PeopleSoft®

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Configurable Network Computing Implementation

August 2005

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Configurable Network Computing Implementation
SKU E1_TOOLS895TCG-B 0805
Copyright © 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.

The Programs (which include both the software and documentation) contain proprietary information; they are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are also protected by copyright, patent, and other intellectual and industrial property laws. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of the Programs, except to the extent required to obtain interoperability with other independently created software or as specified by law, is prohibited.

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. If you find any problems in the documentation, please report them to us in writing. This document is not warranted to be error-free. Except as may be expressly permitted in your license agreement for these Programs, no part of these Programs may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose.

If the Programs are delivered to the United States Government or anyone licensing or using the Programs on behalf of the United States Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS

Programs, software, databases, and related documentation and technical data delivered to U.S. Government customers are "commercial computer software" or "commercial technical data" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the Programs, including documentation and technical data, shall be subject to the licensing restrictions set forth in the applicable Oracle license agreement, and, to the extent applicable, the additional rights set forth in FAR 52.227-19, Commercial Computer Software–Restricted Rights (June 1987). Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065.

The Programs are not intended for use in any nuclear, aviation, mass transit, medical, or other inherently dangerous applications. It shall be the licensee's responsibility to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy and other measures to ensure the safe use of such applications if the Programs are used for such purposes, and we disclaim liability for any damages caused by such use of the Programs.

The Programs may provide links to Web sites and access to content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle is not responsible for the availability of, or any content provided on, third-party Web sites. You bear all risks associated with the use of such content. If you choose to purchase any products or services from a third party, the relationship is directly between you and the third party. Oracle is not responsible for: (a) the quality of third-party products or services; or (b) fulfilling any of the terms of the agreement with the third party, including delivery of products or services and warranty obligations related to purchased products or services. Oracle is not responsible for any loss or damage of any sort that you may incur from dealing with any third party.

Oracle, JD Edwards, PeopleSoft, and Retek are registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Open Source Disclosure

Oracle takes no responsibility for its use or distribution of any open source or shareware software or documentation and disclaims any and all liability or damages resulting from use of said software or documentation. The following open source software may be used in Oracle's PeopleSoft products and the following disclaimers are provided.

This product includes software developed by the Apache Software Foundation (http://www.apache.org/). Copyright © 1999-2000 The Apache Software Foundation. All rights reserved. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE APACHE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Contents

General Preface

About This PeopleBook Preface xi

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites xi

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals xi

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation xii

Obtaining Documentation Updates xii

Ordering Printed Documentation xii

Additional Resources xiii

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues xiv

Typographical Conventions xiv

Visual Cues xv

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers xvi

Currency Codes xvi

Comments and Suggestions xvi

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks xvii

Preface

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation Preface xix

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Companion Documentation xix

Chapter 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation 1

Configurable Network Computing Implementation Overview 1

Configurable Network Computing Implementation 1

Chapter 2

Understanding Configurable Network Computing Implementation Roles 3

Understanding Implementation Roles 3

Understanding Technology Roles 3

Understanding Development Roles 4

Understanding Functional Roles 4

Understanding Systems Integration Roles.....4

Chapter 3
Understanding Configurable Network Computing Foundation.....5
Configurable Network Computing Foundation Overview.....5
Understanding Configurable Network Computing Advantages.....5
Understanding Network-Centric Software.....6
Understanding Flexible, Leveraged Technology.....6
Understanding Worldwide Business Support.....6
Understanding Custom Solutions Without Consequences.....7
Understanding Configurable Network Computing Fundamentals.....7
Understanding Environments.....7
Understanding Path Codes.....8
Understanding Data Sources.....8
Understanding Object Configuration Manager.....9
Understanding Object Storage.....9
Understanding Object Deployment.....10

Chapter 4
Setting Up Path Codes.....13
Understanding Path Codes.....13
Understanding Path Code Usage.....13
Path Codes at Installation.....13
Path Codes at Runtime.....14
Path Codes at Development.....14
Working with Path Codes.....14
Prerequisite.....14
Form Used to Add a New Path Code.....15
Adding a New Path Code.....15
Creating a Path Code Definition.....16
Modifying Tables for the New Path Code.....16
Modifying the Versions List Table.....20

Chapter 5
Working with Object Configuration Manager.....21
Understanding a Distributed Architecture.....21
Understanding Partitioning Application Logic on Servers.....21

Two-Tier: Typical Network Traffic....22
Three-Tier: Network Traffic Segmentation....22
How a Master Business Function Operates....23
Understanding the Object Configuration Manager Program....24
Working with Object Configuration Manager....26
Form Used to Map Objects....27
Setting Up Processing Options for Object Configuration Manager (P986110)....27
Working With Object Mappings....28
Changing Mappings for an Object Management Workbench Table....29
Updating the Object Configuration System Table....30
Setting Up Processing Options for Create System Table Mappings (R986101A)....30
Running the Object Configuration System Table Update....31
Creating OCM Records for Business Functions....31
Setting Up Processing Options for Create Server Business Function OCM Records....31
Running the Create Server Business Function OCM Records Report....32
Updating the Oracle Parameters Table....32
Understanding Generic Text Mapping....32
Form Used to Update the Oracle Parameters Table....33
Updating the Oracle Parameters Table....33
Working with the Generic Text Language Status Table....36
Revising the Generic Text Language Status Table....36

Chapter 6
Running Object Configuration Manager Reports....39
Understanding Object Configuration Manager Reports....39
Running Object Configuration Manager Reports....39
Setting Up Processing Options for a Data Source Report Using a Report Driver....40
Setting Up Processing Options for Object Configuration Batch Applications (R98611A)....40
Running the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison Report....43
Prerequisite....43
Setting Up Data Selection for the Mapping Comparison Report....43
Running the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison Report....43
Running the Object Configuration Global Update Report....44
Prerequisite....44
Setting Up Data Selection for the Global Update Report....44
Running the Object Configuration Global Update Report....44
Running the Object Configuration Delete Report....45
Prerequisite....45
Setting Up Data Selection for the Object Configuration Delete Report....45

Running the Object Configuration Delete Report....45
Running the Object Configuration Copy Report....45
Prerequisite....46
Setting Up Processing Options for Verify OCM (R9861130)....46
Running the Verify OCM Report....47
Running the Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report....48
Setting up Data Selection for Job Master Deletion....48
Running the Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report....49
Running the OCM Category Update/Delete Report....49
Setting Up Processing Options for the OCM Category Update/Delete Report....49
Running the OCM Category Update/Delete Report....50

Chapter 7
Setting Up Environments....51
Understanding Environments....51
Understanding PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Environment Definitions....51
Working with Environments....52
Forms Used to Work with Environments....53
Setting Processing Options for Environment Master (P0094)....53
Adding an Environment....53
Copying an Environment....54
Copying a New Environment to a New Path Code....55
Deleting an Environment....55
Creating Test Batch Files....55
Updating the iSeries....56
Adding a New Path Code on the iSeries....56

Chapter 8
Using the Environment Director....59
Understanding Environment Director....59
Understanding OCM Mappings....59
Understanding OCM Mappings for New or Copied Environments....59
Understanding OCM Default Mapping....60
Using Environment Director in Director Mode....62
Understanding the Environment Director in Director Mode....62
Creating a New Environment Using the Director Mode....62
Using Environment Director in the Express Mode....65
Understanding the Environment Director in Express Mode....65

Creating a New Environment in Express Mode.....66
Running Environment Director from Different Environments.....67
Understanding How to Run Environment Director from Different Environments.....67
Using OMW to Modify Table Data Classes.....69
Using the On Track Planning Setup (P98503) to Modify Table Data Classes.....69

Chapter 9
Setting Up Data Sources.....71
Understanding Data Sources.....71
Data Source Names.....71
Database Names.....72
Network Machine Name (Server Name).....72
Understanding Logic Data Sources.....72
Required Data Source Types.....72
Distributed Processing Data Source.....72
Local Data Source.....72
Business Data Data Source.....72
Control Table Data Source.....73
Data Dictionary by Release Data Source.....73
System Data Source.....73
System Table Caching.....73
System Data Source Connections.....74
Object Librarian Data Source.....74
Central Objects Data Source.....75
Storing Object Librarian and Central Objects.....75
Server Map Data Source.....75
Versions Data Source.....76
Understanding Data Source Types.....76
Planning Data Sources.....77
Setting Up Data Sources.....77
Understanding Data Source Naming Conventions.....77
Understanding Client Access Data Source Names.....77
Form Used to Work With Data Sources.....78
Setting Up Table Owner (Object Owner ID).....78
Adding or Modifying a Data Source.....78
Setting Processing Options for Database Data Sources and Logical Data Sources (P986115).....81
Modifying the Release/Data Source Map Table.....82
Running Data Source Reports.....84
Creating Options for Data Source Reports.....84

Setting Processing Options for Data Source Master (R98611) and Data Source Master Comparison (R986112)....85
Running the Data Source Master Report....86
Running the Data Source Master Comparison Report....86

Chapter 10
Understanding Application Communication....89
Understanding Middleware....89
Understanding JDENet Communication Middleware....90
Understanding JDEBase Database Middleware....92

Chapter 11
Understanding Methods for Running Interactive Applications....93
Understanding Methods for Running Interactive Applications....93
Direct-Connect Processing....93
Batch-of-One Processing....93
Zero-Client Processing....94
Working with Direct-Connect Processing....94
Understanding Recommendations for Data and Logic Distribution....94
Setting Up Direct-Connect Processing....95
Understanding Object Mapping for Direct-Connect Environments....95

Chapter 12
Understanding Typical Customer Configurations....97
Understanding the Recommended Setup....97
Understanding Standard Configurations....97
Basic Environments....98
Environment-Specific Data Sources for UNIX and Windows....98
Remote Environments....100
Data Sources....105
Understanding Configuration Data....109

Appendix A
Troubleshooting Business Function Processing Problems....113
Understanding Business Function Processing Problems....113
Failure to Connect to the Server....114

Failure to Load the Business Function……..……115
Failure While the Business Function is Running……..……115
How to Reset the Server Cache……..……116

Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms……117

Index ……127

About This PeopleBook Preface

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

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft application prerequisites.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common elements in PeopleBooks.

Note. PeopleBooks document only page elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If a page element 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. Elements that are common to all PeopleSoft applications are defined in this preface.

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites

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

You might also want to complete at least one PeopleSoft introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using PeopleSoft menus, and pages, forms, or windows. 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 PeopleSoft applications most effectively.

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Each application PeopleBook provides implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft applications.

Note. Application fundamentals PeopleBooks are not applicable to the PeopleTools product.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals PeopleBook. Most PeopleSoft product lines have a version of the application fundamentals PeopleBook. The preface of each PeopleBook identifies the application fundamentals PeopleBooks that are associated with that PeopleBook.

The application fundamentals PeopleBook consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft applications across one or more product lines. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals PeopleBooks. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

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'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Important! 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, https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM. PeopleSoft makes printed documentation available for each major release shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order printed PeopleSoft documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. The PeopleBooks Press website is a joint venture between PeopleSoft and MMA Partners, the book print vendor. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact MMA Partners at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplebookspress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation and Software, Pre-built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (EnterpriseOne only)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Supported Platforms
PeopleBook documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
PeopleSoft support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Prerelease Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes

Resource	Navigation
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and PeopleSoft or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues.

Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

PeopleBooks provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: "(FRA) Hiring an Employee"

Example of a region-specific heading: "(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation"

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

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 send email comments to doc@peoplesoft.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant id, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code

Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code allows you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.

Batch Number

Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).

Batch Date

Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.

Batch Status

Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are:

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

A: The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but it has not yet been posted.

D: The batch posted successfully.

E: The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to E.

U: The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.

Branch/Plant

Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.

Business Unit

Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.

Category Code

Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.

Company

Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

Currency Code

Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.

Document Company

Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.

If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation Preface

This preface discusses PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Companion Documentation

Additional information describing the setup and design of the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools system resides in companion documentation that apply to many or all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools. The following companion PeopleBooks contain information that applies specifically to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation.

- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Server and Workstation Administration
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Package Management

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: System Administration, "Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration"

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Security Administration, "Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration"

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Server & Workstation Administration, "Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Server and Workstation Administration"

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Package Management, "Getting Started with Package Management"

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools Configurable Network Computing Implementation

This chapter discusses:

- Configurable Network Computing overview
- Configurable Network Computing implementation

Configurable Network Computing Implementation Overview

Configurable Network Computing is an application architecture that enables interactive and batch applications, composed of a single code base, to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of reusable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes and technologies independently of each other.

Configurable Network Computing Implementation

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne standardizes and automates software installation, making many steps transparent to users. Technical setup is preconfigured to meet the requirements of many EnterpriseOne customers. In addition, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne products are pre-integrated and share a common database, which reduces the implementation process, minimizes ongoing administration, and provides customers the flexibility to add in new applications, modules, and tools as needed.

A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About These PeopleBooks* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

CHAPTER 2

Understanding Configurable Network Computing Implementation Roles

This chapter provides and overview of implementation roles and discusses:

- Technology roles
- Development roles
- Functional roles
- System integration roles

Understanding Implementation Roles

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

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

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

Understanding Technology Roles

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

Understanding Development Roles

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

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

Understanding Functional Roles

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

Understanding Systems Integration Roles

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

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

CHAPTER 3

Understanding Configurable Network Computing Foundation

This chapter provides an overview of configurable network computing and discusses:

- Advantages of configurable network computing.
- Fundamentals of configurable network computing.

Configurable Network Computing Foundation Overview

CNC is the technical architecture for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software. CNC enables highly configurable, distributed applications to run on a variety of platforms without users or analysts needing to know which platforms or which databases are involved in any given task. CNC insulates the business solution from the underlying technology. Enterprises can grow and adopt new technologies without rewriting applications.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software comprises the following software components:

Software Components	Description
Design Tools	Design Tools provides a unified set of tools to create all interactive applications, batch applications, and reports.
Applications	Applications provides the interactive and batch applications that perform your business needs. For example, Purchase Order Entry and General Ledger Post are applications.
Software Foundation Code	Software Foundation Code provides underlying core processing that both interactive and batch applications depend on in order to run.
Software Middleware	Software Middleware provides middleware that insulates your applications from the underlying database, operating system, hardware, messaging systems, and telecommunications protocols. Middleware insulates your business solution from the platform technology.

