-time event driver.
Drv3=	JDENET:jdetdrv.dll	The directory location of the JDENET driver.

[JDEMAIL]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
ClientType=	Windows HTML	Defines whether the application shortcut that is attached to an external e-mail message will contain a Windows application shortcut, or a URL for an HTML application shortcut. The default value is Windows.
mailServer=	owsmtp.jdedwards.com	The domain name of the SMTP server to access for sending server mail messages.
RuleN=	HANDLER: DATA	The SMTP e-mail configuration rules that are taken from the SMTP Transformation Engine Rules & Regs table F90005. Any empty or

		invalid entry is considered at the end of the list. "N" is a positive integer starting at 1.

[JDENET]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
serviceNameListen=	6003 jde_server	The TCP/IP port number that is used for receiving communications packets. If this value is an integer, that number is used.
serviceNameConnect=	6004 jde_server	The TCP/IP port number that is used for sending communications packets. If this value is an integer, that number is used.
maxNetProcesses=	1 If you only need one process, then maxNetProcesses=1. However, if	Defines the maximum number of JDENET_N processes that can be running. You can increase the value for a
maxNetConnections=	100	The maximum number of connections for all jdesnet and jdenet_n processes that are running. The default value is 100.

maxNetConnections=	100	The maximum number of connections for all jdesnet and jdenet_n processes that are running. The default value is 100.
maxKernelProcesses=	50	The maximum number of JDENET_K processes that can be running. The value should be greater than all of the values added together in maxNumberOfProcesses for all the dedicated servers.
maxKernelRanges=	20	The number of dedicated server types
NetHostName=		The IP address to use if multiple network cards are used on the server.
netTrace=	1	Enables JDENET log messages.
ServiceControlRefresh	1	The rate in seconds at which the Jdesctrl program refreshes its status of the services. Jdesctrl can be used instead of the Services applet to start, stop, pause, and continue EnterpriseOne net and queue services on Windows NT enterprise servers. The default value is 1.
EnablePredefinedPorts=	0	Allows EnterpriseOne net to use a predefined range of TCP/IP ports. This setting is required to permit the EnterpriseOne Java Server outside a firewall. This port range starts at the port number that is specified by serviceNameListen and ends at the port that is calculated by the equation $\text{serviceNameListen} = \text{maxNetProcesses} - 1$. The default value 0 means do not use a predefined range of ports. Set the value at 1 and restart the server if you set the server up behind a firewall.
PreConnectHosts=	0	The number of enterprise servers that will be initialized. This initialization allows the enterprise servers that are listed in the keys PreConnectHost1", PreConnectHost2", and so on, to load their bootstrap tables, thereby improving response time when task requests are actually sent to the servers.
PreConnectHostN	EntServer1	The name of enterprise servers that will be initialized. N is a positive integer, starting with 1.
NetTemporaryDir=	Variable	Allows the Server Administration Workbench (SAW) to create. transfer.

		and remove temporary log files larger than 5 MB. The variable should be the name of the temporary director that SAW uses to accomplish these tasks.
MaxIPCQueueMsgs	12	For internal use only.
InternalQueueTimeout	30	For internal use only.

[LOCK MANAGER]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
Server=	server1	The name of the server that is hosting (making available) the record locking services. This setting is a type of kernel. Any EnterpriseOne enterprise server can host record locking services.
RequestedService=	TS	The type of service that the local enterprise server's processes are requesting of the EnterpriseOne enterprise server that is listed in the Server field. Valid value are: - NONE (default). - TS. For time stamping.
AvailableService=	NONE	The type of service that the local enterprise server hosts (makes available). Valid values are: - NONE (default). - TS. Time stamping.
LogServices=	0	Controls lock manager tracing information. Valid values are: 0 (default) Do not write messages to the file specified in [DEBUG] JDETSFile. 1. Write messages to this file.

[LREngine]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
System=	P:\Builds\BDEV_WF\output	The directory location of the List-Retrieval Engine, a database that is used to manage access to XML repository files.

[MQSI]

The settings in this section are for the header information on the message that is required for Commerce Integrator. If the adapter is being used without Net Commerce/Commerce Integrator, the create header is *No*; the following jde.ini settings are blank, except for the OWHostName.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
QMGRName=	JDE_QMGR	MQ Series queue manager.
QInboundName=	INBOUND.Q	MQ Series inbound message queue name. This queue is used to place incoming MQ Series messages.
QErrorName=	DEFRES.Q	MQ Series default response queue name. This queue is used if a success and failure destination is not provided in the incoming message.
QOutboundName=	OUTBOUND.Q	MQ Series outbound queue name. This queue is used to place outbound MQ Series messages.
TimeoutWaitInterval=	15	Timeout wait interval for the kernel processing.
MaxBufferLength=	10240	The maximum buffer length of an MQ Series message.
CreateHeader=	YES	Create special header information in MQ Series message for Commerce Integrator.
AppGroup=	NNJDE	Used with create header.
JDEOrderStatusCode=	JDESOOUT	Used with create header. Transaction type for EnterpriseOne sales order status.
JDECustomerCode=	JDEAB	Used with create header. Transaction type for EnterpriseOne Customer add and update.
JDEItemPriceCode=	JDEPRICE	Used with create header. Transaction type for EnterpriseOne price update.
JDEItemQtyCode=	JDEIL	Used with create header. Transaction type for EnterpriseOne product quantity update.
NCOrderStatusCode=	JDE.IC.F4201Z1	Used with create header. Net commerce order status code.
NCCustomerCode=	JDE.IC.F0101Z2	Used with create header. Net commerce customer add and update code.
NCProductPriceCode=	JDE.IC.F4106NC	Used with create header. Net commerce product quantity update code.
NCProductQtyCode=	JDE.IC.F41021Z1	Used with create header. Net commerce product quantity update code.
OWHostName=		EnterpriseOne host name. Used to create outbound net message. The OWHostName creates the net message to trigger the Outbound Adapter. This setting is the name of the server on which EnterpriseOne is installed.

[NETWORK QUEUE SETTINGS]

The settings in this section contain information for starting batch queues.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
QEnv=	P810HPO1	The environment for starting batch queues.
QUser=	JDE	The EnterpriseOne user ID for starting batch queues.
QPassword=	JDE	The EnterpriseOne user password for starting batch queues.
QName=	QBATCH	The default queue name if not specified in UBEQueueN, PKGQueueN, or SPCQueueN.
QueueDelay=	30	The time, in seconds, between which the batch queues search for jobs in table F986110. The default value is 5.
JDENETTimeout=	60	The timeout value, listed in seconds, for clients to attempt to connect to the server. A server can act as a client when it uses JDBNET, submits UBEs to another server, calls a business function on another server, uses a Lock Manager on another server, or when it makes security server requests to another server.
UBEQueues=	1	The total number of batch queues that are devoted to handling UBE requests. Set the value at 2 if you launch a subsystem UBE to run on the server. This value allows the subsystem UBE to run in one queue while normal UBEs can run in a separate queue. This setting is necessary because the subsystem UBE goes into a permanent processing mode and consumes all other UBEs in the queue.
UBEQueueN=	QBATCH	The names of the UBE batch queues. N ranges from 1 to the value of UBEQueues.
SpecInstallQueues=	1	The total number of batch queues that are devoted to handling spec file installation requests. The default value is 1.
SpcQueues=	QBATCH	The names of the specification installation queues. N ranges from 1 to the value of SpcQueues.
KillImmediate=	1	The action of the shutdown process. Valid values are: 0. Allows batch queue processes to finish their current task after receiving a shutdown request. 1 (default). Stop queue processes immediately upon receiving a shutdown request.
OutputDirectory=	z: \peoplesoft/810\ddp	The parent directory for the PrintQueue directory where job files (in .pdf format) are located.

