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# JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide
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# Contents

# About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

**Note.** Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an 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 fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

## JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

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

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

## Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

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 implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. 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 implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

# Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download documentation.

## Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

**Important!** Before you upgrade, you must check Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. Oracle continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

### See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

## Downloading Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html.

# Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

| Resource | Navigation |
|---|---|
| Application maintenance information | Updates + Fixes |
| Business process diagrams | Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps |

| Resource | Navigation |
|---|---|
| Interactive Services Repository | Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository |
| Hardware and software requirements | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements |
| Installation guides | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes |
| Integration information | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications |
| Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms |
| Documentation updates | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates |
| Implementation guides support policy | Support, Support Policy |
| Prerelease notes | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes |
| Product release roadmap | Support, Roadmaps + Schedules |
| Release notes | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes |
| 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 implementation guides:

| 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply.<br>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. |
| " " (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.<br>Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables. |

## Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

### Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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

Implementation guides 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 implementation guides:

- 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 implementation guides:

- 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 and suggestions are important to us. We encourage you to send us your feedback about our PeopleBooks and other reference and training materials. Please include the release numbers for the PeopleTools and applications that you are currently using. Email your comments to PSOFT-INFODEV_US@ORACLE.COM.

## Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

**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 enables 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 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. JD Edwards 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. JD Edwards 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.<br>• The date on which a lease becomes effective.<br>• The date on which a price becomes effective.<br>• The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.<br>• 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. |

# JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design Preface

This preface discusses Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide.

## JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Fundamentals

This Guide refers to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools product line. However, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools. You should be familiar with the contents of these Guides. These companion guides contain information that applies to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Guidelines for Application Design.

- Development Tools: Data Structure Design
- Development Tools: Data Access Tools
- Development Tools: Form Design Aid
- Development Tools: Event Rules and System Functions
- Development Tools: APIs and Business Functions
- Development Standards Business for Function Programming

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Data Structure Design Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Structure Design"

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Data Access Tools Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Tools"

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools: Form Design Aid"

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Event Rules Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Event Rules"

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: APIs and Business Functions Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools: APIs and Business Functions"

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Standards for Business Function Programming Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Standards for Business Function Programming"

# CHAPTER 1

# Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design

This chapter discusses:

- Development Guidelines for Application Design overview.
- Development Guidelines for Application Design implementation.

## Development Guidelines for Application Design Overview

Development Guidelines for Application Design is used as Development Guidelines for Application Design when you create or modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interactive and batch using Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA).

## Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement Development Guidelines for Application Design.

In the planning phase of an implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

### Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the Development Guidelines for Application Design implementation.

| Step | Reference |
|---|---|
| 1. Configure Object Management Workbench. | *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW" |

| Step | Reference |
| --- | --- |
| 2. Configure Object Management Workbench user roles and allowed actions. | *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions" |
| 3. Configure Object Management Workbench functions. | *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW Functions" |
| 4. Configure Object Management Workbench activity rules. | *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring Activity Rules" |
| 5. Configure Object Management Workbench save locations. | *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring Object Save Locations" |
| 6. Set up default location and printers. | *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Report Printing Administration Technologies" |

# CHAPTER 2

# Understanding Application Development Guidelines

This chapter discusses:

- Interactive application fundamentals.
- Batch application development guidelines.

## Interactive Application Fundamentals

This section discusses:

- Interactive application guidelines overview.
- Guidelines to use when developing interactive application forms.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers should follow the standards contained in this document when creating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. These guidelines are intended primarily for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers and quality assurance analysts to ensure that applications comply with the standards.

### Interactive Application Guidelines Overview

These guidelines provide standards for issues such as:

- Column title formats
- Report headers
- Currency
- Tab sequence
- Font defaults

The interactive application guidelines provide design standards for the appearance and function of the controls that developers use in interactive applications. A control is an object on a form that enables the user to interact with an application.

While many of these standards apply to all form types, separate guidelines contain specific standards for each particular form type. Where appropriate, the guidelines also include industry-specific instructions, such as one set of instructions for manufacturing and distribution applications, and another set of instructions for financial applications.

# Guidelines for Interactive Application Forms

When you are developing any interactive application form, you should ensure that:

- Static text fields and grid column titles have enough space allocated to allow for translations.

  In general, an increase of 30 percent in the size of a static text field provides adequate room for translated text. Therefore, the text for many static text fields must not occupy more than 70 percent of the field. These are general guidelines only; to provide ample space for an increase in the number of characters during translation any static text field on a form should be stretched to the maximum.

  Refer to this table for guidelines about how much you must increase a static text field based on the number of characters of English text:

| Number of English Characters | Additional Space Required |
|---|---|
| 1 character | 400 percent or 4 characters |
| 2—10 characters | 101—200 percent |
| 11—20 characters | 81—100 percent |
| 21—30 characters | 61—80 percent |
| 31—70 characters | 31—40 percent |
| More than 70 characters | 30 percent |

- Help information is available for all input-capable fields. You can use data dictionary glossaries to define the help information.
- A Visual Assist is available for search and UDC fields
- Tab sequences have these characteristics:
  - Within an application, form tabs are ordered in a logical sequence.

    Ensure that the physical order of the tabs is the same as the tab sequence so that the cursor does not skip fields when the user presses the Tab key.
  - Within a form, the tab sequence applies to each group box.

    When a group box contains two or more columns, the tab sequence should move down the left-most column of controls and then down the column to the right.
  - The grid is a tab stop.
  - In Add mode, the tab sequence begins with the key fields.
  - In Change mode, the tab sequence begins with the first unprotected field.

  **Note.** If related controls appear side-by-side in different columns, then either create a tab sequence that moves across the row or rearrange the order of the fields.

## Form Guidelines

When developing forms in interactive applications, ensure that you:

- Do not preload a next number.
- Use any of these actions to prevent a user from accessing a form or row exit:

- Disable the exit.
- Set an error.

- You use the four-digit data item Fiscal Year (FYR) for a fiscal year filter.
- You use an alpha field to display the fiscal year on a form so that you can distinguish between blank and zero.

  When you enter a two-digit mathematical numeric fiscal year on a form, it appears as a single digit for years zero through nine, and users might not be able to differentiate between a blank and a zero. Use the display field FYOW for the fiscal year and include this logic:

  ```
  IF not blank convert FYOW to FY
  ```

- You use an asterisk (*) as the default value for Subledger and blank as the default value for Subledger Type, when you use Subledger and Subledger Types as filter fields.
- You use a text variable rather than a hard-coded text string to load a field or variable. Text variables can be translated, but hard-coded text cannot.
- You verify:
  - That grid totals sum only data that is the same date type.

    For example, *do not* sum different currencies or values with different decimal points.
  - That totals for a form level are generally within the group box that surrounds the grid.

## Financials Forms for Interactive Applications

Use these guidelines when developing any form type within a financials application:

- On all forms on which an address book number appears, use Long Address Number, data item ALKY, rather than Address Book Number, data item AN8, because ALKY allows 20 characters for input.

  If necessary, use ALKY to call AN8 for information. Address number controls that are input-capable must accept an alternate number as input. The symbols in the Address Book Constants determine the default address book number. Use the business function B0100016, Scrub Address Number, to accomplish this.
- If you enter an asset number in an unknown format, such as ASCII, the system returns the number as the primary asset number, which is determined by the symbols in the Fixed Asset Constants.

  Use the business function X1202-F1201, Validate Asset Number, to accomplish this.

## Workforce Management Forms

When developing all form types within workforce management applications.

Ensure that:

- You rename Address Book Number (AN8) to Employee Number or Employee No.
- You do not use associated descriptions for job type and job step.

  Retrieve the description for job type/step from the Job Information table (F08001).

## Manufacturing and Distribution Forms

Use these guidelines when developing all form types within a manufacturing or distribution application.

Ensure that:

- You place the Branch/Plant identifier in the upper-right corner.
- You use Branch/Plant identifier as the static text for MCU or MMCU, as appropriate.

- If you enter an item number in an unknown format, such as UITM, ensure that the number returns in the same format in which you entered it.

## Localization Forms

Use these guidelines when developing any form types used within localization applications.

Ensure that:

- The form and row exits to localization requirements from the base application are labeled *Regional Info.*
- The message box displays the text *Regional Information not available for User Preferences* when the Country System field is blank.

## Find/Browse Forms with Currency Controls

Use these guidelines when developing Find/Browse forms that use currency controls.

Ensure that:

- Both domestic and foreign amounts, when both are available, are included in the grid.
- If all records in the grid reflect the same currency, then the currency code, exchange rate, and base currency appear in the header portion of the form.
- If the records potentially have different currency codes, exchange rates, or base currencies, then this information appears in the grid.
- Columns containing more than one currency have no totals.

  Suppress total records, if necessary.
- All currency-related controls and grid columns are hidden (for Dialog is Initialized) when currency processing is turned off.

  To hide the currency-related fields, test the system value for Currency Processing for N.
- Currency Mode (CRRM) does not appear on the Find/Browse form because both foreign and domestic currencies appear.
- If amounts are applicable to the main portion of the grid, then the domestic amount and currency code appear.

  The foreign amounts might exist in the scroll-to grid area.

---

**Note.** If you need to include the Base Currency field (the currency that is defined at the company level) in the QBE row or as a filter field, then consider joining the transaction table to the Company Constants table (F0010). This join provides direct database access to the Base Currency field, which can be used in the QBE.

---

## Interactive Application Forms with Currency Controls

Use these guidelines when developing any form type that uses currency controls.

Ensure that:

- Currency controls appear directly above the grid in this sequence:
  - Currency (CRDC)
  - Exchange (CRR)
  - Rate Base (CRCD)
  - Foreign Option

- Currency fields hold at least 18 digits.

# Batch Application Development Guidelines

This section discuses:

- Standards set up automatically by the tool set.
- Report appearance.
- Reports to view.
- Reports to print.
- Reports to file.
- Reports that contain currency.
- Error listings.

You should follow the batch application guidelines when you create a new report or batch application for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software. These guidelines assist you with various issues such as presentation of totals and grand totals, use of error messages and job status messages, placement of any required content for report headers, and use of cover pages.

## Standards Set Up Automatically by the Tool Set

When you create a new report or batch application, the system automatically applies certain standards for you. While you can change many of the settings, to do so violates design standards for batch applications. This table describes the standards automatically set by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne development toolset:

| Object | Standards |
|---|---|
| Font | 7 point, Arial, regular font. |
| Report name | Appears in the upper-left corner. |
| Actual run date and run time values | Appears on the right side of the first and second lines. |
| Label Page, followed by the page number | Appears in the upper-right corner. |
| Report titles | Centered in the report header. |
| Company name | Appears on the first line of the report title. |

## Report Appearance

Use these guidelines for the appearance of the report.

Ensure that you:

- Include space between columns.

  The default space between columns is five characters.

- Use landscape orientation for the report.
- Set up the report to run on laser printers.
- Set up the report to use a paper size of 8 1/2 x 11 (standard size in the U.S.), unless you are processing a special form.
- Underline and center column headings for the width of the column.
- Overline total amounts with a single line.
- Use a single overline and a double underline for a grand total.
- Align total amounts directly beneath the amount fields to which they apply.
- Do not include page footers or report footers in a standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report.

## Reports to View

Use these guidelines when developing reports for end-user viewing.

Ensure that you:

- Base the level 1 section of the report on a business view that contains all columns in the table to enable data selection over any column from the table.
- Group a Level 1 section and all of its associated sections together.
- Locate these conditional sections at the bottom:
  - Conditional sections that are not called.
  - Conditional sections that are associated with more than one level 1 section.
- Use a group section for processing that does not produce printable output.

  You define those section properties as invisible and conditional.
- Use constants to place comments in sections that are invisible or that appear in conditional sections that are not called.

  These comments can appear in report viewing. A constant that contains the section name and description is a standard comment in these sections.
- The report variables in an invisible section are listed when you select the Report View tab.

  A section does not appear in the report output when the Visible option is turned off in the Section Properties.

## Reports to Print

Use these guidelines when developing reports that generate output to print.

Ensure that:

- The page header is located at the top.
- Demo versions of a report should not be set to print a cover page.
- For an error report that prints only errors, when no errors exist, the report header prints, followed by a confirmation line that states *No Errors*.
- For reports that do not generate any output, notes, or error messages, a message that indicates whether the batch job completed successfully is sent to the originator.

Use the send message system function to send this message. You can use a template message to provide as much information as possible about why the job was unsuccessful, as well as to indicate the job to which the message pertains.

## Reports to File

When developing reports that generate output to file, ensure that batch programs do not contain a standard page header section.

## Reports that Contain Currency Amounts

Use these guidelines when developing reports that contain currency amounts.

Ensure that:

- The columns for currency amount fields are 21 spaces wide, where possible.
- You do not display totals for amounts that represent different currencies.

## Error Listings

If you create a processing option that gives users a choice about where errors are listed, use these design guidelines.

Ensure that you:

- Provide the option to list errors either in the Work Center or in the report.

  Errors may not appear in both locations.
- Use this format to list errors in the report:

  *085X--This record is not correct.*
- Do not repeat errors, and ensure that they appear in a logical order, especially when Parent/Child relationships are involved.
- Do not stop processing for warning-type error messages.

  Error-type messages should stop processing.

# CHAPTER 3

# Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Naming Conventions

This chapter discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne naming conventions overview.
- Data dictionary naming conventions.
- Processing option data items.
- Table I/O data items.
- Object naming conventions.
- Section names.
- Purge table program.
- Event rules naming conventions.

## JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Naming Conventions Overview

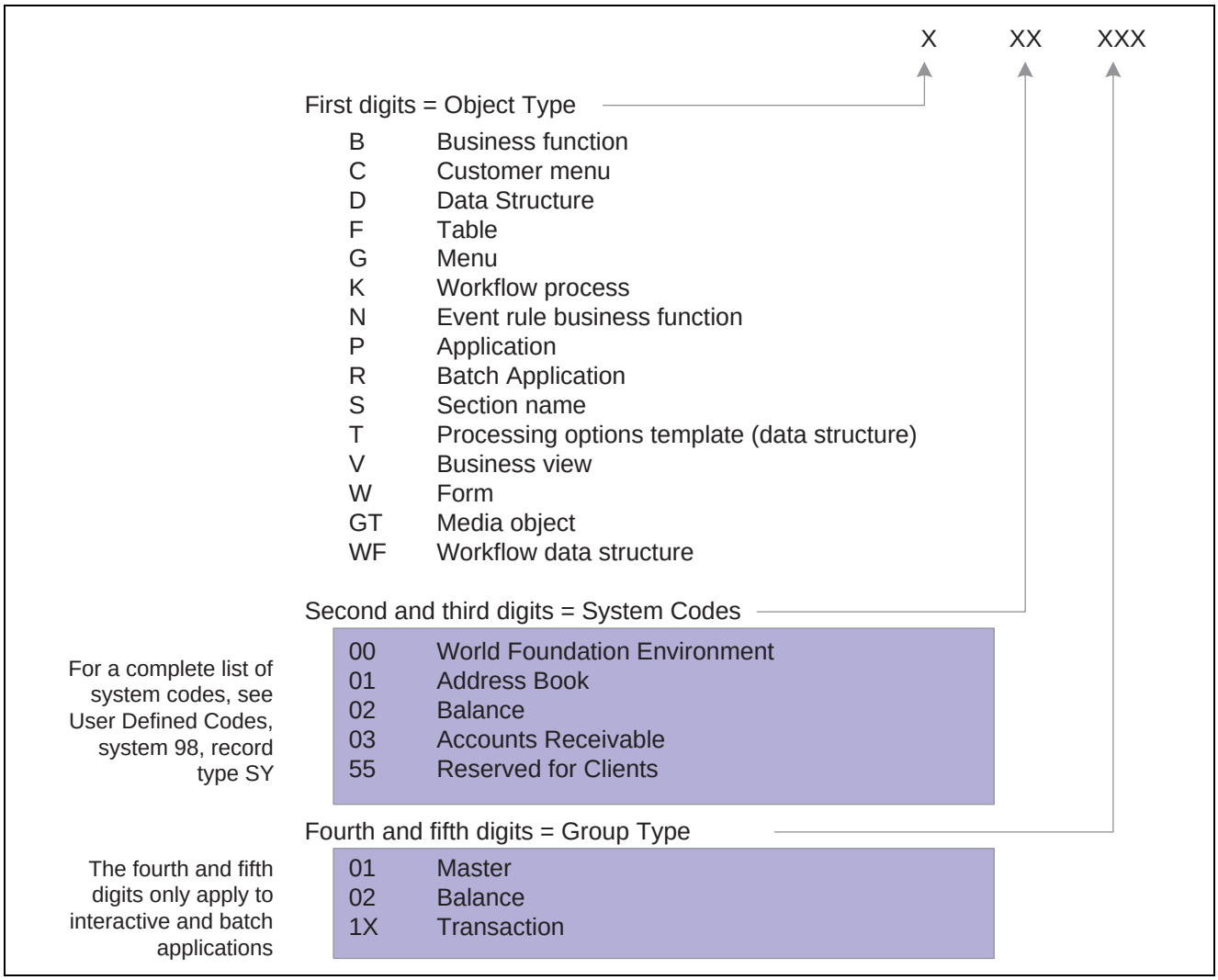
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application is composed of multiple objects. When you create a new object, you must name the object and provide a description. Naming conventions provide a standard for each object type that you can create.

You may further define the characteristics within the object. For example, when you create a table, you may designate a key that consists of more than one field within that table. When you create the index of the table, you should follow the standard for naming that index.

To provide consistency for developers and users, all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects follow standard naming conventions. The naming conventions require that each object, such as a table, report, interactive application, or menu, has a unique name. The naming conventions help you identify types of objects and prevent users from creating objects with duplicate names.

### Naming Conventions for Objects

This diagram illustrates naming conventions for objects:




Naming conventions for objects

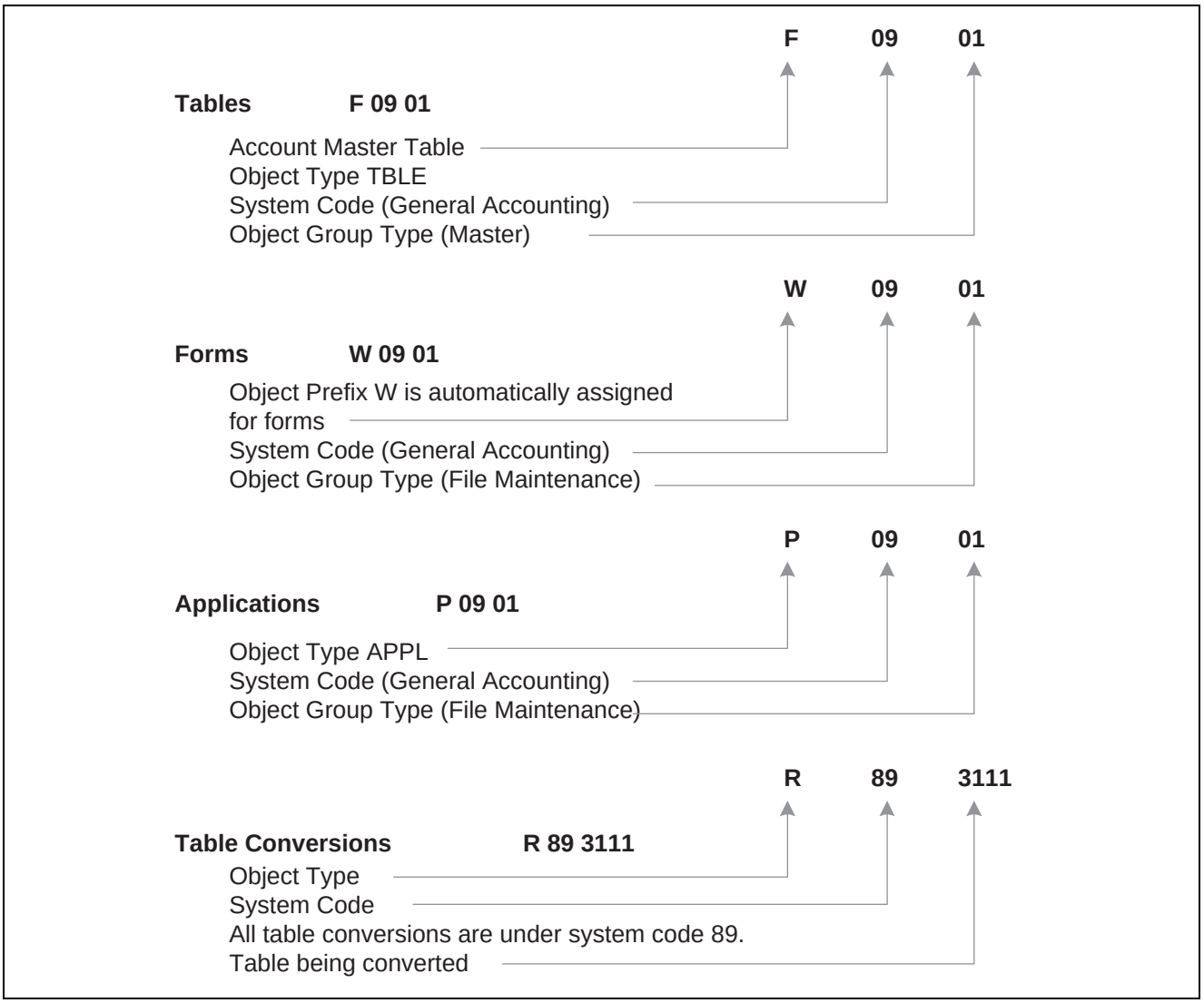
## System Codes

The system code is included in an object name. For a complete list of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system codes, see UDC table 98/SY.

If you are performing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne custom work, use system codes 55 and 60-69.

## Example: Program and File Names

This diagram illustrates examples of the naming conventions for tables, forms, and applications:




Naming conventions for tables, forms, applications, and table conversions

### Text Overrides and Jargon

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides several options for overriding text in forms and reports to enable different terms and languages. However, you should be aware of these restrictions when you decide how to override text and use jargon:

- You can use jargon in the data dictionary to override text for the entire system, but if the text is overridden again in Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA), then jargon terms do not appear.
- You can use text variables to present different text strings under different conditions; but test all valid cases to ensure that you have allowed enough space on the form or report for translation.

## Data Dictionary Naming Conventions

This section discusses:

- Data item alias
- Data item name
- Data item description
- Row description

You must adhere to data dictionary naming conventions to ensure database integrity and prevent data items from being overwritten by other data items.

# Data Item Alias

A data item alias is five or more alpha characters in length. The software uses the data item alias when searching within database routines (for example, application program interfaces (APIs) used in business functions) and within Table Design Aid when you create a table. For each table that you create, a prefix is added to the alias, which makes it unique to this table. For example, the alias ABMCU indicates that the data item MCU is used within the Address Book (AB) applications. You can also identify a data item by the data item name or alpha description.

---

**Note.** After you add a data item, you cannot change its name or alias.

---

When assigning an alias, do not:

- Begin the alias with the characters *TIP* or *TERM*.

  Aliases that begin with *TIP* are reserved for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tips information; aliases that begin with *TERM* are reserved for term glossaries.

- Use blanks or special characters such as *%*, *&*, *,*, *.*, and +.

  Neither blanks nor these characters are allowed as part of a data item alias in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

## Alias for an External Data Dictionary Item

An external data dictionary item is one that is created by a developer outside of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software. When you create an external data item, you must use a *Y* or *Z* in the first character of the data item name to distinguish an external data dictionary item from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item.

For external data items, the data dictionary alias can be a maximum of eight alphanumeric characters and adheres to this format:

*Ysssdddd*, where:

*Y* or *Z* = The first digit of any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system-assigned external system code. This character indicates that the data dictionary item is external.

*sss* = The system code number, which is 55x-59x for enterprise-level development of new modules, or 60x-69x for custom development of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

*dddd* = The name of the data item.

# Data Item Name

A data item name is a 32-character, alphabetic field that identifies and defines a data item. You must leave enough room in the field name for a 30 percent expansion of the English text for translation. You can also identify a data item by its alias or alpha description.

The data item name forms the C data name (for example AddressNumber) that you use in business functions, data structures, and event rules.

**Note.** After you add a data item, you cannot change its name or alias.

Do not use blanks or special characters such as *%*, *&*, ,, ., and +. Neither blanks nor these characters are allowed as part of a data item alias in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

## Data Item Name for an External Data Dictionary Item

When you create an external data item, you must use a *Y* or *Z* in the first character of the data item name to distinguish an external data dictionary item from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item.

The data item name can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters, and adheres to this format:

*Ysssddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd*, where:

*Y* or *Z* = The first digit of any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system-assigned external system code. This character indicates that the data dictionary item is external.

*sss* = The system code number, which is 55x-59x for enterprise-level development of new modules, or 60x-69x for custom development of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

*ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd* = The name of the data item.

## Data Item Description

The data item description categorizes a data item so that you can search for it in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Dictionary. When you create a new data item, provide a description using these conventions, depending on the data item type:

| Data Item | Data Item Description Convention |
|---|---|
| Address Number | Begin all address numbers, such as employee, customer, owner, with Address Number. |
| Amount | Begin all unit, quantity, and volume fields with Amount. |
| Code | Begin all code fields with Code. |
| Date | Begin all date fields with Date. |
| Factor | Begin all factor fields with Factor. |
| Name | Begin all 30-byte description fields with Name. |
| Prompt | Begin all Y/N prompting fields with Prompt. |
| Units | Begin all units, quantity, and volume fields with Units. |

## Row Description

Provide a description that appears for the field description on forms and reports. English text must leave room for an expansion of 30 percent for translation.

# Processing Option Data Items

You use processing options with interactive and batch applications to enable users to supply parameters that direct the functions of an application. For example, processing options enable you to specify default values for certain fields on forms, control the format in which information prints on reports, change the way in which a form displays information, and activate additional logic. Users access processing options from a processing option tab form. A processing option tab form can contain one or more processing option fields.

You define processing option fields in the data dictionary, similar to other data dictionary items. Each processing option field can also have special, defined help information. This help information is displayed when the end user presses F1 when the focus is on a processing option item. You define the help text using a separate data item called *help data dictionary item*.

### Glossary Group for Processing Options

Use the H glossary group when you add the help data dictionary item for a processing option.

### Data Item Name for Processing Option Help Item

You must create a separate alias for each processing option help item (F1 data item text) for each application or report. You can share similar text, if applicable, but each processing option *must* have a unique alias. The naming convention for a processing option help item is as follows:

*Syyyyyzz*, where:

*S* = Processing option

*yyyyy* = The program number

*zz* = A sequential number

For example, for report R12855, the first processing option data item is S1285501.

### Processing Option Glossary Description

After you name a processing option data item, you must specify a glossary description. Follow these guidelines when you enter the glossary description for a processing option data item:

- Use the same text for the data item description field as the processing option title on the processing option tab form.
- Capitalize the first letter of each word, such as G/L Date (alias GLD in the data dictionary).
- Leave room for translation of the description by using only 70 percent of the allowed character space.

  This technique allows for up to 30 percent expansion in translation.
- Number the processing option on the tab on which the processing option data item is used, but never refer to a processing option by its number in the description in the data dictionary.

**Note.** You must enter a glossary. Do not simply enter a period in the Description field.

# Table I/O Handle Data Item

In table Input/Output (I/O) statements you can use a special type of data dictionary items, called *handle* items, to represent the table that you need to access. The data item name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as *HFxxxxxx*, where:

*H* = A table handle data item.

*Fxxxxxx* = The name of the table.

For example, the table handle data item name for table F4211 is HF4211.

# Object Naming Conventions

Object naming conventions provide a methodology for identifying object names used in applications. An interactive application, batch application, or report consists of multiple objects, such as a table, business view, form, and event rules. Before you can begin to create an interactive application, batch application, or report, you must add the objects required for the application.

This section discusses:

- Tables
- Business views
- Processing options
- Versions
- Interactive applications
- Batch applications

## Tables

The Object Management Workbench (OMW) name for a table can be a maximum of eight characters. It is recommended that you format it as*Fxxxxyyy*, where:

*F* = data table

*xx* (second and third digits) = the system code, such as:

00 - Foundation environment

01 - Address Book

03 - Accounts Receivable

*xx* (fourth and fifth digits) = the group type, such as:

01 - Master

02 - Balance

1X - Transaction

*yyy* (sixth through eighth digits) = object version, such as programs that perform similar functions but vary distinctly in specific processing, such as:

JA through JZ - Table join

You provide up to a 60-character description for a table.

The table description is the topic of the table. If the table came from the iSeries, it should be the same name as the file it represents, such as Address Book Master (F0101) or Item Master (F4101).

However, for a work table, make sure to include the name *Work Table* in the descriptions and insert *UI* after the system code; for example, Organization Structure Report Work Table (F10UI005).

Another consideration is Z tables. Z tables are used for importing data from another system as well as used in batch processes. When you name a Z table, ensure that the letter *Z* is the sixth digit; for example, Address Book - Batch File (F0101Z1).

### Data Item Prefix

In a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table, a data item represents a column in a table. The Table Design Aid tool assigns a table column prefix to each column. The column prefix that is assigned to the table does not have to be unique. For example, table F0101 has a column prefix AB, and AN8 (Address Number) is a data item AB in that table. The system references AN8 as F0101_ABAN8. If another table, F740101, uses AN8 and the same prefix AB, the system references that column as F740101_ABAN8, so that it is unique, as well.

### Adding a Table

Before adding a new table, determine whether an existing table contains the data items required by the application. If an existing table does not exist, you must add a new table.

When you add a new table, you must include these audit trail columns:

- User ID (USER)
- Program ID (PID)
- Machine Key (MKEY)
- Date Updated (UPMJ)
- Time of Day (UPMT)

### Indices

Name the index with the key fields in the index.