Understanding Configurable Network Computing Advantages

This section discusses the advantages that the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Configurable Network Computing architecture provides:

- Network-centric software
- Flexible, leveraged technology
- Worldwide business support
- Custom solutions without consequences

Understanding Network-Centric Software

Network-centric software enables you to create a uniform interface that supports a multiple-platform network. This compatibility across platforms provides:

- Immediate availability of enhancements to all supported applications. Changes to the following items are reflected in applications across the network:
- Business objects
- Business rules
- Modes of processing
- Hardware and database
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne platform-neutral business specifications, or middleware, that comprise a common set of Application Program Interfaces (APIs) that integrate multiple-vendor, multiple-protocol differences. This integration insulates developers from the need to program to a specific platform.
- Support for internet technology, such as a browser interface.

Understanding Flexible, Leveraged Technology

You create your applications using tools that do not require a designer to master a programming language. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tools conceal the code and enable the designer to concentrate on creating applications that are specific to current business needs and accommodate changes to business rules without reprogramming the application source code.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne is object-based and event-driven to provide you with more efficient business processes. Developers can reuse objects between applications for different purposes. This reusability provides consistency throughout all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne does not rely on one command or keystroke to process information; rather, it processes information at strategic moments during the use of an application. For example, when a user moves among fields on a form, the system processes the information at the moment when the cursor leaves the field. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne immediately notes any errors and hides processing, such as an update of files that might also store information for the field, when the user moves to the next field on a form.

In addition, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides a common interface between applications. When you move from form to form, you see the same general setup.

Understanding Worldwide Business Support

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides support for mixed currency and languages. Also, you can run PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne on platforms from servers to laptops. This scalability enables a traveling consultant to interface with the system and enter records. The consultant can then send these updated records over the internet to keep files as current as possible.

Note. As of the ERP 8.0 release of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne no longer coexists with WorldSoftware. Contact PeopleSoft for more information about migrating from WorldSoftware A73 to EnterpriseOne.

Understanding Custom Solutions Without Consequences

You can make custom solutions to business applications with few or no consequences when you upgrade to a new release of EnterpriseOne. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne toolset acts as an idea enabler by enabling you to transform a concept into a viable business solution. You maintain consistency across your enterprise, retain flexibility to adapt to changing business requirements, and minimize the time required to implement upgrades. The following list provides examples of areas in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that you can customize without consequences during an upgrade:

- Vocabulary overrides
- User overrides
- Versions
- Processing options
- Code generator options

Understanding Configurable Network Computing Fundamentals

The section discusses the fundamentals of the Configurable Network Computing architecture, which consists of these items:

- Environments
- Path codes
- Data Sources
- Object Configuration Manager (OCM)
- Object storage
- Object deployment

Understanding Environments

An PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment is a collection of pointers indicating the location of data and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software objects. An environment answers the following questions:

- Where is my data?
- What machine will process my logic?
- What directory contains the object being processed?

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides an environment as a pointer to data and logic objects. For example, in the Purchase Order application the answers are as follows:

Question	Response
Where is my data?	A user clicks the Find button to locate a Purchase Order. The environment determines in which database the table resides.
What machine will process my logic?	When finished entering an order, the user clicks OK. The environment determines where the logic (a master business function) necessary to record the transaction will process and where the transaction tables reside to enter the order.
What directory contains the object being processed?	After entering a user ID and password, a user must select the environment to log on to. If you have multiple sets of objects, selecting the environment determines which objects that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne executes (the directory in which they reside). This location is called a path code, and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne defines it in the Library List Master File (F0094) table.

Understanding Path Codes

A path code can refer to the central development objects on the deployment server or to replicated objects on a workstation or logic server. A path code exists for each unique set of central objects. For example, you might have a set of objects reserved for software updates that you can deploy to users and a set of objects that you reserve for major enhancements.

A set of objects or the path code can reside in the following locations:

Location	Description
Central Server	Contains the central set of development objects specifications. All development occurs in this location. The path code connects the specifications and the C components on the deployment server.
Workstation	Contains a replicated set of objects that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne uses at run time.
Logic Server	Contains a replicated set of objects that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne uses to process logic on these servers.

The Library List Master File (F0094) table contains path codes that track a set of objects and their location within EnterpriseOne.

Understanding Data Sources

A data source is the specific location of data or distributed processing. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data sources can be:

- An entire database in a specific location, regardless of the type of database, such as a MSDE located in a specific directory or a library in DB2/400
- A specific machine in the enterprise that processes logic

The platform and data sources work together. You must define both the server that processes the logic and the databases that store the data. If multiple databases within one database management system (DBMS) reside on a machine, you must define each database to EnterpriseOne.

Do not confuse Microsoft open database connectivity (ODBC) data sources with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data sources. The ODBC data source defines databases to various third-party communication products such as Client Access, Rumba, SQL Server, and MSDE. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data sources define both databases and logic servers to EnterpriseOne.

The following list describes PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data sources that you might use in your configuration:

Data Source	Description
Oracle DBMS	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source for an Oracle DBMS points to an Oracle Connect String and a Table Owner.
SQL Server DBMS	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source for a SQL Server DBMS points to a SQL Server Database (ODBC data source) and a Table Owner.
DB2/400 DBMS	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source for a DB2/400 DBMS points to a RDB directory entry and a Library (ODBC data source).
MSDE DBMS	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data source for a Microsoft Data Engine (MSDE) DBMS points to a MSDE database (OLEDB data source).

Understanding Object Configuration Manager

The Object Configuration Manager (OCM) is a tool that configures distributed processing and distributed data at runtime without requiring programming. Using the Object Map table, the OCM points to the correct data, batch process, or business function for a given environment and user. The OCM is the control center for your runtime architecture. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne always uses the OCM to locate the data and platform needed to execute the distributed logic.

Every environment has an associated set of OCM mappings that indicate the distributed data and distributed processing locations for that environment.

The following equation represents the relationship among the OCM, a path code, and an environment:

ENVIRONMENT = PATH CODE + OCM MAPPINGS

The path code answers the following question:

What directory contains the object being processed?

The OCM mappings answer the following questions:

What database stores my data?

Where should the logic object execute?

Understanding Object Storage

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides two general storage formats, central objects and replicated objects, to accommodate several functions in EnterpriseOne.

Central Objects

You store objects in a central location to enable for the following:

- Deployment
- Redeployment

- Development

Central objects consist of object specifications for each PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object and C components for code-generated objects. Store your central object specifications in a relational database on either a deployment server or an enterprise server, depending on available resources. Store C components for code-generated objects in directories on the deployment server.

To deploy objects out to the enterprise, you define a package that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne creates from central objects. Each package contains a copy of the central objects. This copy consists of object specifications, and linked and compiled C components. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne converts the copied object specifications to a format for storage in a directory. Workstations and enterprise logic servers receive packages and store them in local directories.

Replicated Objects

You create replicated objects from central objects. You store a set of replicated objects in a directory on each workstation, enterprise logic server, or both. At runtime, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne requires the specifications of the object that the workstation or enterprise logic server processes. For example, to execute the Address Book application on a workstation, the workstation needs the object specifications and the compiled dynamic link library for the Address Book application and for any object that the application uses, such as data dictionary items, tables, and business views. You must store a set of objects describing the physical table in a directory on your workstation or enterprise logic server to run an application because the physical table that contains the actual data exists in a database on another platform.

On a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne workstation or enterprise logic server, you can store one set of replicated objects for each set of central objects. For example, your enterprise might use separate sets of central objects for a development environment and a production environment. A separate development environment provides easy distribution of custom modifications and maintains the integrity of objects in use by other environments within your enterprise.

Understanding Object Deployment

Deploy PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to your workstations and servers using any of these methods:

- Initial installation, for workstations and servers.
- Workstation installation, for workstations.
- Application installation, for workstations.
- Just-in-time installation, for workstations.

Initial Installation

The installation process is based on a centralized deployment server model. The deployment server installation program copies PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation software from the CD-ROM to the deployment server. From the deployment server, you redistribute the software to the enterprise servers and workstations.

Workstation Installation

The workstation installation program retrieves software from the package that you request. A package contains instructions that describe where to find the necessary components that the workstation installation program deploys to the local computer.

Each package represents a record of your central objects at a point in time. Once you build and test a package, you can safely modify central objects because users will not receive those objects until you build another package and make it available to them. Building a package involves copying the central objects to the package itself. The package then contains replicated objects, which PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne can read at runtime.

Application Installation

Application installation can be used to quickly deploy changes to an individual application. The workstation initiates the application installation, and the deployment server responds by gathering and delivering all objects that are necessary to run the application.

Advantages of application installation are:

- Users do not have to install a complete set of objects but only those objects that are necessary to capture the changed application.
- You do not need to build a new package and perform a global build before deploying the application change.
- Developers and testers can use application installation to load changes that were recently checked into the central objects onto their machine.

Just-in-Time Installation

Just-in-time installation installs applications to your workstation the first time you use them. For example, when you deploy a custom menu that contains a new application to a workstation, the object automatically installs on the workstation when a user clicks the menu option for the application.

CHAPTER 4

Setting Up Path Codes

This chapter provides an overview of path codes and path code usage and discusses how to work with path codes.

Understanding Path Codes

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

A path code is a pointer to a set of objects. For each set of objects in your configuration, you must define a path code in the F00942 table. For example, a separate path code definition is recommended for each of the these sets of objects:

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

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

Understanding Path Code Usage

The section discusses:

- Path codes at installation.
- Path codes at runtime.
- Path codes at development.

Path Codes at Installation

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

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

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

Path Codes at Runtime

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne uses path codes at runtime in these ways:

- To validate available environments.

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

Path Codes at Development

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

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

Working with Path Codes

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to create path codes to supplement the one you created during installation. The tasks in this section describe how to add a path code and create a path code definition. When you add a new path code, you also must modify some Object Librarian tables.

See Also

Chapter 8, “Using the Environment Director,” page 59

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, observe these naming conventions for adding a new path code:

- Limit names to 10 characters.
- Use only uppercase characters.

Form Used to Add a New Path Code

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Path Code Master	W980042A	In Solution Explorer, enter P980042 in the Fast Path field.	Add or create a new path code.

Adding a New Path Code

During installation, you created one path code (PD811). You can use the information from this path code to create another one, such as DV811. When you add a new path code, always copy existing objects, such as from your production path code. You can copy from any existing path code. You cannot add a new path code with an incomplete set of objects.

Access Path Code Master.

1. Create a new directory on your deployment server for your new path code.

   For example, create a directory called DV811.

   Each central-object data source should have an associated directory path on the deployment server. The PD811 directory on your deployment server contains all of the objects (including business function source and include files, object files, and DLLs) and standard packages. Use this directory as a template for creating new central-object directories.
2. Copy the subdirectories of the PD811 path code into the new directory that you created.
3. Create a new Oracle or SQL database (or increase the size of your existing Oracle or SQL databases) to hold a set of central-object specifications for the new path code.
4. Create a new table owner for the new set of central-object specifications .
5. Modify the Object Librarian - Status Detail (F9861) and Versions List (F983051) tables for the new path code.
6. Copy your production path code (PD811) set of central-object specifications to that database.
7. Verify that the installation process created a new data source for the newly copied central-objects database (for example, Central Objects - DV811).

   If the process did not create this data source, you must create it.
8. Using the Path Code Master program (P980042), modify the new path code definition.

   Verify that the Deployment Data Source field specifies your new data source for the newly copied central-objects data source. Verify that the Location and Server Share Path fields specify the location of your new path code.
9. Verify that the package definitions (DV811_A and DV811_B) that were provided with the installation exist.
10. Copy existing packages from your PD811 path code to your newpath code.

    Modify your new path code package INF files by changing the path code directories to that of your new path code.
11. Verify that the installation process created the new environment.

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

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

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

    For tables mapped to the previous central-objects data source, add records that point the tables to the newly created central-objects data source. Map the Versions List table (F983051) and Processing Option Text table (F98306) to point to the Central Objects - DV811 data source. The default data source should be Business Data - Test.

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

See Also

Chapter 4, "Setting Up Path Codes," Modifying Tables for the New Path Code, page 16

Chapter 9, "Setting Up Data Sources," Understanding Data Source Types, page 76

Chapter 7, "Setting Up Environments," Adding an Environment, page 53

Chapter 5, "Working with Object Configuration Manager," page 21

Copy Path Code Objects in the*PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne PeopleTools 8.11 Installation Guide*

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: Package Management, "Building Packages"

Creating a Path Code Definition

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

Access the Work With Path Codes form.

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

Modifying Tables for the New Path Code

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

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

1. Log on to the appropriate platform:

- For Oracle, sign in to the SQL Plus utility.
- For Query Analyzer, sign in to SQL Server as user PSFT.
- For DB2/400, invoke SQL by typing STRSQL.
- For DB2/UDB on the Windows platform, start the command window with "Select Start, Programs, IBM DB2, Command Window, and connect to PSFT811.
- For DB2/UDB on the UNIX platform, sign in as the instance owner and connect to PSFT811.