[SAMPLE_EVENT]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
DS1=	D4202150B	Defines the data structure for each real-time event that is registered in the [INTEROPERABILITY] section. Replace [SAMPLE_EVENT] with an event name, such as RTSOOUT, and then enter the values that define the data structure of the event.
DS2=	D4202150C	
DS3=	D34A1050C	

[SECURITY]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
SecurityServer=	server1	The server hosting the security services. Any server running EnterpriseOne services can host security server services.
User=	JDE	The database account that is used to access security table F98OWSEC.
Password=	JDE	The database account password that is used to access security table F98OWSEC.
DefaultEnvironment=	JDEOPT32	The default environment in which the security kernel runs.
DataSource=	System - 810	The data source where security table F98OWSEC can be found. The default value is System - 810.
SecurityMode=	0, 1, or 2	Controls whether the software accepts a standard logon, unified logon, or both. Valid values are: • 0 (default). Accept only the standard logon. • 1. Accept only the unified logon. • 2. Accept both.
AllowedUsers=	EnterpriseOne_users, Bowens	A comma-delimited list of user accounts, groups of user accounts, or both, that are permitted to sign on to EnterpriseOne using unified logon. This setting allows the users to bypass the EnterpriseOne client sign-in screen.
NumServers=	1	The total number of servers running security services that can validate a connection. The security server request is sent to each security server in turn until one answers the request or no more security servers are listed. The default value is 1.
History=	0	Turns on the signon security history logging. This information is stored in table F9312.

[SERVER ENVIRONMENT MAP]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
ENV1=	ENV2	Maps one environment name to another. Wherever ENV1 is to be used on the enterprise server, it is replaced by ENV2. Multiple environment mappings can be specified.

[SVR]

The settings in this section specify path names so that other programs can find source, headers, specifications, and other information.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
SpecPath=	spec	The path to TAM files. Do not change
SourcePath=	source	The path to business function source files. Do not change.
ObjectPath=	obj	The path to business function object files. Do not change.
HeaderPath=	include	The path to business function header files. Do not change.
HeaderVPath=	includev	The path to third-party vendor header files. Do not change.
BinPath=	bin32	The path to system and business function executables and DLLs. Do not change.
LibPath=	lib32	The path to system and business function library files. Do not change.
LibVPath=	libv32	The path to third-party vendor library files. Do not change.
MakePath=	make	The path to business function make files. Do not change.
WorkPath=	work	The path to work files. Do not change.
FontPath=	res\fonts	The path to font files. This setting can be used in creating batch reports.
SysFontPath=	winnt\fonts	The path to Windows NT system font files. This setting can be used in creating batch reports.

Server jde.ini Settings for WebSphere

This section details the settings that are found in the enterprise server jde.ini file as needed to run WebSphere third-party software. The information in this section supplements the information for the platform-specific sections. Information is organized by section, such as [JDENET]. Sections are alphabetized, but settings found within sections are generally listed in the order they are found in the software.

See Also

- ❑ *PeopleSoft Integrator to Storefronts Installation Guide* for information about setting up a storefront
- ❑ *PeopleSoft Storefront (Powered by IBM WebSphere Commerce Suite) Guide* for information about IBM storefronts

[JDENET]

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
maxKernelRanges=	13	The maximum number of kernel types and ranges that will be used. Verify that this number is updated to the next number.

[JDENET_KERNEL_DEF13]

This section defines JDENET internal dedicated server processes.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
krnlName=	MQSI Kernel	
beginningMsgTypeRange=	5513	The beginning message of the range for each kernel type.
endingMsgTypeRange=	6001	The ending message of the range for each kernel type.
dispatchDLLName=	mqsadapt.dll	This setting determines the .DLL that is used for kernel processes.
dispatchDLLFunction=	_JDEK_DispatchMQ SeriesProcess@28	The name of the kernel function for handling kernel request messages.
maxNumberOfProcesses=	1	The maximum number of kernel processes that can be run on this server for each kernel type.
numberOfAutoStartProcesses=	1	The number of kernel processes that automatically start for each kernel type. Verify that this value is 1.

[MQSI]

The settings in this section are for the header information on the message that is required for Commerce Integrator. If the adapter is being used without Net Commerce/Commerce Integrator, the create header is "No" and the following jde.ini settings would be blank, except for the OWHostName.

Setting	Typical Value	Purpose
QMGRName=	JDE_QMGR	MQ Series queue manager.
QInboundName=	INBOUND.Q	MQ Series inbound message queue name. This queue is used to place incoming MQ Series messages.
QErrorName=	DEFRES.Q	MQ Series default response queue name. This queue is used if a success and failure destination is not provided in the incoming message.
QOutboundName=	OUTBOUND.Q	MQ Series outbound queue name. This queue is used to place outbound MQ Series messages.
TimeoutWaitInterval=	15	Timeout wait interval for the kernel processing.
MaxBufferLength=	10240	The maximum buffer length of an MQ Series message.
CreateHeader=	YES	Create special header information in MQ Series message for Commerce Integrator.
AppGroup=	NNJDE	Used with create header.
JDEOrderStatusCode=	JDESOOUT	Used with create header. Transaction type for sales order status.
JDECustomerCode=	JDEAB	Used with create header. Transaction type for Customer add and update.
JDEItemPriceCode=	JDEPRICE	Used with create header. Transaction type for J price update.
JDEItemQtyCode=	JDEIL	Used with create header. Transaction type for product quantity update.
NCOOrderStatusCode=	JDE.IC.F4201Z1	Used with create header. Net commerce order status code.
NCCustomerCode=	JDE.IC.F0101Z2	Used with create header. Net commerce customer add and update code.
NCPProductPriceCode=	JDE.IC.F4106NC	Used with create header. Net commerce product quantity update code.
NCPProductQtyCode=	JDE.IC.F41021Z1	Used with create header. Net commerce product quantity update code.
OWHostName=		EnterpriseOne host name. Used to create outbound net message. The OWHostName creates the net message to trigger the Outbound Adapter. This setting is the name of the server on which EnterpriseOne is installed.

Web Server jas.ini Settings

The `jas.ini` file defines the startup Object Configuration Manager and other Web Server-specific properties for the Web Server to communicate back to your enterprise environment. It is also the key to the installation. If any critical settings are incorrect or left blank, Web Server does not run. The critical settings are listed in a separate table for each of the following sections.

The `jas.ini` file is automatically updated during Web Server installation using the Java Server Installer. However, you can modify the `jas.ini` settings after installation using a text editor. The `jas.ini` file is functionally similar to the `jdbj.ini` file on the enterprise server.

Note

Starting with EnterpriseOne 8.9, many of the settings in the `jas.ini` file were moved to a new file called `JDBj.ini`. See *Web Server jdbj.ini Settings* in the *System Administration* documentation for information about this new file.

To configure the `jas.ini` file, your supply server must:

- Add server names that are specific for your installation to parameters in the [SECURITY] and [SERVER] sections.
- Verify the path names for various settings that are path-name-specific. If you follow the PeopleSoft recommendations, you should not need extensive modifications to these paths.
- Verify the port numbers for your TCP/IP connections.