If there is only one field in the index, list the field as the index name, such as Address Number.

If the index has two fields, list them consecutively, such as Address Number, Line Number ID.

The total length of the index name cannot exceed 19 characters. If you have more than two key fields in the index, name the index carefully, so that it does not exceed 19 characters. If you exceed 19 characters, the table may not be generated, and any business functions the use the table may not compile.

Do not use special characters or C reserved words, such as “+” in the index name.

### External Developer Considerations for Tables

External development is the process by which developers who work for outside organizations, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a table so that you can distinguish between objects created by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers. When you create a new table, use the naming convention *Fxxxxyyy*, where:

*F* = A data table

*xxxx* = The system code applicable to the enterprise

*yyy* = A unique next number or character pattern unique within the enterprise

# Business Views

The OMW name for a business view can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as*VzzzzzzA*, where:

*V* = Business view.

*zzzzzz* = The characters of the *primary* table.

*A* = The letter that indicates the view. For example, V0101A is the first view of the table F0101; V0101B is the second view of the same table.

Ensure that you provide up to a 60-character description for a business view. The description should reflect the application description followed by the form type, such as Item Master Browse and Item Master Revisions.

The primary, unique, key fields should remain in the business view. Do not reorganize the primary, unique, key fields.

---

**Note.** Each table should have only one business view that includes all columns. Use this business view for the level 01 section in all reports that are based on the table.

Also, only one business view is enabled for each form type, except for Header/Detail forms. For Header/Detail forms, you can select two business views, one for the header portion of the form and one for the detail portion of the form.

---

## Joined Views

To format the name for joined views, use the names of the two tables that you are joining and separate them with a forward slash. Ensure that you place the primary table first.

For example, if F4101 is the primary table in the joined view between F4101 and F4102, use the name F4101/F4102.

## External Developer Considerations for Business Views

External development is the process by which developers who work for organizations other than Oracle, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a business view so that you can distinguish between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. When you create a new business view for a standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table, use the naming convention *Vssss9999*, where:

*V* = Business view.

*ssss* = The system code for the enterprise.

*9999* = A next number or character pattern that is unique within the enterprise.

# Processing Options

This section discusses the elements of processing options.

## Processing Option Data Structure

The OMW name for a processing option data structure can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as *Txxxxxyyyy* where:

*T* = Processing option data structure

*xxxxxyyyy* = The program number for the application or report

# Versions

When you create a new version, provide a description of the version. The description should indicate what the report does and how to set the processing options for the version. The description may be up to 60 characters long.

XJDE versions are used for demo purposes and are typically batch applications. When called from a menu, batch applications display the versions list so that clients can create production versions. During an installation, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may overwrite XJDE versions.

ZJDE versions are used for default purposes and are typically interactive applications, or they are called from another application. You usually attach these versions to a menu. Clients can set these versions. When called from a menu, interactive applications with a version are called with a blind execution based on predetermined processing option values. ZJDE versions are not overwritten during installation upgrades.

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Data Structure Design Guide*, "Creating Data Structures"

# Interactive Applications

The OMW name for an application can be a maximum of eight characters. Although the software accepts up to 10 characters, if you enter more than eight characters the entry will be truncated. Format the name as *Pxxxxyyy*, where:

*P* = Application

*xxxx* = The system code

*yyy* = A next number, such as 001 and 002

Ensure that you provide a description of up to 60 characters. The description should reflect the subject of the forms within the application; for example, Companies and Constants.

### Naming Conventions for Forms

Form Design Aid automatically assigns a name to the form using the format *WzzzzzzzzA*, where:

*W* = Form.

*zzzzzzzz* = The application name.

*A* = The first form created in the application. It is usually, but not always, the entry point to the application. Subsequent forms are assigned sequential letters, such as B for the second form, C for the third form, and so on.

Ensure that you provide a form description that is based on the form type. This table provides examples of form descriptions:

| Form Type | Form Description |
|---|---|
| Find/Browse | The words *Work With* followed by the subject of the application, such as *Work With Companies* or *Work With Constants*. |

| Form Type | Form Description |
|---|---|
| Fix/Inspect, Header/Detail, and Headerless/Detail | A title that reflects the topic of the form, such as *Supplier Information*, *Item Master Revisions*, or *Purchase Order Entry*. |
| Lower-Level Windows | A title that reflects the topic of the window, with the title of the calling form appended to it, such as *Enter Voucher - G/L Distribution*. When the title of a window includes a verb, use an active verb, not a nominalization; such as *Work With Vouchers*. |

### Form Interconnection Data Structures

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne toolset automatically creates form interconnection data structures using the key fields in the business view.

You can change the data item name and description to describe the item that is passed between forms.

Because Message forms do not have Business Views, you must manually create the form interconnect data structure.

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide*, "Working with Forms"

## Batch Applications

Object naming conventions ensure consistency and make batch applications easier to identify and locate. For batch applications, the name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as *Rxxyyyyy*, such as R09800, R30440, and so on, where:

*R* = Batch (report) application

*xx* = System code

*yyyyy* = For these digits, follow the same naming convention as you use on the iSeries.

The Function Use field follows the same naming standards as the iSeries, such as:

130-139 = Batch Processes

160-169 = Reports

Report Category Codes follow the same standards as the Form Design standards.

# Section Names

A section name within a report can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as *SzzzzzzzzA*, such as S09800A, S30440B, and so on, where:

*S* = Report section name

*zzzzzzzz* = Program name

*A* = A sequentially assigned letter

The tool set uses next numbers to automatically assign section names. Examples include S1, S2, S3, and so on.

The section description should include the section type, such as Batch Total Section, Payment Level Break Header Section.

Sections should be logically arranged in report rendering.

# Purge Table Program

The Table Conversion-Batch Delete program is the generic purge program in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that removes selected records from a table and stores the data in a backup file. To use this batch program, you must first create a table conversion in the OMW, rather than a new version, for the table that you want to purge.

The purge table conversion name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as *Pxxxxxxp*, where:

*P* = The purge table

*xxxxxxp* = The table (file) name

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Report Design Aid Guide*, "Understanding Report Processing," Section Processing

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Report Design Aid Guide*, "Understanding Report Writing," Report Sections

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Batch Versions Guide*, "Creating Batch Versions"

# Naming Conventions

This section discusses naming conventions for:

- Event rule variables
- Business functions
- Workflow processes
- Media objects
- Menus
- Table conversions

## Event Rule Variable Names

Event Rule variables are named similarly to C variables and should be formatted as *xxx_yyzzzzzz_AAAA*, where:

*xxx* = A prefix that varies depending on the scope. The system automatically assigns the prefix, such as:

frm_ (form scope)

evt_ (event scope)

*yy* = Hungarian Notation for C variables, including:

*c* - Character

*h* - Handle Request

*mn* - Math Numeric

*sz* - String

*jd* - Julian Date

*id* - Pointer

*zzzzzz* = A programmer-supplied variable name. Capitalize the first letter of each word.

*AAAA* = The data dictionary alias (all upper case).

For example, a branch/plant event rule variable would be evt_szBranchPlant_MCU. Do not include any spaces.

### Text Variables

The system automatically assigns a name using the format*TVzzzzzzzz*, where:

*TV* = Text Variable

*zzzzzzzz* = Programmer-supplied variable name

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Event Rules Guide*, "Using Event Rules Design," Working with Event Rules Design

## Business Functions

The source code for business functions should be formatted as *Bxxxyyyy* or *Nxxxyyyy*, where:

*B* = C Business function (for example, `B3101260`)

*N* = Named Event Rule (NER) Business function (for example, `N0400121`)

*xxx* = The system code

*yyyy* = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

---

**Note.** To preserve the data structure or D names, the next numbering for business functions and named event rules should not be shared.

---

### Business Function Data Structures

The data structure for business function event rules and business functions should be formatted as *DxxxyyyyA*, where:

*D* = The data structure.

*xxx* = The system code

*yyyy* = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

*A* = An alphabetical character, such as A, B, C, and so on, that you include at the end of the data structure name when multiple data structures exist for a function. For example, the data structures for business function B3101260 are D3101260A, D3101260B, D3101260C.

The data element in the data structure should use Hungarian Notation, with the data item alias appended. For example, if the alias for a data structure element is LANO, its name would be mnSite_LANO.

When you add parameters to an existing data structure, add the new parameters at the bottom of the list. Also, do not resequence an existing data structure. Resequencing and adding parameters to the middle of the data structure might cause a runtime memory error.

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Data Structure Design Guide*, "Creating Data Structures," Creating Business Function Data Structures

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: APIs and Business Functions Guide*, "Using Business Functions"

## Workflow Processes

The name for a workflow process can include up to 10 characters and should be formatted as *Kxxxxyyyyy*, where:

*K* = A Workflow process

*xxxx* = A system code that be up to four digits (use codes 55 through 59 for customer-specific processes)

*yyyyy* = A next number

You must also provide a description of up to 32 characters that indicates the purpose of the workflow process.

### Workflow Data Structures

A workflow process has two data structures: key data and additional data. The key data are the data items that make an instance of a process unique. Additional data contains all of the data that the process needs to complete the process flow.

The Process Master program (P98800) allows you to create the workflow data structure as you define a workflow process. When you create a workflow data structure within the Process Master program, the system automatically names the key data or additional data for you. However, you can rename the data structures to something else by entering a new name. The name for the key and additional structure are the same, except for the last character. Begin both structures with *WF*, formatted as *WFxxxxyyyA* or *WFxxxxyyyB*, where:

*WF* = The workflow data structure

*xxxx* = The system code

*yyy* = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

*A* = The key data structure

*B* = The additional data structure

# Media Objects

The Object Librarian name for a media object data structure can be a maximum of eight characters and is formatted as *GtxxxxyyA*, where:

*GT* = Media object.

*xxxx* = The file name, excluding the letter *F*.

*yy* = A next number.

*A* = An alphabetical character, such as *A*, *B*, *C*, and so on, that you include at the end of the media object name if multiple media objects exist for a file.

Provide a description of up to 60-characters. It should reflect the subject of the media object.

# Menus

The name of a menu can be a maximum of nine characters and is formatted as *Gxxxxyyyy*, where:

*G* = Menu.

*xx* (second and third digits) = The system code. Numbers 55 through 59 are reserved for customer-specific processes.

*xx* (fourth and fifth digits) = An additional identifier for the menu (optional).

*y* (sixth digit) = The display level or skill level, such as:

1 - Basic, such as daily processing

2 - Intermediate, such as periodic processing

3 - Advanced, such as advanced or technical operations

4 - System administration, such as system setup

*y* (seventh digit) = An additional character that you use to differentiate between two menus of the same system with the same skill level.

For example, the menu name G0911 consists of:

G = The menu prefix

09 = The system code

1 = The basic skill level

1 = The first menu of multiple menus

## External Developer Considerations for Menus

External development is the process by which developers who work for organizations other than Oracle, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a menu so that you can distinguish between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. When you create a new menu, use the naming convention*Gxxxxyy*, where:

*G* = The menu prefix.

*xx* (second and third digits) = Use a number between 55 and 59, to indicate that it is a custom menu.

*xx* (fourth and fifth digits) = The system code.

*y* (the sixth digit) = The display level or skill level. Use this digit only if you need multiple custom menus for each application.

1 - Basic, such as daily processing

2 - Intermediate, such as periodic processing

3 - Advanced, such as advanced or technical operations

4 - System administration, such as system setup

*y* (the seventh digit) = An additional character that differentiates between two menus of the same system with the same skill level.

For example, the menu name G550911 consists of:

G = The menu prefix

55 = Custom menu

09 = The system code

1 = the basic skill level

1 = The first menu of multiple menus

## Table Conversions

The name of a table conversion can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as *R89xxxxyyy*, where:

*R89* = Conversion program

*xxxx* = The system code

*yyy* = The table or file name

For a table conversion, provide a description of up to 60-characters. The description should be formatted as *[File name] Conversion From yyy To zzz*, where:

*yyy* = The release from which the table is being converted

*zzz* = The release to which the table is being converted

# CHAPTER 4

# Understanding Tasks

This chapter discusses:

- Task design
- Task processing options
- Hypercontrols
- Access keys

## Task Design

Task design provides you with the features that you need to efficiently design and manage tasks. Ensure that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tasks that you create comply with task standards so that they are consistent with tasks throughout all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

Use this task hierarchy when you create task structures:

G*XX* - system task

G*XXYY* - module description

G*XX*10 - Daily Processing

G*XX*20 - Periodic Processing

G*XX*31 - Advanced and Technical Operations

G*XX*41 - System Setup

## Task Processing Options

When you create tasks for an interactive application or batch application, you can designate processing options to be used with them. Processing options for a task determine how the interactive application or batch application is executed, such as whether to prompt the user for a version of an application or to execute an application blindly.

The UDC table 98/CD assists you when defining the task processing options. You access the UDC table 98/CD Task Design on the Task Selection Revisions form (W0082C).

Generally, you should set up UBEs (batch applications) on a task to prompt for a version if there are processing options associated with the UBE. When there are multiple versions of a batch application, the user must select the version before the application executes.

With interactive applications, you should set up blind execution on a task. When an application is set up on a task using the blind execution option, the application executes without any interaction from the user.

This table lists more detailed information about setup options:

| Option Code 98/CD | ZJDE0000 | XJDE0000 | Blank (or not version defined) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blank = No processing option | Warning: Currently, this setup produces the versions list. Calling the versions list contradicts the definition and purpose of a ZJDE version. Set the Options Code to 1 or 3. | OK: No warning given. The versions list will be presented. | OK: No version exists or more than one UBE version exists. The versions list will display. For an interactive application where there are no versions, use this setup. |
| 1 = Blind execution | OK: A blind submit will occur. Use for interactive applications or batch applications with ZJDE versions. | Warning: An XJDE is not usually a blind execution submit. Set the Option Code to Blank or 2, or determine if the version should be a ZJDE. | Warning: If you are blindly submitting, you should have a ZJDE version defined.<br>Resolution: Determine which version type you have and set the Option Code accordingly. |
| 2 = Prompt for Versions | Warning: A ZJDE is a blind version submit. It is incorrect to ask for the versions list to be displayed with a ZJDE version. Change the Option Code to 1 or 3, or determine if the version should be a XJDE. | OK: Multiple XJDE versions exist or user-defined versions exist and you want to select from the versions list. Option Code Blank displays the versions list. | OK: Versions list will be displayed. |
| 3 = Prompt for Values | OK: The processing options will display and an automatic launch will occur. | OK: This could happen. Probably more likely to see this at a client site. | Warning: If you have not set up a version, prompting for values is incorrect. If no versions exist, set Option Code to Blank. |

# CHAPTER 5

# Understanding Table I/O Guidelines

This chapter discusses table I/O guidelines.

## Table I/O Guidelines

Use these guidelines when you create table I/O functionality.

