PeopleSoft

EnterpriseOne 8.93 Table Conversion PeopleBook

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Table Conversion PeopleBook
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About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

Note

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

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

Note

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

See Also

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

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

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

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

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

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

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

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

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

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

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

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

Table Conversion Overview

Table conversion is a type of batch process that allows you to manipulate the data in tables at a high speed. The table conversion tool uses the following conversion types, which allow you to manipulate data in a variety of ways:

- Data Conversion allows you to transfer or copy data from an input table or business view into one or more output tables using any amount of logic necessary to perform the transfer. You also can use Data Conversion to update records in a table or business view.
- Data Copy allows you to copy one or more tables from one data source or environment to another data source or environment.
- Data Copy with Table Input allows you to copy tables based on information from an input table. For example, the input table might provide information about which tables should be copied, where they should be copied to, and so on.
- Batch Delete allows you to delete records from a table or business view.

The table conversion tool can use any PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software tables, business views, and text files, or any tables that are not PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables but that reside in a database supported by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, such as Oracle, Access, iSeries, or SQL Server. Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables are referred to as foreign tables.

When you create a table conversion, you set up the conversion (which can be saved and run multiple times), review it, and then run it. You can test the conversion by running it in proof mode.

Like reports, table conversions consist of a template and one or more versions. You can override some properties within a version at runtime.

The table conversion tool allows you to access any available environment for both input and output. The environments that you choose determine which tables and business views are available for the conversion and where the tables reside. The environments that you choose also determine the specification, or description, of tables and business views.

Types of Tables You Can Convert

You can use the following table types in table conversion:

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables	These tables exist in Object Librarian, and you design and edit them using Table Design Aid. At design time, only the specification is needed to reference the table. At runtime, the table must be generated. An instance of the table must occur in a specific database.
Foreign tables	These tables do not have a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne definition, but they reside in a database supported by EnterpriseOne at design time and runtime. You must set up a data source and environment in EnterpriseOne to point to the location of a non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne table.

See Also

- *Preparing Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Software Tables for Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation

Using Business Views in Table Conversion

If you transfer data from multiple tables to a single table or if you transfer data from multiple tables to multiple other tables, you must establish a relationship among the input tables by defining a business view. A business view defines the relationship between two or more tables, and the data is joined into what looks like a single table. You can use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne business views *only* for input to the table conversion, not for output. The system does not provide direct support for joining foreign tables. If you need to use multiple non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables as input to a conversion, you must first define them through EnterpriseOne software and then create a business view for them.

Using Text Files in Table Conversion

You can import directly from or export directly to a text file. When you convert a text file, it is stored with a single, long text field. User-defined formats are stored the same for a text file as for any table. With a text file conversion, the table name includes the path and the file name. If you do not specify the path with the file name, the default path will be used.

Using Sort and Selection Criteria in Table Conversion

You can specify sort criteria in a table conversion to process input rows in a sequence that groups related records together. The table conversion tool allows you to add logic to the point at which a change occurs to the value in a field. The sort and selection features simplify the process of writing records to multiple tables in a typical one-to-many conversion. For example, if you have a table of customer information, you can sort the table by area code and split the single table into tables for each area code. Similarly, you can specify selection criteria for the input table if you want to convert only a subset of that table.

Input and Output Environments

An environment consists of a path code and one or more Object Configuration Management (OCM) mapping records that indicate where PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne objects reside. The table conversion tool allows you to specify an input and output environment, and it uses the environments that you specify to locate input and output tables. To locate foreign tables, the table conversion tool uses the default OCM mapping records for tables.

The path code of the environment is used to locate specification files for the environment. This path code is usually a subdirectory of the EnterpriseOne directory on your workstation. To reference EnterpriseOne tables in an environment, the full path code must exist on the machines where the conversion is designed and runs. Foreign tables can be referenced even if the path code does not exist.

The table conversion tool uses the following three environments when it processes a conversion:

- The environment you are signed into
- The environment for the input tables
- The environment for the output tables

The environment you are logged into determines where the table conversion specifications are stored. You can choose one environment for your input table or view, and one for your converted output tables. All three environments can be the same, or all three can be different.

When you use EnterpriseOne tables or views in a conversion, the environment provides the details of each table or view, such as column names, data types, and descriptions. Because this information comes from the EnterpriseOne specification tables, the system table or view does not have to exist in the database for you to design a conversion; but it needs to be created before the conversion is run. If you use a foreign table as input, you need to create it before you design the conversion because the tool gets its information about the table directly from the database containing the foreign table. The environment also provides a default path for text files.

See Also

- *Table Design* in the *EnterpriseOne Development Tools* documentation for more information about creating standard PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software tables
- *Preparing Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Software Tables for Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for more information about using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software tables as input to a conversion
- *Data Sources*, *Path Code Setup*, and *Environment Setup* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation* documentation for more information about data sources, path codes, and environments

Setting Up a Table Conversion

You use a Director to set up a table conversion. The Director guides you through the process and allows you to modify the table conversion at each point. Using the Director, you can design table conversions for converting data, copying tables between locations, and deleting records within tables.

You also can define user-defined formats (flat files) to use in the table conversion. You define these formats when you choose your input or output tables. User-defined formats are tables that store data as one continuous string of information, such as bank tapes.

After you set up a table conversion, you can save it and run it multiple times.

See Also

- *User-Defined Formats* in the *Table Conversion* documentation

Prerequisites

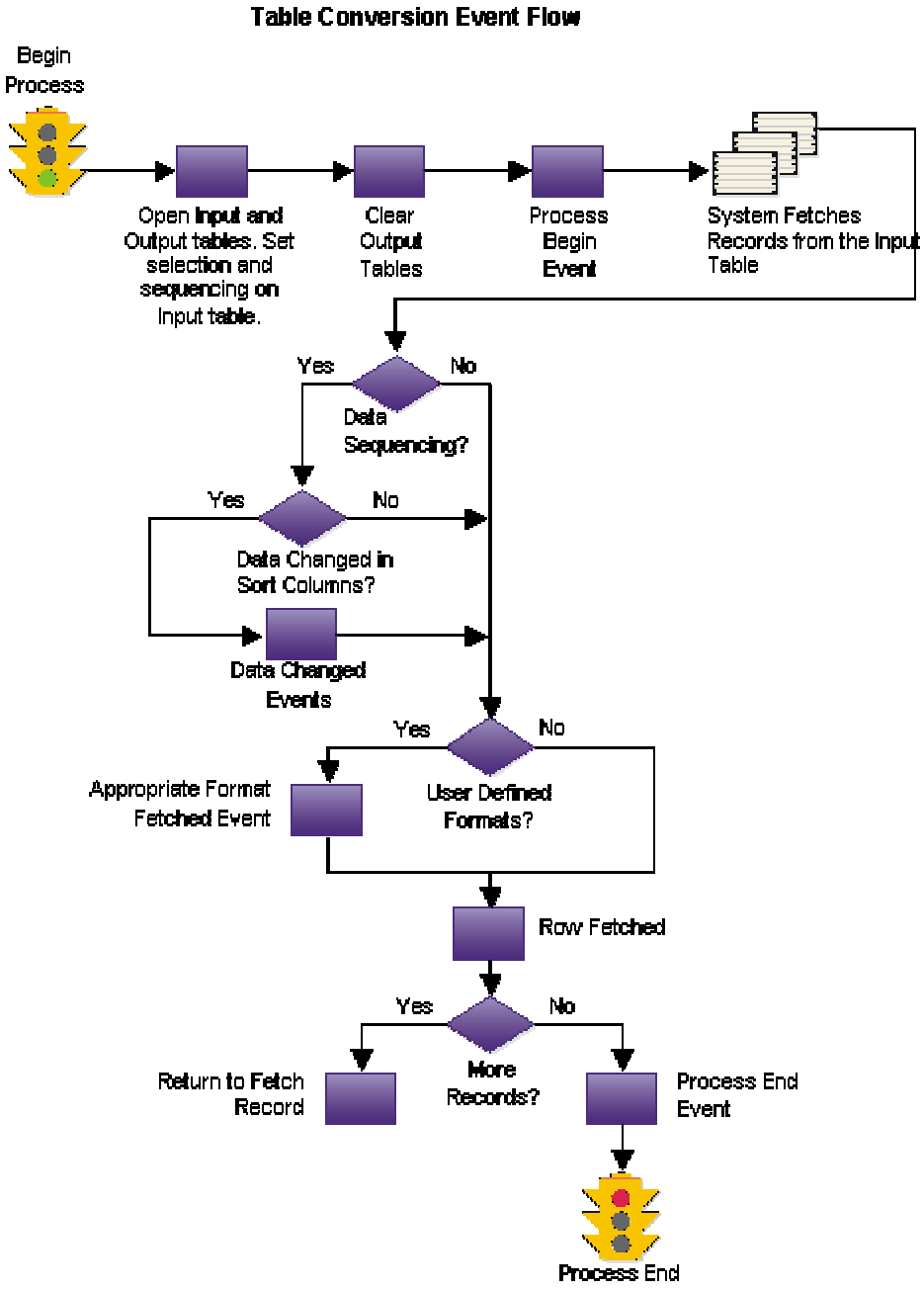
- If you are importing data from non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables, you must set up a data source and environment for those tables. For more information, see *Preparing Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tables for Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation.
- If you are mapping from multiple tables, you must create a joined business view for the tables. For more information, see *Creating a Table Join* in the *EnterpriseOne Development Tools* documentation.
- If you want to validate the data items within a table against the data dictionary as part of the conversion process, you must create a business function to perform the validation. The table conversion tool does not provide automatic data dictionary validation for inputs or outputs. See *Business Functions* in the *EnterpriseOne Development Tools* documentation for more information about creating business functions.

The Flow of Events in Table Conversion

When a table conversion is processed, the system triggers events that are similar to the events that are triggered when a report or application is run. These events are specific to the table conversion that you set up, and they provide points where you can add logic to the conversion.

In general, the event flow is the same for all table conversion types (Data Copy, Data Copy with Table Input, Batch Delete) because these conversion types are subsets of a data conversion. For example, the Data Copy conversion type does not include input and output tables, and all actions are accomplished through the Process Begin event. The Data Copy with Table Input and Batch Delete conversion types do not include output tables and all actions are accomplished through the Process Begin, Process End, and Row Fetched events. This flexibility allows you to mix and match table conversion types within another conversion type, if necessary.

The following graphic shows all events that can be triggered in a conversion. Depending on the type of conversion that you set up, some events might not be triggered. In the graphic, events are shown as a yes or no decision.



Events in table conversion occur in the following order:

Process Begin Before fetching records from the input table, the system invokes the Process Begin event. At this point, you can attach any logic that processes only once at the beginning of a conversion, or any other value that does not change for each individual record. This event is useful for mapping output fields that do not change for each record.

Data Changed If you use data sequencing, the system invokes a Data Changed event for any sequenced field that changed. Data Changed events are not cascaded or hierarchical. For example, you can attach an event rule to this event if you want to total a field or group of values.

Format Fetched If you use user-defined formats (also known as flat files) in the input table, the system invokes a Format Fetched event for each record fetched from the input table. If you use multiple user-defined formats in a conversion, the Format Fetched event that is called will correspond to the format found in the record.