Note

A good practice is to add comment line to your `.ini` files to include such information as:

- The current JAS package version (as labeled on the CD)
 - The date when you manually updated the file
 - The person's name who performed the updates
-

The following table summarizes the `jas.ini` settings that are used by the Java Server:

Setting	Description
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]	This optional section is not delivered as part of the standard <code>jas.ini</code> . This section contains settings that enable load balancing for multiple JAS instances by using the Redirector functionality.
[SECURITY]	This section contains EnterpriseOne security information.
[OWWEB]	This section contains EnterpriseOne Web Server-specific settings. Modify for your environment.
[PORTAL CONFIGURATION]	This section contains optional settings for the Portal. The settings shown in this section are the default settings and are not required to be included as part of the <code>jas.ini</code> . That is, if no value is specified in the <code>jas.ini</code> , the Portal automatically uses the default setting that is listed in this section.

	However, for sites that need to modify any values that can be read from the <code>jas.ini</code>, the values must be entered and modified as appropriate for that custom installation. Note Future installations might not preserve the custom modifications, so saving a copy of the <code>jas.ini</code> before doing an upgrade is important.
[CACHE]	This section contains HTTP session settings.
[DB CONNECTION POOL]	Starting with EnterpriseOne 8.9, this section was renamed and moved to the <code>JDBj.ini</code> file. See <i>[JDBj-CONNECTION POOL]</i> in the <i>System Administration</i> documentation for information about the new section.
[JDBC URL]	Starting with EnterpriseOne 8.9, this section was renamed and moved to the <code>JDBj.ini</code> file. See <i>[JDBj-SPEC DATA SOURCE]</i> in the <i>System Administration</i> documentation for information about the new section.
[JDBC DRIVERS]	Starting with EnterpriseOne 8.9, this section was renamed and moved to the <code>JDBj.ini</code> file. See <i>[JDBj-JDBC DRIVERS]</i> in the <i>System Administration</i> documentation for information about the new section.
[SERVER COMPONENTS]	This section loads Java Server packages. Do not modify this section.
[JDENET]	This section specifies values for the Java Server to communicate with the EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server.
[SERVER]	This section specifies values for the Java Server to retrieve data dictionary error descriptions from the Enterprise Server.
[LOGIN]	This section contains settings for login and the Local Director.
[LOGS]	This section turns on debug logging and specifies the location of log files.
[TRANSACTIONS]	This section contains configuration settings to customize transaction processing within JAS
[JAS Instance]	This optional section is not delivered as part of the standard <code>jas.ini</code>. This section contains settings to define multiple JAS instances by using the Redirector functionality. Multiple instances can be defined to improve performance and to scale installations for large user bases. The default mechanism for allocating users among multiple JAS instances is "round robin" or sequential selection.
[JAS Weight]	This optional section is not delivered as part of the standard <code>jas.ini</code>. This section contains settings that enable load balancing for multiple JAS instances by using the Redirector functionality.
[Redirector]	This optional section is not delivered as part of the standard <code>jas.ini</code>. This section specifies the location to which the Redirector will redirect if no Web Server is available. Typically, an HTML page that provides an explanation.
[ERPINTERACTIVITY]	This section is used to activate and configure the Interactive HTML settings.
[WEB GUI]	This section is used to customize the Web GUI interface.

[CACHE]

The values that are specified for these keys are in milliseconds. For example, 60000ms is equal to 1 minute.

Note

Many of the settings that were in this section before EnterpriseOne 8.9 have been moved. See the following topics in the *System Administration Guide*:

- *[JDBj-CONNECTIONPOOL]*
 - *[JDBj-RUNTIMEPROPERTIES]*
-

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
UserSession=	2400000	The time in milliseconds before an inactive user session cache is cleaned up. Note This value must be greater than the Invalidate Time setting in WebSphere to prevent the Java Server from timing out before WebSphere. To check the Invalidation Timeout setting in WebSphere, open the WebSphere Administrative Console, expand the node to the Application Server (AS_JDEdwards_1), click the Services, select Session Manager Services, and then click the Advance tab. Verify that Invalidation Timeout is enabled and set to an appropriate value (in minutes). Default value: 12000000 The <code>UserSession</code> value must always be greater than the HTTP session timeout <code>Invalidate Timeout</code> setting in WebSphere. Effect of Change: When the HTTP Session timeout value is reached, JAS receives notification to remove the UserSession from cache. Changing the UserSession value does not effect change as long as this value greater than the HTTP session timeout value in WebSphere.
CacheCheck=	300000	The time in milliseconds to check the status of all the objects stored in Cache. Default value: 300000 Note We strongly recommend that you use the default value. Minimum value: 60000. If a lower value than 60000 is used, CacheManager checks the value stored in cache too frequently, which creates more overhead on the JAS server. Maximum value: 600000. Do not use a greater value than 600000

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
		because the CacheManager is not able to check the status of cached objects often, and invalid objects remain in cache even after they expire. Relationship: This value does not depend on any other parameters in the JAS . INI file. Effect of Change: If you decrease this value, CacheManager checks the value that is stored in cache very frequently, which creates overhead in the JAS server. If you increase this value to a very big number, then CacheManager does not check the status of cached objects often, and invalid objects remain in cache even after they expire.

[JAS PREFERENCE]

Setting	Typical Value
JasServer=	ownts1
Port=	80
Servlet=	/jde/servlet/html.login

[JDENET]

Use this section only if you are running business functions and launching UBEs without the JOWProxy service.

Parameter	Recommended Settings	Description
serviceNameConnect		The TCP port on which the enterprise server is listening. Modify for your environment.
enterpriseServerTimeout=	90000	The time in milliseconds before a timeout condition can occur.
MaxPoolSize=	50	The maximum number of connections to the enterprise server. This setting is hidden.
TempFileDir=	c:\810\internet (Windows) /tmp (iSeries and UNIX)	A temporary directory for jdenet. This entry must be a valid directory on your system.

[LOGS]

This section is used to set system-dependent values for various logging functions that are related to the EnterpriseOne Java Server.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
Debug=	FALSE	TRUE Debug logging is enabled. FALSE Debug logging is disabled.
Log=	Site-dependent variable	The name and location of the jas.log file. The directory in the path must exist on your system.
Debuglog=	Site-dependent variable	The name and location of the jasdebug.log file. The directory in the path must exist on your system.
JdbcTrace=	FALSE	TRUE Trace logging of JDBC statements is included in the standard output log file. FALSE No trace logging is performed.
stderr=	Site-dependent variable	Specifies the WebSphere log directory for input errors. The stderr and stdout keys must point to the same directory that was supplied for the stderr and stdout fields when defining the WebSphere Application Server, typically the directory under /810. The default path is: iSeries: /PeopleSoft/810/stderr.log Windows: c:\WebSphere\AppServer\logs\stderr.log Unix: /u01/PeopleSoft/810/stderr.log
stdout=	Site-dependent variable	Specifies the WebSphere log directory for output errors. The stderr and stdout keys must point to the same directory supplied for the stderr and stdout fields when defining the WebSphere Application Server, typically the directory under /810. The default path is: iSeries: /PeopleSoft/810/stdout.log Windows: c:\WebSphere\AppServer\logs\stdout.log Unix: /u01/PeopleSoft/810/stdout.log