2. Save a backup copy of master table F9861:
   - When using an Oracle database, enter this command:

     ```
     CREATE TABLE F9861SAV AS SELECT * FROM OL811.F9861
     ```

   - When using the Query Analyzer tool, enter this command:

     ```
     SELECT * INTO F9861SAV FROM OL811.F9861
     ```

   - When using a DB2/UDB database, enter these commands:

     ```
     DB2 "CREATE TABLE OL811.F9861SAV LIKE OL811.F9861"
     DB2 "INSERT INTO OL811.F9861SAV SELECT * FROM OL811.F9861"
     ```

3. When using DB2/400, perform these steps:
   - Press F13.
   - Select option 1.
   - Change SELECT output to 3.
   - Press ENTER.
   - Change output file to *OL811/F9861SAV*.
   - Press ENTER.
   - Press ENTER.
   - Select * FROM OL811/F9861.
   - Press ENTER.
   - Press F13.
   - Select option 1.
   - Change SELECT output to 1.
   - Press Enter.
   - Press Enter.
4. Use the following operations to retrieve a record count of master table F9861:
   - When using Oracle and Query Analyzer, enter this command:

     ```
     SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL811.F9861
     ```

   - When using DB2/400, enter this command:

     ```
     SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL811/F9861
     ```

- When using DB2/UDB, perform this command:

```
DB2 "SELECT COUNT (*) FROM OL811.F9861"
```

5. Create a temporary table that contains a subset of the master F9861 records:
   - When using Oracle, enter these commands:

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPF9861 AS SELECT * FROM OL811.F9861 WHERE SIMKEY =
 'DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD811';
COMMIT
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM TEMPF9861
```

   - When using Query Analyzer, enter this command:

```
SELECT * INTO TEMPF9861 FROM OL811.F9861 WHERE SIMKEY =
 'DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD811'
```

   - When using DB2/UDB, enter these commands:

```
DB2 "CREATE TABLE OL811.TEMPF9861 LIKE OL811.F9861"
DB2 "INSERT INTO OL811.TEMPF9861 SELECT * FROM OL811.F9861 WHERE
 SIMKEY = 'DEPLOYMT' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD811' "
```

6. When using DB2/400, perform these steps:
   - Press F13.
   - Select option 1.
   - Change SELECT output to 3.
   - Press Enter.
   - Change output file to OL811/TEMPF9861.
   - Press Enter.
   - Press Enter.
   - SELECT * FROM OL811/F9861 WHERE SIMKEY = 'DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME' AND SIPATHCD = 'PD811'
   - Press Enter.
7. Update the temporary F9861 records with the new path code:
   - When using an Oracle database, enter these commands:

```
UPDATE TEMPF9861
SET SIPATHCD = 'DV811'
COMMIT
```

   - When using Query Analyzer, use the statement:

```
UPDATE TEMPF9861
SET SIPATHCD = 'DV811'
```

- When using DB2/400, enter these commands:

```
UPDATE OL811/TEMPF9861
SET SIPATHCD = 'DV811'
```

  Press Enter.

- When using DB2/UDB, use this command:

```
DB2 "UPDATE OL811.TEMPF9861 SET SIPATHCD = 'DV811' "
```

8. Add the temporary F9861 records to the master F9861 records:
   - When using an Oracle database, enter these commands:

```
INSERT INTO OL811.F9861 AS SELECT * FROM TEMPF9861;
COMMIT
```

   - When using Query Analyzer, enter this command:

```
INSERT INTO OL811.F9861 SELECT * FROM TEMPF9861
```

   - When using DB2/400, enter this command:

```
INSERT INTO OL811/F9861;
SELECT * FROM OL811/TEMPF9861
```

   - When using DB2/UDB, enter this command:

```
DB2 "INSERT INTO OL811.F9861 SELECT * FROM OL811.TEMPF9861"
```

9. Verify that the new number of combined total records in master F9861 is correct:
   - When using Oracle and Query Analyzer, enter these commands:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL811.F9861;
```

   - When using DB2/UDB, enter this command:

```
DB2 "SELECT COUNT (*) FROM OL811.F9861"
```

10. When using DB2/400, perform these steps:
    - Press F13.
    - Take option 1.
    - Change SELECT output to 1.
    - Press Enter.
    - Press Enter.
    - Enter this command:

      SELECT COUNT(*) FROM OL811/F9861

11. Drop the temporary F9861 table:
    - When using Oracle and Query Analyzer, enter this command:

```
DROP TABLE TEMPF9861;
```

- When using DB2/400, enter this command:

```
DROP TABLE OL811/TEMPF9861
```

- When using DB2/UDB, enter these commands:

```
DB2 "DROP TABLE OL811.TEMPF9861"
```

12. Drop the backup F9861SAV table:
    - When using Oracle and Query Analyzer, enter this command:

```
DROP TABLE F9861SAV;
```

    - When using DB2/400, enter this command:

```
DROP TABLE OL811/F9861SAV
```

    - When using DB2/UDB, enter this command:

```
DB2 "DROP TABLE OL811.F9861SAV"
```

Modifying the Versions List Table

To modify the Versions List table (F983051):

1. Verify that you are logged on to SQL Plus Utility for Oracle or ISQL/w for SQL Server as user PSFT.
2. Run the following SQL command to create a backup of the OBJB9.F9861 table:
    - For Oracle:

```
UPDATE DV811.F983051 SET VRMKEY='DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME',VRENHV='DV811';
COMMIT;
```

    - For ISQL/w:

```
UPDATE DV811.F983051
SET VRMKEY='DEPLOYMENTSERVERNAME',VRENHV='DV811'
```

CHAPTER 5

Working with Object Configuration Manager

This chapter provides overviews of distributed architecture, partitioning logic on servers, and Object Configuration Manager (OCM) program and discusses how to:

- Work with Object Configuration Manager
- Update the Object Configuration System table
- Update the Oracle Parameters table.
- Work with the Generic Text Language Status table

Understanding a Distributed Architecture

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

- Flexibility in determining your own partitioning schemes.

  As requirements change, you can repartition the system quickly and easily to meet new needs.
- Independence in using the data and logic objects that you need.

  For example, if you are a salesperson on the road, you can download only the data and logic you need to quote prices and availability. Later, you can connect to the server and place the orders in a batch process.
- Growth for your enterprise systems.

  The system can be as large as you need because the software enables you to move objects around the system in practically endless combinations.

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

Understanding Partitioning Application Logic on Servers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two-Tier: Typical Network Traffic

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

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

Three-Tier: Network Traffic Segmentation

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

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

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

- Fetch Record
- Return Record

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

How a Master Business Function Operates

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

- End of Sales Order Line

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

- MBF Receives Line Message

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

- MBF Extends and Edits the Line

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

- MBF Sends a Return Message to the Client Application

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

- End of Sales Order (OK Button)

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

- MBF Processes the Full Transaction

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

- Transaction Commitment to the Database and MBF Cleanup

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

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

See Also

Chapter 8, "Using the Environment Director," page 59

Understanding the Object Configuration Manager Program

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

- Data
- Batch processes
- Business functions

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

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

You always need at least two OCM tables:

- One table for all workstations.

  Store this table in a centralized system data source. Normally, a central data server stores the system data source. If the central server is unavailable, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne looks to the workstation's jde.ini file for a secondary location.

- One table for each logic server.

  Servers process differently than workstations; for example, the server map data source for each logic server stores separate OCM tables for server processing.

Example: Application Request for Logic

This is an example of how the OCM works with a general logic request.

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

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

The primary, unique index to the OCM includes:

- Environment, such as PD811 or DV811.
- User, which is either a specific User ID / Role or *PUBLIC.
- Object name, such as F0101, B401002, or R09801.
- Database path

For this example:

- The environment is PD811 (production)
- The status is AV (active)
- The object type can be either a batch process (UBE) or business function (BSFN)

This table describes the search hierarchy that the OCM uses to locate the correct data source for a logic request:

Search Sequence	Object Name	User or Role	Search Criteria
1	B0900049	SI5745669 (user ID)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) for the named object, and the specific user?
2	B0900049	OWTOOL (role)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) for the named object, and the specific role?
3	B0900049	*PUBLIC	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) for the named object, and *PUBLIC?
4	DEFAULT	SI5745669 (user ID)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) with no named object (default), and the specific user?
5	DEFAULT	OWTOOL (role)	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) with no named object (default), and the specific role?
6	DEFAULT	*PUBLIC	Is there a record for the named environment, status active, type (UBE or BSFN) with no named object (default), and *PUBLIC?
7	NA	NA	If there is no record for this object type, then the software processes the process on the workstation.

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

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

Working with Object Configuration Manager

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

This table describes the minimum of two sets of the Object Configuration Master (F986101) and Data Source Master (F98611) tables that you must have:

Table Name	Table Description
One for All Workstations	The Object Configuration Master and Data Source Master tables that the software uses for workstation processing are stored in the centralized system data source normally kept on an enterprise server. If the system data source is not available, the software looks to the workstation's jde.ini file for a secondary location.
One per Logic Server	The Object Configuration Master and Data Source Master tables that the logic server uses are stored on that server in the server map data source. Each logic server type requires its own server map data source.

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

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

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

When an enterprise server requests user defined codes, it makes no sense for the enterprise server to look to a workstation for this information; therefore, the enterprise server should have unique mappings for user defined codes. These mappings are set up in the Object Configuration Master table (F986101) in the server map data source.

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

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

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

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

This table describes mapping alternatives:

Mapping	Alternative
Mapping Object Types: Default Maps	To create a default map for an object type, create a mapping whose object name is the literal value: DEFAULT. Then enter an object type (such as TBLE) and a data source. By creating a default map for the object type TBLE, any table objects not mapped individually point to the default data source.
Mapping Individual Objects	You can map individual objects within an environment. For example, you can map a specific table, such as the Security Workbench Table (F00950), to a data source other than the default, such as to the system data source. If you do not explicitly map an object by name in the Object Configuration Manager, the software uses the default map for that object's type.

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

See Also

Appendix A, "Troubleshooting Business Function Processing Problems," page 113

Form Used to Map Objects

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Object Configuration Manager	W986110D	In Solution Explorer, select System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), Data Source Management, Object Configuration Manager (P986110).	Determine the location where data is located and logic is run.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.95 PeopleBook: System Administration, "Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration"

Chapter 5, "Working with Object Configuration Manager," Setting Up Processing Options for Object Configuration Manager (P986110), page 27

Setting Up Processing Options for Object Configuration Manager (P986110)

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

Process

Although processing options are set up during PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

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

1 Issue an error

Blank: Issue a warning

Working With Object Mappings

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

Access Object Configuration Manager.

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

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

2. In Work With Object Mappings, click Add to locate data sources for which to revise object mappings and to access a form to which you can add new object mappings for data sources.

3. In Object Mapping Revisions, complete these fields to specify the data source to which the objects map:

Field	Description
Environment Name	For install applications, the environment name is also called the Plan Name and is used to uniquely identify an upgrade environment for install/reinstall. For environment or version applications, this is the path code that identifies the location of the application or version specification data.
Object Name	On this form, this is the object that you want to map. To create a default map for all of an object type, enter the literal value DEFAULT into this field, then enter an object type into the Object Type field.
Primary Data Source	The primary data source that you select must be valid for the type of object that you map. For example, you can only map objects of type TBLE and GT to a database data source, and you can only map objects of type BSFN to a logic data source.

Field	Description
User	Enter a profile that you use to classify users into groups for system security purposes. You use group profiles to give the members of a group access to specific programs. Some rules for creating a profile for a user class or group are as follows: The name of the user class or group must begin with an asterisk (*) so that it does not conflict with any system profiles. The User Class/Group field must be blank when you enter a new group profile. On this form, you can enter an individual user, a group name, or the literal value *PUBLIC.
Data Source Mode	Indicates whether the primary or secondary data source should be used. Only use the secondary data source for business function (BSFN) data sources.
Allow QBE	Use this flag to SELECT or CLEAR row-level record locking for the data source. You should have this flag turned ON to help prevent database integrity issues. JDEBASE middleware uses this flag to determine whether or not to use row-level record locking.

4. Click OK to save the object mapping.

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

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

5. To activate the map, on the Work With Object Mappings form, select the map and, from the Row menu, select Change Status.

   AV (active) appears in the Object Status field.

Changing Mappings for an Object Management Workbench Table

Select Object Configuration Manager from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011).

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

   The data source resides on the machine. Workstations use the system data source for their mappings. Each enterprise server has its own server map data source.

2. In Work With Object Mappings, select Revise OL DS from the Form menu to add and revise object mappings to data sources.

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

3. In Revise OL Data Source, to define the new mapping for the Object Librarian tables, enter the path code in the Path Code field.

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

4. In the OL Data Source field, enter the name that identifies the data source.
5. Click OK to save the revision to the data source mapping.

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

Updating the Object Configuration System Table

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

Setting Up Processing Options for Create System Table Mappings (R986101A)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process

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

1. Enter a specific Table Name

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

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

1 The field will be visible when creating a new message

2. Enter a specific Data Source

Use this processing option to specify the data source you want to map to each environment. The data source, along with the values you specify for

the Table Name and User ID processing options, is used to create a whole OCM Mapping.

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

4. Proof / Final Mode Use this processing option to indicate whether records are changed or not changed when the batch application is run. Values are:

Blank: Proof mode

1 Final mode

Running the Object Configuration System Table Update

Access Advanced Operations.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select Object Configuration System Table Update.
2. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then select XJDE0001 and click Select.
3. In the Versions Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
4. In Data Selection, determine which records to update and then click OK.
5. In the Processing Options form, enter this information:
   - The table name for which to create mappings
   - The data source to which the table should be mapped
   - The user ID for whom to map the records

     The value *PUBLIC maps the records for all users. You also can map by role.
   - Proof or final mode

     If left blank, the application runs in proof mode. Run this process in proof mode first to test whether the current values create a successful result. Enter 1 for final mode.
6. Click OK.

Creating OCM Records for Business Functions

This section provides and overview of OCM Business Functions and discusses how to run the Create Server Business Function OCM Records Report.

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

Setting Up Processing Options for Create Server Business Function OCM Records

In the Processing Options form, enter this information:

- Specify proof or final mode.

  When you enter 1, the report runs in Final mode, which means that the report will be printed and reports will be updated. When you enter 0 or leave this field blank, the report runs in Proof mode, which means that the report will be printed but not updated.
- The machine data source that corresponds to the server you wish to run the business function on.
- The environment you wish to use real-time events on.
- The system data source that the client-to-server machines use.

Running the Create Server Business Function OCM Records Report

Access Advanced Operations.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select Create OCM Records for Business Functions.
2. In the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, select XJDE0001 and then click Select.
3. In the Versions Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
4. In Data Selection, specify which records to create and then click OK.

Updating the Oracle Parameters Table

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

This section provides an overview of mapping generic text and discusses how to:

- Update the Oracle parameters table.
- Map generic text.

Understanding Generic Text Mapping

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

- Common data that all environments use.

  For example, data dictionary glossaries and business function notes are the same across all environments.
- Production data specific to an environment.

  For example, inventory item notes and address book supplemental data can be different for a corporation running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne over multiple environments, such as production, test, and demo data.