Row Fetched An input table invokes a Row Fetched event after each row is fetched from the input table.

Process End After all records have been processed, the system invokes the Process End event. You attach event rules to Process End when you want the system to process logic after all input records have been read; for example, to write a total record to an output table or to write a record to a log file to record the status of the conversion.

Using the Table Conversion Director

The Table Conversion Director guides you through the process of setting up a table conversion. The Navigation Assistant, which appears within the Director, provides a visual reminder of where you are throughout the setup process. You also can use the Navigation Assistant to move to a different step in the process by clicking any step listed in the Assistant.

▶ To use the Table Conversion Director

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

1. Click Find.
2. Click the project to which the new batch process will be added, and then click Add.
3. On Add J.D. Edwards Object to the Project, choose Batch Application and click OK.
4. On Add Object, complete the following fields:
   - Object Name
   - Description
   - Product Code
   - Product System Code
   - Object Use
5. Turn on the Table Conversion option, and then click OK.

6. On Batch Application Design, click the Design Tools tab and then click Start Table Conversion Design Aid.

   The system displays the Introduction form for the Table Conversion Director. Depending on the conversion you want to perform, follow the steps that are described in the following topics in this guide:

   - *Data Conversion*
   - *Data Copy*
   - *Data Copy with Table Input*
   - *Batch Delete*

Data Conversion

You use the Data Conversion option on the Table Conversion Director when you want to move data to one or more tables from:

- A single table
- Multiple tables defined in a business view
- A single text file

The Director leads you through a process for creating a data conversion batch application by asking questions about its structure and function. When you are finished, you can review and alter the conversion, if necessary.

Prerequisite

- Create a batch application object. See *Using the Table Conversion Director* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about starting the data conversion design process and the Director. The last step launches the Director.

► To define external data

1. On the Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director, click the Data Conversion option and then click Next.
2. On the External Data form, click Select to attach a predefined processing option template to the table conversion.
3. On the Select Processing Option Template form, choose the processing option that you want to use and then click OK to return to the External Data form.
4. If you want to attach data structures, click Define.
5. On the Report Data Structure form, define the data structures that you want to attach to the table conversion, and then click OK to return to the External Data Form.

   Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into the conversion when called through Report Interconnect.

6. Click Next.

See Also

- *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools* documentation

► To define input and output environments

1. On the Select Environments form, choose the input and output environments that you want to use.

   Note

   Choose <LOGIN ENV> if you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have. The table conversion will use the client login environment.

2. If you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion that you are creating, click the Force Version to Override Input Environment option or the Force Version to Override Output Environment option.

   For example, if you create a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would turn on these options. When the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

3. Click Next.

► To define input

1. On the Select Input form, click the appropriate tab (based on whether your input is a table, a business view, a foreign table, or a text file).
2. If your input is a table or a business view, drag it to the Description pane.

   If you know the name of the table or business view that you want to use, enter the name in the Object Name field in the query by example (QBE) line and press Enter.

   You can choose only one table or one business view per conversion. If your input consists of multiple tables, you must create a single, joined business view.

3. If your input is a text file, on the Text File tab, type the name of the file and click Use or click Browse and then open the appropriate text file.

   Notes

   For the iSeries, input text files are stored in the integrated file system (IFS). Enter the path to the IFS before the file name.

   If you change a table, business view, or text file, the system warns you that deleting tables removes all mappings from the table conversion. Click OK.

   If you are using a text file or if you need to define a format for a table or business view, click the User Defined Format option and follow the steps described in *Importing and Exporting Text Files* in the *Table Conversion* documentation.

4. To delete an input name, choose it and press Delete.
5. Click Next.
6. On the Sequencing form, click Data Sequencing to define data sequencing for a table or business view.

   If you specify a text file for input, you cannot define data sequencing or selection for that file.

Note

When you define data sequencing, you create new events that are available to you in the Mapping section of the Director. One new event is created for each sequence column that you define. The event is called *XXXX* Data Changed, where *XXXX* is the column alias; for example, *ALPH* Data Changed. Each time the value in one of these columns changes from its previous value, the column's Data Changed event is invoked. This event is similar to a level break in report writing, except that the Data Changed events are not related to each other. Invoking one does not invoke the others.

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7. Click Next.

   The Data Selection form appears.

Note

You can only define selection criteria over database table columns. User-defined format columns are not available because they do not exist in the database.

On the Data Selection form, *Where* is the default value in the Operator column for the first set of criteria. For subsequent statements, *And* and *Or* become the available values for the Operator column and are chosen by double-clicking the appropriate word.

8. Click the Left operand field to display the list of available objects, and then do one of the following:
   - Scroll through the list until you find the desired object, choose the object, and then double-click the object to populate the Left operand column.
   - Type the first letters of the object name in the Left operand field to find the object in the list, and then double-click the highlighted object.

   When you double-click the object for the Left operand column, the list of available values for the Comparison column appears.

9. Choose one of the following comparison operators:
   - is equal to
   - is equal to or empty
   - is greater than
   - is greater than or equal to
   - is less than

- is less than or equal to
- is not equal to

10. Click in the Right operand column to display a list of available objects, special values, or variables.

    Your choices in this column depend on the choice that you made in the Comparison column. Some of the following options might be available:

    Blank Enters a blank (space) value.

    Literal Enters specific values (see the following step for information about entering specific values).

    Null Indicates that no value is associated with the field.

    Zero Enters a value of zero.

    IC Indicates an input table column.

    RI Indicates a value passed through report interconnections to this table conversion.

    PO Indicates a processing options value for this report.

    SL Indicates a system literal.

11. If you chose to enter a literal in the Right operand column, the Single value form opens and you can enter values on the following tabs:

    - Single value

      Enter a single value, and then click OK. An example value might be a particular company.

    - Range of values

      Enter a range of values, and then click OK. An example range of values might include companies from 00001 to 00060. When using a range of values, only the *is equal to* and *is not equal to* logical operators are valid.

    - List of values

      To add values to or remove values from the list, do the following:

      - Type each value in the field, and then press Enter or Add.
      - Repeat this process until your list of values is complete.

        An example list of values might include several user-defined codes for search types, such as C for Customers, E for Employees, and V for Vendors. When using List of values, only *is equal to* and *is not equal to* are valid logical operators.

      - To delete a value, choose the value and click Delete.
      - Click OK when you are finished.

12. To delete a line of criteria on Data Selection, choose the row header to highlight the row, and then click the Delete button.
13. To change the order of the criteria, choose the row header to highlight the row, and then click the up or down button.
14. Click Next.

► To define output

1. On the Select Outputs form, drag the table or tables that you want to use as your outputs to the Description pane on the right and click Next.
2. For text file conversions, from the Text File tab, choose the file that you want to use as your output and click Use.

   Note

   On the iSeries, output text files are stored in the IFS. Type the path to the IFS before the file name.

3. Click Next.
4. To delete an output, choose the row and press Delete.

   Note

   If you are using a text file or if you need to define a user-defined format for a table or business view, click the User Defined Format button and follow the steps described in *Importing and Exporting Text Files* in the *Table Conversion* documentation.

5. Click Next.
6. On Table Options, choose any applicable options from the following:

   - Run Currency Triggers

     Choose this option if the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne table or tables contain currency triggers. If the tables contain currency fields and you do not choose this option, the system has no way to determine where the decimal should be within a field. Any time that the source or destination fields are currency fields and you do not turn on the currency trigger, problems could arise if the value is used in a calculation.

     You might not want to choose the Run Currency Triggers option if the input and output data sources are the same type (for example, Oracle, iSeries, or SQL Server) and no calculations are being performed. Choosing this option results in slower processing time.

     You should not use currency triggers for an environment that has a different path code than the login environment.

   - Clear Output Tables
   - Force Row by Row Processing

     Choose this option if, for example, you want to test the table conversion or if you want to ensure that the conversion always runs in row-by-row mode.

You might want to test a conversion to ensure that the mapping logic will perform correctly. In this case, you would also want to specify the number of rows to process. Specify the number of rows to process in the jde.ini file under [TCEngine] or when you submit the conversion.

Choose this option if you know that the values in the input table will produce duplicate keys in the output, and you want the non-duplicate keys to be inserted.

Choosing this option results in slower processing time.

- Buffer Inserts To Output Tables

  Choose this option to improve conversion performance if you have no event rules in place to process insertion errors and if you are processing row by row.

7. Click Next.

► To map inputs to outputs

1. On the Mapping form, specify the event on which you want mapping to occur by choosing an event from the Events list.

   In most cases, you use either the Row Fetched event or Format Fetched event. For example, if you are working with a user-defined format, choose the Format Fetched event.

2. Click Advanced ER to further modify your mappings based on a particular event.
3. Click Map Same to map your inputs directly to outputs.

   If your input and outputs share some of the same data, these map directly. For PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables, the system maps by data dictionary item. For foreign tables, the system maps by column name.

4. Drag inputs to outputs to define exactly where you want information to map.

   Note

   Click Delete to erase the mapping for a selected output. Click Delete All to erase the mapping for all outputs.

5. If you have multiple output files, choose each file from the outputs list and map the appropriate input columns to output columns.
6. To define advanced output, double-click an output column.

   The Advanced Outputs form appears. This form allows you to define literals, calculations, and other mappings without using Advanced ER. You might want to use an advanced input to add a constant, literal value into a field. Or, you might want to insert a calculation into an output field, such as adding two input fields together.

7. On Advanced Outputs, click one of the following tabs and add the appropriate input:

   - Available objects

     Choose the output column, choose the appropriate value, and then click Apply.

- Literal

  Choose the output column, enter the appropriate value, and click Apply.

- Defaults

  Choose the Use Dictionary Defaults option, and then click Apply.

  Use this option if you want to use the default value in the data dictionary at runtime. If no default values exist in the data dictionary, the system displays a warning message.

- Calculation

  Click Define Calculation and then define a calculation in Expression Manager.

8. When you finish defining an advanced input, click Apply and then click Close.
9. On Mapping, choose the Issue a Write for this Event option to insert a row to the selected output after performing all column mappings for this event.

   When you choose the Issue a Write for this Event option, the system attaches the TC Insert Row event. This event is automatically inserted at the end of the event rules. You cannot move it to another area. If you want to specify when and where a row is inserted, attach the User Insert Row system function using Advanced ER and move it to wherever you like.

10. Click Next.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Table Conversion* documentation:

- *The Flow of Events in Table Conversion* for information about Row Fetched and Format Fetched events
- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for information about event rules

► To choose logging options

The Logging Options form appears.

1. Choose one or more logging options, if applicable:

   - Log All Errors
   - Log Every Input Record
   - Log Outputs
   - Log Deletes
   - Log Updates
   - Trace Level
   - Log Details of Copy Table Actions

2. If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the Run in Proof Mode option.

Caution

Proof mode is not an absolute proof mode. In some situations, the proof output might differ from the real output. If you insert the same record twice, for example, it will seem as though it worked in proof mode but, in reality, only one of the inserts will work when you run the conversion in final mode.

3. Click Next.

► To review the results of the director

The Finish form appears.

1. Choose one of the following options:
   - Yes, create a version of this table conversion

     If you choose Yes, enter the version name.
   - No, I will create a version of this table conversion later
2. Click Finish to complete the process.