[OWWEB]

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
PathCodes=	('PS810','DV810','PY810','PD810')	This parameter must be a valid path code for EnterpriseOne. The default environment is listed by path code. If this value is empty, all of the available environments are available to a particular user or group. Each path code is single quoted and separated by commas.
MO QUEUE=	x:\peoplesoft\810\internet\jdewww\moqueue (For Windows machines)	Specifies the path that is used by the Web server to cache the media object files. These fields are the actual files that are used by Web browser. This path <i>must</i> translate into virtual path '/jde/moqueue/' for the Web browser. The Web server process must have write and create authority to this path.
FtpPort=	21	Specifies the default port to be used for FTP. (Unix and iSeries only)
FtpUsr=	anonymous	Specifies the user ID to use for FTP access to the media Object File Server. (Unix and iSeries only)
FtpPwd=	anonymous	Specifies the password to be used for FTP access to the media Object File Server. (Unix and iSeries only)
F0005Prefix=	DR	Column prefix for table F0005.
F0004Prefix=	DT	Column prefix for table F0004.
MaxUser=	100	The maximum number of EnterpriseOne (internet) users.
UseProxyServer=	FALSE	Defines whether the Java Server uses ProxyServer functionality. Valid values are: - FALSE. This value sends JDENET messages directly from the JAS Server and does not employ any proxy server functionality. - TRUE. This value sends JDENET messages through the JOWProxy process of the EnterpriseOne client. This value is not valid for EnterpriseOne 8.9.
UseMOWinNTShare=	TRUE (Windows) FALSE (iSeries and UNIX)	Specifies the sharing method that the Web server uses to fetch the media object files from their location into the cached location of the Web server. Valid values are: - TRUE. This value specifies the Windows UNC share. - FALSE. This value specifies an FTP server.
PrintImmediate=	FALSE	When set to FALSE, the enterprise server generates a PDF file is only. When set to TRUE, the enterprise server generates a PDF file and converts the PDF file to PostScript.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
		PDL or Line output for the UBE job.
KeepUBE=	TRUE	When set to FALSE, the JDE.LOG and JDEDEBUG.LOG files are deleted when the UBE job is completed. When set to TRUE, the JDE.LOG and JDEDEBUG.LOG are kept when the UBE job is completed.
UBEQueue=	QB810	The batch queue to which UBE jobs are submitted.
VirtualClientTimeOut	30000	The time in milliseconds before a Virtual Client is timed out.
SystemDateFormat=	MDE	Specifies the system data format.
SystemDateSeparator=	/	Specifies the system data separator.
HelpPath=	/jde/owhelp/	This setting specifies the directory path for the help files. The syntax of the setting is: http://[machine]/[path]/ If you do not specify a setting for HelpPath or use the default setting, /jde/owhelp/, the Web Server builds a help path that is based on the current instance of the JAS server. For example, if the URL for the EnterpriseOne Web Server is: http://machinename:82/ then the EnterpriseOne Web Server assumes that the URL for the help path is: http://machinename:82/jde/owhelp
OWJRNL=	OWJRNL	This setting is only applicable to EnterpriseOne Web Servers running on iSeries platforms. If you have manual commit turned on to update the iSeries DB2 database records, this setting allows the EnterpriseOne Web Server to turn on the JOURNAL for the applicable iSeries tables. The value that you specify for this setting must be the name of the library name on the iSeries for the STRJOURNAL stored procedure.
AutoPilotIDs=	FALSE	This setting controls whether the Java Server generates IDs that are useful for scripting HTML client actions by using the PeopleSoft AutoPilot tool. Valid values are: - FALSE. The Java Server does not generate any AutoPilot IDs. - TRUE. The Java Server generates AutoPilot IDs.
AnonAccess=	TRUE	Enables anonymous user access.
DefaultEnvironment=	Site-dependent variable	Default environment for sign-in. Used with Basic Authentication.
InitialLanguageCode=	EN	ISO language code for initial user language.
LogoutProcessTimeout=	90	Number of seconds after sign-out that a business function that is activated by the user continues to run.

[PORTALCONFIGURATION]

This section contains optional settings for the EnterpriseOne Portal.

If you are using a load balancer such as a Cisco LocalDirector, you must specify the `localhost` setting.

If you are using the Portal Component Importer, you must specify the `backup`, `jde`, and `servlet` settings.

With the exception of the above settings, all of the settings that are shown in this section are the default settings and are not required to be included as part of the `jas.ini`. That is, if no value is specified in the `jas.ini`, the Portal automatically uses the default settings as listed in this section.

However, for sites that need to modify any values that can be read from the `jas.ini`, the values must be entered and modified as appropriate for that custom installation.

Note

Future installations might not preserve the custom modifications, so saving a copy of the `jas.ini` before doing an upgrade is very important.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
admin (for SP 13.1 and above)	Site-dependent-variable; no default value is used.	This setting specifies a list of user IDs separated by the character. These users can administer all of the components and workspaces, regardless of relationship.
backup	Windows: x:\temp\backup iSeries and Unix: /backup	A location where files that are about to be overwritten by the Component Importer are saved. This parameter provides a backup of the overwritten files.
cache_workspace_purge	3600000	The time in milliseconds to retain a workspace in cache without being accessed before being deleted. If set to zero, the system never purges workspaces from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_workspace_expire	900000	For expirable components, the time in milliseconds, in addition to the last loaded timestamp before a workspace is deleted. To make a component expirable, implement <code>public long getLastLoadedTimestamp();</code> . A workspace does not expire unless a user accesses it. If set to zero, the system never expires workspaces from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
		changing this value.
cache_workspace_timeout	300000	The interval in milliseconds the system should wait before checking cache for items to purge or expire. The lower the number, the better the memory conservation; but the slower the cache. If set to zero, the system never expires or purges workspaces from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_workspace_refresh	0	The time in milliseconds before the system deletes all of the workspaces from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_component_purge	3600000	The time in milliseconds to retain a component in cache without being accessed before being deleted. If set to zero, the system never purges components from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_component_expire	900000	For expirable components, the time in milliseconds, in addition to the last loaded timestamp before a component is deleted. To make a component expirable, implement public long <code>getLastLoadedTimestamp()</code>. A component does not expire unless a user accesses it. If set to zero, the system never expires components from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_component_timeout	300000	The interval in milliseconds that the system should wait before checking cache for items to purge or expire. The lower the number, the better the memory conservation; but the slower the cache. If set to zero, the system never expires or purges components from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
cache_component_refresh	0	The time in milliseconds before the system deletes all components from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_itrust_purge	60000	The time in milliseconds to retain an inherited trust session in cache without being accessed before being deleted. If set to zero, the system never expires or purges inherited trust session from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance and security. Use caution when changing this value.
cache_itrust_expire	0	For expirable components, the time in milliseconds, in addition to the last loaded timestamp before an inherited trust session is deleted. To make a component expirable, implement public long <code>getLastLoadedTimestamp()</code>. An inherited trust session does not expire unless a user accesses it. You should not change this setting unless instructed to do so by PeopleSoft
cache_itrust_timeout=	30000	The interval in milliseconds that the system should wait before checking cache for items to purge or expire. The lower the number, the better the memory conservation; but the slower the cache. If set to zero, the system never expires or purges inherited trust sessions from the cache.
cache_itrust_refresh	0	The time in milliseconds before the system deletes all of the inherited trust sessions from the cache.
cache_entbutton_purge	3600000	The time in milliseconds to retain an Enterprise Navigation Bar button in cache without being accessed before being deleted. If set to zero, the system never purges Enterprise Navigation buttons from the cache. Changing this value can drastically affect portal performance. Use caution when changing this value
cache_entbutton_expire	0	For expirable components, the time in milliseconds in addition to the last loaded timestamp before an Enterprise Navigation Bar button is deleted. To make a