Ensure that you:

- Update the *date, time, user*, and *program name* when updating a table.
- Create a business function for each table to provide an API to retrieve, insert, delete, and update data from the table.

  For simple retrievals, insertions, deletions, and updates, use table I/O statements in Event Rules Design.
- Avoid updating a table with a business function from a different vertical than the vertical for the table.

  If a business function accesses multiple tables, limit the table I/O or API to the tables within same vertical as the business function. Ensure that a business function calls additional functions to retrieve data from other verticals.

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Event Rules Guide*, "Understanding Events, Event Rules, and Runtime Processing"

# CHAPTER 6

# Understanding Performance Considerations

This chapter discusses:

- Performance considerations for all forms.
- Performance considerations for browse forms (Find/Browse, Parent/Child, and Power Browse).
- Performance considerations for Header Detail and Headerless Detail Forms

## Performance Considerations for All Forms

When you create forms, consider the recommended performance guidelines, which ensure that the forms perform optimally.

Use these guidelines as standards to increase performance for all form types:

- Limit the number of columns in the grid to the minimum that is required by the application.
- Limit the number of columns in the business view to the minimum that is required by the application.
- Limit the number of form controls, whether hidden or visible, to the minimum needed by the application.
- Use event rule variables as work fields instead of hidden form controls.
- On form and grid controls, disable the data dictionary functions that are not required, such as edits and default values.

  This guideline applies to both hidden and visible controls.
- Limit the amount of input and output performed for each grid row to the minimum that is required for the application.
- Use the Stop Processing system function whenever feasible to skip the processing of unnecessary event rules.
- For temporary data storage, use the most efficient method that is available at the time.

  For example, consider the relative efficiency of cache, linked lists, and work files.
- If performance diminishes when you load data into a form, use media object system functions to edit and display attachments instead of enabling automatic media object functionality.

  When you use media object system functions, you do not need to verify whether an attachment exists before you can display a bitmap. When you use automatic media object functionality, you must verify whether an attachment exists before you display a bitmap.

# Performance Considerations for Browse Forms

Use this guideline as a standard to increase performance for Browse (Find/Browse, Parent/Child, and Power Browse) forms.

Ensure that the sort order on the grid partially or completely matches both an index that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software and a logical that is defined on the iSeries.

The logical **AND** index must contain at least all of the fields in the grid sort. The fields selected for the grid sort must be in the same sequence as the logical **AND** index fields. The index or logical might include additional fields that are not included in the grid sort. For example, in a partial match, the grid sort can be KIT, MMCU, and the logical and index can include KIT, MMCU, TBM, and BQTY.

# Performance Considerations for Header Detail and Headerless Detail Forms

Use this guideline as a standard to increase performance for header detail and headerless detail forms.

Ensure that the sort order on the grid partially or completely matches both an index that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software and a logical that is defined on the iSeries.

The logical and index must contain at least all of the fields in the grid sort. The fields selected for the grid sort must be in the same sequence as the logical and index fields. The index or logical might include additional fields that are not included in the grid sort. For example, in a partial match, the grid sort can be KIT, MMCU; and the logical and index can include KIT, MMCU, TBM, and BQTY.

# CHAPTER 7

# Understanding Standard Event Rules Guidelines

This chapter discusses standard event rules guidelines.

## Standard Event Rules Guidelines

Use these guidelines when you create event rules (including Table I/O).

Ensure that you:

- Set up the option to accept a numeric value rather than a character for options that are passed back from the business function (this is more acceptable internationally).

  For example, use 1 (rather than T or Y) for true and 0 (rather than F or N) for false.

- Include a blank line before and after each comment; separate logical sections of event rules with a dashed line.
- Use a grid variable if the work field is a grid column.
- Do not use a hard-coded text string to load a field or variable; use a text variable instead.
- Use the data item Program ID (PID) to update the database; for example, P01021 for an Address Book event rule from an interactive application.
- Always use the directional arrows to attach business functions.

  If you do not use a parameter, then use the  symbol. This symbol identifies a parameter that is not used by the application that calls the business function. Additionally, it provides documentation to other readers of the code.

- Include a revisions log at the top of `DialogIsInitialized` for the entry point form for an interactive application and `InitializeSection` for a batch application.

  The revisions log contains the date, user, and software action request (SAR) number of the modifications made to the application.

### See Also

*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide*, "Working with Forms," Understanding Forms

# CHAPTER 8

# Using Currency

This chapter provides an overview of currency implementation and discusses how to set up and manipulate currency.

Enterprises that do business internationally require additional accounting considerations and added complexity. This complexity arises from doing business in different currencies and the obligation to follow different reporting and accounting requirements. Some fundamental requirements for an international enterprise include:

- Conversion of foreign currencies to the local currency.
- Conversion of multiple currencies into one currency for reporting and comparisons.
- Obligation to regulations mandated in the countries of operation.
- Continued evaluation of currencies due to fluctuation in exchange rates.

## Currency Implementation

This section provides overviews of:

- Currency implementation.
- Advantages of developers controlling currency.
- Working with currency.

### Understanding Currency Implementation

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne currency implementation includes these features:

- Currency retrieval

  Accomplished through database triggers and table event rules.
- Currency retrieval logic

  Handled using business functions.
- System Application Programming Interface modules (APIs)

  Assist you in accessing cached tables.

### Advantages of Developers Controlling Currency

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables developers to control currency retrieval. Enabling developers, instead of the system, to control currency, provides greater flexibility and easier maintenance. Some of the advantages of enabling developers to control currency are:

- The addition of currency tables does not require changes to system modules. Only new business functions need to be added.
- Business logic is captured in business functions, rather than in system modules that assume knowledge of business logic.
- Table event rules enable you to attach currency retrieval logic at the table object level.
- Table event rules are triggered by table events instead of application events.
- Any application that uses the table that has currency business functions attached to it receives the same logic, so you do not need to modify each application.
- No hard-coded logic is embedded in the runtime engine.

# Working with Currency

When identified amounts are written to or retrieved from a database, or when they are used in calculations during processing, proper decimal placement is extremely important. Currency implementation is needed to adjust decimal placement on Math_Numeric currency fields according to a specified currency. Common applications of currency implementation include conversion of currency amounts and revaluation of currency due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Implementing currency involves:

- Performing currency setup.
- Creating a business function that contains logic to retrieve currency information. Currency business functions are known as currency triggers.
- Attaching a currency trigger to the *Currency Conversion* event in Table Event Rules (TER).
- Designing TER functions through Event Rules Design. The system then converts the event rules to C and compiles them into a consolidated DLL through the Object Management Workbench (OMW) application.
- Modifying applications as necessary.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database middleware then calls the appropriate TER function when the *Currency Conversion* event is triggered.

## Understanding the Build Triggers Option

The Build Triggers option performs these steps:

- Converts event rules to C source code.

  This creates the files *OBNM.c* and *OBNM.hxx* (where *OBNM* is the Object Name). The source file will contain one function per TER event.

  For example, if you are working with the F0411 table, the Build Triggers option creates a C source member called F0411.c. You can browse through the C code and ensure that all of the parameters are set up correctly. The system generates an error log if an error occurs during the ER-to-C conversion. The error log is called eF0411.log.

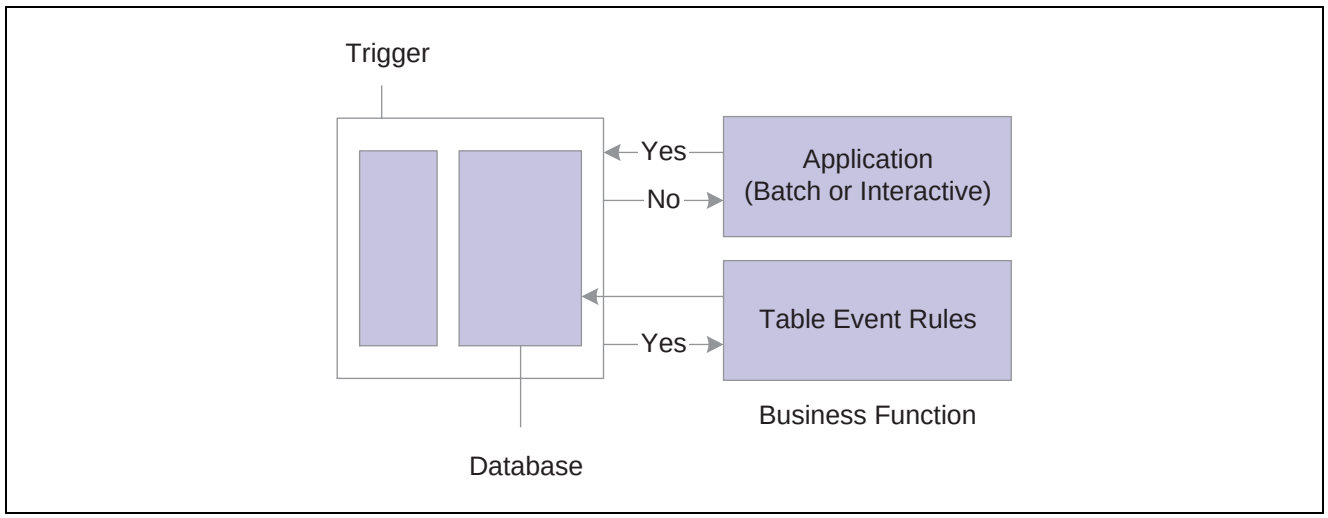
- Compiles the new functions and adds them to JDBTRIG.DLL. This is the consolidated DLL that contains TER functions.

## Understanding How Table Event Rules Work with Currency Processing

The *Currency Conversion* event runs if currency processing is enabled.

Table triggers for currency run after the record is fetched and before the record is added to the database.

This process flow illustrates the currency conversion process:




Currency conversion process

| On FETCH: | On ADD/UPDATE: |
|---|---|
| 1. Application requests data. | 1. Application sends data. |
| 2. Is currency on? | 2. Is currency on? |
| 3. If yes, run currency trigger. | 3. If yes, run currency trigger. |
| 4. Currency Trigger calls TER, The TER:<br>• Executes the business function.<br>• Performs the business logic.<br>• Scrubs data accordingly. | 4. Currency Trigger calls TER. The TER:<br>• Executes the business function.<br>• Performs the business logic.<br>• Scrubs data accordingly. |
| 5. Return data to database, and then to application | 5. Update database. |

When passing Math_Numeric currency fields into a business function, the currency values in the respective data structure must be populated. Math_Numeric work fields that contain currency values also need the proper currency information.

You can copy currency information to controls (work fields or others) in event rules by using the system function Copy Currency Info. You can call the currency triggers from within an application's event rules or from another business function.

# Implementing Currency Conversion

This section discusses how to:

- Set up currency conversion.
- Show currency-sensitive controls.
- Create a currency conversion trigger.

## Understanding Currency in Applications and Tables

If your business uses more than one currency, you must designate the method of currency conversion to use.

When you design an application, you can decide whether to hide or show currency-sensitive controls at runtime.

If the table that you are using for the application contains currency fields, you must specify how many decimal places exist in each column. When the source or destination fields are currency fields and you have not created a currency trigger, problems might arise if the value is used in a calculation. If you do not create a currency conversion trigger, the system cannot determine where to locate the decimal within a field.

## Prerequisites

Create a project in Object Management Workbench. Create an interactive application or locate an interactive application that you want to modify for currency conversion and add it to the project.

## Forms Used to Work With Currency Conversion

| Form Name | FormID | Navigation | Usage |
|---|---|---|---|
| System Setup | W0000A | JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Menus, Multi-Currency Setup (G1141), Set Multi Currency Option | Set up currency conversion. |
| General Accounting Constants | W0000B | System Setup, click General Accounting Constants | Set up currency conversion. |
| Form Design Aid | NA | Object Management Workbench, select an interactive application and click the Design button. | Show currency sensitive controls |
| Object Management Workbench | W98220A | Type *OMW* in the Fast Path field of Solution Explorer | Create a currency conversion trigger. |

## Setting Up Currency Conversion

Access the General Accounting Constants form.

**Multi-Currency Conversion (Y, N, Z)** Select a code that specifies whether to use multi-currency accounting, and the method of multi-currency accounting to use:

Codes are:

*N* Do not use multi-currency accounting. Use this option if you enter transactions in only one currency for all companies. The multi-currency fields do not appear on forms. The system supplies a value of N if you do not enter a value.

*Y* Activate multi-currency accounting and use multipliers to convert currency. The system multiplies the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

*Z* Activate multi-currency accounting and use divisors to convert currency. The system divides the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

## Showing Currency-Sensitive Controls

Check out and open an interactive application in Form Design Aid.

1. Double-click the control that you want to appear on the form.
2. Select the Control Options tab.
3. If you want to display currency fields, verify that the No Display if Currency is Off option is deselected.

   When the No Display if Currency is Off option is selected, currency-sensitive controls do not appear. If the No Display if Currency is Off option is deselected, currency fields are visible.

You must exit the current JD Edwards EnterpriseOne session and begin a new one to apply currency conversion changes.

## Creating a Currency Conversion Trigger

Access Object Management Workbench

1. Move the table to which you want to attach the currency trigger into the project.
2. Check out the table.
3. Ensure that the table is highlighted, and then click the Design button in the center column.
4. On Table Design, select the Design Tools tab, and then click Start Table Trigger Design Aid.
5. On Event Rules Design, select the Currency Conversion event and attach the currency trigger business function that you want to use.
6. Click the Business Functions button.
7. On Business Function Search form, use the query by example (QBE) line to search for business functions.

   You can use Category *CUR* or System Code *11* to find existing currency business functions. To read notes that describe the purpose of the business function, its parameters, and program requirements, click the Attachments button.
8. Select the business function with which you want to work, and then click Select.
9. On Business Functions, attach the table columns to the business function data structure, and then click OK.

   The available objects that appear are for table column only.
10. On Event Rules Design, click Save, and then click OK.

11. On Table Design, select the Table Operations tab, and then click Generate Table.
12. Select the data source for the table, and then click OK.
13. On Table Design, select the Design Tools tab, and then click Build Table Triggers.

    The system creates the table event rule (TER). The newly created or modified table event rule functions are now called from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system whenever the corresponding event occurs against the table.

# CHAPTER 9

# Understanding Translation Issues

This chapter discusses:

- Translation issues.
- Writing for translation.
- Translation coding guidelines.
- Translation readiness guidelines.
- Actions that trigger translation.

## Translation Issues

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software is translated into several different languages. Adhering to translation standards ensures that components can be accurately translated. These software components are subject to translation:

- Data dictionary items (Alpha, Row, and Column descriptions).
- Data dictionary glossaries (used for F1 help).
- Menus.
- Tasks.
- User Defined Codes (UDCs) (Column 1 description only).
- Reports.
- Forms.
- Text variables in forms and reports.
- Processing options.
- Processing option glossaries (used for F1 help)
- Resource files.