   If you chose Yes in step 1, a Warning appears.
3. On the warning, click OK.

   The system displays the Properties form and the Table Conversion Mappings form.
4. Choose the Table Conversions Mappings form and review your choices.
5. Make changes as necessary by choosing the appropriate option from the View menu. If satisfied, click Save.
6. From the Conversion menu, choose Exit.

See Also

- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation

Example: Data Conversion

This data conversion example copies employee records from the Address Book Master (F0101) table in the Login Environment to the Address Book Master (F0101) table in the CMB9 environment.

The Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director appears.

1. Choose the Data Conversion option, and then click Next.

   The External Data form appears.
2. Accept the default value and click Next.

   The Select Environments form appears.

3. Choose <LOGIN ENV> for the input and CMB9 for the output environment, and click Next.

   The Select Input form appears.

4. From the Table tab, choose Address Book Master and click Next.

   Note

   To find Address Book Master, you can enter F0101 in the QBE line for Object Name.

   The Sequencing form appears.

5. Accept the default values and click Next.

   The Data Selection form appears.

6. Set the data selection criteria to "Where Search Type (AT8) is equal to E" to choose current employees, and click Next.

   The Select Outputs form appears.

7. From the Tables tab, choose Address Book Master and click Next.

   The Table Options form appears.

8. Since the Address Book Master file does not contain monetary information, remove the check mark for Run Currency Triggers and then click Next.

   The Mapping form appears.

9. Since you are converting data from similar files, click Map Same and click Next.

   The system automatically maps data elements with the same aliases to each other.

   The Logging Options form appears.

10. Choose Select Log All Errors and Log Outputs so that you can review the conversion after it is complete and then click Next.

    The Finish form appears.

11. Choose "No, I will create a version of this table conversion later" and click Finish.

    The Table Conversion Review form displays.

12. Click Save before exiting.

    You have created a table conversion.

User-Defined Formats

The table conversion tool uses user-defined formats to handle fixed-width or character-separated value (CSV) files in a table or text file. These files are collectively known as flat files because they do not have relationships defined for them as relational database tables do. Usually, flat files are text files stored on your workstation or server. They are used to import or export data from applications that have no other means of interaction. For example, you might want to share information between

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and another application, but if the non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application does not support one of the same databases that EnterpriseOne supports, then flat files might be the only way to transfer data between the two applications.

In a flat file, records are stored as one continuous string of information. The user-defined format provides instruction on how data is presented.

The following example illustrates a single database character column with a user-defined format of five columns: Last, First, Addr, City, and Phone:

Database Column	Doe	John	123 Main	Anytown	5551234
	Last	First	Addr	City	Phone

This example is a fixed-width column format in which all of the data for each column starts in the same relative position in each row of data. The same data in a character-delimited format would look as follows:

"Doe", "John", "123 Main", "Anytown", 5551234

Importing and Exporting Text Files

When you choose a text file as input to or output from a table conversion and do not specify a path, a default path is used. Conversions stored with the default path run on any platform. If an explicit path or iSeries library name is indicated for the file, then the file is located or created exactly as specified. Conversions stored in this way might not work on other platforms, depending on the nature of the file system on each platform.

The default paths on non-iSeries platforms are:

```
path code\Import\file name

path code\Export\file name
```

You cannot specify a default path for the iSeries. Rather, the default will always be the Import or the Export directory under the path code of the input or output environment. For example, if you are running a conversion against an APPL_PGF environment, the path in the file system might be:

`\B9\appl_pgf\import\`*myfile.txt*

If the conversion specifies a file name with anything other than the file name and extension, such as `library/file(mbr)` or `\mytextfiles\myfile.txt`, the conversion will try to open the file as specified.

Using User-Defined Formats as Input

If you use user-defined input formats, add an event rule at the Format Fetched Event. If you do not, the system ignores the format and the data from the input table is never made available to the conversion. If you do not add an event rule, at least add a comment in Event Rules.

User-defined formats work with text files and tables.

Because the procedure for importing and exporting is database-specific, you should consult your database administrator for details.

Using User-Defined Formats as Output

If you use user-defined output formats, add an event rule at the Format Fetched Event. If you do not, the system ignores the format and the data from the input table is never made available to the conversion. If you do not add an event rule, at least add a comment in Event Rules.

User-defined formats work with text files and tables.

Because the procedure for importing and exporting is database-specific, you should consult your database administrator for details.

► To define delimited, single- or multiple-format files

Use the Navigation Assistant to move to the Select Input form or the Select Outputs form. You can also use the Back or Next buttons to navigate to these forms in the director. Alternatively, you can click the Select Input tab or Select Outputs tab in Table Conversion Properties.

1. On Select Input or Select Outputs, ensure that you have chosen a table, business view, or file. Choose User Defined Format, and then click Define Format(s).

   The User Defined Format - Type form appears.

2. Choose the delimited format type.
3. Choose one of the following Row Formats and click Next:

   - Single Format on Rows On/Off
   - Multiple Formats on Rows On/Off

   The User Defined Format - Column Delimiter form appears.

4. Choose the delimiter that separates the columns in the file:

   - Tab Delimiter
   - Comma Delimiter
   - Semicolon Delimiter
   - Space Delimiter
   - Other Delimiter

5. Choose the textual qualifier that is used to enclose a string of text:

   - No Text Qualifier
   - Single Quotation Qualifier
   - Double Quotation Qualifier

6. If you chose Single Format and the first row contains column headers, choose “The first row contains column headers.”
7. Click Next.

8. If you chose Multiple Format, the system displays Multiple Format Definition. If you chose Single Format, skip to Step 13.
9. On User Defined Format - Multiple Format Definition, enter the number of formats that your user-defined format contains.
10. To define the character length of the Designator column, complete the following field:
    - Length
11. Click Next.

    The User Defined Format - Multiple Format Names form appears.

12. In the Designator column, define the values for each format.

    The Designator name must match what is in your user-defined formats.

    For example, suppose you have a text file that contains purchase order information. Lines in the table with a first field designated as POH have information for a whole purchase order; lines with a first field designated as POI contain information about individual items in the purchase order; and lines in the table with a first field designated as POT contain information about purchase order totals. In this scenario, you would enter POH as the designator of the first format, POI as the designator of the second format, and POT as the designator of the third format.

    Note

    You can also rename the columns for each format to make it easier to remember the formats with which you are working. For example, you can rename the columns according to their function in the file, such as Header, Detail, and Total. These names will appear in the Inputs drop down list in the Mapping section of the conversion. To rename columns, select the column and in the name field, change the name of the column.

    ---

13. Click Next.

    The User Defined Format - Column Layout form appears.

14. Choose a format from the list of Available Formats.

    You define the columns for the format so that the system can parse the information from the file.

    Note

    If you need to move the Format Designator, choose the row and drag it to the new location.

    ---

15. For each column, click Add to define the column.

    The New Column Properties form appears.

16. Modify the following fields as needed, and then click OK:

    - Name
    - Length
    - Data Type

17. For each column, repeat steps 13 through 16.
18. To edit an existing column, choose it and click the Edit button. Change the properties in the Column Properties form.
19. To model the columns after an existing table, business view, or foreign table, click the Model button, click the appropriate tab, and then choose the table or business view that you want to use as a model for the user-defined format.

    Note

    You cannot model the columns after an existing object unless the layout of the two objects matches.

20. Click OK.

    The system copies the format from the model that you chose and places it into the column layout grid.

21. Click Next.

    The User Defined Format - Finish form appears.

22. Click Finish when you have completed defining formats.

    The system returns to the Select Input or Select Outputs form.

► To define fixed-width, single- or multiple-format files

Use the Navigation Assistant to move to the Select Input form or the Select Outputs form.

1. Choose User Defined Format, and then click Define Format(s).

   The User Defined Format - Type form appears.

2. Choose the fixed width format.
3. Choose one of the following Row Formats and click Next:

   - Single Format on Rows On/Off
   - Multiple Formats on Rows On/Off

4. If you chose Single Format, skip to step 10. If you chose Multiple Format, the system displays the Multiple Format Definitions form.
5. On User Defined Format - Multiple Formats Definition, enter the number of formats that your user-defined file contains.

6. Complete the following fields:
   - Start Position
   - Length

   The Start Position and Length fields define the position of the data for the rows. Start Position defines where the column starts, and Length defines the character length of the designator.

7. Click Next.

   The User Defined Format - Multiple Format Names form appears.

8. In the Designator column, define the values for each format.

   The Designator name must match what is in your user-defined formats.

   For example, suppose you have a text file that contains purchase order information. Lines in the table with a first field designated as POH have information for a whole purchase order; lines with a first field designated as POI contain information about individual items in the purchase order; and lines in the table with a first field designated as POT contain information about purchase order totals. In this scenario, you would enter POH as the designator of the first format, POI as the designator of the second format, and POT as the designator of the third format.

   Note

   You can also rename the columns for each format to make it easier to remember the formats with which you are working. For example, you can rename the columns according to their function in the file, such as Header, Detail, and Total. These names will appear in the Inputs drop down list in the Mapping section of the conversion. To rename columns, select the column and in the name field, change the name of the column.

   ---

9. Click Next.

   The User Defined Format - Column Layout form appears.

10. Choose a format from the list of Available Formats.

    You define the column so that the system can parse the information from the file.

    Note

    If you need to move the Format Locator, choose the row and drag it to the new location.

    ---

11. For each column, click Add to define the column layout.
12. On the New Column Properties form, modify the following fields as needed, and then click OK:
    - Name
    - Start

- Length
- Data Type

13. For each column, repeat steps 11 through 12.
14. To edit an existing column, choose it and click the Edit button. Change the properties in the Column Properties form.
15. To model the columns after an existing table, business view, or foreign table, click the Model button, click the appropriate tab, and then choose the table or business view that you want to use as a model.
16. Click OK.

    The system copies the format from the model that you chose and places it into the column layout grid.

17. Click Next.

    The system displays the summary of user-defined formats that you have defined.

18. Click Finish when you are finished defining formats.

    The system returns to the Select Input or Select Outputs form.

See Also

- *Defining Section Data Sequencing* in the *EnterpriseOne Report Writing* documentation for information about how to determine a sort sequence for a batch process

See the following topics in the *Table Conversion* documentation:

- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for information on reviewing table conversions
- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for information on event rules
- *Running a Table Conversion* for information on running table conversions

Data Copy

You use the Data Copy option in the Table Conversion Director to copy one or more tables from one environment or data source to another. You also can import a copy table script to use in the conversion.

The Director leads you through a linear process for creating a data conversion batch application by asking you questions about its structure and function. When you are finished, you can review and modify the conversion, if necessary.

Prerequisite

- Create a batch application object. See *Using the Table Conversion Director* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about starting the data conversion design process and the Director. The last step launches the Director.

► To define external data

The Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director appears.

1. Choose the Data Copy option and click Next.

   The External Data form appears.

2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option template to the table conversion, click Select.
3. On the Select Processing Option Template form, find and choose the processing option that you want to use and click OK.
4. If you want to attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form.

   The Report Data Structures form appears. Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into the conversion when called through Report Interconnect.