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
		component expirable, implement public long getLastLoadedTimestamp();. If set to zero, the system never expires Enterprise Navigation buttons from the cache.
cache_entbutton_timeout	900000	The interval in milliseconds that the system should wait before checking cache for items to purge or expire. The lower the number, the better the memory conservation; but the slower the cache. If set to zero, the system never expires or purges Enterprise Navigation Bar buttons from the cache.
cache_entbutton_refresh	0	The time in milliseconds before the system deletes all of the Enterprise Navigation Bar buttons from the cache.
pagegreeting	Welcome to your Portal	Default page greeting when adding a new workspace. This setting has a blank default value.
localhost	Site-dependent variable	If you are using a Cisco LocalDirector router, you must include this setting. If the port of your Web server is other than 80, you must specify the port. The syntax is: ip_address:port, where ip_address:port refers to the local EnterpriseOne Java Server machine (not the Cisco LocalDirector machine). This information is required to enable the portal code to determine the origin of machine requests so that responses can be routed accordingly. For example: 10.0.110.79:85
styleurl	/jde/owportal/portal.css	URI of portal style sheet Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
hlpimg	/jde/owportal/images/ help2.gif	Name of help image in component tool bar Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
perimg	/jde/owportal/images/ edit2.gif	Default personalize the icon file path and name, such as: /jde/images/edit2.gif. Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
maximg	/jde/owportal/images/ maximize2.gif	Default expand icon file path and name, such as: /jde/images/maximize2.gif.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
		Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
minimg	/jde/owportal/images/ minimize2.gif	Default contract icon file path and name, such as: /jde/images/minimize2.gif Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
resimg	/jde/owportal/images/ restore2.gif.	Default restore icon file path and name, such as: /jde/images/restore2.gif. Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
retimg	/jde/owportal/images/ return.gif.	Default return icon file path and name, such as: /jde/images/return.gif. Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
servlet	x:\Program Files\JDEdwards\JAS\EA_JAS_80.ear\webclient.war\classes (windows) /JDEdwards/JAS/EA_JAS_80.ear/webclient.war/classes (UNIX and iSeries)	The directory where Portal servlets reside. The Component Importer/ Exporter uses the directory to find and write servlets. The JAS administrator uses this directory; he or she must create and configure it to be included in the JDE Web Application's class path.
ShowCurrentEnvironmentRole	FALSE	Environment display. When set to TRUE, the system displays the current environment in the Workspace Navigation bar.
ShowSignin	TRUE	Shows the regular login hyperlink on the Workspace Navigation Bar when the user logs in anonymously.
corplogourl	/jde/owportal/images/jdelogo.gif	The URL of the default corporate logo. This image is used when the current workspace does not specify an image. Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
corplogolinkurl		The URL of the default corporate logo hyperlink. This link is used when the current workspace does not specify a link. This setting has no default value. Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
DataMigrationHasOccurred	This is a system setting; do not modify this setting or add it the jas.ini file.	True-- if 810 pristine component and workspace data have been updated.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
DefaultWorkspace		The workspace to display when no other workspace is specified or when DefaultWorkspaceOnly is set to TRUE. Use uppercase letters to set this parameter. This setting has no default value.
DefaultWorkspaceOnly	FALSE	Allows access to the default workspace only.
edting	/jde/owportal/images/ edit2.gif	The URL of the default edit icon. The edit icon is used for buttons that allow the user to alter an object. Both relative and fully qualified URLs are valid.
jde	x:\Program Files\JDEdwards\JAS\EA_JAS_80.ear\webclient.war (Windows) /JDEdwards/JAS/EA_JAS_80.ear/webclient.war (UNIXand iSeries)	The jdewww directory that is created at JAS install time. The Component Importer/Exporter uses the directory to find and write HTML resources such as .html, .gif, and jpg files.
NumberOfIcons	34	Number of enterprise navigation bar icons override.
colorscheme1	Default #FFFFFF #00009C #0063CE #080029 #CECECE #FFFFFF #636363 #FFFFFF background.jpg /jde/owportal/owportal.css	Delimited String for color schemes. String consists of name, background color, tool bar color, tool bar tools color, fixed area color, border color, text color, menu color, greeting color, top background image color, and style sheet URL.
colorscheme2	Springtime #FFFFFF #218C7B #84BDB5 #006B63 #CECECE #FFFFFF #FF6B29 #FFFFFF springtimebkgd.gif /jde/owportal/portal.css	Delimited String for color schemes. String consists of name, background color, toolbar color, tool bar tools color, fixed area color, border color, text color, menu color, greeting color, top background image color, and style sheet URL.
colorscheme3	Bluedot #FFFFFF #4A5A9C #849CC6 #001873 #CECECE #FFFFFF #737BB5 #FFFFFF bluedotbkgd.gif /jde/owportal/portal.css	Delimited String for color schemes. String consists of name, background color, toolbar color, tool bar tools color, fixed area color, border color, text color, menu color, greeting color, top background image color, and style sheet URL.
colorscheme4	Techno #FFFFFF #006363 #739C9C #004242 #CECECE #FFFFFF #B5C6C6 #FFFFFF technobkgd.gif	Delimited String for color schemes. String consists of name, background color, toolbar color, tool bar tools color, fixed area color, border color, text color, menu color, greeting color, top background

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
	/jde/owportal/portal.css	image color, and style sheet URL.
colorscheme5	Cityscape #FFFFFF #FF9C00 #FFC66B #000063 #CECECE #FFFFFF #636363 #FFFFFF cityscapebkgd.gif /jde/owportal/portal.css	Delimited String for color schemes. String consists of name, background color, toolbar color, tool bar tools color, fixed area color, border color, text color, menu color, greeting color, top background image color, and style sheet URL.

[SECURITY]

Confirm the following settings for the [security] section. These settings are unique to the JAS security server.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
DefaultEnvironment=	JPD810	Specifies the default EnterpriseOne environment.
NumServers=	1	Specifies the total number of EnterpriseOne security servers that are defined as being available to users who sign on to this EnterpriseOne Web Server. If this parameter is missing or has a value of blank, the default value is 1; the sign on is handled by the primary security server that is defined by the SecurityServer= parameter in the [SECURITY] section of the jas.ini
SecurityServer=	Site-dependent variable	Specifies the name of the security server that is defined for your Enterprise Server installation.
SecurityServerN=	Site-dependent variable	Specifies the name of the secondary server. You can define multiple security servers if you want sign on to fail over to valid secondary servers if users cannot sign on to the primary server. Valid values for <i>N</i> are numeric values from 1 to <i>n</i> where: Defines the first secondary security server Defines the second secondary security server <i>N</i> defines any number of sequentially accessed security server
UserLogonCookie=	FALSE	Defines whether user signon information is saved in an encrypted cookie on the HTML client machine. This information includes user name, password, and environment. Valid values are: • TRUE. User information is saved in an encrypted cookie that automatically populates the login screen. • DIRECT. Enables users to access login information in the cookie and bypass the login screen. • FALSE. User information is not saved in an encrypted cookie. You must use this setting when using the JAS Redirector.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
CookieLifeTime unit is	“day”	Specifies the unit of time used by the CookieLifeTime= parameter.
CookieLifeTime=	7	Specifies the amount of time before a cookie expires, measured by the value of the CookieLifeTime unit is parameter.