Use short, complete sentences. Keep sentences as simple and straightforward as possible. In general, use active voice. Active voice clarifies who or what is doing the action, and is usually more direct and less wordy than passive voice. Compare these examples:

- Active voice: *Use this program to enter vouchers.*
- Passive voice: *This program is used to enter vouchers.*

# Writing for Translation

This section discuses:

- Using consistent terminology.
- Avoiding telegraphic English.
- Identifying placeholders.
- Avoiding technical jargon, slang and Americanisms.
- Using abbreviations and acronyms judiciously.
- Including *that* in relative clauses.
- Avoiding false subjects.
- Using parallel structure in lists.
- Capitalizing words consistently and appropriately.

## Using Consistent Terminology

Use terms consistently. Use the *one term, one concept* rule: Avoid the use of different terms to convey the same concept, and avoid the use of one term to convey different concepts. These terms are sometimes used to convey the same concept:

- Match and reconcile.
- Spread, distribute, and allocate.
- Move and transfer.
- Change, revise, alter, and modify.

These terms are sometimes used to convey different concepts:

- Item
- Order
- Rate
- Schedule

In some cases, a word can be used either as a noun or a verb. In such cases, try to use the word in only one way. For example, use *default* only as a noun. For example:

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| The system defaults the value. | The system supplies the default value. |

## Avoiding Telegraphic English

The term *telegraphic English* refers to writing in which words have been omitted for brevity. Functional words, such as articles and pronouns, are frequently omitted. Adjectives and linking verbs, such as *is* and *are*, are sometimes omitted. Telegraphic English is frequently ambiguous. Consider this message:

Empty File

Is *Empty* a verb (Empty the file) or is it an adjective (The file is empty)? Evaluate error messages, and if they might be ambiguous because of telegraphic English, reinstate the omitted words. This message contains two words that might or might not be verbs:

Quantity Changes Impact Rate Master

If *Changes* is a verb and *Impact* is an adjective, rewrite as *The quantity changes the impact rate master.* If *Changes* is a plural noun and *Impact* is a verb, rewrite as *Changes in quantity impact the rate master.*

## Identifying Place Holders

When using placeholders (&n), precede the placeholder with a noun that identifies what it is. Translators need to know, among other things, the gender of nouns to effectively translate them. Consider this example:

The &1 of test &2, branch &3, effective &4 through &5, has been approved.

We know what &2 and &3 are, because they are identified by the nouns *test* and *branch*. However, we do not know what &1 is. We can assume that &4 and &5 are dates, but that is only an assumption from the context of the sentence, and it could be wrong.

In this example, all placeholders are effectively identified:

The specified month &2 and year &3 have not been defined in the workday calendar file (F0007) for Branch/Plant &1.

## Avoiding Technical Jargon, Slang, and Americanisms

Technical jargon, slang, and Americanisms are difficult to translate. The term *hyperitem* in this example is technical jargon:

The hyperitem option is not valid for the selected row.

Examples of phrases that are Americanisms are *on the fly* and *beef up the functionality*.

## Using Abbreviations and Acronyms Judiciously

American English uses abbreviations far more freely than some other languages and cultures. Abbreviations are sometimes misunderstood by translators and sometimes cannot be translated. Some languages do not have abbreviations. Therefore, a judicious use of abbreviations and acronyms is important. Observe these guidelines:

- Use only standard, common abbreviations.
- Do not overuse JD Edwards EnterpriseOne-created abbreviations and acronyms.
- Do not invent abbreviations, not even to meet space requirements.
- If you use an abbreviation, use it to mean only one thing.

  For example, *LT* can mean either ledger type or less than.

## Including “That" in Relative Clauses

English allows the omission of the relative pronoun *that* in many cases. In most European languages, inclusion of the relative pronoun is mandatory. Even for English speakers, the use of *that* helps comprehension. Consider this sentence:

Verify the draft is at the appropriate status.

Initially, a reader might understand the meaning to be *Verify the accuracy of the draft.* Including *that* prevents an initial misreading and speeds comprehension:

Verify that the draft is at the appropriate status.

A good practice is to include *that* even when you do not anticipate that a sentence will be misunderstood. For example:

Changes that you have made will affect the total quantity requested for this rate.

## Avoiding False Subjects

A false subject is a construction in which *it* or *there* appears to be the subject of a sentence or clause, but upon analysis is really a nonsensical word. The true subject is either missing or buried in the sentence, that is, it is not obvious. For example, a common expression in English is *It is raining*. But what is *it*? The three constructions that commonly indicate a false subject are *It is*, *There is*, and *There are*.

The use of false subjects in English is acceptable, idiomatic, and usually clear to English speakers. But most other languages have no comparable idiom. Translators have difficulty translating sentences with false subjects because they have trouble identifying the true subject of the sentence.

Most sentences that contain false subjects can be easily revised so that the subject is easily identified. Consider this example:

There are currently no logs on this server.

From the structure of the sentence, *there* appears to be the subject but the actual subject is *logs*. The sentence can be revised as follows:

No logs are currently on this server.

## Using Parallel Structure in Lists

When creating bulleted or numbered lists, ensure that all items in the list have the same structure. For example, all items begin with an imperative verb or all items begin with a noun; all items are complete sentences or all items are phrases

## Capitalizing Words Consistently and Appropriately

Use capital letters consistently and appropriately. Most technical documentation tends to overuse capital letters. Translators usually assume that capital letters indicate a program, a form, a table, a field, and so on. Use capitalization for:

- The first letter of the first word of a sentence.
- Acronyms.
- Headings and names of things.
- In headings, capitalize the first and last words and all other words except articles (the, a, an), conjunctions (and, or, but, and so on), and prepositions (in, to, on, from, and so on).
- Capitalize names of things, such as systems, programs, forms, tables, and fields. Always precede the name with *the* and follow it with what it is. For example, *access the Speed Invoice Entry form* not *access Speed Invoice Entry*.
- Capitalize names as they appear in the software, even if they do not follow the conventions for headings.

Do not capitalize terms when they are used in a generic sense, even if the same term might be used as a name and capitalized in some other context. For example, in the sentence *Enter a pay code in the Pay Code field*, the term *pay code* is capitalized only when it is the name of the field.

This is a list of terms that should be not capitalized when used generically:

- address book
- automatic accounting instructions
- category codes
- chart of accounts
- company constant
- detail area
- processing options
- user defined codes
- multicurrency
- general ledger

# Translation Coding Guidelines

Use these guidelines to ensure a successful translation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software components:

- Limit the size of text items to no more than 70 percent of the space allotted to them.

  Many words and phrases increase in size when translated; therefore, ensure that all field sizes leave room for text expansion of up to 30 percent. If you exceed the space allotted, you will receive a Warning Message in event rules (ER). *Do not* ignore this message.

- Verify that push buttons can change size dynamically to compensate for any text size increase that occurs in translation.
- Use only approved acronyms and abbreviations.
- Use text variables instead of hard-coded text.

  Text variables are translated, while hard-coded text cannot be translated.

- Do not use contractions.
- Avoid long or ambiguous noun strings.
- Leave controls visible in the Properties and use the hide/show functionality in ER.

  Any control set to *hidden* in the control's properties (the Visible check box is cleared) is not extracted for translation and, therefore, cannot be translated. If the control is *never* to be displayed, then clear the Visible option. If the control is sometimes displayed, select the Visible option and use the hide/show functionality in ER.

- Whenever Table I/O is used to retrieve user-defined code (UDC) descriptions, ensure that you enable retrieval from either the User Defined Codes table (F0005) or the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D), depending on the user's logon language setting.

Translated UDC descriptions and UDC type descriptions are not stored in the same tables for all languages. For the English language, they are stored in the User Defined Code Types table (F0004) and the User Defined Codes table (F0005), respectively. For all other languages, they are stored in the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0004D) and the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D).

# Translation Readiness Guidelines

Use these guidelines when either creating new applications or enhancing existing applications. If you do not adhere to these guidelines, any translation efforts will take more time and, therefore, be more costly.

This table lists the questions you should ask yourself to ensure that translation efforts and costs are optimized:

| Item | Question |
|---|---|
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | Did I use only approved abbreviations and acronyms? |
| Concatenated Text | Was concatenation of text removed? |
| Controls | Are the controls listed in ER selected as visible? |
| Cultural References | Were puns and cultural references removed? |
| Data Dictionary | Were data dictionary glossaries written and formatted according to standards? |
| Font Overrides | Was the font override removed? |
| Hard-coded text | Was hard-coded text removed and replaced with text variables? |
| Icons and other Images | Was text removed from icons and other images?<br>Are icons generic enough to be understood in all target markets? |
| Sizing of Text Areas and Buttons | Were text areas stretched to the maximum width to provide sufficient room for text expansion when the text is translated?<br>Were buttons sized wide enough to provide sufficient room for text expansion? |
| Source Text | Is the source text grammatically correct and easy to understand? |
| Terminology | Did I use terminology consistently? |
| Text Variables | Were the text variables assigned to an identifier? |
| UDCs | Do UDCs retrieve the description in user language preference? |

# Actions that Trigger Translation

When you create or change a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that is extracted for translation, the component is flagged in the system for either first-time translation or retranslation, as appropriate. Changing the layout, tab sequence, or control location for a component does not trigger a retranslation. These actions trigger a retranslation in the system:

- Adding text.
- Deleting text.
- Changing text, including correcting typographical errors and punctuation.
- Changing the formatting of text, text alignment, and line indentation.
- Adding or deleting spaces between text.
- Changing the size of a field and so on.
- Adding or deleting line breaks.
- Changing menu sequence, even if you do not change the text.
- Changing processing option sequence on a processing option tab.
- Adding or changing menu toolbar exits.

This section discuses how to:

- Identify text strings used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.
- Identify approved text strings.
- Identify system codes for translating global product solutions.

## Working with Noun Strings

This section discusses:

- Working with noun strings.
- Noun strings used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.
- Approved text strings.
- System codes for translating global product solutions.

Avoid long noun strings. A noun string is a group of three or more nouns in succession. Noun strings are difficult to translate because the relationship between words is not always clear. Consider this example:

Manual G/L Transactions Entry

Does this mean *manual entry of G/L transactions* or *entry of manual G/L transactions*? A good way to rewrite a noun string is to change the order of the words (often starting at the end and reversing the order) and to use prepositional phrases to clarify relationships:

Manual Entry of G/L Transactions

If any word is a nominalization (a noun formed from a verb), change it back to a verb:

Entering G/L Transactions Manually

If space is a consideration, you can use hyphens to indicate the relationship between words:

Manual G/L-Transactions Entry

Use one of these strategies to avoid noun strings:

- Insert helpful words such as *of*, *for*, and *to*.
- Add *-ing* or *-ed* to indicate what has been or is being acted upon.

For example, depending on the intent, consider rewording Install System Code to:

- Installed System Code.
- Install the System Code.
- Code for Install System.
- Install Code for System.
- Code the Install System.

The Install System Code example is particularly confusing because both install and code could be verbs. This phrase could be one very long noun, a request for action, or an action already taken.

To effectively translate text, translators often require more information than English readers do. The translator must know who or what is performing an action. Translators also face gender issues. Depending on how the words are organized, a word can be feminine or masculine.

If you are in doubt about how to separate a long string of nouns, ask whether one of the nouns is a verb. If so, then insert a verb helper, like to, the, of, or for, or change the tense of the verb. Consider shortening a long noun string by eliminating words that might not be necessary. For the noun string Install System Code, either Install Code or System Code is easier to translate.

## Noun Strings Used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications

Some noun strings present translation challenges because the translator must first determine whether words contained in the string are nouns or verbs. For example, in the field name *Install System*, is the word *install* a verb or a noun? In this instance, *install system* is a compound noun string. Many developers understand this string because they are familiar with the way in which JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementations use it. However, for a translator or international user, the meaning of the string is unclear.

This table lists examples of text strings that are currently used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and a description of the confusion that each one can cause a translator or an international user:

| Field Name | Question Asked By a Translator |
|---|---|
| Log File Name | Does this mean to log the filename or the name of the log file? |
| Setup Function | Does this mean to set up the function or the function for the setup? |
| Setup Menu | Does this mean to set up the menu or the menu containing setup options? |
| Install Data | Does this mean to install data or data referring to the installation? |
| Install Data Sources | Does this mean to install data sources or data sources referring to the installation? |
| Install Environments | Does this mean to install environments or environments referring to the installation? |

| Field Name | Question Asked By a Translator |
|---|---|
| Install Hosts | Does this mean to install hosts or hosts referring to the installation? |
| Add Following | Add the word *following* or add after? |
| LineNumber | Why are the words not separated by a space? Is this a parameter or does it mean the number of lines? |

## Approved Noun Strings

This is a list of approved, standard noun strings. For better understanding, easier translation, and consistent usage across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, refer to this list when you name fields:

| Text String | Usage |
|---|---|
| Data Structure | Data structure is a noun string. Data structure means the structure of the data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool set contains different types of structures. Any text that precedes the text *data structure* refers to the type of the data structure and functions as an adjective.<br>Examples:<br>• Business function data structure<br>• Form data structure<br>• Media object data structure<br>• Processing option data structure<br>• Report data structure |
| [noun] Design | The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool set includes many design tools, each of which is a different type of tool for creating a specific object type. For example, the Table Design tool creates a table.<br>Examples:<br>• Application Design<br>• Business View Design<br>• Data Dictionary Design<br>• Event Rule Design<br>• Form Design<br>• Parameter Design<br>• Table Design |
| [noun or verb] Event | Numerous events or activities exist in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The text that precedes the type of event can be a string of nouns, a verb, or a combination of nouns and verbs. In any case, the text string that precedes the word *event* is an adjective and describes the purpose of the event.<br>Examples:<br>• Button Clicked event<br>• Row is Exited event |

| Text String | Usage |
|---|---|
| High-level Default Trigger | High-level is an adjective for the noun string *default trigger*. A high-level default trigger is criteria that are automatically evaluated for data in a field. |
| Install [noun] | Install is an adjective, not a verb.<br>Examples:<br>• Install system<br>• Install data<br>• Install data sources<br>• Install environments<br>• Install hosts |
| Line Number | The number of the line. |
| Menu Revisions | Menu Revisions is a noun string. This JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool maintains interactive and batch application menus. |
| Object Librarian | Object Librarian is a noun string. This JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool maintains objects or building blocks that make up applications. |
| Object Type | Object type is a noun string. Object type means the type of object. |
| Process Function | A function of a process. On a form, process function is a noun string, where process describes the function. |
| Process Usage | A usage of a process. On a form, process usage is a noun string, where process describes the usage. |
| Set Up | Set up, when spelled as two words, is a verb |
| Setup [noun] | Setup, when spelled as one word, is a noun or an adjective, not a verb.<br>Examples:<br>• Setup function<br>• Setup menu |

## System Codes for Translating Global Product Solutions

Most software products provide global solutions, and they are translated into all supported languages. The system code assigned to a global solution is also global. It does not specify a country or region. Some software products, however, provide solutions to a specific country or region. The system code of these products must specify the country or region where the products will be used. The system codes indicate into what language the products need to be translated.