5. Define the data structures that you want to attach to the table conversion and click OK.
6. Click Next.

See Also

- *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools* documentation

► To define input and output environments

1. On the Select Environments form, choose the input and output environments that you want to use.

   Note

   Choose <LOGIN ENV> if you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have. The table conversion will use the client login environment.

2. If you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion that you are creating, click the Force Version to Override Input Environment option or the Force Version to Override Output Environment option.

   For example, if you create a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would turn on these options. When the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

3. Click Next.

► **To define data copy actions**

The Select Actions form appears.

1. Complete the following fields using the drop-down lists in each field to make your choice:

   When you enter the name of a table and then tab to the next field, the system automatically populates the remaining fields for you. You can make changes to these fields as necessary.

   - Table

     If you want to copy a single table, choose <Literal> and enter the name of that table on the Single Value Tab.

     If you do not know the name of the table that you want to copy, use the <Find a Table> option.

   - To Table

     Enter either the last table in a range of tables to be copied or leave this field blank if you are copying a single table.

   - Source Type

     Choose Data Source if your input and output sources are data sources. Choose Environment if your input and output sources are environments. When you choose Data Source or Environment, the appropriate system function (such as CopyTableEnvironment or CopyTableDataSource) is invoked during processing.

     The Data Source function works in the same way as Copy Table and gets its table descriptions from the specifications in the login environment.

     The Environments function uses the input and output environment to locate data and specifications for the tables, which allows the specifications to be different in the input and output environment but the data is copied. In this case, the system performs a "copy-map-drop" action.

   - Input Source

     The input source is the data source or environment from which the inputs will be read.

   - Output Source

     The output data source is the source or environment where the output is written.

   - Create

     If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system creates the table and runs the conversion only if both the table specification and the actual table exist in the input.

     If you choose <Yes>, the system creates the table. If the table already exists in the output, the system deletes and re-creates it.

If you choose <No>, the system assumes the table already exists in the output and does not re-create it.

- Clear

  If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system clears the table only if it exists in the input.

  If you choose <Yes>, the system deletes all rows in the output table before copying the table.

  If you choose <No>, the output table will not be cleared.

  Note

  Choosing not to clear the output table might result in key conflicts.

- Copy

  If you choose <Yes>, the system copies the data from the input table to the output table using Map Same.

  If you choose <No>, no data is copied.

- Owner ID
- Owner Pwd

  If the data source requires an owner ID and password, enter them here. If you leave these fields blank, the system enters the ID and password of the login user, or <None> if the data source does not have security.

2. To import an existing copy table script from another location, click the Import button. On Open, find the file that you want to import and click Open.

   The system adds an action for each copy table item in the copy table script.

3. On Select Actions, click Advanced ER to add event rules to the copy table process.

   You can use Event Rules to write a custom copy table script.

4. Click Next.

See Also

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about system functions

► To choose logging options

The Logging Options form appears.

1. Choose one or more logging options, if applicable.
   - Log All Errors

- Trace Level
- Log Details of Copy Table Actions

2. If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the Run in Proof Mode option.
3. Click Next.

► **To review the results of the director**

The Finish form appears.

1. Choose one of the following options:
   - Yes, create a version of this table conversion

     If you choose Yes, enter the version name.

   - No, I will create a version of this table conversion later
2. Click Finish to complete the process.

   If you chose Yes in step 1, a Warning message displays.

3. Click OK.

   The system displays Table Conversion Actions.

4. Review your choices and, if satisfied, click Save.
5. From the File menu, choose Exit.

   You can now run the table conversion.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Table Conversion* documentation

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for information on event rules
- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for information on reviewing table conversions
- *Running a Table Conversion* for information on running table conversions

Data Copy with Table Input

Data Copy with Table Input is similar to Data Copy except that it also allows information for the process to come from an input table. The input table might provide information about which tables should be copied, where they should be copied, and so on. Data Copy with Table Input also allows you to select data.

For example, you create a table that has a table name, the next backup date, and the backup frequency. You might populate the table with a list of tables to be archived and information specifying how often they should be archived. You then can use Data Copy with Table Input to choose all rows in which the backup date is less than or equal to today's date, and calculate a new backup date.

The Director leads you through a linear process for creating a data conversion batch application by asking you questions about its structure and function. When you are finished, you can review and modify the conversion, if necessary.

Prerequisite

- Create a batch application object. See *Using the Table Conversion Director* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about starting the data conversion design process and the Director. The last step launches the Director.

▶ To define external data

The Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director appears.

1. Choose the Data Copy with Table Input option and click Next.

   The External Data form appears.

2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option template to the table conversion, click Select.
3. On the Select Processing Option Template form, find and choose the processing option you want to use and click OK.
4. If you want to attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form.

   The Report Data Structures form appears. Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into the conversion when called through Report Interconnect.

5. Define the data structures that you want to attach to the table conversion and click OK.

   - Output Source

6. Click Next.

See Also

- *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools* documentation

▶ To define input and output environments

1. On the Select Environments form, choose the input and output environments that you want to use.

   Note

   Choose <LOGIN ENV> if you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have. The table conversion will use the client login environment.

2. If you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion that you are creating, click the Force Version to Override Input Environment option or the Force Version to Override Output Environment option.

   For example, if you create a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would turn on these options. When the conversion is

invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

3. Click Next.

► To define input

1. On the Select Input form, drag the table or business view to the column on the right.

   You can choose only one table or one business view per conversion. If your input consists of multiple tables, you must create a single joined business view.

   Notes

   If you know the name of the table or business view you want to use, enter the name in the Name field of the QBE row and press Enter. Alternately, for text files, you can select a file from the default directory, enter a new file name, or click the Browse button to locate a file.

   If you change the table, business view, or file, the system warns you that deleting tables removes all mappings from the table conversion.

2. If you are working with a user-defined format (flat file), click User-Defined Format.

   Note

   Follow the steps described in *User-Defined Formats* in the *Table Conversion* documentation. When you complete those steps, return here.

3. To delete an input name, choose it and press Delete.
4. Click Next.

   The Sequencing form appears.

5. To define data sequencing for a table or business view, click Data Sequencing.

   If you specify a text file for input, you cannot define data sequencing or selection for that file.

   When you define data sequencing, you create new events that are available to you in the Mapping section of the Director. One new event is created for each of the sequence columns that you define. The event is called *XXXX* Data Changed, where *XXXX* is the column alias; for example, *ALPH* Data Changed. Each time the value in one of these columns changes from its previous value, the column's Data Changed event is invoked. This event is similar to a level break in report writing except that the Data Changed events are not related to each other. Invoking one does not invoke the others.

6. Click Next.

   The Data Selection form appears. On this form, you can only define selection criteria over database table columns. User-defined format columns are unavailable because they do not exist in the database.

Where is the default value in the Operator column for the first set of criteria. For subsequent statements, *And* and *Or* become the available values for the Operator column and are selected by double-clicking the appropriate one.

7. Click the Left Operand column to display the list of available objects, and then perform one of the following:

   - Scroll through the list until you find the desired object, choose the object, and then double-click the object to populate the Left Operand column.
   - Type the first letters of the object name in the Left Operand field to bring you to the object in the list, and then double-click the highlighted object.

   When you double-click the object for the Left Operand column, the list in the Comparison column automatically appears.

8. Choose one of the following comparison operators:

   - is equal to
   - is greater than
   - is greater than or equal to
   - is less than
   - is less than or equal to
   - is not equal to

9. Click the Right Operand column to display an available list of objects, special values, or variables.

   Your choices in this column depend on the choice that you made in the Comparison column. Some of the following options could be available:

Blank Enters a blank (space) value.

Literal Enters specific values (see the following step for information on entering specific values).

Null Indicates that no value is associated with the field.

Zero Enters a value of zero.

IC Indicates an input table column.

RI Indicates a value passed through report interconnections to this table conversion.

PO Indicates a processing options value for this report.

SL Indicates a system literal.

10. If you chose to enter a literal in the Right Operand column, the form that opens automatically enables you to enter the following:

    - Single value

Enter a single value, and then click OK. An example value might be a particular company.

- Range of values

  Enter a range of values, and then click OK. An example range of values might include companies from 00001 to 00060. Only *is equal to* and *is not equal to* are valid logical operators when using Range of values.

- List of values

  To add values to or remove values from the list, do the following:

  - Type each value in the field, and then press Enter or click Add.
  - Repeat this process until your list of values is complete.

    An example list of values might include several user defined codes for search types, such as C for Customers, E for Employees, and V for Vendors. Only *is equal to* and *is not equal to* are valid logical operators when using List of values.

  - Delete a value by choosing the value, and then clicking Delete at the top of the form.
  - Click OK when you are finished.

11. To delete a line of criteria on Data Selection, choose the row header to highlight the row, and then click Delete at the top of the form.
12. To change the order of the criteria, choose the row header to highlight the row, and then click the up or down button.
13. Click Next.

    The Table Options form appears.

14. Choose the Run Currency Triggers option, if applicable.

    Choose this option if the EnterpriseOne table or tables contain currency triggers. If the tables contain currency fields and you do not choose this option, the system has no way to determine where the decimal should be within the field. Any time the source or destination fields are currency fields and you do not turn on the currency trigger, problems can arise if the value is used in a calculation.

    You might not want to choose the currency trigger option if the input and output data sources are the same type (for example, Oracle, iSeries, or SQL Server) and no calculations are being performed. Choosing this option results in slower processing time.

    You should not use currency triggers for an environment that has a different path code than the login environment.

15. Click Next.

See Also

- *The Flow of Events in Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about the Data Changed event

► **To define data copy actions**

The Select Actions form appears.

1. Complete the following fields using the drop-down lists in each field to make your choice:

   When you enter the name of a table and then tab to the next field, the system automatically populates the remaining fields for you. You can make changes to these fields as necessary.

   - Table

     If you want to copy a single table, choose <Literal> and enter the name of that table on the Single Value Tab.

     If you do not know the name of the table that you want to copy, use the <Find a Table> option.

   - To Table

     Enter either the last table in a range of tables to be copied or leave this field blank if you are copying a single table.

   - Source Type

     Choose Data Source if your input and output sources are data sources. Choose Environment if your input and output sources are environments. When you choose Data Source or Environment, the appropriate system function (such as CopyTableEnvironment or CopyTableDataSource) is invoked during processing.

     The Data Source function works in the same way as Copy Table and gets its table descriptions from the specifications in the login environment.

     The Environments function uses the input and output environment to locate data and specifications for the tables, which allows the specifications to be different in the input and output environment but the data is copied. In this case, the system performs a "copy-map-drop" action.

   - Input Source

     The input source is the data source or environment from which the inputs will be read.

   - Output Source

     The output data source is the source or environment where the output is written.

   - Create

     If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system creates the table and runs the conversion only if both the table specification and the actual table exist in the input.

     If you choose <Yes>, the system creates the table. If the table already exists in the output, the system deletes and re-creates it.

If you choose <No>, the system assumes the table already exists in the output and does not re-create it.

- Clear

  If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system clears the table only if it exists in the input.

  If you choose <Yes>, the system deletes all rows in the output table before copying the table.

  If you choose <No>, the output table will not be cleared.

  Note

  Choosing not to clear the output table might result in key conflicts.

- Copy

  If you choose <Yes>, the system copies the data from the input table to the output table using Map Same.

  If you choose <No>, no data is copied.