[SERVER]

Use this section only if you are running business functions and launching UBEs without the JOWProxy service.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
GlossaryTextServer=	machinename:port	Specifies the enterprise server and the port number on which EnterpriseOne is listening to provide glossary text information for the EnterpriseOne Web server modify for your environment.
codePage=	1252	The code page for displaying the glossary text information.

[SERVER COMPONENTS]

The [SERVER COMPONENTS] section of the jas.ini is used by the Java Server to set environment variables. Do not modify this section unless you are instructed to do so by PeopleSoft.

Confirm the following settings within this section:

```
[SERVER COMPONENTS]
com.jdedwards.jas.UserManager
com.jdedwards.jas.JDBCProxy
com.jdedwards.jas.JDEORB
com.jdedwards.jas.DDValidaton
com.jdedwards.jas.security.SecruityBroker
com.jdedwards.jas.UDCJDBC
com.jdedwards.jas.JDEUDCtext
com.jdedwards.jas.JDEUpdates
com.jdedwards.jas.JDEQueries
com.jdedwards.jas.JDEOWDirect
com.jdedwards.jas.MenuServer
com.jdedwards.jas.ServerQuery
com.jdedwards.jas.JDESignon
com.jdedwards.runtime.virtual.VCServlet
```

Note

This last entry, `com.jdedwards.runtime.virtual.VCServlet`, is required for MAF (Multiple Application Framework) to fuction correctly. If this setting is missing, EnterpriseOne applications do not launch under MAF.

See Also

- ❑ *Web Server Installation Guide* for the most up-to-date jas.ini and jdbj.ini file settings (these settings can change with each service pack release)
- ❑ *Interoperability Overview* and other topics in the *Interoperability Guide* for information about configuring Interoperability
- ❑ *Enterprise XPI Foundation Installation and Configuration Guide* for more information about configuring XPIe on a EnterpriseOne system
- ❑ *Creating a Workflow Process* and other topics in the *EnterpriseOne Workflow Tools Guide* for information about configuring workflow

Web Server jdbj.ini Settings

The jdbj.ini file contains configuration information for JDBj, which allows the Web Server to access ERP databases. The parameters in this file are only used for accessing PeopleSoft ERP data and are ignored for standalone database access.

The critical parameters of the jdbj.ini file are automatically updated during the installation of the Web Server using the Java Server Installer. However, you can modify these settings after installation using a text editor. The jdbj.ini file is functionally similar to the jde.ini file on the PeopleSoft Enterprise Server.

Hint

In general, It is a good practice to add a comment line to your .ini files to include such information as:

- The current JAS package version (as labeled on the CD)
- The date you manually updated the file
- The person's name who performed the updates

The sections in the jdbj.ini file are divided into the following categories:

- EnterpriseOne Data-Specific Sections
- General Sections

EnterpriseOne Data-Specific Sections

The following `jdbj.ini` sections apply only when accessing EnterpriseOne data. These sections are ignored for standalone database access.

Setting	Description
[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION]	Contains sign-in information that provides access to system tables.
[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP DATA SOURCE]	Defines the data source where the OCM and some other system tables reside.
[JDBj-SPEC DATA SOURCE]	Defines the data source where the serialized specification tables reside

[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION]

This information is used to sign on for access to system tables. JDBj signs the user on via the security server during the bootstrap process. If the signon information is not valid, then no access to the EnterpriseOne database is possible.

Note

This section is the same as the corresponding information specified in the [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS] section of EnterpriseOne 8.9.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
user=	Site-dependent variable	User name for logging in to the EnterpriseOne security server.
password=	Site-dependent variable	Password for logging in to the EnterpriseOne security server.
environment=	Site-dependent variable	The EnterpriseOne environment that contains the system tables.
role=	*ALL	Enter *ALL to access all roles.

[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP DATA SOURCE]

This section defines the data source where the OCM and some other system tables reside. JDBj uses this information at bootstrap time and at a later time to look up OCM entries on demand. If it is not valid, then no EnterpriseOne database access is possible.

Note

The information in this section should match the corresponding information specified in the [DB SYSTEM SETTINGS] section of the `jde.ini` file of your previous (before EnterpriseOne 8.9) installation.

[JDB]-BOOTSTRAP DATA SOURCE		
Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
name=	Site-dependent variable	The name of the data source. This parameter is not critical for bootstrap connections, but it does show up in error messages and in the log file. (All servers)
databaseType=	I = AS/400 O = Oracle S = SQL Server W = UDB	The type of database used by the EnterpriseOne system. (All servers)
server=	Site-dependent variable	Name of the server. (iSeries, SQL Server)
database=	Site-dependent variable	Name of the database. (Oracle, UDB)
serverPort=	Site-dependent variable	The port number of the server. (SQL Server)
physicalDatabase	Site-dependent variable	The physical database (used as the library qualifier for the iSeries). (iSeries, SQL Server)
Owner	Site-dependent variable	The database owner. (Oracle, SQL Server, UDB)
lob=	True False	Supports lob. (Oracle and iSeries)
Unicode=	True False	Performs unicode conversion. (SQL Server)

[JDBj-SPEC DATA SOURCE]

This optional section defines the data source where the serialized spec tables reside. JDBj uses these parameters at bootstrap time and after to look up serialized spec objects on demand. If this section is not specified, then JDBj uses the OCM to find the serialized spec table. If it is not valid, no EnterpriseOne database access is possible.

[JDBj-SPEC DATA SOURCE]		
Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
name=	Site-dependent variable	The name of the data source. This parameter is not critical for bootstrap connections, but it shows up in error messages and in the log file. (All servers)
databaseType=	I = AS/400 O = Oracle S = SQL Server W = UDB	The type of database used by the EnterpriseOne system. (All servers)
server=	Site dependent variable	Name of the server. (iSeries, SQL Server)
serverPort=	Site-dependent variable	The port number of the server. (SQL Server)
database=	Site-dependent variable	Name of the database. (Oracle, UDB)
physicalDatabase=	Site-dependent variable	The physical database (used as the library qualifier for the iSeries). (iSeries, SQL Server)
owner=	Site-dependent variable	The database owner. (Oracle, SQL Server, UDB)
lob=	True False	Supports lobs. (Oracle and iSeries)
unicode=	True False	Performs unicode conversion. (SQL Server)
user=	Site-dependent variable	User name for logging in to the EnterpriseOne server.
password=	Site-dependent variable	Password for logging in to the EnterpriseOne server.

See Also

- *[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP DATA SOURCE]* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about which fields must be filled in for a given database platform

General Sections

The rest of the Web Server jdbj.ini sections apply when accessing both EnterpriseOne and standalone data.

Setting	Description
[JDBj-JDBC DRIVERS]	Defines JDBC drivers and JDBC specific settings.
[JDBj-ORACLE]	Defines the location of the <code>tnsnames.ora</code> file on the Web Server.
[JDBj-LOGS]	Enables JDBC tracing from the JDBC drivers.
[JDBj-CONNECTION POOL]	Currently, these settings are always used for pooling JDBC connections.
[JDBj-RUNTIME PROPERTIES]	These settings correspond to system runtime properties that are applicable to JDBj logical connections.