Example: Typical Object Configuration Master Table (F986101)

This table is an example what the Object Configuration Master table (F986101) looks like after installing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne if your business follows the typical configuration: (This example includes only the PD811 (production) and TS811 (test) environments.)

Environment	Object Name	Description	Data Source	Object Type
PD811	F00165	Generic Text Table	Business Data - Prod	TBLE
PD811	GT92002	Data Dictionary Glossary	Data Dictionary	GT
PD811	GT9860A	Object Librarian	Object Librarian	GT
PD811	GT9862A	Business Function Notes	Object Librarian	GT
PD811	GT98DSA	Data Structure Notes-Structure	Object Librarian	GT
PD811	GT98DSB	Data Structure Notes-Structure and Item	Object Librarian	GT
PD811	GT98TMPL	Media Objects Templates	Object Librarian	GT
TS811	F00165	Generic Text Table	Business Data - Test	TBLE
TS811	GT92002	Data Dictionary Glossary	Data Dictionary	GT
TS811	GT9860A	Object Librarian	Object Librarian	GT
TS811	GT9862A	Business Function Notes	Object Librarian	GT
TS811	GT98DSA	Data Structure Notes-Structure	Object Librarian	GT
TS811	GT98DSB	Data Structure Notes-Structure and Item	Object Librarian	GT
TS811	GT98TMPL	Media Objects Templates	Object Librarian	GT

Form Used to Update the Oracle Parameters Table

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Oracle Parameters	W9861151A	From the Work With Object Mappings form, select Oracle Parms from the Row menu.	Update the Oracle parameters table.

Updating the Oracle Parameters Table

Access Object Configuration Manager.

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

   The data source resides on the machine. Workstations use the system data source for their mappings. Each enterprise server has its own server map data source.

2. In the Work With Object Mappings form, click Find to display object mappings.
3. Select an object and then, from the Row menu, select Oracle Params.
4. In the Work with Oracle Database Object Sizing form, click Find to locate information with which to work.

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

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

5. In the Work with Oracle Database Object Sizing form, perform one of these actions:
   - Select a record and click Select.
   - Click Add.

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

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

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

Field	Description
Data Source	Enter the name that identifies the data source.

Field	Description
Object Name	To define parameters for all objects in a data source, type *DEFAULT* in this field. Enter the name that identifies a system object. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne architecture is object-based. Discrete software objects are the building blocks for all applications, and developers can reuse the objects in multiple applications. The Object Librarian tracks each object. Examples of system objects include: • Batch Applications (such as reports) • Interactive Applications • Business Views • Business Functions • Business Functions Data Structures • Event Rules • Media Object Data Structures
Release	Enter the release number as defined in the Release Master. Depending on whether you select a data source for the DEFAULT map or for a specific object, different fields appear on the Oracle Database Object Sizing form. For the DEFAULT map, you can define only the name of the Oracle space where tables or indexes reside. However, for a specific object you can define parameters such as the amount of space to use for an Oracle table.

7. For the DEFAULT map, complete these fields:

Field	Description
Table Space Name	Enter the name of an Oracle region of space created to store tables.
Index Space Name	Enter the name of an Oracle region of space created to store indexes.
Index Initial Storage	Enter the amount of Oracle space, in bytes, required to store an index in one initial segment of space, or extent.
Index Next Storage	Enter the amount of Oracle space, in bytes, that will be allocated to an index once the previously used segment of space has been filled.
Index Percent Increase Storage	Enter the Oracle parameter that indicates the number of percentage points that the next extent of Oracle space will grow over the last extent of space that was allocated to an index.

Field	Description
Index Minimum Extent	Enter the Oracle parameter indicating the minimum number of space segments, or extents, that Oracle will allocate to an index.
Index Maximum Extent	Enter the Oracle parameter indicating the maximum number of space segments, or extents, that Oracle can allocate to an index. These values are valid for both the table information and the index information.

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

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

9. In the Revise Table and Data Source Overrides form, complete or modify these fields:

Field	Description
Copy Data (Y/N)	Use to indicate if a file and its data are copied into production. A value of *N* moves the file without data during a file copy. When the system creates a production data library from JDFDATA, this field designates whether the data is included in the copy.
Create Tables (1/0)	Use to denote whether tables are automatically created for this data source. See UDC H96/CR.

10. Click OK to return to the previous form.

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

Working with the Generic Text Language Status Table

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

- Common data that all environments use.

  For example, data dictionary glossaries and business function notes are the same across all environments.

- Production data specific to an environment.

  For example, inventory item notes and address book supplemental data can be different for a corporation running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne over multiple environments, such as production, test, and demo data.

Revising the Generic Text Language Status Table

Access Object Configuration Manager.

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

3. Click OK.

CHAPTER 6

Running Object Configuration Manager Reports

This chapter provides and overview of Object Configuration Manager reports and discusses how to:

- Run the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison report
- Run the Object Configuration Global Update report
- Run the Object Configuration Delete report
- Run the Object Configuration Copy report
- Run the Job Master Deletion by Days Old report
- Run the OCM Category Update/Delete report

Understanding Object Configuration Manager Reports

This section provides an overview of Object Configuration Manager (OCM) reports and discusses how to use a report driver to set processing options for a data source report.

Running Object Configuration Manager Reports

OCM provides batch processes that produce reports that helps you track your mappings.

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

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

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

These Object Configuration Manager reports are called by a report driver:

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

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

Setting Up Processing Options for a Data Source Report Using a Report Driver

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

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

Setting Up Processing Options for Object Configuration Batch Applications (R98611A)

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

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

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

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

Driver

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

1. Object Configuration Manager Report Name	Use this processing option to specify the name of the report that you want to run. Values are: R986101 - OCM Mapping Comparison R986110 - OCM Global Update R986120 - Object Configuration Delete R986121 - Object Configuration Copy
2. Version	Use this processing option to specify the version of the report that you want to run.

You must enter report processing options before running the report.

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

R986101

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

1. Data Source One

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

2. Comparison Data Source Two

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

3. Comparison Method

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

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

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

4. Exceptions

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

1 Print exceptions only

*Blank:*Print all records

R986110

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

1. Process Mode

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

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

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

2. Data Source name

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

3. Process Control

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

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

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

4. Enter the new OCM values:

Use this processing option to enter new OCM values. If you are creating new OCM records from existing ones, any values you enter for this processing option will replace the existing ones. Values are:

Environment Name

Object Name

Primary Data Source

User

Object Type

Data Source Mode

Secondary Data Source

Allow QBE

R986120

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

1. Process Mode

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

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

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

2. Enter Data Source name

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

3. Object Copy

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

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

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

R986121

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

1. Process Mode

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

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

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

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

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

Running the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison Report

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set data selection for the mapping comparison report.
- Run the Object Configuration mapping comparison report.

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

Prerequisite

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

Setting Up Data Selection for the Mapping Comparison Report

Access the Batch Versions form.

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

Running the Object Configuration Mapping Comparison Report

Access the Batch Versions form.

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

Running the Object Configuration Global Update Report

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set up data selection for global update report
- Run the Object Configuration Global Update Report

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

Prerequisite

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

Setting Up Data Selection for the Global Update Report

Access Batch Versions.

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

Running the Object Configuration Global Update Report

Access Advanced Options.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select OCM Category Update/Delete.
2. In the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, click Find and then select the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
3. Click Select.
4. In Version Prompting, click Submit to run the report.
5. In Processing Options, verify the processing options and click OK.

   You might receive these messages when you run this report:

   - Duplicate Key - Update/Copy not done

     You cannot update a record or create a new record using the key of an existing record.
   - Active DEFAULT *Public records cannot be updated

     You cannot update the DEFAULT records of the *PUBLIC role.

Running the Object Configuration Delete Report

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set up Data Selection for the Object Configuration Delete Report
- Run Data Selection for the Object Configuration Delete Report

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

Prerequisite

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

Setting Up Data Selection for the Object Configuration Delete Report

Access Batch Versions.

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

Running the Object Configuration Delete Report

Access Batch Versions.

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

Running the Object Configuration Copy Report

This section provides an overview of the Object Configuration Copy report and discusses how to:

- Set up Processing Options for Verify OCM (R9861130)
- Run the Verify OCM Report

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

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

Prerequisite

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

Setting Up Processing Options for Verify OCM (R9861130)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Data Source

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

1. Data Source Mappings

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

Blank: Do not verify data source definitions.

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

2. Environment Validation

Use this processing option to specify the environments for which you want to run the validations. Values are:

**All* Run the validations for all environments.

Specific environment name: Validate only that environment.

Parent DLL

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

1. Business Function Parent DLL

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

Blank: No verification is done.

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

Specifications

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

1. Validate Server Specifications

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

Blank: Do not verify specifications

1: Verify whether the required specifications exist

OCM

Use these processing options to specify OCM parameters.

1. User ID to Validate

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

Blank: Run the validations for all users.

**ALL* Run the validations for all users.

**PUBLIC* Run the validations for only *PUBLIC.

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

2. OCM Mappings

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

Blank: Do not validate OCM mappings.

1 Validate all active OCM mappings.

2 Validate both the active and inactive OCM mappings.

3. Duplicate OCM Mappings

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

Blank: Do not check for duplicates.

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

Running the Verify OCM Report

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

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

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

Access Advanced Operations.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select Verify OCM.
2. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, select a version and then click Select.
3. In the Version Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.

4. In the Processing Options form, complete the fields.

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

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

   The fields on the Processing Options form enable you to:

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

Running the Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report

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

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

Setting up Data Selection for Job Master Deletion

Access the Batch Versions form.

1. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, enter *R9861102* in the Batch Application field and then click Find.
2. Double-click one of these versions:
   - XJDE0001 = Jobs With All Status
   - XJDE0002 = Jobs With Done Status
   - XJDE0003 = Jobs With Error Status

- XJDE0004 = Jobs With Wait Status

3. In Version Prompting, select the Data Selection option and click Submit.
4. In the Data Selection form, select the appropriate columns to specify the exact records you want to compare.
5. Click OK.

Running the Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report

Access the Advanced Options form.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select Job Master Deletion by Days Old.
2. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then select the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
3. Click Select.
4. In Version Prompting, click Submit.
5. In the Processing Options form, enter this information and then click OK:
   - Data Source (Defaults Tab)
   - Days Old (Defaults Tab)
   - Control Mode (Defaults Tab)
   - Job Control Status UBE (Versions Tab)

Running the OCM Category Update/Delete Report

This batch application (R986101B) lets you add or delete member objects of a specified category from the Object Configuration Master table (F986101).

Setting Up Processing Options for the OCM Category Update/Delete Report

Processing options for the OCM Category Update/Delete report include:

OCM Modes

These processing options let you add or delete OCM mappings for all members in the same category rather than adding or deleting them individually.

Proof or Final Mode Enter 1 to run the report in Proof mode. The report will print and the Object Configuration Manager table will not be updated. Enter 2 to run the program in Final mode. The report will print and the Object Configuration Manager table will be updated.

Add or Delete Mode Enter *1* to add OCM mappings for objects in the category or 2 to delete mappings.

Override Mapping Enter *1* to delete OCM mappings for objects that already have mappings for the environment and user. Enter 2 or leave this field blank to deactivate but not delete mappings for conflicting OCM records.

OCM Settings

These processing options enable you to specify whether to add or delete mappings, as well as the appropriate path code, environment, and data source to use.

Path Code to use when adding or deleting OCM mappings	When you enter a path code, mappings are added or deleted for all environments with the path code you enter. You do not need to enter a path code if you entered an environment name in the Environments processing option. If this field is blank, OCM mappings will be added or deleted regardless of the path code.
Environment to use when adding or deleting OCM mappings	If this field is blank, OCM mappings are added or deleted regardless of the environment. If you entered a path code in the Path Code processing option, that path code is used. If both the Environments and Path Code processing option fields are blank, OCM mappings will be added or deleted for all environments in the Environment Detail table (F00941).
User Class/Role	If you are deleting OCM mappings and this field is blank, all OCM records will be deleted regardless of the user class or role. If you are adding OCM mappings, you must enter a value in this field.
Data Source	If you are deleting OCM mappings and this field is blank, all OCM records will be deleted regardless of the data source. If you are adding OCM mappings, you must enter a value in this field.

Running the OCM Category Update/Delete Report

Access the Advanced Operations menu.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select OCM Add/Update/Delete.
2. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, select *XJDE0001* and then click Select.
3. In Version Prompting, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
4. In Data Selection, specify which records to add or delete, and then click OK.

CHAPTER 7

Setting Up Environments

This chapter provides an overview of environments and environment definitions and discusses how to work with environments.

Understanding Environments

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

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

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

The path code associated with an environment answers the question: *In what directory are the objects located?*

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne has:

- Distributed data and distributed logic environments.

  Distributed data and logic environments determine where data resides and where application processing occurs.
- Mode of processing environments.

  Mode of processing environments support two types of transactions: direct connect and batch of one.
- Group of object environments.

  Group of object environments control which set of objects is used, such as production, development, or pristine.

Understanding PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Environment Definitions

Environment definitions are stored in these five tables:

- Library List Control (F0093)
- Library List Master File (F0094)

- Environment Detail (F00941)
- Object Configuration Master (F986101)
- Object Path Master File (F00942)

Library List Control Table (F0093)

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

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

Library List Master File Table (F0094)

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

Environment Detail Table (F00941)

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

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

Object Configuration Master Table (F986101)

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

Object Path Master File Table (F00942)

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

Working with Environments

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

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

When you copy an environment, the OCM mappings for that environment are copied along with the environment. It is sensible to create a new environment by copying an existing environment when the OCM mappings for the environment you want to create closely match the mappings of an existing environment. For example, if a development environment and a test environment contain similar mappings, it might be easier to copy an environment and change the mappings that are different.

You should add a new environment rather than copying an existing environment when you do not want to use another environment's object mappings.

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

Forms Used to Work with Environments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Environments	W0094E	From the Environment menu, select Environment Master (P0094).	Add or copy new environments.

Setting Processing Options for Environment Master (P0094)

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

Process

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

1. Delete OCM Mappings Use this processing option to indicates whether users can delete Object Configuration Manager mappings for this environment from other data sources. Values are:

Blank: Users cannot delete OCM mappings.