- Owner ID
- Owner Pwd

  If the data source requires an owner ID and password, enter them here. If you leave these fields blank, the system enters the ID and password of the login user, or <None> if the data source does not have security.

2. To import an existing copy table script from another location, click the Import button. On Open, find the file that you want to import and click Open.

   The system adds an action for each copy table item in the copy table script.

3. On Select Actions, click Advanced ER to add event rules to the copy table process.

   You can use Event Rules to write a custom copy table script.

4. Click Next.

► To choose logging options

The Logging Options form appears.

1. Choose one or more logging options, if applicable:

   - Log All Errors
   - Delete All Selected Records
   - Log Deletes
   - Log Updates

- Trace Level
- Log Details of Copy Table Actions

2. If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the Run in Proof Mode option.
3. Click Next.

► **To review the results of the director**

The Finish form appears.

1. Choose one of the following options:
   - Yes, create a version of this table conversion

     If you choose Yes, enter the version name.
   - No, I will create a version of this table conversion later
2. Click Finish to complete the process.

   If you chose Yes in step 1, a Warning message displays.
3. Click OK.

   The system displays Table Conversion Actions.
4. Review your choices and, if satisfied, click Save.
5. From the File menu, choose Exit.

   You can now run the table conversion.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Table Conversion* documentation

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for information on event rules
- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for information on reviewing table conversions
- *Running a Table Conversion* for information on running table conversions

Batch Delete

The Batch Delete option allows you to delete a range of records from a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne input table or foreign table based on selection criteria that you define. For example, you can set up a batch delete table conversion that deletes any records in an input table that do not contain valid data or records. You might also want to set up a conversion that deletes all records from a particular table.

The Director leads you through the process for creating a batch delete application by asking questions about its structure and function. When you are finished, you can review and modify the conversion.

Prerequisite

- Create a batch application object. See *Using the Table Conversion Director* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about starting the data conversion design process and the Director. The last step launches the Director.

► To define external data

The Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director appears.

1. Choose the Batch Delete option and click Next.

   The External Data form appears.

2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option template to the table conversion, click Select.

   The Select Processing Option Template form appears.

3. On Select Processing Option Template, find and choose the processing option that you want to use and click OK.
4. If you want to attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form.

   The Report Data Structures form appears. Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into the conversion when called through Report Interconnect.

5. Define the data structures that you want to attach to the table conversion and click OK.

   - Output Source
6. Click Next.

See Also

- *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools* documentation

► To define the environment

The Select Environment form appears.

1. Choose the environment in which the table resides.

   Note

   Choose <LOGIN ENV> if, for example, you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have. The environment they log on to will always be appropriate.

2. Choose the Force Version to Override Input Environment option or theForce Version to Override Output Environment option if you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it, and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion that you are creating.

   For example, if you create a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would choose the Force Version to Override option. When

the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

3. Click Next.

► To define input

1. On the Select Input form, drag the table to the column on the right.

   You can choose only one table per conversion. If you know the name of the table that you want to use, enter the name in the Name field in the QBE line and press Enter. For text files, choose a file from the default directory, enter a new file name, or click the Browse button to locate a file.

   Note

   If you change the table, the system warns you that deleting tables removes all mappings from the table conversion.

2. To delete an input name, choose it and press Delete.
3. Click Next.

   The Table Options form appears.

4. Choose the Run Currency Triggers option, if applicable.

   Choose this option if the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne table or tables contain currency triggers. If the tables contain currency fields and you do not choose this option, the system has no way to determine where the decimal should be within a field . Any time that the source or destination fields are currency fields and you do not turn on the currency trigger, problems could arise if the value is used in a calculation.

   You might not want to choose the currency trigger option if the input and output data sources are the same type (for example, Oracle, iSeries, or SQL Server) and no calculations are being performed. Choosing the currency trigger option results in slower processing time.

   You should not use currency triggers for an environment that has a different path code than the login environment.

5. On the Data Selection form, define selection criteria over database table columns.

   User-defined format columns are unavailable because they do not exist in the database.

   Where is the default value in the Operator column for the first set of criteria. For subsequent statements, *And* and *Or* become the available values for the Operator column and are selected by double-clicking the appropriate one.

6. Click the Left Operand column to display the list of available objects, and then do one of the following:

   - Scroll through the list until you find the desired object, choose the object, and then double-click the object to populate the Left Operand column.

- Type the first letters of the object name in the Left Operand field to bring you to the object in the list, and then double-click the highlighted object.

When you double-click the object for the Left Operand column, the list in the Comparison column automatically appears.

7. Choose one of the following comparison operators:
   - is equal to
   - is greater than
   - is greater than or equal to
   - is less than
   - is less than or equal to
   - is not equal to
8. Click the Right Operand column to display an available list of objects, special values, or variables. Your choices in this column depend on the choice you made in the Comparison column. Some of the following options could be available:

   Blank Enters a blank (space) value.

   Literal Enters specific values (see the following step for information on entering specific values).

   Null Indicates that no value is associated with the field.

   Zero Enters a value of zero.

   IC Indicates an input table column.

   RI Indicates a value passed through report interconnections to this table conversion.

   PO Indicates a processing options value for this report.

   SL Indicates a system literal.

   VA Indicates an event rule variable.

9. If you chose to enter a literal in the Right Operand column, the form that opens automatically enables you to enter the following:
   - Single value

     Enter a single value, and then click OK. An example value might be a particular company.

   - Range of values

     Enter a range of values, and then click OK. An example range of values might include companies from 00001 to 00060. Only *is equal to* and *is not equal to* are valid logical operators when using Range of values.

   - List of values

To add values to or remove values from the list, do the following:

- Type each value in the field, and then press Enter or click Add.
- Repeat this process until your list of values is complete. An example list of values might include user defined codes for search types, such as C for Customers, E for Employees, and V for Vendors. Only *is equal to* and *is not equal to* are valid logical operators when using List of values.
- Delete a value by choosing the value, and then clicking Delete at the top of the form.
- Click OK when you are finished.

10. To delete a line of criteria on Data Selection, choose the row header to highlight the row, and then click Delete at the top of the form.
11. To change the order of the criteria, choose the row header to highlight the row, and then click the up or down button.
12. In the Events field, choose the appropriate event from the drop-down list. You must choose Row Fetched as the event where the delete occurs; otherwise, no records will be deleted.

    When you run the conversion, the system will fetch the rows one at a time, run the conversion for each row, and delete the record from the input.

13. Make sure the Delete all selected records option is checked.

    This option inserts the Delete Current Input Row event into Event Rules.

14. Click the Advanced ER button if you want to add event rules to define more complicated actions than deleting all selected records.
15. Click Next.

See Also

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for more information about table conversion event rules

► To choose logging options

The Logging Options form appears.

1. Choose one or more logging options, if applicable.

   - Log All Errors
   - Delete All Selected Records
   - Log Deletes
   - Log Updates
   - Trace Level
   - Log Details of Copy Table Actions

2. If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the Run in Proof Mode option.
3. Click Next.

► To review the results of the director

The Finish form appears.

1. Choose one of the following options:
   - Yes, create a version of this table conversion

     If you choose Yes, enter the version name.
   - No, I will create a version of this table conversion later
2. Click Finish to complete the process.

   If you chose Yes in step 1, a Warning form appears.
3. On the Warning form, click OK.

   The system displays the Selection for Batch Delete form.
4. On Table Conversion Actions, review the options that you specified for the batch delete conversion. If you are satisfied with your choices, click Save. Otherwise, make changes as necessary and then click Save.
5. From the File menu, choose Exit.

   You can now run the conversion.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Table Conversion* documentation

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for information on event rules
- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for information on reviewing table conversions
- *Running a Table Conversion* for information on running table conversions

Example: Batch Delete/Update

This table conversion was created using the Batch Delete option, but it does not actually delete records. Instead, it is an example of how you can use a batch delete conversion to do general batch processing over a single table. You can create a similar table conversion using the data conversion option; however, it takes longer to create and also requires an output table.

The following example updates all employee records in the F0101 table to make them ex-employees.

The Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director appears.

1. Choose Batch Delete and then click Next.

   The External Data form appears.
2. Specify whether you want to include processing options and data structures, and then click Next.

   For this example, no processing options or data structures are used.

   The Source Environment form appears.

3. Choose the environment in which you want to run the conversion, and then click Next.

   In this example, create and run the conversion in the login environment. The Force Version to Override Input Environment option is not chosen because it will not be ported to another system.

   The Select Input form appears.

4. Choose the F0101 table and then click Next.

   The Table Options form appears.

5. Because the F0101 table does not contain currency fields, do not choose the currency trigger option.
6. Click Next.

   The Data Selection form appears.

7. Choose all AT1 (Search Type) records that equal E (Employee).

   All employees will become ex-employees.

8. Choose Delete All Select Records and the Row Fetched event, and then click Next.

   The Logging Options form appears.

   If you click the Advanced ER button, you can see the system function that is added when you choose the Delete All Selected Records option on the previous form.

9. Choose Run in Proof Mode to ensure that all records are changed, and click Next.

   The Finish form displays.

10. Choose Yes, enter a version name, and click Next.
11. On the warning that appears, click OK.

    The Table Conversion Review form displays.

See Also

- *Running a Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for more information about turning on logging and setting the trace level

Example: Creating a Purge Program as a Batch Delete

The following example is a table conversion that deletes records from the input environment. Designing purge programs as batch deletes enables you to purge records with better control and greater accuracy. You can archive the data you purge or remove it from the system permanently. The archiving process is shown in this example. Before you start this example, create a handle for the table.

The Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director appears.

1. Choose Batch Delete and click Next.

   The External Data form appears.

2. Choose a Processing Option template and click Next.

   For this example, use Purge Processing Option (T42000P).

   The Source Environment form appears.

3. Choose the source environment in which you want to run the batch delete and click Next.

   For this example, choose the login environment <LOGIN ENV>. Enable the Force Version to Override Input Environment option to make sure that the person who runs the purge program provides a valid source environment from which to run the batch delete.

   The Select Input form appears.

4. Choose the table you want to purge and drag it to the Description area, and click Next.

   For the example, choose, User Defined Code Types (F0004).

   The Table Options form appears.

5. Choose Run Currency Triggers.

   The Data Selection form appears.

6. Choose the data you want purged by clicking a field and double-clicking an option from the drop-down list.

   For this example, choose Where IC UCD1(User Defined Code) is equal to Null.

7. Click Next.

   The Logging Options form appears.

8. Choose the options you want logged, and then click Next.

   For this example, do not log any information.

   The Finish form appears.

9. Choose “Yes, create a version of this table conversion” and enter the version name in the field.

   For this example, use XJDE001.

10. On the warning form that appears, click OK.

    The Table Conversion Review form appears.

11. In the Events field, choose Process Begin and click Advanced ER.

    The Event Rules Design form appears.