[ERPINTERACTIVITY]

Use the [ERPINTERACTIVITY] section to activate and configure the Interactive HTML settings.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
InteractivityLevel=	LOW or HIGH	Indicates the level of interactivity for the entire instance of JAS. Valid values are: • LOW (default) • MEDIUM • HIGH In Low Interactivity mode, whenever a critical or non-critical posting event happens, the entire page is sent to the Web server and the user has to wait for the page to come back. When it does return, the page is repainted, which usually causes a flash on the browser. Critical Events that force a post include Form, Row, View, Tools Exit, and Toolbar button clicks; clicking Visual Assist; switching Tab pages; expanding or collapsing tree nodes; parent and child tree drag-and-drops; and clicking static text controls. Other events can be marked in FDA to force a post. In Medium Interactivity mode, the data transfer and event execution occurs at the same points that Low Interactivity causes a full-page refresh. When these events happen, Medium Interactivity sends only the queued

		events and data to the server. Also, rather than doing an entire page refresh, it uses JavaScript and DHTML to repaint only the changed controls. The page flash does not occur in this mode. In High Interactivity, events and data are transferred more frequently. It posts when critical events happen, and it posts whenever a change occurs on the form. For example, it posts whenever a control is exited and changed, or when grid columns are exited and changed. It sends only the queued events and data to the server. It does not do an entire page refresh; rather, it uses JavaScript and DHTML to repaint only the changed controls. The page flash does not occur in this mode. Note A performance difference between High Interactivity and Medium Interactivity is not perceptible because neither level causes a page refresh. The difference between these levels is in the amount and size of network traffic. High Interactivity has more traffic, but it is small in size. Medium Interactivity has less traffic but more data because it sends a batch of events at one time.
MultipleBrowserEnabled=	FALSE	This setting determines whether to launch multiple applications in separate browsers from Task Explorer and portal links. Valid values are: • TRUE • FALSE (default)
MaxOpenBrowsers=	10	[1-n]. This parameter is the maximum number of open browsers that a user can have at any time. When this limit is reached, the system does <i>not</i> open the new browser. Instead, it displays the list of current open browsers and asks the user to close one before a new one can be opened.
DBFetchLimitBeforeWarning=	500	The default value is 500. The maximum number of records retrieved from a Query / Find before a warning is issued. This warning allows the user to modify the query so that it does not retrieve so many records. The Web Server displays a warning for every 500 records. For example, if you do a Find and the query retrieves 1000 records, you receive a warning. After you click OK, the Web Server displays a second warning for the second set of 500 records.

[JDBj-JDBC DRIVERS]

These values are used to specify the JDBC drivers that are used by the Web Server to access database types. In previous software releases, setting Oracle and iSeries drivers was not necessary because they were defaults for the Web Server. EnterpriseOne does not assume any default drivers in order to avoid JAS classpath exceptions. The Web Server loads only the drivers you specify in this section.

[JDBC DRIVERS]		
Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
Oracle=	oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver	This driver is used for Oracle databases.
SQLSERVER=	com.microsoft.jdbc.sqlserver. SQLServerDriver	This driver is used for the Microsoft JDBC drivers that are used with SQL Server 2000.
AS400=	com.ibm.as400.access.AS400JDBC Driver	This driver is used for DB2 UDB for the iSeries.
UDB=	com.ibm.db2.jdbc.app.DB2Driver	This driver is used for DB2 UDB for Windows.

[JDBj-ORACLE]

This section defines the location of the `tnsnames.ora` file on the Web Server. This path is only required for data connections to an Oracle database.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
tns=	Site-dependent variable	Specifies the location of your Oracle <code>tnsnames.ora</code> file. This entry can be left blank if you are not using Oracle. You must un-comment this statement if you are using an Oracle database. The default value is: D:\Oracle\Ora9\ network\ADMIN\tnsnames.ora The value "Ora9" identifies the version of Oracle that you are using. This value changes if you install a different version of Oracle.

[JDBj-LOGS]

This section enables JDBC tracing from the JDBC drivers.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
jdbcTrace=	false	This setting can enable JDBC tracing from the JDBC drivers. It is typically used only for debugging. Enabling JDBC tracing in a production environment negatively affects performance.

[JDBj-CONNECTION POOL]

The following settings are used for pooling JDBC connections:

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
jdbcPooling=	False	JDBC pooling is not currently supported, so even if this setting is enabled, pooling is still done by JDBj.
MaxConnection=	50	The maximum number of connections to a data source. Connection requests beyond this number are queued on the next available connection.
MinConnection=	0	The minimum number of connections to a data source. When closing old connections, this number remains in the pool, regardless of use.
PoolGrowth=	5	The number of connections that the system creates when a request for a connection cannot be satisfied with the current allocation.
InitialConnection=	5	The number of connections to create upon pool creation.
connectionTimeout	1800000	The time (in milliseconds) before an inactive connection cache is removed from the pool. Before EnterpriseOne 8.9, this setting was the <i>Connection</i> parameter in the [cache] section.
CleanPoolInterval=	300000	Specifies how often the pool cleaner is set to clean data sources that have a validation string. Note The values specified for these keys are in milliseconds. For example, 60000 ms equals 1 minute. The validation string is in the form: <code>ValidationString_x=<statement></code> where x is I, 4, or R for DB2/400, S for SQL Server, O for Oracle and statement is a SQL statement that any user can execute. For example: <code>ValidationString_I=Select * from QSYS2.SYSCOLUMNS WHERE 1=2</code> <code>ValidationString_S=Select @@connections</code> <code>ValidationString_O=Select sysdate from dual</code>
maxSize	50	Maximum number of JDBC-prepared statements cached on each JDBC connection.
cachePurgeSize	5	Number of JDBC statements purged from a JDBC connection if the maxSize limit is reached.

[JDBj-RUNTIME PROPERTIES]

The settings in this section correspond to system runtime properties that are applicable to JDBj logical connections.

Note

In each case, the listed values are the default values. The template default entries are commented out. Remove the pound sign (#) when changing these values.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
dataCacheEntrySizeThreshold=	500	Sets the maximum row size for a single entry in the data cache. If a potential entry exceeds this threshold, then it is not cached. A value of -1 indicates that all of the eligible entries should be cached. Valid values are -1 or greater.
dataCacheEntryThreshold=	100	Sets the maximum entry size for the data cache. If the data cache exceeds this size, then the least recently used entries are removed to make room for the new entry. A value of -1 indicates no maximum.
forceSingleDataSource=	False	Indicates whether JDBj should force operations involving multiple database objects to run against a single data source. If this value is true, JDBj only resolves the physical data source for the first database object involved in an operation. If this value is false, JDBj resolves physical data sources for all of the database objects and throws an exception if a single operation spans multiple data sources. Valid values are: • True • False
resultSetTimeout=	60000	Time (in milliseconds) before a result set times out if it has not had any operations. PeopleSoft recommends the default setting. Valid values are -1 or greater. Before EnterpriseOne 8.9, this setting was the ResultSet parameter in the [cache] section.
retryInterval=	0	Sets the interval (in milliseconds) to wait before retrying <i>idempotent</i> database operations. The value -1 means not to retry; and 0 means to retry immediately. Valid values are -1 or greater.