1: Users can delete OCM mappings.

2. Copy OCM Mappings Use this processing option to indicate whether users can copy Object Configuration Manager records for this environment into other server map data sources. Values are:

Blank: Users can copy OCM mappings.

1: Users cannot copy OCM mappings.

Adding an Environment

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

Access the Work With Environments form.

1. Click Add.

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

2. In the Environment Revisions form, complete these fields, and then click OK:

   - Environment Name

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

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

3. Select these options:
   - WAN Configured Environment
   - Detached Mode

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

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

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

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

See Also

Chapter 5, "Working with Object Configuration Manager," page 21

Chapter 8, "Using the Environment Director," page 59

Copying an Environment

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

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

Access the Work With Environments form.

1. Select an environment, and then click Find.

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

2. Select the row in the detail area, and select Copy Environment from the Row menu.
3. In the Copy Environment form, type an environment name in the New Environment field.

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

4. Click OK.

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

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

Copying a New Environment to a New Path Code

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

Access the Work With Environments form.

1. Click Find.

   Make sure the option for *Public Records Only is set in the manner you want.

2. Select the environment that most closely matches the one you want, and select Copy Environment from the Row menu.
3. In Copy Environment, type a name in the New Environment field and select (or clear) the Copy *Public Records Only option.
4. Click Close to go back to the Work With Environments form.
5. In Work With Environments, click Find.
6. Select the new environment and change the path code to the new one you created at the beginning of this task.
7. Click OK when you are finished.
8. Verify that the path code was changed by closing to the Environments menu (GH9053) and choosing Environment Master again.

Deleting an Environment

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

Access the Work With Environments form.

1. In the Work With Environments form, select an environment.
2. Select Delete.

Creating Test Batch Files

Access the Work With Environments form.

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

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

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

Updating the iSeries

If using an iSeries, the server map tables need to be updated with the new environment.

Select System Installation Tools menu (GH961) and then Custom Installation Plan to access the Work with Installation Plans form.

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

Adding a New Path Code on the iSeries

Access the Work with Installation Plans form.

1. Modify the LIBRARY file in /E811/hosts/as400/*machinename* so that it contains E811SYS as the first entry.
2. Add the name of each path code, such as PD811, PY811, and so on.
3. Use the ENDNET and CLRIPC commands on the iSeries to end PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne services.
4. Log on to the iSeries as QSECOFR.
5. Use the CLRLIB JDEOW command to clear the JDEOW library on the iSeries.
6. Use the CHGCURLIB JDEOW to change the current library on the iSeries to JDEOW.
7. Use the FTP *deploymentservername* command to transfer files from the deployment server.
8. Sign on as PSFT and enter these commands:
   - `cd x:\PeopleSoft\E811\hosts\as400 \`*enterpriseservername*
   - `get ftpinput (replace)`
   - `cd..`
   - `bin`
   - `get jdesav1 (replace)`
   - `quit`

9. Enter these commands on the iSeries:
   - `RSTOBJ OBJ(J98OW10 J98OW20) SAVLIB (JDEOW) DEV(*SAVF) SAVF(JDEOW/JDESAV1) MBROPT(*ALL) ALWOBJDIF(*ALL) FRCOBJCVN(*YES *ALL) RSTLIB(JDEOW)`
   - `SBMJOB CMD(CALL PGM(J98OW10) PARM('`*deploymentservername*`' 'JDEOW'))`
10. Start the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne services with the STRNET command.
11. Run PORTTEST over each environment to verify that each one is working.

CHAPTER 8

Using the Environment Director

This chapter provides overviews of Environment Director and OCM mappings and discusses how to:

- Use the Director mode.
- Use the Express mode.
- Run the Environment Director program from different environments.

Understanding Environment Director

Environment Director (P989400) brings all the steps necessary to create an environment together in one place. It enables the user to create a new environment or copy an existing environment, share or copy an existing path code, set up data sources, create client and server map Object Configuration Manager (OCM) mappings, and copy data from an existing environment.

Understanding OCM Mappings

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

Understanding OCM Mappings for New or Copied Environments

This section discusses how to:

- Set up new and copied environments.
- Set up TBLE, GT when creating new environments.
- Set up TBLE, GT When Copying Environments
- Set up BSFN, UBE OCM Mappings

Setting Up New and Copied Environments

OCM mappings for a new environment is created in two steps:

1. Set up mappings for tables and GTs.
2. Configure BSFN and UBE mappings.

Setting Up TBLE, GT When Creating New Environments

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

Setting Up TBLE, GT When Copying Environments

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

Setting Up BSFN, UBE OCM Mappings

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

Understanding OCM Default Mapping

This section discusses:

- Default Mapping to LOCAL
- Default Mapping to Server

Default Mapping to LOCAL

A default mapping to LOCAL is created. LOCAL mappings are created for any object whose Location (labeled Business Function Location for BSFNs and Process Location for UBEs) in OMW is Client Only (F9860.SIBFLOCN = 1).

Default Mapping to Server

A default mapping to the enterprise server is created. Server mappings are created for any object whose Location (labeled Business Function Location for BSFNs and Process Location for UBEs) in OMW is Server Only (F9860.SIBFLOCN = 3).

This table provides the default mappings:

Type	Base Environment (DV811, PS811, PD811, PY811)	JAS/WTS Environment (JDV811, JPS811, JPD811, JPY811)
UBE	Enterprise Server	Enterprise Server
BSFN	LOCAL	Enterprise Server

This table shows the object name and data class.

Object Name	Data Class
F0094	S
F9860	O
F9200	D
F0101	B
F01012	B
F0004	T
F98710	C
F983051	V
GT92002	D
GT9860A	O
GT3711	B
GT4801	B

This table lists the environment, object name, user role and data source.

Environment	Object Name	User/Role	Data Source
ENV1	DEFAULT	*PUBLIC	Business Data - ENV1
ENV1	F0094	*PUBLIC	System - 811
ENV1	F9860	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian - 811
ENV1	F9200	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary - 811
ENV1	F0004	*PUBLIC	Control Tables - ENV1
ENV1	F983051	*PUBLIC	Versions - PY811
ENV1	GT92002	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary - 811
ENV1	GT9860A	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian - 811
ENV2	DEFAULT	*PUBLIC	Business Data - ENV2
ENV2	F0094	*PUBLIC	System - 811
ENV2	F9860	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian - 811
ENV2	F9200	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary - 811

Environment	Object Name	User/Role	Data Source
ENV2	F0004	*PUBLIC	Control Tables - ENV2
ENV2	F983051	*PUBLIC	Versions - DV811
ENV2	GT92002	*PUBLIC	Data Dictionary - 811
ENV2	GT9860A	*PUBLIC	Object Librarian - 811

Using Environment Director in Director Mode

This section provides an overview of the Environment Director in Director mode and discusses how to create a new environment using the Director mode.

Understanding the Environment Director in Director Mode

The Environment Director program (P989400) is designed to simplify the process of creating system environments. It is recommended that you use director mode rather than express mode to enable for greater control of new environment settings.

Actions Performed by Environment Director in Director Mode

After you enter all the settings for the new environment in the Environment Director, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates OCM if it does not already exist.
- Writes F98403 record for the new environment, which enables Installation Planner to display the environment.
- Loads business data.
- Loads control tables.
- Loads central objects and versions.
- Copies path code directory and packages.
- Copies Check Out records.
- Copies ESU history.
- Configures enterprise servers.
- Creates server map OCM.
- Creates server map F98611 records.
- Writes F9651 records for enterprise servers.
- Configures logic server data sources for BSFN and UBE mappings, RTE, and XAPI.

Creating a New Environment Using the Director Mode

Access the Environment Director form.

1. In Solution Explorer, select System Installation Tools, then Advanced Operations, Environment Master.
2. Select one of these options and then click Next:
   - New Environment

     Use this option to create a new environment with no default settings.
   - Copy Environment

     Use this option to use settings from an existing environment as the default settings for your new environment. You can modify these settings if needed.

   Note. If you selected Copy Environment, click the search button in the Existing Environment field to select an environment from which you want to copy. The existing environment must be at the current release level as your new environment
3. In the Environment form, select Director and click Next.
4. In the Environment Properties form, complete these fields and click Next:

Field	Description
Name	Enter a name for the environment that encompasses both a path code (objects) and a data source (data). When put together, users have a valid workplace.
Description	Enter a user defined name or remark.
Code	Enter a value that the system will substitute for a token when the system creates a new environment from a template.
Release	Enter the release number as defined in the Release Master. The default is the current release.
Just In Time Installation	Select this option to enable just-in-time installation for anyone signed onto this environment. Consider turning just-in-time installation off before you transfer modified applications into the production path code. Once you have fully tested the application and are ready for production users to receive the changes, you can turn just-in-time installation back on.
JAS/WTS Environment	Select this option if this is a Java or Windows Terminal Server environment. Enabling this option affects how the system creates business function mappings for the environment and which environments are displayed at sign-in.

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

   The path code's release level must match the new environment's release level. If you select Copy an Existing Path Code, the Path Code Properties form appears. Otherwise the Machines form appears.
6. In the Path Code Properties form, complete these fields and then click Next:

Field	Description
Path Code	Enter the path code, which is a pointer to a set of system objects and is used to keep track of sets of objects and their locations.
Description	Enter a user defined name or remark.
Release	Enter the release number as defined in the Release Master. It must match the environment's release.
Cumulative Description	Use to further identify the release level of the path code; it is only used by OMW for SAR integration
Location	Enter the location or machine key of the machine (server or workstation) on the network.
Server Share Path	Use this field to indicate the shared directory for this path code. The objects that are stored on a file server will be found in this path.
UNC Flag	Determines how to create the server path. Valid options are: Checked Creates the path using relative paths. Enter a double slash (\\), rather than the specific followed by a single slash (\). Unchecked Creates the path using the actual drive letter.
Deployment Data Source	Enter the location (data source) of the Central Object Specifications data source that corresponds to the path code. For example, if the environment has a PDxxxx path code, where xxxx is the current system release level, a valid data source for that path code would be Central Objects - PDxxxx, where xxxx is the current release level.
Status Code	Enter a code to determine the status of the software in the development cycle.
Merge Option	Select this option to determine whether a customer's object will be merged in with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object. The merge option can be set at the path code level so that all objects checked into that path will carry the same merge option as the path code.

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

9. To continue, click Next.

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

10. In the Data Source Revisions form, click OK. The screen reappears for each environment data source. After all data sources have been defined, the Data Load form appears.

11. In the Data Load form, select which of these data loads the system should perform and then click Next:

Field	Description
Load Business Data (R98403 XJDE0021)	When selected, a form prompts for the source environment.
Load Control Tables (R98403 XJDE0022)	When selected, a form prompts for the source environment.
Central Objects and Versions (R98403 XJDE0019)	This UBE copies central objects and versions from the source environment to the target environment.
Deployment Server Directory (R9800942 XJDE0001)	Copies either the path code on the local file system or the path code on the deployment server. If run from the deployment server, these are the same.
Packages	Copies package ini files on the deployment server. Copies the Software Package Detail (F9631), Software Package Build Header (F96021), and Software Package Build Header - History (F96215) tables.
Check Out Records (R989861 XJDE0001)	
ESU History (R9672 XJDE0001)	Copies the ESU history for the package. The system automatically performs this function.

12. In the Environment Director Revisions form, select a node and click Select to review the node's properties.

13. Select OCM from the Form menu to create the environment and review the OCM.

14. Click Back to review the choices in the environment director or click Cancel to exit the environment director (all changes will be lost if you cancel).

15. Click End to finish the creation of the environment.

Using Environment Director in the Express Mode

This section provides an overview of the Environment Director in Express mode and discusses how to create a new environment using the Express mode.

Understanding the Environment Director in Express Mode

You can use the Express mode to create a new environment by using new settings or settings copied from an existing environment. It is recommended that you use director mode rather than express mode to allow for greater control of new environment settings.

The Environment Director Express mode is designed to simplify the process of creating system environments. However, it is recommended that you use director mode rather than express mode to allow for greater control of new environment settings.

Actions Performed by the Environment Director Express Mode

After you enter the settings for the new environment using the Environment Director Express mode, the system performs the following actions:

- Creates OCM if it does not already exist.
- Writes F98403 record for the new environment, which enables Installation Planner to display the environment.
- Loads business data.
- Loads control tables.
- Configures enterprise servers.
- Creates server map OCM.
- Creates server map F98611 records.
- Writes F9651 records for enterprise servers.
- Configures BSFN and UBE mappings.

Creating a New Environment in Express Mode

Access the Environment Director form.

1. In Solution Explorer, from the System Installation Tools menu, select Advanced Operations, Environment Master.
2. In the Environment Director form, select one of these options:
   - New Environment

     Select this option to create a new environment with no default settings.
   - Copy Environment

     Select this option to use settings from an existing environment as the default settings for your new environment. You can modify these settings if needed.

     Note. If you selected Copy Environment, click the search button in the Existing Environment field to select an environment from which you want to copy. The existing environment must be at the current release level as your new environment
3. In the Environment form, select Express and complete these fields:

Field	Description
Environment Name	Enter a valid environment that encompasses both a path code (objects) and a data source (data).
Description	Enter a user defined name or remark.
Path Code Name	Enter the name of an existing path code.

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

   You are returned to the Environment form.
8. Click Next to generate defaults for the environment.
9. In the Environment Director Revisions form, select a node and click Select to review the node's properties.
10. Click OCM to create the environment and review the OCM, or click Cancel to exit the environment director (all changes will be lost if you cancel).
11. Click End to finish the creation of the environment.

Running Environment Director from Different Environments

This section provides an overview of how to run Environment Director from different environments and discusses how to:

- Use OMW to modify table data classes.
- Use the P98503 program to modify table data classes.

Understanding How to Run Environment Director from Different Environments

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

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

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

Shared Versus Environment Data Source

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

Database Configuration and Permissions

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

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

See Installing the System Databases in the *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne PeopleTools 8.11 Installation/Upgrade Guide*

Data Source Configuration

This section provides descriptions of various data classes and source templates by environment.