12. Enter the begin process event rules, along with any special logic.

    For this example, use event rules for R42119P, as follows:

```
0001 // Check to see if the purged data is being archived
0002 //
0003 If PO cArchiveRecords is equal to "1"
0004    //
0005    // If the environment processing option is blank, stop processing.
0006    //
0007    If PO szArchiveEnvironmentName is equal to <Blank>
            Or PO szArchiveEnvironmentName is equal to <Null>
0008       Stop Conversion Processing("The archive environment is invalid.")
0009    Else
0010       //
0011       // Check to make sure that the archive environment and data source is
not the
0012       // same as the input environment and data source
0013       //
0014       If PO szArchiveEnvironmentName is equal to SL SourceEnvironment
0015          Stop Conversion Processing("The source and archive environments are
the same")
0016       Else
0017          Get and validate the data source for an environment / table  (B98700)
                      PO szArchiveEnvironmentName -> szEnvironment
                      "F42119" -> szTableName
                      VA rpt_szArchiveDataSource_DATS <- szDataSource
                      VA rpt_szErrorCode_DTAI <- szErrorDataItem
                      VA rpt_mnErrorNumber_MATH01 <- mnErrorNumber
0018          If VA rpt_szErrorCode_DTAI is not equal to <Blank>
                  And VA rpt_szErrorCode_DTAI is not equal to <Null>
0019             Stop Conversion Processing("No data source was found for the
archive environment")
0020          Else
0021             Get and validate the data source for an environment / table
(B98700)
                         SL SourceEnvironment -> szEnvironment
```

```
                        "F42119" -> szTableName
                        VA rpt_szPurgeDataSource_DATS <- szDataSource
                        VA rpt_szErrorCode_DTAI <- szErrorDataItem
                        VA rpt_mnErrorNumber_MATH01 <- mnErrorNumber
0022              If VA rpt_szArchiveDataSource_DATS is equal to VA
rpt_szPurgeDataSource_DATS
0023                 Stop Conversion Processing("The source and archive environments
have the same data source")
0024              Else
0025                 //
0026                 // Open a table with the same table name in the output
environment. The table
0027                 // will be renamed later if the table name processing option
was populated.
0028                 //
0029                 Copy Table Environment("F42119",  <None>, SL SourceEnvironment
, PO szArchiveEnvironmentName, <Yes>, <Yes>, <No>, <None>, <None>, <Null>, <Null>)
0030                 //
0031                 // Open a handle to the archive table
0032                 //
0033                 VA rpt_F42119Handle_HF42119 = F42119.Open Handle
0034                 If VA rpt_F42119Handle_HF42119 is equal to <Null>
0035                    Stop Conversion Processing("Failed to open F42119 in the
archive environment")


0036                 End If
0037              End If
0038           End If
0039        End If
0040     End If
0041 End If
```

13. Using this example, the system writes log messages on Stop Conversion Processing to the JDE.log and JDEDEBUG.log files.
14. After you have entered the begin process event rules, add the following variables:
    - FXXXXHandle_HFXXXX
    - szArchiveDataSource_DATS
    - szPurgeDataSource_DATS
    - szErrorCode_DTAI
    - cRenameFlag_EV01
    - mnErrorNumber_MATH01

Make sure that you have mapped all parameters to a field, even if you will not use every value.

15. On Selection for Batch Delete, choose Row Fetched and click Advanced ER. On Event Rules Design, enter the row fetched event rules, along with any special logic. Make sure that you have mapped all parameters to a field, even if you will not use every value. This example includes event rules for R42119P, as follows:

```
0001 //
0002 // If we are archiving the purged records, write the record to the archive
table
0003 //
0004 If PO cArchiveRecords is equal to "1"
0005    F42119(VA rpt_F42119Handle_HF42119).Insert
           IC Order Company (Order Number) -> TK Order Company (Order Number)
           IC Document (Order No, Invoice, etc.) -> TK Document (Order No, Invoice,
etc.)
           IC Order Type -> TK Order Type
           IC Line Number -> TK Line Number
           IC Order Suffix -> TK Order Suffix
           IC Business Unit -> TK Business Unit
           IC Company -> TK Company
           IC Document Company (Original Order) -> TK Document Company (Original
Order)
           IC Original Order Number -> TK Original Order Number
           IC Original Order Type -> TK Original Order Type
           IC Original Line Number -> TK Original Line Number
           IC Company - Key (Related Order) -> TK Company - Key (Related Order)
           IC Related PO/SO/WO Number -> TK Related PO/SO/WO Number
           IC Related PO/SO/WO Order Type -> TK Related PO/SO/WO Order Type
           IC Related PO/SO Line Number -> TK Related PO/SO Line Number
           IC Agreement Number - Distribution -> TK Agreement Number - Distribution
           IC Agreement Supplement - Distribution -> TK Agreement Supplement -
Distribution
           IC Contract Balances Updated Y/N -> TK Contract Balances Updated Y/N
           IC Address Number -> TK Address Number
           IC Address Number - Ship To -> TK Address Number - Ship To
           IC Address Number - Parent -> TK Address Number - Parent
           IC Date - Requested -> TK Date - Requested
```

IC Date - Order/Transaction -> TK Date - Order/Transaction

IC Date - Scheduled Pick -> TK Date - Scheduled Pick

IC Date - Original Promised Delivery -> TK Date - Original Promised Delivery

IC Date - Actual Ship Date -> TK Date - Actual Ship Date

IC Date - Invoice -> TK Date - Invoice

IC Date - Cancel -> TK Date - Cancel

IC Date - For G/L (and Voucher) -> TK Date - For G/L (and Voucher)

IC Date - Promised Delivery -> TK Date - Promised Delivery

IC Date - Price Effective Date -> TK Date - Price Effective Date

IC Date - Promised Shipment -> TK Date - Promised Shipment

IC Date - Future Date 2 -> TK Date - Future Date 2

IC Reference -> TK Reference

IC Reference 2 -> TK Reference 2

IC Item Number - Short -> TK Item Number - Short

IC 2nd Item Number -> TK 2nd Item Number

IC 3rd Item Number -> TK 3rd Item Number

IC Location -> TK Location

IC Lot/Serial Number -> TK Lot/Serial Number

IC From Grade -> TK From Grade

IC Thru Grade -> TK Thru Grade

IC From Potency -> TK From Potency

IC Thru Potency -> TK Thru Potency

IC Days Before Expiration -> TK Days Before Expiration

IC Description -> TK Description

IC Description - Line 2 -> TK Description - Line 2

IC Line Type -> TK Line Type

IC Status Code - Next -> TK Status Code - Next

IC Status Code - Last -> TK Status Code - Last

IC Business Unit - Header -> TK Business Unit - Header

IC Item Number - Related (Kit) -> TK Item Number - Related (Kit)

IC Kit Master Line Number -> TK Kit Master Line Number

IC Component Line Number -> TK Component Line Number

IC Related Kit Component -> TK Related Kit Component

IC Number of Component Per Parent -> TK Number of Component Per Parent

IC Sales Catalog Section -> TK Sales Catalog Section

IC Sub Section -> TK Sub Section

IC Sales Category Code 3 -> TK Sales Category Code 3

IC Sales Category Code 4 -> TK Sales Category Code 4

IC Sales Category Code 5 -> TK Sales Category Code 5

IC Commodity Class -> TK Commodity Class

IC Commodity Sub Class -> TK Commodity Sub Class

IC Supplier Rebate Code -> TK Supplier Rebate Code

IC Master Planning Family -> TK Master Planning Family

IC Purchasing Category Code 5 -> TK Purchasing Category Code 5

IC Unit of Measure as Input -> TK Unit of Measure as Input

IC Units - Order/Transaction Quantity -> TK Units - Order/Transaction Quantity

IC Quantity Shipped -> TK Quantity Shipped

IC Units - Qty Backordered/Held -> TK Units - Qty Backordered/Held

IC Units - Quantity Canceled/Scrapped -> TK Units - Quantity Canceled/Scrapped

IC Units - Future Quantity Committed -> TK Units - Future Quantity Committed

IC Units - Open -> TK Units - Open

IC Units - Shipped to Date -> TK Units - Shipped to Date

IC Units - Relieved -> TK Units - Relieved

IC Committed (H/S) -> TK Committed (H/S)

IC Other Quantity (1/2) -> TK Other Quantity (1/2)

IC Amount - Price per Unit -> TK Amount - Price per Unit

IC Amount - Extended Price -> TK Amount - Extended Price

IC Amount - Open -> TK Amount - Open

IC Price Override Code -> TK Price Override Code

IC Temporary Price (Y/N) -> TK Temporary Price (Y/N)

IC Unit of Measure - Entered for Unit Price -> TK Unit of Measure - Entered for Unit Price

IC Amount - List Price -> TK Amount - List Price

IC Amount - Unit Cost -> TK Amount - Unit Cost

IC Amount - Extended Cost -> TK Amount - Extended Cost

IC Cost Override Code -> TK Cost Override Code

IC Extended Cost - Transfer -> TK Extended Cost - Transfer

IC Print Message -> TK Print Message

IC Payment Terms Code -> TK Payment Terms Code

IC Payment Instrument -> TK Payment Instrument

IC Based on Date -> TK Based on Date

IC Discount - Trade -> TK Discount - Trade

IC Trade Discount (Old) -> TK Trade Discount (Old)

IC Price and Adjustment Schedule -> TK Price and Adjustment Schedule

IC Item Price Group -> TK Item Price Group

IC Pricing Category Level -> TK Pricing Category Level

IC Discount Factor -> TK Discount Factor

IC Discount Factor Type - $ or % (D/P) -> TK Discount Factor Type - $ or % (D/P)

IC Discount Application Type -> TK Discount Application Type

IC Discount % - Cash -> TK Discount % - Cash

IC Document Company -> TK Document Company

IC Document (Voucher, Invoice, etc.) -> TK Document (Voucher, Invoice, etc.)

IC Document Type -> TK Document Type

IC Document - Original -> TK Document - Original

IC Document Type - Original -> TK Document Type - Original

IC Document Company - Original -> TK Document Company - Original

IC Pick Slip Number -> TK Pick Slip Number

IC Delivery Number -> TK Delivery Number

IC Number - Promotion Number -> TK Number - Promotion Number

IC Draft Number -> TK Draft Number

IC Sales Taxable (Y/N) -> TK Sales Taxable (Y/N)

IC Tax Rate/Area -> TK Tax Rate/Area

IC Tax Expl Code 1 -> TK Tax Expl Code 1

IC Associated Text -> TK Associated Text

IC Priority - Processing -> TK Priority - Processing

IC Printed Code -> TK Printed Code

IC Backorders Allowed (Y/N) -> TK Backorders Allowed (Y/N)

IC Substitutes Allowed (Y/N) -> TK Substitutes Allowed (Y/N)

IC Partial Line Shipments Allowed (Y/N) -> TK Partial Line Shipments Allowed (Y/N)

IC Line of Business -> TK Line of Business

IC End Use -> TK End Use

IC Duty Status -> TK Duty Status

IC Commodity Code -> TK Commodity Code

IC Nature of Transaction -> TK Nature of Transaction

IC Primary / Last Supplier Number -> TK Primary / Last Supplier Number

IC Buyer Number -> TK Buyer Number

IC Carrier Number -> TK Carrier Number

IC Mode of Transport -> TK Mode of Transport

IC Conditions of Transport -> TK Conditions of Transport

IC Route Code -> TK Route Code

IC Stop Code -> TK Stop Code

IC Zone Number -> TK Zone Number

IC Container I.D. -> TK Container I.D.