retryMaximum=	5	Sets the number of times to retry <i>idempotent</i> database operations. The value -1 means to retry indefinitely. Valid values are -1 or greater.
ocmCachePurge=	3600000	Sets the number of milliseconds after which inactive OCM cache entries are purged. 0 means to never purge OCM cache entries.
personalSpecVersions=	False	Indicates if a user's personal version can be read. This information is enforced during a read, and not enforced during a spec generation. If set to True, the personal version is returned; if no personal version exists; the public version is returned. If the property is set to False, then the personal version is not read and the public version is the default. Valid values are: • True • False
securityCachePurge=	3600000	Time (in milliseconds) before inactive service cache entries are purged. 0 means to never purge service cache entries. We recommend using the default values. Valid values are 0 or greater Before EnterpriseOne 8.9, this setting was the <code>Security</code> parameter in the [cache] section.
serviceCachePurge=	3600000	Time (in milliseconds) before inactive service cache entries are purged. 0 means to never purge service cache entries. Valid values are 0 or greater Before EnterpriseOne 8.9, this setting was the <code>UDCInfo</code> parameter in the [cache] section.
specCachePurge=	3600000	Time (in milliseconds) before inactive spec cache entries are purged. 0 means to never purge spec cache entries. Valid values are 0 or greater Before EnterpriseOne 8.9, this setting was the <code>ViewTable</code> parameter in the [cache] section.
specConsistencyCheck=	minimal	The level of spec consistency checking. Set this property to a higher level to improve exception messages relating to spec inconsistency problems. Because it can degrade performance, set this property to a lower level when it is not needed. Valid values are: • Full • Minimal • None

transactionIsolation=	default	Sets the isolation level for transactions. Valid values are: • Default • None • Read uncommitted • Read committed • Repeatable read • Serializable
transactionTimeout=	120000	Time (in milliseconds) before a transaction timeoust. A transaction timeouts if it has not had any operations for the specified period of time. If this timeout is set to a -1, then the transaction timeout feature is disabled. (This action currently only happens when JDBj is run as part of a JAS transaction.) Valid values are -1 or greater.
triggerAutoFetch=	none	Indicates whether JDBj should automatically fetch rows to be changed to pass them to EnterpriseOne triggers. This action is needed for certain triggers to work properly. Valid values are: • None • Single • All
updatableResultSetTimeout=	-1	Time (in milliseconds) before an updatable result set times out if no operations have occurred. A value of -1 indicates that updatable result sets should have the same value as RESULT_SET_TIMEOUT. Valid values are -1 or greater.
usageExecutionThreshold=	20000	Maximum time (in milliseconds) for a single database operation to execute. If a single database operation takes longer than this threshold, then the statement and time are logged as part of usage tracking. Valid values are 0 or greater.
usageFetchSizeThreshold=	500	Expected maximum fetch size, in rows, for a single fetch to return. If a single fetch returns more than this threshold, then the actual fetch size is logged as part of usage tracking. A value of -1 indicates that any fetch size is valid. Valid values are -1 or greater.
usageResultSetOpenThreshold=	60000	Maximum time (in milliseconds) for a result set to remain open. If a result set is open longer than this threshold, then the result set and time are

		logged as part of usage tracking. When this setting is reached, the system does not automatically close the result set. An open threshold value of -1 for a usage result set indicates that no such usage tracking will occur. Valid values are -1 or greater.
usageTracking=	false	Enables or disables usage tracking. This setting provides additional tracking and logging during testing. Usage tracking does incur a performance penalty, so it should be disabled for production code. Valid values: • True • False
usageTrackingOutput=	log	Specifies the destination of usage tracking output. Valid values are: • Log • Exception
usageTransactionActiveThreshold=	120000	Valid values are -1 or greater.

[LOGIN]

This section is used for setting login and Local Director options.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
PassKey=	Site-dependent variable	Alphanumeric override for the key that is used to encrypt cookies.
externalhost=	machine:port	Used for building fully qualified URLs for a resource's browser request.
DisplayEnvironment=	Administrator preference	Environment display rule if a default environment is set with DefaultEnvironment. • Show: User can override the default environment at sign-on. • Hidden: User cannot see the environment box at sign-on. • ReadOnly: User cannot tamper with the environment setting at sign-on. UseDefault: The user can select different environments at sign-on, but the system overrides any other user choice and signs on to the default environment anyway.
DisablePasswordAboutToExpire	TRUE	Override that suppresses the "password about to expire" notification.

[TRANSACTIONS]

This section is used to set configuration settings to customize transaction processing within JAS.

[TRANSACTIONS]		
Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
ReapInterval=	5	Interval, in minutes, of how often the Transaction Reaper should check for abandoned transactions. Valid value is an integer from 1 to n. Default is 5 minutes.
MaxAge=	10	Maximum age, in minutes, of a transaction. Transactions older than this number are rolled back by the TransactionReaper. Valid value is an integer from 1 to n. Default is 10 minutes.

[WEB GUI]

This section is used to customize the web GUI interface.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
bandwidth=	narrow wide (default)	This setting is used to customize the GUI interface to account for networks with low bandwidth. By default, the Web Server uses tab decoration on all EnterpriseOne forms displayed in HTML. Tab decoration shows tabs with rounded corners, but it requires more bandwidth to display this format. Setting the bandwidth to narrow disables tab decoration and uses less bandwidth to display tabs. Using this setting, tabs displayed on HTML forms look like a rectangular box. Setting the bandwidth to “wide” enables tab decoration. This setting is optional. If it is not set, Web decoration is “wide” by default.

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

“as of” processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	The window that contains the document or display that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and data entry in environments that are capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows.
ActiveX	A technology and set of programming tools developed by Microsoft Corporation that enable software components written in different languages to interact with each another in a network environment or on a web page. The technology, based on object linking and embedding, enables Java applet-style functionality for Web browsers as well as other applications (Java is limited to Web browsers at this time). The ActiveX equivalent of a Java applet is an ActiveX control. These controls bring computational, communications, and data manipulation power to programs that can “contain” them—for example, certain Web browsers, Microsoft Office programs, and anything developed with Visual Basic or Visual C++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands that are placed on activities by cost objects. An activity driver is used to assign costs to cost objects. It represents a line item on the bill of activities for a product or customer. An example is the number of part numbers, which is used to measure the consumption of material-related activities by each product, material type, or component. The number of customer orders measures the consumption of order-entry activities by each customer. Sometimes an activity driver is used as an indicator of the output of an activity, such as the number of purchase orders that are prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.
aging	A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60 days, and so on.

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

basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or “basket” of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.
blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.

bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.
business view	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
buy-back crude	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.

central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.
checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
ClieOp03	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
ClieOp2	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.

cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.
component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
configurable processing engine	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (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 circulacao de mercadoria e servicos substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.
in-process rework	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.

integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.
jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are

	then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.
Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port. For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.

level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
location workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
log files	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
logical file	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
logical shelf	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
logical warehouse	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
longitude	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).

mail merge	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.
maintenance work order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
manufacturing and distribution planning	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
master table	A database table that is used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.
matching document	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.

messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
modal	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
model work order	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
modeless	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
multitier architecture	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
named event rules (NER)	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
negative pay item	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
net added cost	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-

	level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
node	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.
non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
non-stock items	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
object embedding	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
object librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are 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.
repassé	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 1st.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, 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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