Data Class

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

Create a New Data Class

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

Data Source Templates by Environment

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

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

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

You can edit the information in F98511 using the Data Source Templates By Environment program (P98503). This program enables you to implement custom environment naming standards and ease the creation of environments.

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

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

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

Table Data Classes

The system uses a field in the Object Librarian Master table (F9860) to associate a table with a data class. You can modify table data classes using either of these programs:

- Object Management Workbench (P98220)
- Table Data Classes (P98503)

  Use this program to modify the data class for several tables at once.

Note. Modifying the data class does not affect existing OCM mappings; the data class is only used when creating mappings for a new environment.

Data Load

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

Using OMW to Modify Table Data Classes

Access Object Management Workbench (OMW).

1. In Solution Explorer, enter *OMW* in the Fast Path.
2. In OMW, select the table from the tree in the left pane and click the Design button.
3. Select the Install/Merge Codes tab and modify the Data Class value.
4. Click OK.

Using the On Track Planning Setup (P98503) to Modify Table Data Classes

Access Solution Explorer.

1. In Solution Explorer from the Cross Reference Facility (GH9611) menu, select Table Data Classes.
2. Use the QBE to filter the list of tables in the detail area.
3. Select one or more tables and then click Select.
4. Enter the new data class value and click OK.

CHAPTER 9

Setting Up Data Sources

This chapter provides an overview of data sources, database data sources, and logic data sources and discusses how to:

- Work with data sources
- Plan data sources.
- Set up data sources.
- Run data source reports.

Understanding Data Sources

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

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

- A database in a specific location (for example, an MSDE database, such as JDELocal located in \E811\data, or an iSeries data library, such as PRODDATA)
- A specific machine in the enterprise that processes logic

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

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

Data Source Names

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

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

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne PeopleTools 8.11 Upgrade Supplemental Reference Guide

Database Names

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

Network Machine Name (Server Name)

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

Understanding Logic Data Sources

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

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

Required Data Source Types

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

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

Distributed Processing Data Source

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

Local Data Source

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

Business Data Data Source

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

Some examples of business data include:

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

The installation software provides demonstration data that you can copy to supported host databases. The data source name is Business Data - PS811.

Control Table Data Source

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

Data Dictionary by Release Data Source

This data source enables you to store data dictionary master tables in a central location to allow easier administration of changes. Group these master tables together to form a data dictionary database. You should share one data dictionary between the production (such as PD811) and development (such as DV811) path codes. The software allows one data dictionary per path code, but multiple data dictionaries are not recommended or supported. The Data Dictionary data source is named by base release number-for example, Data Dictionary - 811, Data Dictionary - B7334, or Data Dictionary - B732.

System Data Source

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

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

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

See Also

Chapter 9, “Setting Up Data Sources,” Understanding Logic Data Sources, page 72

System Table Caching

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

System Data Source Connections

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

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

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]

.

.

Default Env=DEMO811A

Default PathCode=DEMO

Base Datasource=System 811

Database=System 811

.

.

.

Secondary System Data Source connection

[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS - SECONDARY]

Base Datasource=Access32

Object Owner=

Server=

Database=Access32

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

See Also

Chapter 9, "Setting Up Data Sources," Central Objects Data Source, page 75

Major Technical Tables in the *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne PeopleTools 8.11 Installation Supplemental Reference*

Object Librarian Data Source

This data source points to the Object Librarian tables you use for custom development. You should have only one set of Object Librarian tables for each software release, regardless of how many path codes (sets of central objects) you maintain. This data source can reside on any supported platform. The Object Librarian data source is named by base release number; for example, Object Librarian - 811.

Central Objects Data Source

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

If you have multiple path codes, each must have a separate Central Objects data source. Developers check objects out of a Central Objects data source for modification. When the developer checks in the objects, the system copies the objects from the developer's workstation to the relational database tables in the Central Objects data source. You must set up one Central Objects data source for every path code needed in the configuration, for example, Central Objects - PD811 or Central Objects - DV811.

You must have a Central Objects data source for:

- Pristine objects
- Production objects
- Development objects

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

Storing Object Librarian and Central Objects

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

Here are some recommendations:

- For businesses with an Oracle/UNIX platform, store the Object Librarian and the Central Objects data sources in Oracle. Otherwise, store them on the deployment server's Oracle Server or Microsoft SQL Server database.
- Regardless of which database is storing the relational database (RDB) components of the central objects, you must store the C programming language components on the deployment server that is accessible to all workstations for deployment and redeployment. Therefore, we recommend storing C components on the deployment server.

Server Map Data Source

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

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

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

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

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

See Also

Chapter 5, "Working with Object Configuration Manager," page 21

Versions Data Source

This data source corresponds to the path code, as in Versions - PD811. It stores versions and processing option information. It includes these tables:

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

Understanding Data Source Types

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

These data source types require just one data source definition for each release:

- Object Librarian
- System
- Data Dictionary
- Local

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

- Business Data (production, test, CRP, and PS811 demo data)
- Distributed Processing (one per logic server)
- Server Map (one per logic server)

- Central Objects (one per path code)
- Control Tables

Planning Data Sources

To plan for data sources:

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

Setting Up Data Sources

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

Understanding Data Source Naming Conventions

When you add data sources, observe these naming conventions:

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

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

Understanding Client Access Data Source Names

The names of Client Access data sources must conform to these standards:

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

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

Form Used to Work With Data Sources

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Data Sources	W986115A	In Solution Explorer, select the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), Data Source Management, Database Data Sources (P986115).	Add or modify a data source.

Setting Up Table Owner (Object Owner ID)

Oracle and SQL Server database management systems have unique table owner IDs for each group of tables. For example, the database that contains the system tables might have an owner such as E811SYS. You must identify the table owner ID for Oracle and SQL Server database management systems.

Adding or Modifying a Data Source

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

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

Access Database Data Sources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Field	Description
Data Source Name	Enter the name that identifies the data source.
JDBNET Server Map Data Source Name	A JDBNET data source is a server data source that can be accessed by JDENet running on that server. Note the data source name that will be used for the JDBNET client configuration. This data source is a 30-character string that is reserved for future use in the Data Source Master table (F98611). **Note.**

4. If you select *DB* as the value in the Data Source Use field, the program displays these fields for each data source type:

Field	Description
Library Name	Enter the name of the SQL Server database name. This name is required for SQL Server ODBC and SQL Server OLEDB data sources.
Object Owner ID	Enter the database table prefix or owner.
Database Name	Enter the name assigned to the database during installation, such as HPDEVORAP or HP9000. Depending on the data source type, this field is used differently. If the data source type is Oracle, then this field contains the Oracle connect string. If the data source type is Microsoft Access, SQL*Server or Client Access, then this field contains the Windows ODBC data source name. In order to minimize the number of connections to SQL*Server, it is recommended that the ODBC Data Source name is the machine name where the SQL*Server Database resides and that the Catalog name is set for the individual database name. For example, if you have two databases, DatabaseA and DatabaseB, on a machine called INTELNT, this field would contain INTELNT and the Catalog name would be set to DatabaseA for one data source and DatabaseB for the other data source.
Database Instance	Enter the name of the server instance. This name is required for SQL Server ODBC and SQL Server OLEDB data sources.
Schema	Enter the database table prefix or owner.
Database Alias Name	Enter the name of the SQL Server database. This name is required for SQL Server ODBC and SQL Server OLEDB data sources.
ODBC Data Source Name	Enter the name assigned to the database during installation, such as HPDEVORAP or HP9000.

5. If you select *SVR* as the value in the Data Source Use field, the program displays only the Server Map Data Source Name field for each data source type.
6. Select Advanced from the Form menu to select additional options.

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

Field	Description
Unicode	Use this option to indicate whether a database supports Unicode. This option is required for all data sources.
Use Decimal Shift	Check this option to automatically shift decimals when retrieving or updating data based on specifications in the data dictionary. This field is for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables only. Non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables should be in a separate data source with decimal shift turned off. If you bring in a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne table as non-EnterpriseOne table, the system does not recognize the fields in this table that have been decimal shifted. This is not checked in Table Conversion. Use this flag to SELECT or CLEAR row-level record locking for the data source. You should have this flag turned ON to help prevent database integrity issues. JDEBASE middleware uses this flag to determine whether or not to use row-level record locking.
Use Julian Dates	Check this option to store dates in a Julian format. Otherwise, dates are stored as defined in the Microsoft Windows Control Panel. The system automatically turns this flag off for non-EnterpriseOne tables.
Support For Updates	Use this flag to SELECT or CLEAR row-level record locking for the data source. You should have this flag turned ON to help prevent database integrity issues. JDEBASE middleware uses this flag to determine whether or not to use row-level record locking.
OCM Data Source	Use this flag to specify whether the data source will contain an OCM table (F986101). If you enable this flag, the system displays a 1 in the OCM Data Source field on the Work With Data Sources form. You should only set this flag for the system data source and any server map data sources. That is, you should not enable this setting for any database data source or log data sources that are not system or server map data sources.
Use Table Owner	Use this flag to activate use of the Owner ID field.

Field	Description
LOB Data Type Support	Use this option to indicate whether a database supports a LOB data type. This option is required for all AS400 and Oracle data sources. **Note.** If you select *I - DB2 UDB* on OS/400 as the data source type, you can select either LOB Data Type Support or iSeries BLOB Support, but not both.
AS/400 BLOB Support	The setting for the AS400 Binary Object (BLOB) Data source indicates whether a data source may contain EnterpriseOne BLOB Tables.

7. In the Data Source Revisions form, select Port from the Form menu to specify database server port information:

Field	Description
Database Server Port Number	Specify the JAS server port number. This number is required for SQL Server ODBC, SQL Server OLEDB, and Oracle data sources.
Oracle SID Name	Specify the name of the server instance. This name is required for SQL Server ODBC and SQL Server OLEDB data sources.

8. Click OK.

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

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

See Also

Chapter 5, “Working with Object Configuration Manager,” page 21

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

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options enable you to:

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

1. Data Source Type Indicates how the data source is configured: Servers (SVR) to run UBEs and Business Functions or a Database (DB) to access table data.

2. ODBC Data Sources Use this processing option to specify whether to create an ODBC data source during the workstation installation process. Values are:

Blank: Do not create ODBC data sources.

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

Modifying the Release/Data Source Map Table

The Release/Data Source Map program (P00948) enables you to define the release level for a data source for a data source type. When you add a new data source, you need to update the Release/Data Source Map table (F00948). This table contains entries for the data dictionary, Object Librarian, versions lists, and workflow, and organizes the entries according to release.

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

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

Access the Database Data Sources or Logical Data Sources form.

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

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

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

   The Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form appears. In this form, you can revise or add table and index information for a data source or table.
4. To modify existing table and data source sizing information, on the Work with Table and Data Source Sizing form, select the desired data source.

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

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

---

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

   For Oracle Data Sources:

   - Data Source
   - Object Name

   For UDB Data Sources:

   - Data Source
   - Table Name

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

   ---

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

   For Oracle Data Sources

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

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

   For UDB Data Source:

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

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

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

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

   This option is also available from the Row menu of the Work With Table and Data Source Sizing form.
8. In the Revise Table and Data Source Overrides form, complete or modify these fields:
   - Copy Data (Y/N)
   - Create Tables(1/0)
9. Click OK to return to the previous form. If necessary, click OK on all subsequent forms until you return to the System Administration Tools menu.

See Also

Chapter 9, “Setting Up Data Sources,” Adding or Modifying a Data Source, page 78

Running Data Source Reports

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

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

Creating Options for Data Source Reports

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

Access Advanced Operations.

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select Data Source Master Report or Data Source Master Comparison.
2. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then select one of the reports.
3. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
4. In the UBE Driver tab, enter information for the report driver.
5. Click the tab for the report whose processing options you want to enter.
6. Click OK to save.

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

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

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

UBE Driver

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

1. Data Source Master Report Name

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

Values are:

R98611 - Data Source Master Report

R986112 - Data Source Master Compare

Version

Use this processing option to specify the version that you want to use for the report.

R986112

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

1. Data Source One

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

2. Comparison Data Source Two

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

3. Comparison Method

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

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

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

4. Exceptions

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

1 Print exceptions only

Blank: Print all records

R98611

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

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

Running the Data Source Master Report

The data source master comparison can be run by setting up data selection and processing options.

Prerequisite

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

Setting Up Data Selection for the Data Source Master Report

Before running the Data Source Master Report, you will need to set up data selection for the report.

Access the Batch Versions form.

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

Running the Data Source Master Report

To run Data Source Master Comparison:

1. From the Advanced Operations menu (GH9012), select Data Source Master Comparison.
2. In Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions, click Find and then select the version that corresponds to the report that you want to run.
3. Click Select.
4. In Version Prompting, click Submit.

Running the Data Source Master Comparison Report

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

Prerequisite

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

Setting Up Data Selection for the Data Source Master Comparison Report

To set up data selection for Data Source Master Comparison:

1. Access the Batch Versions form.

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

CHAPTER 10

Understanding Application Communication

The chapter provides and overview of middleware used in application communication and discusses:

- JDENET communication middleware.
- JDEBase database middleware.

Understanding Middleware

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

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides the following types of middleware:

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

Understanding JDENet Communication Middleware

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

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

JDENet Communication Middleware

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

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

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

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

Socket-Based Communication

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

Message-Based Communication

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

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

Process-Based Design

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

Servers also have a net process called JDENet. This process communicates with the client workstations and routes request messages to appropriate dedicated PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne processes. In turn, the dedicated processes route work to the appropriate platform-specific logic processes, such as DLLs, shared libraries, and job queues. A server can have multiple PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne main processes, multiple dedicated processes, multiple DLLs, shared libraries, and job queues.

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

Network Processes

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

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

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

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

Kernel Processes

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

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

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

Understanding JDEBase Database Middleware

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

DBMS	SQL Statement
Microsoft SQL Server	SELECT * FROM PRODDTA.F0101
Oracle	SELECT * FROM PRODDTA.F0101;
DB2/400	SELECT * FROM PRODDTA/F0101

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

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

JDEBase provides:

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

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

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

CHAPTER 11

Understanding Methods for Running Interactive Applications

This chapter provides overviews of processing modes for running interactive applications and discusses how to work with Direct-Connect processing.