IC Freight Handling Code -> TK Freight Handling Code

IC Apply Freight - Y/N -> TK Apply Freight - Y/N

IC AIA Document Flag -> TK AIA Document Flag

IC Freight Calculated (Y/N) -> TK Freight Calculated (Y/N)

IC Rate Code - Frieght/Misc -> TK Rate Code - Frieght/Misc

IC Rate Type - Freight/Misc -> TK Rate Type - Freight/Misc

IC Shipping Commodity Class -> TK Shipping Commodity Class

IC Shipping Conditions Code -> TK Shipping Conditions Code

IC Serial Number - Lot -> TK Serial Number - Lot

IC Unit of Measure - Primary -> TK Unit of Measure - Primary

IC Units - Primary Quantity Ordered -> TK Units - Primary Quantity Ordered

IC Unit of Measure - Secondary -> TK Unit of Measure - Secondary

IC Units - Secondary Quantity Ordered -> TK Units - Secondary Quantity Ordered

IC Unit of Measure - Pricing -> TK Unit of Measure - Pricing

IC Unit Weight -> TK Unit Weight

IC Weight Unit of Measure -> TK Weight Unit of Measure

IC Unit Volume -> TK Unit Volume

IC Volume Unit of Measure -> TK Volume Unit of Measure

IC Reprice (Basket Price) Category -> TK Reprice (Basket Price) Category

IC Order Reprice Category -> TK Order Reprice Category

IC Order Repriced Indicator -> TK Order Repriced Indicator

IC Costing Method - Inventory -> TK Costing Method - Inventory

IC Commitment Method -> TK Commitment Method

IC G/L Offset -> TK G/L Offset

IC Century -> TK Century

IC Fiscal Year -> TK Fiscal Year

IC Line Status -> TK Line Status

IC Inter Branch Sales -> TK Inter Branch Sales

IC On Hand Updated -> TK On Hand Updated

IC Configurator Print Flag -> TK Configurator Print Flag

IC Sales Order Status 04 -> TK Sales Order Status 04

IC Substitute Item Indicator -> TK Substitute Item Indicator

IC Preference Commitment Indicator -> TK Preference Commitment Indicator

IC Ship date (PDDJ) overridden -> TK Ship date (PDDJ) overridden

IC Price Adjustment Line Indicator -> TK Price Adjustment Line Indicator

IC Price Adj. History Indicator -> TK Price Adj. History Indicator

IC Preference Production Allocation -> TK Preference Production Allocation

IC Transfer/Direct Ship/Intercompany Flag -> TK Transfer/Direct Ship/Intercompany Flag

IC Deferred entries flag -> TK Deferred entries flag

IC Euro Conversion Status Flag -> TK Euro Conversion Status Flag

IC Sales Order Status 14 -> TK Sales Order Status 14

IC Sales Order Status 15 -> TK Sales Order Status 15

IC Salesperson 01 -> TK Salesperson 01

IC Salesperson Commission 001 -> TK Salesperson Commission 001

IC Salesperson 02 -> TK Salesperson 02

IC Salesperson Commission 002 -> TK Salesperson Commission 002

IC Apply Commission (Y/N) -> TK Apply Commission (Y/N)

IC Commission Category -> TK Commission Category

IC Reason Code -> TK Reason Code

IC Gross Weight -> TK Gross Weight

IC Gross Weight Unit of Measure -> TK Gross Weight Unit of Measure

IC Account Number - Input (Mode Unknown) -> TK Account Number - Input (Mode Unknown)

IC Account ID -> TK Account ID

IC Project Business Unit -> TK Project Business Unit

IC Object Account -> TK Object Account

IC Subsidiary -> TK Subsidiary

IC Ledger Type -> TK Ledger Type

IC Subledger - G/L -> TK Subledger - G/L

IC Subledger Type -> TK Subledger Type

```
           IC Code - Location Tax Status -> TK Code - Location Tax Status
           IC Price Code 1 -> TK Price Code 1
           IC Price Code 2 -> TK Price Code 2
           IC Price Code 3 -> TK Price Code 3
           IC Status - In Warehouse -> TK Status - In Warehouse
           IC Work Order Freeze Code -> TK Work Order Freeze Code
           IC Send Method -> TK Send Method
           IC Currency Code - From -> TK Currency Code - From
           IC Currency Conversion Rate - Spot Rate -> TK Currency Conversion Rate -
Spot Rate
           IC Amount - List Price per Unit -> TK Amount - List Price per Unit
           IC Amount - Foreign Price per Unit -> TK Amount - Foreign Price per Unit
           IC Amount - Foreign Extended Price -> TK Amount - Foreign Extended Price
           IC Amount - Foreign Unit Cost -> TK Amount - Foreign Unit Cost
           IC Amount - Foreign Extended Cost -> TK Amount - Foreign Extended Cost
           IC User Reserved Code -> TK User Reserved Code
           IC User Reserved Date -> TK User Reserved Date
           IC User Reserved Amount -> TK User Reserved Amount
           IC User Reserved Number -> TK User Reserved Number
           IC User Reserved Reference -> TK User Reserved Reference
           IC Transaction Originator -> TK Transaction Originator
           IC User ID -> TK User ID
           IC Program ID -> TK Program ID
           IC Work Station ID -> TK Work Station ID
           IC Date - Updated -> TK Date - Updated
           IC Time of Day -> TK Time of Day
0006 //
0007 // Do not delete the record if the insert to the archive table failed.
0008 //
0009 If SV Error_Status is not equal to CO ERROR
0010  Delete Current Input Row
0011 End If
0012 Else
0013  Delete Current Input Row
0014 End If
```

16. On Selection for Batch Delete, choose Process End and click Advanced ER. On Event Rules Design, enter the process end event rules, along with any special logic. Ensure that you have mapped all parameters to a field, even if you will not use every value. For this example, use event rules for R42119P, as follows:

```
0001 If PO cArchiveRecords is equal to "1"
0002    //
0003    // Close the table
0004    //
0005    F42119(VA rpt_F42119Handle_HF42119).Close
0006    //
0007    // If the data was archived and the table name processing option was
populated,
0008    // rename the table.
0009    //
0010    If PO szArchiveTableName is not equal to <Blank>
        And PO szArchiveTableName is not equal to <Null>
0011       Rename Table   (B0000202)
              "F42119" -> szOldTableName
              PO szArchiveTableName -> szNewTableName
              "<Blank>" -> szTableOwnerID
              "<Blank>" -> szPassword
              VA rpt_szArchiveDataSource_DATS -> szDataSource
              VA rpt_cRenameFlag_EV01 <- cRenameTableSuccessful
0012    End If
0013 End If
```

See Also

- *Using a Handles* in the *Development Tools* documentation for instructions on creating and using handles
- *Batch Delete* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for information about currency triggers

Reviewing Your Table Conversion

To review your table conversion after you create it, use the Table Conversion Mapping and Properties forms, which display simultaneously when you complete or view a table conversion. These forms present the same options as the Director.

You also can review processing options, data structures, data sequencing, and data selection by choosing them from the Conversion menu from the menu bar. Each tab works as the forms in the Table Conversion Director do.

► To review your table conversion

The Table Conversion View menu appears.

1. Choose Table Conversion Properties.
2. On Table Conversion Properties, review and modify your table conversion.
3. When you are satisfied with your table conversion, click OK.
4. Click the Save button.
5. From the File menu, choose Exit.

Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion

You can use event rules to build complex functional capabilities into table conversions. For example, you can use event rules to insert information into a table or delete one or more rows in a table based on certain conditions.

You attach event rules to a particular event, such as Process Begin, Row Fetched, Format Fetched, and Process End.

Event rules in table conversion include system functions that are specific to the table conversion tool.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Table Conversion* documentation:

- *The Flow of Events in Table Conversion* for more information about table conversion events
- *Table Conversion System Functions* for a list of system functions and an explanation of each

► To use event rules in a table conversion

1. On a form with an Advanced ER button, choose the event to which you want to add event rules from the Events drop-down list.
2. Click the Advanced ER button.
3. On Event Rules Design, choose any of the following buttons to define specific business logic:
   - Assignment

     Defines a field as a fixed value or a mathematical expression. For example, you can create an assignment that calculates a value rather than writing a business function to calculate it.

- If/While

  Creates If and While logic statements, which are conditional instructions for an event rule.

- Business Function

  Attaches an existing business function, such as a function that retrieves a next number for a new customer or a function that converts Julian dates to month, day, and year.

- System Function

  Attaches an existing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system function, such as Copy Table Environment or User Insert Row.

- Variables

  Attaches variables to accumulate totals, attaches variables that conditionally control what you write to a file, keeps a tally of the number of records you read in, and so on.

- Else

  Creates Else logic statements. When you create an If statement, an Else statement is automatically inserted after the If statement.

- Table I/O

  Allows you to open tables in the input, output, or login environment, and allows you to open the same table twice. It also allows you to pull in data from tables other than the input table and to use data from those tables to create an output record. For example, you might want to set up a table conversion that loops through records in F0101 (Address Book Master) and copies them to another table, and then loops back through the records, finds each customer that has a certain employee as a contact, and copies that information to the output table as well.

- Report Interconnect

  Connects a batch process or report to the table conversion.

4. After defining your event rules, click OK.
5. Repeat steps as necessary for the different input and output formats.

See Also

- *Table Conversion System Functions* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for more on system functions
- *Table I/O* in the *Development Tools* documentation for information about table input and output

Table Conversion System Functions

Each system function within event rules that you can use within a table conversion is explained below:

CopyTableDataSource	Use this system function to copy a table or range of tables from one data source to another. The system copies tables based on specifications in the login environment.
CopyTableEnvironment	Use this system function to copy a table or range of tables from one environment to another. The system copies tables based on specifications in the input and output environments. If the specifications differ, the system performs a "map and drop," which means that it creates a mapping between like fields in the source and destination tables, and ignores all other fields.
TCInsertRow	The table conversion system inserts this system function when you choose the Issue a write for this event? option and it cannot be moved. This function instructs the system that data should be written to the output table.
UserInsertRow	Use this system function to specify when and where a row should be inserted into the specified output table.
DeleteCurrentInputRow	Use this system function to delete the current record from the input table.
UpdateCurrentInputRow	Use this system function to update the current record in the input table after it has been changed.
SetSelectionAppendFlag	Use this system function to determine whether selection criteria added by the system function SetUserSelection will append or replace the existing selection criteria on the input table.
SetUserSelection	Use this system function to conditionally modify data selection on the input table. Call SetSelectionAppendFlag before calling SetUserSelection to determine whether to replace or append the existing data selection information on the input table.

See Also

- *Event Rules Design* in the *Development Tools* documentation for more information about event rules

Running a Table Conversion

When you run a table conversion, you submit it using a batch version. To track what happens during the conversion process, you can turn on tracing, which writes the details of what happened during the conversion to a log. You can set the trace level to control the detail of the log information. When you test a table conversion, you can designate that the conversion proceed one row at a time, which can help you isolate problems or unexpected results.

Submitting a Table Conversion

After you create your table conversion, you submit it using a batch version. When you submit the batch version, you can prompt the system to override the properties, such as input and output environment or trace level, and override the location at which your table conversion will process.

If you are using the Web client, you can also submit a table conversion, but you cannot override any properties except processing options, location, and job queue.