These are two examples:

- Address Book (system code 01) provides a global solution that is translated into all supported languages.
- HR & PR Foundation Canada (system code 05C) provides a solution for a specific country, Canada.

Since Canada has two official languages, English and French, HR & PR Foundation Canada must be translated into French.

# CHAPTER 10

# Understanding Acronyms and Abbreviations

This chapter discusses acronyms and abbreviations.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

Oracle maintains a list of acronyms and abbreviations that you can use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. You must refer to this list before you use an acronym or abbreviation. If a specific acronym or abbreviation is not in this list, you must request that your application development manager add it.

The list also includes the space required for translation of double-byte and single-byte languages. If possible, enlarge the fields to accommodate translation.

Many languages have no equivalent for an English acronym or abbreviation. When no equivalent exists for an English acronym or abbreviation, the translation translates the description instead. Consider these French and German translations of the acronym A/P for accounts payable:

| English Acronym or Abbreviation | French Translation | German Translation |
|---|---|---|
| A/P | C. frns | Kreditorenbuchhaltung |

Double-byte languages, such as Chinese and Japanese, commonly require the most space because the Chinese and Japanese languages do not have acronyms and abbreviations.

**Note.** Several acronyms and abbreviations contain the ampersand (&) symbol. When you define a form control or menu that includes an acronym or abbreviation that contains the ampersand symbol, you must enter two ampersands rather than a single one. Otherwise, the runtime engine interprets the *&* as an underscore ( _ ).

These acronyms and abbreviations are approved for use:

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| A/B or AB | Address Book | 10 | 2 |
| A/P | Accounts Payable | 8 | 15 |
| A/R | Accounts Receivable | 8 | 14 |
| A/V | According to Value | 8 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| AAI | Automatic Accounting Instruction | 14 | 3 |
| AAP | Affirmative Action Planning | 18 | 18 |
| AB | Aktiebolag (Sweden) | No translation | 2 |
| ABC | Activity-Based Costing | 24 | 3 |
| ABI | Application Binary Interface | 20 | 3 |
| ABM | Activity-Based Management | 20 | 3 |
| ACD | Automatic Call Distributor | 44 | 38 |
| ACE | Adjusted Current Earnings | 18 | 3 |
| ACH | Automated Clearing House | 14 | 3 |
| ACP | Actual Contribution Percentage | 16 | 3 |
| ACP | Average Contribution Percentage | 18 | 3 |
| ACRS | Accelerated Cost Recovery System | 18 | 4 |
| AD&D | Accidental Death and Dismemberment | 16 | 4 |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act | 12 | 3 |
| ADDL | Additional | 10 | 3 |
| ADJ | Adjustment | 10 | 12 |
| ADP | Actual Deferral Percentage | 16 | 3 |
| ADR | Assets Depreciation Range | 14 | 3 |
| AEC | Architecture, Engineering, and Construction | 18 | 3 |
| AF | Advanced Forecasting | 10 | 2 |
| AFE | Authorization for Request | 10 | 3 |
| AFRA | Average Freight Rate Assessment | 16 | 4 |
| AFS | Available for Sale | 10 | 3 |
| AG | Aktiengesellschaft (Germany) | No translation | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| AGI | Adjusted Gross Income | 14 | 14 |
| AGM | Auto Generate Master | 16 | 3 |
| AGVS | Automated Guided Vehicle System | 22 | 3 |
| AIA | American Institute of Architects | 16 | 3 |
| AIX | Advanced Interactive Executive (IBM's proprietary version of UNIX) | 32 | 3 |
| AKA or aka | Also Known As | 6 | 5 |
| Amt | Amount | 8 | 4 |
| AMT | Alternative Minimum Tax | 12 | 3 |
| AN | Address Number | 8 | 8 |
| ANSI | American National Standards Institute | 16 | 4 |
| AOQL | Average Outgoing Quality Level | 16 | 3 |
| AP | Accounts Payable | 8 | 6 |
| AP/C | Agricultural Products, Crops | 14 | 10 |
| APA | Advanced Price Analysis | 14 | 3 |
| APD | Application Program Driver | 16 | 3 |
| API | Air Position Indicator | 16 | 3 |
| API | American Petroleum Institute | 14 | 3 |
| API | Application Program Interface | 14 | 3 |
| APICS | American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc. | 28 | 5 |
| APPL | Application | | |
| APR | Annual Percentage Rate | 10 | 12 |
| AQL | Acceptable Quality Level | 16 | 11 |
| AR | Accounts Receivable | 8 | 6 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| AS | Agricultural Services | 10 | 4 |
| AS | Application System | 10 | 2 |
| AS/RS | Automatic Storage/Retrieval System | 20 | 14 |
| ASAP | As Soon As Possible | 6 | 4 |
| ASCII | American Standard Code for Information Interchange | 26 | 5 |
| ASI | Application Specific Instructions | 18 | 3 |
| ASI | Application Specific Instrument | 18 | 3 |
| ASN | Advanced Ship Notice | 16 | 3 |
| ASP | Auxiliary Storage Pool | 12 | 3 |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing and Materials | 20 | 4 |
| ATM | Automated Teller Machine | 16 | 20 |
| ATO | Associated Text Output | 14 | 3 |
| ATO | Assembly to Order | 12 | 7 |
| ATP | Available to Promise | 12 | 3 |
| ATPU | Available to Promise Unadjusted | 18 | 4 |
| ATRS | American Tanker Rate Schedule | 18 | 4 |
| AU | Actual Units | 12 | 2 |
| Avl | Availability | 8 | 8 |
| AWOL | Absent Without Leave or Absent Without Official Leave | 10 | 4 |
| B/D | Barrels per Day | 8 | 4 |
| B/L | Bill of Lading | 8 | 3 |
| BA | Beginning Available | 12 | 9 |
| BA | Budget Amount | 10 | 2 |
| BACS | Bank Automated Clearing System | 18 | 4 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| BASIC | Business Application Software Introduction Class | 22 | 5 |
| BAU | Beginning Available Unadjusted | 20 | 3 |
| BCI | Billing Control Identification | 14 | 3 |
| BDA | Business View Design Aid | No translation | No translation |
| BEF | Belgian Francs | 12 | 4 |
| BEP | Break-Event Point | 8 | 3 |
| BFOE | Barrels of Fuel Oil Equivalent | 14 | 4 |
| BIPS | Billion Instructions per Second | 6 | 4 |
| Blk | Blank | 6 | 3 |
| BLOB | Binary Large Object | 16 | 4 |
| bn | Billion | 6 | 5 |
| BO | Back Order | 10 | 2 |
| BOC | Building Operating Costs | 14 | 3 |
| BOL | Bill of Lading | 8 | 7 |
| BOM | Bill of Materials | 10 | 9 |
| BP | Business Partner | 10 | 13 |
| BPI | Bits per Inch | 12 | 3 |
| BPS | Bits per Second | 10 | 3 |
| BPT | Bulk Product Transaction | 12 | 3 |
| Br | Branch | 6 | 3 |
| Brn | Branch | 6 | 3 |
| Brn/Plt | Branch/Plant | 12 | 8 |
| BS&W | Bottom Sediment and Water | 16 | 4 |
| BSFN | Business Function | No translation | No translation |
| BSVW | Business View | No translation | No translation |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| BTU | British Thermal Unit | 14 | 3 |
| BTX | Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene | 18 | 3 |
| BU | Budget Units | 10 | 2 |
| BU | Business Unit | 10 | 2 |
| C & F | Cost and Freight | 12 | 12 |
| C/O or c/o | Care of | 6 | 6 |
| C/R | Cash Receipts | 10 | 8 |
| C/S | Client/Server | 16 | 3 |
| CA | Contract Administration | 10 | 2 |
| CAD | Computer Assisted Design | 16 | 3 |
| CAE | Common Applications Environment | 18 | 3 |
| CAE | Computer-Aided Engineering | 16 | 3 |
| CAIT | Computer-Aided Inspection and Test | 24 | 3 |
| CAM | Common Area Maintenance | 12 | 3 |
| CAM | Computer-Aided Manufacturing | 16 | 3 |
| CAP | Computer Assisted Programming | 16 | 3 |
| CAT | Category | 6 | 4 |
| CAPP | Computer-Aided Process Planning | 20 | 4 |
| CASE | Computer-Aided Software Engineering | 20 | 4 |
| CATP | Cumulative Available to Promise | 20 | 4 |
| CBD | Cash Before Delivery | 12 | 10 |
| CBO | Cash Basis Only | 10 | 3 |
| CBT | Computer Based Training | 14 | 3 |
| CC | Cost Center | 8 | 9 |
| CCC | Cycle Count Code | 14 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| CCITT | Consultative Committee for International Telephony and Telegraphy | 24 | 5 |
| CCQ | Office de la construction du Quebec (French) | No translation | 3 |
| Cd | Code | 4 | 4 |
| CD | Certificate of Deposit | 10 | 2 |
| CD-ROM | Compact Disc-Read Only Memory | 24 | 6 |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer | 8 | 2 |
| CFO | Chief Financial Officer | 10 | 7 |
| CFPIM | Certified as a Fellow in Production and Inventory Management | 24 | 5 |
| Chg | Change | 6 | 4 |
| Chk | Check | 6 | 4 |
| CID | Computer-Integrated Distribution | 18 | 3 |
| Cie | Compagnie (France) | 3 | 4 |
| CIF | Central Information File | 14 | 3 |
| CIF | Computer-Integrated Fax | 18 | 3 |
| CIF | Cost, Insurance, and Freight | 18 | 3 |
| CIM | Computer-Integrated Manufacturing | 18 | 3 |
| CIS | Customer Information System | 18 | 3 |
| CISC | Complex Instruction Set Computer | 18 | 4 |
| CL | Control Language | 10 | 2 |
| CM | Change Management | 10 | 2 |
| CM | Corrective Maintenance | 10 | 13 |
| CMMS | Computerized Maintenance Management Systems | 22 | 4 |
| Cmp | Compensation | No translation | No translation |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| CMS | Cost Management System | 18 | 3 |
| CNC | Computer Numeric Control | 16 | 4 |
| Co | Company | 6 | 3 |
| CO | Change Order | 18 | 19 |
| COA | Certificate of Analysis | 10 | 3 |
| COBRA | Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act | 22 | 5 |
| COBOL | Common Business Oriented Language | 18 | 6 |
| COD | Cash on Delivery | 10 | 3 |
| COFC | Container on a Railroad Flatcar | 14 | 4 |
| COGS | Cost of Goods Sold | 14 | 3 |
| COLA | Cost-of-Living Adjustment | 14 | 4 |
| COLA | Cost-of-Living Allowance | 14 | 13 |
| COLD | Computer Output to Laser Disk | 20 | 3 |
| COM | Computer Output to Microform | 20 | 3 |
| COM | Component Object Model | No translation | No translation |
| COMMS | Customer Oriented Manufacturing Management Systems | 26 | 5 |
| COO | Chief Operating Officer | 10 | 9 |
| COQ | Cost of Quality | 16 | 7 |
| COR | Collision Repair | 10 | 3 |
| CORBA | Common Object Request Broker | | |
| Core | The central and foundational systems of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software (Financials) | 36 | 4 |
| Corp | Corporation | 10 | 4 |
| COS | Corporation for Open Systems | 20 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| CP | Configurator Processing | 14 | 2 |
| CPA | Certified Public Accountant | 12 | 12 |
| CPI or cpi | Characters per Inch | 14 | 3 |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index | 16 | 3 |
| CPI | Continuous Process Improvement | 14 | 3 |
| CPIM | Certified in Production and Inventory Management | 24 | 4 |
| CPM | Critical Path Method | 16 | 3 |
| CPU | Central Processing Unit | 14 | 2 |
| CR | Change Request | 18 | 24 |
| CR or Cr | Credit | 12 | 2 |
| CREDITEL | CREDITEL (Credit Reporting Agency) | 14 | 8 |
| CRP | Capacity Requirements Planning | 18 | 3 |
| CRP | Conference Room Pilot | 12 | 3 |
| CRT | Cathodic Ray Tube | 12 | 3 |
| CS | Client/Server | 16 | 3 |
| CSC | Client Service Coordinator | 16 | 3 |
| CSR | Customer Service Representative | 14 | 3 |
| CSW | Customer Service Workstation | 16 | 3 |
| CTD | Cumulative Trauma Disorder | 16 | 3 |
| CTI | Computer-to-Telephone Integration | 18 | 3 |
| CTI | Computer Telephony Integration | 44 | 40 |
| CTO | Chief Technical Officer | 10 | 3 |
| CTRL or Ctrl | Control | 6 | 5 |
| CTRY | Century | 6 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| CUA | Common User Access | 14 | 3 |
| Cum | Cumulative Update | 10 | 4 |
| CUM | Cubic Meter | 10 | 3 |
| CUR | Currency Code | 10 | 13 |
| Curr | Current | 6 | 4 |
| CVP | Cost/Volume/Profit | 18 | 6 |
| D & B | Dun & Bradstreet (Credit Reporting Agency) | 34 | 34 |
| DA | Day | 4 | 3 |
| DASD | Direct Access Storage Device | 18 | 4 |
| DBA | Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals | 18 | 3 |
| DBA | Doing Business As | 19 | 3 |
| DBMS | Data Base Management System | 16 | 4 |
| DCE | Distributed Computing Environment | 18 | 3 |
| DCF | Discounted Cash Flow | 14 | 20 |
| DD | Data Dictionary | 10 | 2 |
| DDE | Dynamic Data Exchange | 14 | 13 |
| DDP | Distributed Data Processing | 16 | 20 |
| DDS | Data Description Specifications | 14 | 3 |
| DE | Design Engineering | 10 | 2 |
| DEMO | Demonstration | 6 | 4 |
| DFI | Deposit Financial Institution | 14 | 3 |
| DFU | Data File Utility | 14 | 3 |
| DIF | Data Interchange Format | 14 | 10 |
| DIL | Data Import Language | 14 | 3 |
| DIN | Deutsche Industrie Norm | No translation | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| DISOSS | Distributed Office Support System | 22 | 6 |
| DIST | Distribution | 8 | 8 |
| DLL | Dynamic Link Library | 12 | 3 |
| Dlt | Delete | 6 | 5 |
| DNC | Direct Numerical Control | 14 | 9 |
| DNS | Do Not Spread | 10 | 3 |
| Do Ty | Document Type | 10 | 8 |
| DOB | Date-of-Birth | 10 | 9 |
| DOI | Division of Interest | 10 | 2 |
| DPI or dpi | Dots per Inch | 12 | 3 |
| Dpt | Department | 6 | 4 |
| DR or Dr | Debit | 6 | 1 |
| DREAM Writer | Data Record Extraction and Management Writer | 26 | 12 |
| DRP | Distribution Requirements Planning | 14 | 3 |
| DRP | Distribution Resource Planning | 14 | 3 |
| DS | Data Structure | No translation | No translation |
| DSO | Days Sales Outstanding | 16 | 4 |
| Dsp | Display | 6 | 4 |
| DSS | Decision Support System | 14 | 22 |
| DSTR | Data Structure | No translation | No translation |
| DT | Document Type | 10 | 8 |
| Dta | Data | 6 | 4 |
| DTF | Demand Time Fence | 14 | 3 |
| Dup | Duplication | 6 | 5 |
| DW | DREAM Writer | 12 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| DZ | Dozen | 4 | 5 |
| E & P | Earnings and Profits | 12 | 3 |
| E & O | Expenses and Others | 12 | 3 |
| E.P. | Expense Participation | 10 | 2 |
| Email | Electronic Mail | 10 | 6 |
| E&OE | Errors and Omissions Excepted | 16 | 3 |
| EA | Each (Unit of Measure) | 16 | 5 |
| EA | Ending Availability | 12 | 8 |
| EAC | Estimate at Completion | 12 | 3 |
| EADT | Everest Application Development Tool | 25 | 4 |
| EAP | Employee Assistance Program | 14 | 3 |
| EBB | Electronic Burst and Bind | 16 | 3 |
| EC | Edit Code | 8 | 11 |
| EC | European Community | 12 | 2 |
| ECM | Engineering Change Management | 14 | 3 |
| ECN | Engineering Change Notice | 14 | 3 |
| ECO | Engineering Change Order | 14 | 3 |
| ECR | Efficient Consumer Response | 16 | 3 |
| ECS | Electronic Customer Support | 16 | 3 |
| ECS | Energy and Chemical Systems | 14 | 3 |
| EDA | Estimated Date Available | 16 | 3 |
| EDC | Everest Development Center | 16 | 3 |
| EDI | Electronic Data Interchange | 14 | 3 |
| EDP | Electronic Data Processing | 14 | 3 |
| EE | Employee | 6 | 6 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| EEO | Equal Employment Opportunity | 14 | 3 |
| EEOC | Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | 20 | 4 |
| EFP | Enterprise Facility Planning | 14 | 3 |
| EFT | Electronic Funds Transfer | 14 | 20 |
| EFTS | Electronic Funds Transfer System | 18 | 22 |
| EI | Employee Involvement | 10 | 8 |
| EIC | Earned Income Credit | 14 | 22 |
| EIN | Employer's Identification Number | 12 | 7 |
| EIS | Enterprise Information Systems | 14 | 3 |
| EIS | Executive Information System | 16 | 3 |
| EM | Equipment Management | 10 | 10 |
| EMEA | Europe, Middle East, and Asia | 12 | 4 |
| EMS | Environmental Management System | 14 | 5 |
| EOI | Evidence of Insurability | 10 | 24 |
| EOJ | End of Job | 10 | 10 |
| EOM | End of Month | 6 | 9 |
| EOQ | Economic Order Quantity | 16 | 14 |
| EP | Expense Participation | 10 | 2 |
| EPOS or epos | Electronic Point of Sale | 12 | 4 |
| EPS | Earnings Per Share | 10 | 13 |
| EPSS | Expert Performance Support System | 18 | 4 |
| EQ | Equal To | 6 | 3 |
| EQP | Equipment | 6 | 3 |
| ER | Employer | 6 | 5 |
| ER | Event Rule | No translation | No translation |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERISA | Employee Retirement Income Security Act | 20 | 5 |
| ERPx | Enterprise Requirements Planning Execution | 18 | 17 |
| ERR | Error | 6 | 5 |
| ESOP | Employee Stock Ownership Plan | 14 | 12 |
| ETC | Estimate to Complete | 10 | 3 |
| ETO | Engineer to Order | 12 | 17 |
| EVP | Executive Vice-President | 12 | 14 |
| EVS | Enumeration Verification System | 14 | 3 |
| Exc | Exclude | 6 | 8 |
| EXW | Ex Works | 8 | 7 |
| F & F or f & f | Fixtures and Fittings | 3 | 3 |
| F/A | Fixed Asset | 10 | 4 |
| FA | Functional Acknowledgement | 12 | 2 |
| FAP | Final Average Pay | 14 | 3 |
| FAS | Final Assembly Schedule | 16 | 13 |
| FAS | Free Alongside Ship | 14 | 19 |
| FASB | Financial Accounting Standards Board | 20 | 4 |
| FASTR | Financial Analysis Spreadsheet Tool and Report Writer | 30 | 5 |
| FCST | Forecast | 4 | 6 |
| FCU | Fax Control Unit | 14 | 3 |
| FDA | Form Design Aid | 18 | 13 |
| FDP | Fiscal Date Pattern | 14 | 7 |
| FED | Federal Tax | 8 | 18 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| FHA | Federal Housing Administration | 20 | 14 |
| FHC | Freight Handling Code | 12 | 13 |
| FICA | Federal Insurance Contribution Act | 20 | 4 |
| FIFO | First In, First Out | 12 | 4 |
| FIGS | French, Italian, German, Spanish | 32 | 13 |
| FIT | Federal Income Tax | 12 | 9 |
| FK | Function Keys | 8 | 16 |
| FLSA | Fair Labor Standard Act | 16 | 4 |
| FMC | Flexible Machine Center | 14 | 3 |
| FMLA | Family Medical Leave Act | 16 | 3 |
| FMS | Flexible Manufacturing System | 14 | 3 |
| FOB | Free on Board | 10 | 18 |
| FOQ | Fixed Order Quantity | 14 | 3 |
| FPO | Firm Planned Order | 14 | 12 |
| FR | Financial Reporting | 14 | 8 |
| FREQ | Frequency | 8 | 8 |
| FRF | French Francs | 10 | 9 |
| FRS | Federal Reserve System | 14 | 3 |
| FSA | Flexible Spending Account | 12 | 3 |
| ft | Foot | 6 | 3 |
| FTC | Federal Trade Commission | 16 | 3 |
| FTE | Federal Tax Entry | 12 | 3 |
| FTE | Full-Time Employee | 12 | 3 |
| FTE | Full-Time Equivalent | 20 | 3 |
| FTO | Finish-to-Order | 14 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| FTP | File Transfer Protocol | 18 | 3 |
| FTZ | Foreign Trade Zones | 12 | 3 |
| FUI | Federal Unemployment Insurance | 14 | 15 |
| FUTA | Federal Unemployment Tax Act | 16 | 11 |
| FWO | Firm Work Order | 14 | 7 |
| FY | Fiscal Year | 10 | 3 |
| FYI | For Your Information | 8 | 7 |
| G & A | General and Administrative Expenses | 18 | 11 |
| G/A | General Accounting | 6 | 11 |
| G/L | General Ledger | 10 | 2 |
| GAAP | Generally Accepted Accounting Principles | 16 | 4 |
| GAO | General Accounting Office | 10 | 3 |
| GBC | General Building Contractor | 14 | 3 |
| GBP | British Pounds | 6 | 8 |
| GE | Greater Than or Equal To | 12 | 7 |
| gig | Gigabyte (one billion bytes) | 10 | 5 |
| GIF | Graphics Interchange Format | 14 | 3 |
| GL | Glossary | 8 | 7 |
| GmbH | Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Germany) | No translation | 4 |
| GOSIP | Government Open Systems Interconnect Profile | 26 | 5 |
| GST | Goods and Services Tax (Canada) | 24 | 3 |
| GT | Greater Than | 6 | 7 |
| GTE | Gross Tax Exclusion | 12 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| GUI | Graphical User Interface | 14 | 3 |
| GUID | Globally Unique Identifier (technical system codes) | 20 | 26 |
| H & S | Health and Safety | 12 | 3 |
| HCE | Highly Compensated Employee | 10 | 3 |
| HEX | Hexadecimal | 12 | 9 |
| HLL | High-Level Language | 10 | 22 |
| HQ | Headquarters | 6 | 9 |
| HR | Workforce Management | 8 | 11 |
| HRM | Workforce Management | 10 | 11 |
| HS | Hidden Selection | 10 | 14 |
| HT | Hypertext | 10 | 9 |
| HTML | Hypertext Markup Language | 24 | 4 |
| HTTP | Hypertext Transfer Protocol | 24 | 4 |
| HVAC | Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning | 18 | 4 |