Understanding Methods for Running Interactive Applications

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

The software has three operation modes for interactive applications:

- Direct-connect processing.
- Batch-of-one processing.
- Zero-client processing.

Direct-Connect Processing

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

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

Batch-of-One Processing

Batch-of-one processing uses the realtime updates of transaction data found in direct-connect processing. Batch-of-one processing uses the store-and-forward application (P4004Z) with the standard production environment, for example PD811, which means that the local workstation has a physical connection to the network. The P4004Z application still uses the Z files, but these tables are located on the enterprise server. Each sales order is written directly to the enterprise server.

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

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

Types of Batch-of-One Processing

There are two types of batch-of-one processing, subsystem and online. To set up subsystem or online mode processing, you will need to change the processing option in the Recurring Orders (P4004Z) application.

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

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

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

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

Zero-Client Processing

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

Working with Direct-Connect Processing

This section provides an overview of data and logic distribution recommendations and discusses how to:

- Set up direct connect processing.
- Map objects for direct-connect environments.

Understanding Recommendations for Data and Logic Distribution

To achieve the best performance with direct-connect processing, use these recommendations for data and logic distribution:

- Map the transaction data to a data server.

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

Setting Up Direct-Connect Processing

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

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

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

See Also

Chapter 7, “Setting Up Environments,” Adding an Environment, page 53

Chapter 5, “Working with Object Configuration Manager,” page 21

Understanding Object Mapping for Direct-Connect Environments

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

Master Data Administration Environment

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

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

  The control data contains the published set of user defined codes.
- Map system tables to the system data source.
- Map Object Librarian tables to the Object Librarian data source.
- Map data dictionary tables to the data dictionary data source.
- Map batch applications to the server.

Locating Master Business Functions

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

CHAPTER 12

Understanding Typical Customer Configurations

This chapter provides an overview of customer configurations and discusses:

- Recommended Setup
- Standard Configurations
- Configuration Data

Understanding the Recommended Setup

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

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

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

An environment description is important because the description appears on the environment list of the login screen where the user selects the environment. The environment description should define:

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

Understanding Standard Configurations

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

Basic Environments

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

- The path code
- The purpose
- The object mappings

For a given release, all environments you receive from PeopleSoft share common data sources. For example, for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.11, these data sources are common to all environments:

- System - 811
- Object Librarian - 811
- Data Dictionary - 811

Environment-Specific Data Sources for UNIX and Windows

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

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

  Where *xxxx* is the path code for the environment.

Production Environment (PD811)

This table shows the data sources for the production environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PD811
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - PD811
Versions Tables data source	Versions - PD811
Business Data data source	Business Data - PROD
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - Prod
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - Prod

Prototype Environment (PY811)

This table shows the data sources for the prototype environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PY811
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - PY811
Versions Tables data source	Versions - PY811
Business Data data source	Business Data - CRP
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - CRP
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - CRP

Development Environment (DV811)

This table shows the data sources for the development environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	DV811
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - DV811
Versions Tables data source	Versions - DV811
Business Data data source	Business Data - TEST
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables - Test
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables - Test

Pristine Environment (PS811)

The following table shows the data sources for the pristine environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PS811
Central Objects data source	Central Objects - PS811
Versions Tables data source	Versions - PS811
Business Data data source	Business Data - PS811
Next Numbers data source	Business Data - PS811
Menu/UDCs data source	System Local - PS811

Planner Environment (PSFTPLAN)

The following table shows the data sources for the deployment environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PLANNER
Central Objects data source	Not applicable
Planner Tables data source	Planner - 811
Versions Tables data source	Versions Local
Business Data data source	Business Data Local
Next Numbers data source	Control Tables Local
Menu/UDCs data source	Control Tables Local

Deployment Environment (DEP811)

The following table shows the data sources for the deployment environment.

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

Remote Environments

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

For example:

*xxx*JPD811 indicates a Java application server for the PD811 environment at location *xxx*.

*xxx*WTS811: Indicates a Windows terminal server for the TS811 environment at location *xxx*.

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

PD811 Environment

This table shows the data sources for a remote production environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PD811
Purpose	PD811 is the live production environment for the end users who will have a tested and released package on their machine. Batch applications run on the server. Eventually, more than one production environment might be established for different types of distributed data, logic, and modes of processing.

PD811 - Object Mappings

This table shows the object mappings for a production environment.

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - PROD	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the F00165 - Media Objects Storage table.
Central Objects - PD811	Maps to the central object tables, including F98950 - User Overrides.
Control Tables - Prod	Maps to the next number tables.
Data Dictionary - 811	Maps to the data dictionary tables and the data dictionary media object text in the GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information data structure.
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 811	Maps to the object librarian tables and the object librarian media object text in these data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - PD811	Maps to the user defined code tables.
System - 811	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - PD811	Maps to the version tables, including: • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text

PY811 Environment

This table shows the data sources for a remote prototype environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PY811
Purpose	PY811, the prototype environment, is the staging environment for production. Constants tables and master tables (such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master) are populated with customer data during the prototype process. Copy the tables to the production environment before you go live. After you run the Installation Workbench, no business data exists until you enter it. When appropriate, you should refresh the test data from PD811, which represents the production data.

PY811 - Object Mappings

This table shows the object mappings for a prototype environment.

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - CRP	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources will use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the F00165 - Media Objects Storage table
Central Objects - PY811	Maps to the central object tables, including F98950 - User Overrides.
Control Tables - CRP	Maps to the next number tables.
Data Dictionary - 811	Maps to the data dictionary tables and the data dictionary media object text in the GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information data structure.
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 811	Maps to the object librarian tables and the object librarian media object text in these data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - PY811	Maps to the user defined code tables.

Mapping	Explanation
System - 811	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - PY811	Maps to the version tables including: • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text

DV811 Environment

This table shows the data sources for a remote development environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	DV811
Purpose	DV811, the development environment, is the testing environment for development objects. This environment shares the test data that TS811 uses. Developers log in to this environment to modify objects and test them before transferring the changed objects to the PD811 path code. Once you have transferred objects into PD811, a user can install a recent PRD package that has not been released to end users and log in to either CRP or TST for additional testing.

DV811 - Object Mappings

This table shows the object mappings for a development environment.

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data - PROD	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the F00165 - Media Objects Storage table
Central Objects - DV811	Maps to the central object tables, including the F98950 - User Overrides table.
Control Tables - Production	Maps to the next number tables.
Data Dictionary - 811	Maps to the data dictionary tables and to the data dictionary media object text in the GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information data structures.
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.

Mapping	Explanation
Object Librarian - 811	Maps to the object librarian tables and to the object librarian media object text in these data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - DV811	Maps to the user defined code tables.
System - 811	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - DV811	Maps to the version tables, including; • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text

PS811 Environment

This table shows the data sources for a remote test environment.

Data Source	Environment
Path Code	PS811
Purpose	Use the PS811 environment to test pristine (unaltered) objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data. Also use this environment for training classes. You must have this environment to compare modified objects to pristine objects. When you encounter a software problem that PeopleSoft Worldwide Customer Support cannot duplicate, they will ask you to log in to the pristine environment to duplicate the problem. Routinely (such as monthly or quarterly), you should refresh the data that this environment uses with the PeopleSoft demonstration data shipped with the software.

PS811 - Object Mappings

This table shows the object mappings for a test environment.

Mapping	Explanation
Business Data -PS811	The default object mapping. Tables that are not specifically mapped by other data sources use this data source as their default mapping. This mapping includes the F00165 - Media Objects Storage table.

Mapping	Explanation
Data Dictionary - 811	Maps to the data dictionary tables and to the data dictionary media object text in the GT92002 - Data Dictionary - Glossary Information data structure.
Logic Data Source	Maps to the machine on which batch applications are run.
Object Librarian - 811	Maps to the object librarian tables and to the object librarian media object text in these data structures: • GT9860A - Object Librarian Generic Text Structure • GT9862A - Business Function Notes • GT98DSA - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98DSB - Data Structure Notes - Structure and Item • GT98TMPL - Media Object Templates
Local - PS811	Maps to the user defined code tables.
System - 811	Maps to the system tables.
Versions - PS811	Maps to the version tables, including: • F983051 - Versions List • F98306 - Processing Option Text

Data Sources

If the enterprise server has Oracle Server or Microsoft SQL Server and is a more powerful machine than the deployment server, for performance reasons we recommend that you put all data sources (except the local data sources) on the enterprise server instead of the deployment server.

Data Sources

This table shows the data sources and their purpose.

Data Source Name	Owner and Purpose
Business Data - CRP	The owner is CRPDTA. The library is CRPDTA. The CRP business data. Before going live, you should copy much of this data to Business Data - PROD.
Business Data - PS811	The owner is PRSTDTA. The library is PRSTDTA. The pristine data shipped with the software.

Data Source Name	Owner and Purpose
Business Data - PROD	The owner is PRODDTA. The library is PRODDTA. The production business data.
Business Data - TEST	The owner is TESTDTA. The library is TESTDTA. The test data entered during CRP or converted from non-PeopleSoft systems.
Central Objects - PY811	The owner is PY811. The library is COPY811. The central objects data source associated with the PY811 path code. After you create and test the modifications in this path code, transfer them to the PD811 path code.
Central Objects - DV811	The owner is DV811. The library is CODV811. The central objects data source associated with the DV811 path code. After you create and test the modifications in this path code, transfer them to the PD811 path code.
Central Objects - PS811	The owner is PS811. The library is COPS811. The central objects data source associated with the PS811 path code.
Central Objects - PD811	The owner is PD811. The library is COPD811. The central objects data source associated with the PD811 path code. Transfer objects into this data source after you have tested them in path code DV811.
Control Tables - CRP	The owner is CRPCTL. The library is CRPCTL. The control tables used in the CRP environment.
Control Tables - Prod	The owner is PRODCTL. The library is PRODCTL. The control tables used in the production environment.

Data Source Name	Owner and Purpose
Control Tables - Test	The owner is TESTCTL. The library is TESTCTL. The control tables used in the test environment.
Data Dictionary - 811	The owner is DD811. The library is DD811. The single data dictionary that all environments use.
LOCAL	No owner exists. The data source that defines the local machine to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Use it to override reports to the workstation.
machine name	No owner exists. A value that defines the logic host to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
machine name - Server Map	The owner is SVM811. The server map for the logic server.
Object Librarian - 811	The owner is OL811. The Object Librarian, which is release specific.
Control Tables Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSCTL811 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
System Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSSY811 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
Data Dictionary Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSDD811 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
Object Librarian Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSOL811 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.
Versions Local	No owner exists. The data found in the PSVL811 MSDE. This data is used only in the planner.

Data Source Name	Owner and Purpose
Local - PY811	No owner exists. The source that contains the User Defined Codes (UDCs): Control Tables - CRP.
Local - DV811	No owner exists. The source that contains the User Defined Codes (UDCs): Control Tables - Test.
Local - PS811	No owner exists. The source that contains the User Defined Codes (UDCs): Business Data - PS811.
Local - PD811	No owner exists. The source that contains User Defined Codes (UDCs): Control Tables - Production.
System - 811	The owner is SY811. The library is SY811. The single set of system tables that all environments use.
Versions - PY811	The owner is PY811. The library is COPY811. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the PY811 environment.
Versions - DV811	The owner is DV811. The library is CODV811. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the DV811 environment.
Versions - PS811	The owner is PS811. The library is PS811. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the PS811 environment.
Versions - PD811	The owner is PD811. The owner is COPD811. The source that contains the versions list and processing option text tables for the PD811 environment.

Understanding Configuration Data

This table summarizes the data, environments, central objects (path codes), and packages needed:

Requirement	Explanation
Data	You might have these sets of data: • Conference Room Pilot (CRP) business data • Conference Room Pilot (CRP) control tables • Data Dictionary (all environments share) • PeopleSoft pristine data • Production business data • Production control tables (used by the PD811 environment) • Object Librarian (all environments share) • System (technical data all environments share) • Test business data • Test control tables (used by TS811 and DV811 environments) • Versions
Central Objects (Path Codes)	You should have these sets of central objects or path codes, which are release-specific: • PY811 central objects • DV811 central objects • PS811 central objects • PD811 central objects

Requirement	Explanation
Environment	The installation process defines the environments, which are as follows: PY811 CRP objects (possibly testing a package you have not released to production users), with data mapped to CRP. The path code is PY811 with table objects mapped to CRP data. DV811 Development objects with test data. The path code is DV811, with table objects mapped to test data. PS811 Pristine objects with PeopleSoft pristine demo data. The path code is PS811, with objects mapped to PeopleSoft pristine data PD811 Production objects with production data. The path code is PD811, with table objects mapped to production data. TS811 CRP objects with test data. The path code is PY811, with table objects mapped to test data
	If you are not planning any development projects, you need only two path codes: PY811 and PD811. You should create a development path code if you plan to do extensive software modification. The fewer path codes you use, the better. With each additional path code comes version control maintenance that is time consuming unless a good reason exists for the additional path code. Even when making extensive software modifications, you should have only these four path codes (sets of central objects): PY811 This path code contains a practice set of objects that are tested during conference room pilot before transferring objects to production. It is for deploying quick fixes or making minor modifications that you will quickly transfer to production. It can also be used as a place to test modifications that were done in the development path code before taking the risk of transferring them to the production path code.

Requirement	Explanation
	DV811 Use this path code for normal development. Upon successful testing, transfer the objects to the PY811 path code, using Object Transfer, and distribute to the users through a package build and a workstation installation. PS811 This is the set of pristine objects shipped from PeopleSoft. You should not make changes to this path code other than paper fixes from PeopleSoft. This path code is used to compare PeopleSoft standard software to any custom solutions you have implemented in other path codes. You should keep a copy of this path code so that you have a clean copy of the software in case you need to refresh anything. PD811 This is the production path code. Just-in-time installations come directly from this location, and production server objects are also deployed from here. After testing software changes in PY811, transfer them to PD811 and then deploy the changes to the enterprise servers and workstations.
Packages	All path codes share the same Object Librarian tables, the same system data source, and, normally, the same data dictionary. The only distinct tables across path codes are central objects/specifications (F987*), Versions List (F983051), and Processing Option Text (F98306). At PeopleSoft. we have determined that each package should have an A and B version, and that you alternate between these versions when you build packages. If you are using both full and partial packages, you would have four packages for each path code. This setup gives you two full packages (A and B) for production and two partial packages (A and B) for production. For example: • PD811FA (Standard Production Full A) • PD811FB (Standard Production Full B) • PD811PA (Standard Production Partial A) • PD811PB (Standard Production Partial B)

APPENDIX A

Troubleshooting Business Function Processing Problems

This section provides an overview of business function processing problems.