► **To override the table conversion properties**

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

Note

If you click Cancel while overriding the properties, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne will not save your changes to the version. To change the properties of the version without running it, on Work With Batch Versions, choose Properties from the Row menu.

1. On Work With Batch Versions, complete the following field and click Find:

   - Batch Application

2. Highlight a version and click Select.
3. On Table Conversion Prompting, choose the Properties option and click Submit.

   Note

   If you are using a Web client, you cannot choose the Properties option, you can only choose and change Processing Options.

4. On the Properties form, review and override the environments, table options, data selection, and logging options that you specified within the conversion.

   You can edit these options the same way as when you set up the table conversion. Basically, the forms are the same.

5. To turn on debug logging, click the Debug Logging tab and do the following:

   - To use the jde.ini settings for the trace level and row-by-row conversion process, make sure that the “Use ini settings for trace level and number of rows to process” option is

turned on. The system will use only the settings contained in your jde.ini file and will override any values that you enter in the Trace Level and Number of Rows fields described below.

- To override the trace level in the jde.ini file, turn off the "Use ini settings for trace level and number of rows to process" option. Enter a number from 0 to 10 in the Trace Level field.
- To convert a specific number of records (for example, if you want to test the table conversion), turn off the "Use ini settings for trace level and number of rows to process" option. Enter the number of rows that you want to convert in the Number of Rows field. If you enter 0 for this value, the system processes all rows.

  This option corresponds to the StopAfterRow setting in the jde.ini file. If you enter a value here, you will override any specifications you added to the jde.ini file.

6. Click OK to save your changes to the version.

   The system submits the table conversion.

See Also

- *Testing a Table Conversion* in the *Table Conversion* documentation for more information about StopAfterRow

► To override the table conversion location

You can override the location where you want to process your table conversion if, for example, the server that you normally use is inoperable.

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

1. On Work With Batch Versions, choose the version and click Select.
2. On Table Conversion Prompting, turn on the Override Location option and click Submit.
3. On JDE Data Sources, choose the data source that you want to use as your override location and click Select.

Testing a Table Conversion

You might want to test a table conversion to ensure that it has no errors. To do this, you can log debug information about the conversion while it runs. You also can force the conversion to run one row at a time, which is useful if the conversion normally runs as an insert-from-select.

To log debug information about a table conversion, enable tracing and set a trace level from 0 to 10 in the jde.ini file according to how specific you want the logged information to be.

You set debug logging in the jde.ini file; if necessary, you can override the jde.ini settings through the version of a conversion.

If you set the trace level for logging at 1, the system logs basic information about the table conversion, such as name, inputs, outputs, event rule logic, and how many rows were inserted. If you set the trace level at 10, the system logs all information about every column in every format, including user-defined formats, whether a processing option template is associated with the table

conversion, and all other information involved in the table conversion process. The higher you set the trace level, the more information the system will supply about the table conversion process.

When you test a table conversion, you might want to force a row-by-row conversion. You also might want to set a trace level on your workstation or on the server, depending on where you want to run the conversion.

The Difference Between Logging Options and Debug Logging

Logging options, which you specify when you set up a conversion, can log all errors that occur during the conversion or can log all records that are copied, deleted, or updated. They also can log the details of copy table actions.

Debug logging can log more detailed information about the conversion. This information can help you pinpoint the exact area in the conversion where errors occurred.

Note

Debug logging changes that you make to the version will override the settings in the jde.ini file.

Trace Levels

The following information is specific to each trace level:

Trace Level	Logging Information
Level 1	Logs general information about the conversion, such as name, inputs, outputs, event rule logic, and how many rows were inserted.
Level 2	Logs function call traces, such as starting conversion, ending conversion, and inserting rows.
Level 3	Logs the points at which event rules are executed.
Level 4	Not applicable.
Level 5	Logs the points at which jdeCallObject is executed, such as calls to business functions from event rules.
Levels 6-8	Not applicable.
Level 9	Logs the content of columns during input, event rules, and before output.
Level 10	Logs all information contained in the first nine levels.

Caution

PeopleSoft recommends that you do not set your trace level at 10 when running a table conversion over tables that contain a large amount of data. The system will write a large amount of data onto your server, which could cause it to run out of disk space. You can, however, specify a certain number of rows to run in the version of the table conversion by choosing the Properties option.

Setting the Trace Level for Debug Logging

You can set a trace level for debug logging on a workstation or on a server, depending on where you are running the conversion.

► To enable tracing and set the trace level on a workstation

1. Open the jde.ini file on the workstation.
2. To enable tracing and to set the trace level on a workstation, add the following:

   ```
   [TCEngine]

   TraceLevel=n
   ```

   (Where *n* is a number from 0 through 10.)

   ```
   [Debug]

   Output=File

   [UBE]

   UBESaveLogFile=1
   ```

► To enable tracing and set the trace level on a server

1. Open the jde.ini file on the server.
2. To enable tracing and to set the trace level on a server, add the following:

   ```
   [TCEngine]

   TraceLevel=n
   ```

   (Where *n* is a number from 0 through 10.)

   ```
   [Debug]

   Output=File

   KeepLogs=1
   ```

Forcing Row-By-Row Conversion

You can set the system to force a row-by-row conversion when you want to test your table conversion. You can force row-by-row on your workstation or the server. You can also specify a certain number of rows to process in conjunction with forcing a row-by-row conversion.

► To force row-by-row conversion

1. Open the jde.ini file.
2. Add the following to the jde.ini file:

   ```
   [TCEngine]

   ForceRowByRow=1
   ```

► To specify the number of rows to process

1. Open the jde.ini file.
2. In the jde.ini file beneath the `[TCEngine]` header, add the following:

   `StopAfterRow=`*n*

   (Where *n* is the number of rows you want to process.)

Preparing Foreign Tables for Table Conversion

Foreign tables are text files or any other file or database not recognized by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, but the database is a type supported by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, Oracle, Access, iSeries, or SQL Server.

Before you can work with foreign tables in the table conversion tool, you need to make them known to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. To do this, you must set up an ODBC data source for the foreign tables, and then set up a data source, environment, and OCM mapping in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that points to the ODBC data source.

Note

When you work with foreign tables, your database administrator needs to address database authority issues. Your PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne user ID (or, if you are using the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne security server feature, the database user to which it maps) must be changed so that you will have authority to use the tables in the foreign database. Without this authority, you will not be able to see the tables in the design tool. Under certain conditions, the table conversion engine will need to create temporary tables in the output environment and will require create-and-drop authority for the database.

Adding a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Data Source

Before you can add a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source for a foreign table, you must add a Microsoft ODBC data source or an Oracle OCI data source that points to the foreign table. For complete information about ODBC drivers and data sources, consult the appropriate Microsoft or Oracle documentation.

After you have added an ODBC or Oracle data source, you need to add a data source in EnterpriseOne that points to the data source that you just set up.

► To add a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source

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

1. On the Machine Search & Select form, highlight the machine on which the data source resides and click Select.
2. On Work With Data Sources, click Add.
3. On Data Source Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

   - Data Source Name

     The data source name can be different from the ODBC or Oracle database name, if necessary.

   - Data Source Use

Enter DB in this field to identify the data source as a database data source. You use only database data sources when accessing data in tables.

- Data Source Type
- Data Class
- Platform
- Database Server Name
- JDBNET Data Source?

4. Click OK.

Adding a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Environment

For each ODBC data source, database instance, or library that contains foreign tables, you must set up an environment. The environment points to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source, which in turn points to the database or library. The easiest way to add an environment is to copy an existing one.

► To add a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment

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

1. On Work With Environments, find and highlight the environment that most closely matches the environment that you want to add (such as the environment you are logged in to or any other environment you can access from your workstation), and then choose Copy Environment from the Row menu.
2. On Copy Environment, type an environment name in the New Environment field.
3. To copy only the *PUBLIC Object Configuration Manager mappings of an environment, turn on the Copy *PUBLIC Records Only option.

   Leave this option turned off to copy mappings for the environment, individual users, and *PUBLIC.

4. Click OK.

See Also

- *Working with an Environment* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about adding environments

Setting up a Default OCM Mapping

You map objects, such as tables, by environment. When you set up a default OCM mapping, you choose an environment that you have already created and map that environment's objects to the data sources where those objects exist.

You create a default map for a TBLE object type. You create a mapping of an object name with a literal value of DEFAULT, and then enter an object type (TBLE) and a data source. When you create

a default map for object type TBLE, any table objects not mapped individually will point to the default data source. In addition, the table conversion tool will use this mapping for foreign tables.

Each environment must have a default map for table objects for the *PUBLIC user profile because no inherent default location exists for table objects. If table objects do not have a default map and are not explicitly mapped by name, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne produces a Select/Failed error message when it tries to access the tables. Additionally, the tables will not appear in the input or output forms in the Table Conversion Design application.

► To set up a default OCM mapping

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

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

   The Object Mapping Revisions form appears. On this form, you determine to what data source your table will map.

3. Enter the following information:

   - Environment Name
   - Object Name

     Enter DEFAULT in this field.

   - Primary Data Source

     The primary data source refers to the location within the environment of the object for which you will create a mapping. Enter the data source name that you set up for your foreign tables.

   - User

     The user is the individual or group for whom the mapping applies. You normally enter *PUBLIC in this field.

   - Data Source Mode

     Enter P in this field. P stands for primary.

   - Allow QBE

     You can use this field to indicate whether applications based on the table include a Query By Example line.

4. Click OK to save your object mapping.

   The system displays the mapping that you created with an inactive status.

5. Change the status to active.

   You can now access the tables in this data source as foreign tables by using this environment in your table conversion.

See Also

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

- *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* for more information about EnterpriseOne software environments, data sources, and OCM mapping
- *Understanding Data Sources* for more information about data sources

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

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

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

bank tape (lock box) processing	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.
blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.

boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.
business view	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.

buy-back crude	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\ package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.
checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.

client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
ClieOp03	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
ClieOp2	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.
component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.

configurable processing engine	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
configuration management	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
configured item segment	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
consuming location	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
contra/clearing account	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.

credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
current cost	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.

datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d'echange de biens.
debit memo	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
déclaration d'echange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
direct input	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
direct ship orders	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.

director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.
displacement days	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
downgrade profile	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.

dynamic link library (DLL)	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
economy of scale	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
employee work center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
enhanced analysis database	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
EnterpriseOne process	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific

	tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.
environment workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.

firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.
fixed quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
form interconnection	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.

globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
header	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulacao de mercadoria e servicos substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.

indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.
in-process rework	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.

ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.
jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port. For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
location workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.

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

manufacturing and distribution planning	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
master table	A database table that is used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.
matching document	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
modal	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

servlet	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.
silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
single-byte character set (SBCS)	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
specification merge	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge.

	The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
stamp tax	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
standard costing	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
summary	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
super backflush	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
supplemental data	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).

supplying location	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
table conversion workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
table event rules	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
three-way voucher match	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.

threshold percentage	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
throughput agreement	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
throughput reconciliation	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
TP monitor	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.
tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	Allows you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three

	visual assist triggers: Calculator. Calendar. Search form.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
variance	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates. 2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.
versions list merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
voucher logging	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.

wareki date format	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, worlflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.
Z file	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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