Understanding Business Function Processing Problems.

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

However, these circumstances can complicate business function processing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failure to Connect to the Server

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failure to Connect to a Server in a Clustered Configuration

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

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

Failure to Load the Business Function

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

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

Server Cannot Load the Library Where the Business Function Resides

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

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

Probable reasons that the library failed to load are that:

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

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

Server Cannot Get the Address of the Business Function

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

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

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

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

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

Failure While the Business Function is Running

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

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

How to Reset the Server Cache

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms

activity
A scheduling entity in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Form Design Aid that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.

activity rule
The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.

add mode
A condition of a form that enables users to input data.

Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)
A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.

application server
A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.

as if processing
A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.

alternate currency
A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.

as of processing
A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.

back-to-back process
A process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Workflow Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.

batch processing
A process of transferring records from a third-party system to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than EnterpriseOne to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

batch server
A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.

batch-of-one immediate
A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, 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 and store-and-forward.

business function
A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable 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 See named event rule (NER).

business view A means for selecting specific columns from one or more PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.

central objects merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.

central server A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts Tables of information in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

connector Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.

contra/clearing account A general ledger account in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is 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 in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting.

Control Table Workbench An application that, during the installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.

control tables merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

cost assignment The process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.

cost component In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).

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.

currency restatement The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

database server A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.

Data Source Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all 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.

date pattern A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

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 information Information that relates to individual lines in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).

direct connect A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application.

See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.

Do Not Translate (DNT) A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.

dual pricing The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.

edit code A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.

edit mode A condition of a form that enables users to change data.

edit rule A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.

embedded event rule An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.

Employee Work Center A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft 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.

enterprise server A server that contains the database and the logic for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World.

EnterpriseOne object A reusable 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.

EnterpriseOne process A software process that enables PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.

Environment Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

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.

event rule A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.

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. A facility is sometimes referred to as a *business unit* .

fast path A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.

file server A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network user request files and make changes to these files.

final mode The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.

FTP server A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.

header information 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.

interface table See Z table.

integration server A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.

integrity test A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interoperability model A method for third-party systems to connect to or access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

in-your-face-error In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.

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.

jargon An alternative data dictionary item description that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or People 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. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.

JDBNET A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.

JDEBASE Database Middleware A PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.

JDECallObject An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.

jde.ini A PeopleSoft file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.

JDEIPC Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log The main diagnostic log file of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

JDENET PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package. This package 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 PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne supported platforms.

Location Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

logic server A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and World software runs.

MailMerge Workbench An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.

master business function (MBF) An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.

master table See published table.

matching document A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.

media storage object Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.

message center A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.

messaging adapter An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.

messaging server A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.

named event rule (NER) Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)
In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

Object Librarian
A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge
A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

Open Data Access (ODA)
An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

Output Stream Access (OSA)
An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

package
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 on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snap shot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build
A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

package location
The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

PeopleSoft Database
See JDEBASE Database Middleware.

planning family
A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile
The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server
The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

pristine environment
A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option
A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment
A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server
A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

program temporary fix (PTF)
A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

project
In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path
The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server
A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

published table
Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher
The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication
One of the PeopleSoft methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 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 F98DRPCN table.

QBE
An abbreviation for query by example. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

real-time event
A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.

refresh
A function used to modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

replication server
A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.

quote order
In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

selection

Found on PeopleSoft menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

Server Workbench

An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

spot rate

An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.

Specification merge

A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.

specification

A complete description of a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.

Specification Table Merge Workbench

An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

store-and-forward

The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.

subscriber table

Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.

supplemental data

Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.

For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems.

table access management (TAM)

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-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

An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion

An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.

table event rules

Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

terminal server

A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

three-way voucher match In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

transaction processing (TP) 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 may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.

transaction set An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.

trigger One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.

triggering event A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.

two-way voucher match In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

User Overrides merge Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.

variance In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

In EnterpriseOne Project Costing and EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (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 using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

Version 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.

visual assist Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary override An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or World form or report.

wchar_t An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.

web application server A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.

web server A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.

Windows terminal server A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

workbench
A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.

work day calendar
In EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow
The automation of a business process, in whole or in 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 server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events
A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.

XML CallObject
An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch
An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne for responses.

XML List
An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.

XML Service
An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.

XML Transaction
An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.

XML Transaction Service (XTS)
Transforms an XML document that is not in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.

Z event
A service that uses interface table functionality to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.

Z table
A working table where non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.

Z transaction
Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database.

Index

A

additional documentation xii
advantages and recommendations for CNC 5
application consultant 4
application developer 4
application fundamentals xi
application layer
  JDENet 90
application project leader 4

B

batch files 55
batch of one processing
  types
    online mode 94
    subsystem 94
  understanding 93
Business Data data source, *See* data sources
business function failure 115
business functions
  master business functions 23
    See Also example
    direct-connect environments 95
  problems caused by failure to connect to the server
    failover to secondary server 114
  processing problems 113
    business function failure 115
    cache on the server when a business function failure occurs 116

C

cache
  during a business function failure 116
caching
  system table caching 73
central objects
  data source 75
    See Also data sources
  data source location 75
  usage 9
CNC administrator 3
CNC consultant 3
comments, submitting xvi
common elements xvii
communications
  message-based 91
  middleware 89
  socket-based 90
configurable network computing
  advantages 6, 7
  advantages and recommendations 5
  advantages of CNC 6
    See Also network-centric software
  foundation 5
configurable network computing foundation
  environments 7
  object storage 9, 10
    See Also central objects; replicated objects
  path codes 8
configurable network computing fundamentals
  data sources 8
  Object Configuration Manager 9
  object deployment 10
  object storage 9
configuration
  at a glance 109
  data 109
  typical configuration 97
contact information xvi
Control Table data sources, *See* data sources
Create OCM Records for Business Functions report 31
cross-references xv
custom solution consultant 4
customer configuration
  at a glance 109
  data sources 105
  typical configuration 97
  understanding environments 98
Customer Connection website xii

D

data and logic
  distributing in direct-connect processing 94
  example of application logic request 24

data class, creating 68
Data Dictionary by release data source, *See* data sources
data selection
for Data Source Master Comparison report (R986112) 86
for Data Source Master report (R98611) 86
for Object Configuration Delete Report (R986120) 45
for Object Configuration Global Update Report 44
for Object Configuration Mapping Comparison Report 43
Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report (R9861102) 48
Data Source Master Comparison report (R986112)
running the report 86
setting up data selection 86
Data Source Master report (R98611)
processing options 85
setting up data selection 86
Data Source Master table (F98611) 26, 68, 71
data sources 8
adding or modifying 78
Business Data 72
Central Objects 75
Control Table 73
Data Dictionary by release 73
distributed-processing 72
environment 67
identifying the machine name 72
local 72
logic data sources 72
naming conventions 71, 77
Object Librarian 74, 75
planning 76
reports
setting processing options 84
required types 72
running reports for 84
Server Map 75
shared 67
UNIX 98
Windows 98
Windows and UNIX 98
sizing 82
system data source 73, 74
jde.ini file settings 74
typical data sources 105
understanding 71
understanding templates 68
Versions data source
understanding 76
Data Sources by Environment table (F98511) 68
data, configuration 109
databases
identifying 72
naming conventions 72
direct-connect processing
environments
master data administration 95
locating master business functions 95
recommendations for data and logic distribution 94
setting up 95
understanding 93
understanding on object mappings 95
distributed data 9
distributed processing 9
distributed-processing data source, *See* data sources
documentation
printed xii
related xii
updates xii

E

entering
table and data source sizing or override information 82
EnterpriseOne, typical configuration 97
Environment Detail table (F00941) 52
Environment Director
actions performed by 62
Director mode 62
Express mode 65
running from different environments 67
understanding 59
Environment Director Program (P989400) 59
Environment Master program (P0094) 55
environments
adding environments 53
copying environments 54
copying to a new path code 55

creating with Environment Director 62, 65
deleting environments 55
determining the data source for 68
location of environment definitions 51
setting up 51
understanding 7, 51, 98
updating the iSeries Server Map 56
working with 52

G

generic text
mapping 36
generic text, mapping 32

H

hardware administrator 4
hardware consultant 4

I

installation, understanding path codes 13
iSeries
adding a new path code 56
updating Server Map with a new environment 56

J

JDE.INI file
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS - SECONDARY]
system data source connection 74
[DB SYSTEM SETTINGS]
system data source connection 74
JDEBase
database middleware 89
understanding 92
JDENet
application layer 90
communication types
message-based 91
socket-based 90
communications middleware 89
network and transport layers 90
processes
kernel 92
network 91
understanding 90
JDENet Communications Middleware 90
Job Control Status Master table (F986110) 76
Job Master Deletion By Days Old report
setting processing options 39
Job Number Master table (F986111) 76

K

kernel, JDENet processes 92

L

Library List Control table (F0093) 52
Library List Master File table (F0094)
copying an environment 55
Library List Master table (F0094) 52
local data source, *See* data sources
locating master business functions 95
logic data sources, *See* data sources

M

mapping
changing mappings for Object Librarian tables 29
generic text 32, 36
objects 27
master business functions
example 23
locating in a direct-connect environment 95
master data administration environment 95
message-based communication 91
middleware
JDEBase
database 89
understanding 92
JDENet
communication 89
understanding 90
understanding 89
MMA Partners xii

N

naming conventions
for data sources 77
for databases 72
network
JDENet
network and transport layers 90
JDENet processes 91

network-centric software 6
notes xv

O

Object Configuration Copy report
  processing options 40
  running the report 45
  setting processing options 39
Object Configuration Delete report
  processing options 40
  running the report 45
  setting processing options 39
  setting up data selection 45
Object Configuration Global Update report
  processing options 40
  running the report 44
  setting processing options 39
  setting up data selection 44
Object Configuration Manager
  example of application logic request 24
  mapping objects 27
  running reports 39
  understanding 9, 24, 26
Object Configuration Manager table (F986101) 76
Object Configuration Mapping Comparison report
  processing options 40
  running the report 43
  setting processing options 39
  setting up data selection 43
Object Configuration Master table (F986101)
  copying an environment 55
  usage 26, 52
Object Configuration System Table Update report
  processing options 39
  running the report 30
object deployment
  application installation 11
  initial installation 10
  just-in-time installation 11
  understanding 10
  workstation installation 10
Object Librarian
  changing mappings 29
  data source 74
Object Librarian - Status Detail Table (F9861) 16
Object Librarian data source, storing 75
Object Mapping Revisions forms 28
object mappings
  direct-connect environments 95
  mapping alternatives 27
object owner ID 78
Object Path Master File table (F00942) 16, 52
Object Path Master File Table (F00942) 13
object storage
  central objects 9
  replicated objects 10
OCM mappings
  creating for new and copied environments 59
  default mapping to LOCAL 60
  default mapping to server 60
  UBEs and business functions 60
OCM reports 39
Oracle parameters
  changing 33
  updating the Oracle parameters table 33
override information, entering or modifying 82

P

P0094 program 55
P989400 program 59
partitioning, application logic on servers 21
Path Code Revisions forms 16
path codes
  adding 15
  adding to iSeries 56
  at runtime 14
  creating a definition 16
  installation 13
  modifying tables 16
  understanding 8, 13
  understanding with development 14
PeopleBooks
  ordering xii
PeopleCode, typographical conventions xiv
PeopleSoft application fundamentals xi
prerequisites xi
printed documentation xii
processing options

Create OCM Records for Business Functions 32
Data Source Master Comparison report (R986112) 85
Data Source Master report (R98611) 85
data sources reports 84
Environment Master program (P0094) 55
Job Master Deletion 49
Job Master Deletion By Days Old report 39
Object Configuration Copy report 39, 40
Object Configuration Delete report 39, 40
Object Configuration Global Update report 39, 40
Object Configuration Manager 27
Object Configuration Mapping Comparison report 39, 40
Object Configuration System Table Update 31
Object Configuration System Table Update report 39
OCM Category Update/Delete 50
setting for OCM reports 39
verify OCM report 39
processing types
batch of one 93
direct-connect 93
zero-client 94
programs
Copy System to Planner program (R9698611) 67
Data Source Templates By Environments (P98503) 68
Object Management Workbench (P98220) 69
Table Data Classes (P98503) 69

R

Recurring Orders program (P4004Z) 94
related documentation xii
replicated objects 10
reports
Create OCM Records for Business Functions 31
Data Source Master Comparison report (R986112) 85
Data Source Reports 84
Job Master Deletion By Days Old report 48
OCM Category Update/Delete report 50
running for data sources 84
running OCM reports 39
Verify Object Configuration Manager 47
required data source types 72
Revise Table and Data Source Sizing form 33
roles
application consultant 4
application developer 4
application project leader 4
CNC administrator 3
CNC consultant 3
custom solution consultant 4
hardware administrator 4
hardware consultant 4
network administrator 4
network consultant 4
third-party administrator 4
third-party consultant 4

S

Server Map data source
understanding 75
See Also data sources
updating for iSeries 56
servers
partitioning application logic 21
sizing, modifying for data sources 82
socket-based communication 90
suggestions, submitting xvi
system data source
connecting to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 74
jde.ini settings 74
understanding 73
See Also data sources
system table caching
understanding 73

T

table caching 73
table data classes
using OMW to modify 69
using the P98503 program to modify 69

table owner
understanding 78
table sizing
entering or modifying 82
tables, modifying for a new path code 16
test files 55
third-party administrator 4
third-party consultant 4
transport layer, JDENet 90
typical customer configuration 109
typical data sources 105
typographical conventions xiv

U

UNIX, shared data sources 98

V

Verify Object Configuration Manager
report 47
Versions data source 76
Versions List Table (F983051) 20
visual cues xv

W

warnings xv
Windows, shared data sources 98
Work With Data Sources form 78

Z

zero-client processing 94