| I/O | Input / Output Control | 16 | 3 |
| ICCC | Inter Company Cost Center | 20 | 20 |
| ICD | Identification Code Designator | 14 | 2 |
| ICH | Inter Company Hub | 14 | 3 |
| ID | Identification | No translation | 2 |
| ID | Inter-Plant Demand | 18 | 17 |
| IDC | Intangible Depletion Cost | 14 | 4 |
| IDL | Interface Definition Language | No translation | No translation |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers | 22 | 4 |
| IM | Inventory Management | 10 | 11 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| In | Inch | 6 | 3 |
| Inc | Include | 6 | 5 |
| Inc | Incorporated | 6 | 4 |
| Inv | Invoice | 8 | 8 |
| IOU | I Owe You | 8 | 9 |
| IP | Internet Protocol | 18 | 2 |
| IPL | Initial Program Load | 14 | 7 |
| IPS | Implementation Planning Session | 14 | 3 |
| IR | In Receipt | 6 | 3 |
| IRA | Individual Retirement Account | 14 | 3 |
| IRS | Internal Revenue Service | 8 | 3 |
| ISO | International Standards Organization | 14 | 3 |
| ISSN | International Standard Serial Number | 16 | 4 |
| IT | Information Technology | 10 | 2 |
| ITC | Income Tax Credit | 12 | 20 |
| ITC | Investment Tax Credit | 12 | 19 |
| ITD | Inception-to-Date | 8 | 12 |
| Itm | Item | 6 | 4 |
| J/E | Journal Entry | 12 | 2 |
| JAD | Joint Application Development | 18 | 3 |
| JC | Job Cost | 10 | 16 |
| JCA | Job Cost Accounting | 14 | 3 |
| JCB | Job Cost Billing | 14 | 3 |
| JE | Journal Entry | 12 | 2 |
| JF | Join File | 10 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| JIT | Just-in-Time | 6 | 3 |
| JPO | Java Persistent Object | 12 | 10 |
| JT | Journal Type | 12 | 10 |
| JVI | Joint Venture Interest | 10 | 3 |
| K | Thousand | 4 | 1 |
| Kb | Kilobyte (1,024 bytes) | 8 | 5 |
| KBG | Knowledge-Based Generator | 20 | 3 |
| KK | Kabushiki-Kaisha | 16 | 2 |
| L/C | Letter of Credit | 8 | 7 |
| L/O | Line/Order | 10 | 5 |
| LAN | Local Area Network | 10 | 11 |
| lb | Pound | 4 | 4 |
| LBO | Leveraged Buyout | 10 | 21 |
| LC | Landed Cost | 10 | 10 |
| LCL | Less than a Carload | 14 | 9 |
| LD | Level of Detail | 8 | 2 |
| LDA | Local Data Area | 12 | 15 |
| LE | Less Than or Equal To | 12 | 7 |
| LF | Logical File | 10 | 10 |
| LIFO | Last In, First Out | 12 | 4 |
| LIMIT | Lot-Size Inventory Management Interpolation Technique | 26 | 5 |
| LIPL | License Plate | 8 | 11 |
| LOA | Leave of Absence | 6 | 6 |
| LOB | Line of Business | 10 | 3 |
| LOD | Level of Detail | 8 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| LPG | Liquid Petroleum Gas | 12 | 6 |
| LPI or lpi | Lines per Inch | 12 | 3 |
| LRP | Long Range Planning | 10 | 12 |
| LRS | Loading Rack System | 12 | 3 |
| LSN | Lot Serial Number | 12 | 11 |
| LT | Ledger Type | 12 | 2 |
| LT | Less Than | 6 | 7 |
| LT | Line Type | 8 | 7 |
| Ltd | Limited | 8 | 4 |
| LTD | Life-to-Date | 10 | 3 |
| LTD | Long Term Debt | 10 | 13 |
| LTD | Long Term Disability | 10 | 3 |
| LTL | Less than a Truckload | 14 | 9 |
| MACRS | Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System | 24 | 4 |
| MAD | Mean Absolute Deviation | 14 | 18 |
| MAP | Manufacturing Automation Protocol | 20 | 3 |
| MAPI | Messaging Application Program Interface | 26 | 4 |
| MAS | Management Advisory Services | 14 | 3 |
| Max | Maximum | 8 | 4 |
| MB | Megabyte (one million bytes) | 12 | 5 |
| MBD | Mechanical Breakdown | 10 | 3 |
| MBO | Management by Objectives | 12 | 29 |
| MC | Method of Computation | 10 | 10 |
| MCI | Media Control Interface | 14 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| MDS | Material-Dominated Scheduling | 18 | 3 |
| MDY | Month, Day, Year | 12 | 3 |
| ME | Manufacturing Engineering | 10 | 2 |
| meg or mega | Megabyte (one million bytes) | 12 | 5 |
| Mfg | Manufacturing | 6 | 4 |
| MI | Machine Instruction | 10 | 11 |
| MI | Manufacturing Instruction | 12 | 9 |
| MICR | Magnetic Ink Character Recognition | 14 | 19 |
| MIL-SPEC | Military Inspection Standard | 14 | 8 |
| Min | Minimum | 8 | 4 |
| MIPS | Millions of Instructions per Second | 16 | 4 |
| MIS | Management Information System | 14 | 3 |
| Misc | Miscellaneous | 6 | 6 |
| MMbpd | Million Barrels per Day | 10 | 4 |
| MMS | Manufacturing Management Systems | 14 | 3 |
| MMS | Minerals Management Service | 14 | 3 |
| MNC | Multinational Company | 10 | 16 |
| MNP | Multinational Products | 10 | 15 |
| MO | Month | 4 | 4 |
| MOD | Method of Delivery | 10 | 11 |
| Mogas | Motor Gasoline | 12 | 11 |
| MOQ | Maximum Order Quantity | 14 | 16 |
| MOT | Mode of Transportation | 10 | 8 |
| MPS | Master Production Schedule | 14 | 12 |
| MRB | Material Review Board | 16 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| MRI | Machine Readable Instructions | 14 | 19 |
| MRO | Maintenance, Repair, and Operation Supplies | 22 | 3 |
| MRP | Material Requirements Planning | 18 | 14 |
| MRP II | Manufacturing Resource Planning | 18 | 3 |
| MRPx | Materials, Resource, Planning, and Execution | 24 | 19 |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet | 16 | 4 |
| Msg | Message | 6 | 5 |
| MTD | Month-to-Date | 8 | 12 |
| MTM | Methods-Time Measurement | 14 | 3 |
| MTO | Make-to-Order | 12 | 11 |
| MTOP | Make-to-Order Product | 18 | 20 |
| MTS | Make-to-Stock | 12 | 8 |
| MTSP | Make-to-Stock Product | 18 | 17 |
| MURB | Multiple Unit Residential Building | 14 | 9 |
| MWO | Model Work Order | 14 | 17 |
| N & A | Name and Address | 12 | 10 |
| N/A | Not Available | 4 | 12 |
| N/S | Name Search | 8 | 8 |
| NA | Not Applicable | 8 | 13 |
| NACH | National Automated Clearing House | 20 | 4 |
| NASDAQ | National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations | 28 | 6 |
| NBV | Net Book Value | 10 | 12 |
| NC | Numerical Control | 10 | 13 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| NCSA | National Center for Supercomputing Applications | 26 | 4 |
| NDT | Nondiscrimination Test | 12 | 14 |
| NE | Not Equal To | 8 | 5 |
| NER | Named Event Rule (also called event rule business function) | No translation | No translation |
| NFS | Network File System | 14 | 3 |
| NG | Not Greater Than | 8 | 10 |
| NGM | Netware Global Messaging | 12 | 3 |
| NIFO | Next In, First Out | 14 | 4 |
| NIST | National Institute for Standards and Technology | 20 | 4 |
| NL | Not Less Than | 8 | 10 |
| NLM | Netware Loadable Module | 16 | 3 |
| NNN | Triple Net | 10 | 3 |
| No | Number | 4 | 3 |
| NOA | Net Operating Assets | 14 | 3 |
| NOL | Net Operating Loss | 12 | 14 |
| NOR | Notice of Readiness | 18 | 3 |
| NPBT | Net Profit Before Taxes | 12 | 16 |
| NSF | Non-Sufficient Funds | 10 | 12 |
| NT | New Technology | 8 | 2 |
| NTE | Not to Exceed | 8 | 3 |
| NTED | No Touch Exchange of Dies | 8 | 4 |
| NV | Naamloze Vennootschap (Holland) | No translation | 2 |
| NYSE | New York Stock Exchange | 16 | 10 |
| O | Option | 6 | 4 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| O/T | Overtime | 6 | 8 |
| OBJ | Object | 14 | 8 |
| OCE | Open Collaboration Environment | 16 | 3 |
| OCL | Over Credit Limit | 14 | 3 |
| OCM | Object Configuration Manager | 14 | 3 |
| OCR | Optical Character Recognition | 14 | 3 |
| OD | Organizational Development | 10 | 2 |
| ODBC | Open Data Base Connectivity | 16 | 4 |
| OEE | Overall Equipment Effectiveness | 16 | 3 |
| OEM | Original Equipment Manufacturer | 18 | 3 |
| OH | Overhead | 10 | 9 |
| OJT | On-the-Job Training | 10 | 20 |
| OL | Object Librarian | | |
| OLE | Object Linking and Embedding | 16 | 27 |
| OLTP | Online Transaction Processing | 16 | 4 |
| OM | Object Map | 8 | 2 |
| OMB | Office of Management and Budget | 18 | 3 |
| OMI | Open Messaging Interface | 20 | 3 |
| OOP | Out-of-Pocket | 6 | 3 |
| OP | Option | 6 | 4 |
| OP | Order Processing | 10 | 2 |
| Ops Seq No | Operation Sequence Number | 12 | 24 |
| Or Ty | Order Type | 10 | 10 |
| Org | Organization | 10 | 4 |
| OS | Open Systems | 10 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| OS | Operating System | 10 | 2 |
| OS&D | Over, Short, and Damaged | 18 | 4 |
| OSF | Open Systems Foundation | 14 | 3 |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Act | 18 | 4 |
| OSI | Open Systems Interconnection | 14 | 3 |
| OT | Overtime | 6 | 3 |
| OTC | Over-the-counter | 6 | 3 |
| OTED | One Touch Exchange of Dies | 10 | 4 |
| oz | Ounce | 6 | 2 |
| P & P or p & p | Postage and Packing | 12 | 3 |
| P & L | Profit and Loss | No translation | 3 |
| P & E | Property and Equipment | 14 | 3 |
| P/B/A | Planning/Budgeting/Allocations | 20 | 5 |
| P/E | Price/Earnings | 12 | 3 |
| P/O | Purchase Order | 10 | 2 |
| P/V | Profit/Volume | 12 | 3 |
| pa | Per Annum | 6 | 3 |
| PAC | Production Activity Control | 14 | 3 |
| PACO | Posting After Cutoff | 12 | 4 |
| PBCO | Posting Before Cutoff | 12 | 4 |
| PBYE | Posting Before Year End | 12 | 4 |
| PC | Personal Computer | 6 | 2 |
| PCO | Planned Change Order | 32 | 30 |
| PCS | Personal Computer Support | 10 | 3 |
| PDBA | Payments, Deductions, Benefits and Accruals | 24 | 4 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| PDCA | Plan-Do-Check-Action | 24 | 4 |
| PDL | Program Design Language | 14 | 17 |
| PdM | Predictive Maintenance | 12 | 3 |
| PDM | Product Data Management | 14 | 3 |
| PDS | Processor-Dominated Scheduling | 24 | 3 |
| PEC | Posting Edit Code | 12 | 3 |
| PERT | Program Evaluation and Revue Technique | 20 | 4 |
| PF | Physical File | 10 | 2 |
| PFC | Projected Final Cost | 10 | 3 |
| PFP | Projected Final Profit | 16 | 3 |
| PFR | Projected Final Revenue | 16 | 3 |
| PFS | Process Flow Scheduling | 18 | 3 |
| PI | Payment Instrument | 10 | 2 |
| PIF | Program Information File | 14 | 16 |
| PLC | Programmable Logic Controller | 22 | 24 |
| PLC | Public Limited Company (United Kingdom) | 12 | 3 |
| PLO | Planned Order | 10 | 3 |
| Plt | Plant | 6 | 4 |
| PM | Preventive Maintenance | 12 | 2 |
| PM | Property Management | 12 | 2 |
| PN | Period Number | 8 | 2 |
| PO | Processing Option | 10 | 2 |
| PO | Purchase Order | 10 | 2 |
| POB | Post Out of Balance | 12 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| POE | Purchase Order Entry | 14 | 3 |
| POP | Purchase Order Processing | 14 | 3 |
| POS | Point of Sale | 8 | 3 |
| POSIX | Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments | 24 | 5 |
| PPAT | People, Places, and Things | 14 | 6 |
| PPB | Part Period Balancing | 14 | 3 |
| PPBS | Program-Planning-Budgeting System | 22 | 3 |
| PPD | Prearranged Payments and Deposits | 22 | 4 |
| PPED | Pay Period Ending Date | 14 | 4 |
| PPM | Parts per Million | 14 | 3 |
| PPO | Preferred Provider Organization | 14 | 3 |
| PPV | Purchase Price Variance | 14 | 3 |
| PR | Payroll | 8 | 3 |
| PR | Public Relations | 10 | 2 |
| PS | Pay Status | 10 | 2 |
| PSF | Per Square Foot | 12 | 3 |
| PSI | Pounds per Square Inch | 26 | 16 |
| PSIA | Pounds per Square Inch Absolute | 26 | 16 |
| PSIG | Pounds per Square Inch Gauge | 26 | 3 |
| PST | Provincial Sales Tax (Canada) | 20 | 3 |
| PSW | Project Strategy Workshop | 16 | 3 |
| PTD | Period-to-Date | 16 | 3 |
| PTE | Part-Time Employee | 10 | 3 |
| PTF | Program Temporary Fix | 14 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| PTM | Payroll Tax Management | 14 | 3 |
| Pty | Priority | 6 | 3 |
| PWO | Plan Work Order | 16 | 3 |
| PYE | Previous Year-End | 10 | 3 |
| PYEB | Prior Year-End Balance | 14 | 4 |
| PYEC | Prior Year-End Cumulative | 14 | 4 |
| PYEN | Prior Year-End Net | 12 | 4 |
| Q & A | Questions and Answers | 8 | 3 |
| QA | Quality Assurance | 10 | 2 |
| QB | Qualified Beneficiary | 12 | 2 |
| QBE | Query by Example | 12 | 3 |
| QE | Qualifying Event | 10 | 2 |
| QFD | Quality Function Deployment | 14 | 3 |
| QM | Quality Management | 10 | 2 |
| QO | Quote Order | 8 | 2 |
| Qry | Query | 6 | 5 |
| QTD | Quarter-to-Date | 10 | 3 |
| Qty | Quantity | 6 | 3 |
| R & D | Research and Development | 12 | 3 |
| R/L | Right/Left | 8 | 5 |
| R/O | Required/Optional | 16 | 11 |
| R/V | Reverse/Void | 12 | 3 |
| RA | Revised Amount | 12 | 2 |
| RAD | Rapid Application Development | 14 | 3 |
| RAM | Random Access Memory | 14 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rand | Random | 6 | 8 |
| RCCP | Rough Cut Capacity Planning | 16 | 4 |
| RDA | Report Design Aid | 18 | 3 |
| RDBF | Running Dollars Balance Format | 22 | 4 |
| RDM | Relational Database Management | 18 | 14 |
| RDM | Relational Document Management | 18 | 3 |
| RE | Real Estate | 8 | 2 |
| Rec | Record | 6 | 6 |
| REC | Reverse Entry Control | 10 | 3 |
| Ref | Reference | 6 | 4 |
| Rel | Relationship | 6 | 4 |
| REP | Rapidly, Economically, and Predictably | 20 | 3 |
| Rev | Revenue | 6 | 10 |
| RF | Radio Frequency | 12 | 2 |
| RFP | Request for Proposal | 14 | 3 |
| RFQ | Request for Quote | 6 | 3 |
| RI | Residual Income | 10 | 3 |
| RiBa | Ricevuta Bancaria | 16 | 4 |
| RISC | Reduced Instruction Set Computer | 26 | 4 |
| RL | Response Line | 10 | 2 |
| RL/SU | Response Line/Software Update | 20 | 5 |
| Rmk | Remark | 10 | 2 |
| ROA | Return on Assets | 10 | 3 |
| ROE | Record of Employment | 10 | 3 |
| ROI | Return on Investment | 10 | 12 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROM | Read Only Memory | 10 | 14 |
| ROP | Reorder Point | 10 | 3 |
| ROQ | Reorder Quantity | 10 | 3 |
| RPC | Remote Procedure Call | 14 | 3 |
| RPG | Report Program Generator | 16 | 3 |
| RPM | Residential Property Management | 16 | 3 |
| RPS | Requirements Planning System | 14 | 3 |
| RQBF | Running Quantity Balance Format | 22 | 4 |
| RRA | Reserve Recognition Accounting | 14 | 3 |
| RRN | Relative Record Number | 12 | 3 |
| RRP | Resource Requirements Planning | 14 | 3 |
| RS | RISC System | 10 | 2 |
| RT | Record Type | 10 | 7 |
| RTP | Return to Production | 10 | 3 |
| RU | Revised Units | 12 | 2 |
| RUIA | Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act | 16 | 4 |
| S & H or s & h | Shipping and Handling | 14 | 3 |
| S/N | Serial Number | 8 | 8 |
| S/O | Sales Order | 10 | 2 |
| S.O. | Sales Order | 10 | 2 |
| SA | Société Anonyme (France) | No translation | 2 |
| SA | Stand Alone | 8 | 2 |
| SAA | Systems Application Architecture | 12 | 3 |
| SAR | Software Action Request | 12 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| SARA | Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act | 22 | 4 |
| SAW | Server Administration Workbench | 26 | 31 |
| SB | Service Billing | 10 | 2 |
| SBL | Subledger | 10 | 2 |
| SBQ | Standard Batch Quantity | 10 | 3 |
| SC | Status Code | 8 | 8 |
| SCC | Service Class Code | 12 | 3 |
| SCSI | Small Computer Systems Interface | 20 | 4 |
| SDA | Screen Design Aid | 18 | 3 |
| SDI | State Disability Insurance | 12 | 3 |
| SDQ | Shipping, Destination, and Quantity | 18 | 3 |
| SEC | Securities and Exchange Commission | 16 | 3 |
| SEC | Standard Entry Class | 14 | 3 |
| Seq | Sequence | 6 | 4 |
| SEU | Source Entry Utility | 12 | 3 |
| SFAS | Statement of Financial Accounting Standards | 18 | 4 |
| SFC | Shop Floor Control | 10 | 11 |
| SFL | Subfile | 8 | 8 |
| Sfx | Suffix | 6 | 3 |
| SIA | Single Item Authorization | 10 | 3 |
| SIC | Standard Industry Classification | 14 | 10 |
| SIG | Special Interest Group | 14 | 3 |
| SIN | Social Insurance Number | 12 | 14 |
| SIT | State Income Tax | 10 | 22 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| SKU | Stocking Keeping Unit | 14 | 9 |
| SKU | Stockkeeping Unit | 8 | 9 |
| Sls | Sales | 8 | 4 |
| SMAC | Standard Maintenance Agreement Contract | 18 | 4 |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert | 10 | 3 |
| SMED | Single Minute Exchange of Dies | 26 | 4 |
| SMF | Standard Message Format | 14 | 3 |
| SMS | Shipper Management System | 16 | 3 |
| SNA | Systems Network Architecture | 14 | 3 |
| SNADS | Systems Network Architecture Distribution Services | 24 | 5 |
| SO | Sales Order | 10 | 2 |
| SOE | Sales Order Entry | 14 | 3 |
| SOP | Sales Order Processing | 14 | 3 |
| SOP | Statement of Position | 10 | 3 |
| SOQ | Suggested Order Quantity | 14 | 3 |
| SP | Service Provider | 13 | 14 |
| SpA | Societá per Azioni (Italy) | No translation | 3 |
| SPC | Statistical Process Control | 14 | 17 |
| Specs | Specifications | | |
| SPI | System Provided Interface | 16 | 3 |
| SPRI | Société de Personnes à Responsibilité Limitée (Belgium) | No translation | 4 |
| SPT | Shortest Process Time Rule | 18 | 3 |
| SQC | Statistical Quality Control | 14 | 3 |
| SQL (Sequel) | Structured Query Language | 16 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| SRM | Scheduled Routine Maintenance | 16 | 14 |
| SRV | Solutions, Relationships, Value | 18 | 3 |
| SSN | Social Security Number | 12 | 14 |
| STAR | Spreadsheet Tool For Asset Reporting (Fixed Asset Report Writer) | 42 | 4 |
| Std | Standard | 8 | 4 |
| STD | Short-Term Disability | 10 | 3 |
| SUI | State Unemployment Insurance | 12 | 3 |
| SVH | Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays | 18 | 20 |
| SVO | Service Order | 10 | 3 |
| SVR | Software Versions Repository | 12 | 3 |
| SWIFT | Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications | 22 | 5 |
| Sy | System | 6 | 5 |
| SYD | Sum-of-the-Years'-Digits | 12 | 3 |
| T & M | Time and Materials | 12 | 3 |
| T/B | Trial Balance | 8 | 8 |
| T/E | Time Entry | 10 | 3 |
| TA | Time Accounting | 10 | 2 |
| TAM | Table Access Manager | No translation | No translation |
| TBLE | Table | No translation | No translation |
| TC | Table Conversion | No translation | No translation |
| TCOS | Technical Committee on Operating Systems | 20 | 4 |
| TCP/IP | Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol | 36 | 6 |
| TDA | Table Design Aid | No translation | No translation |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| TE | Time Entry | 10 | 3 |
| TEI | Total Employee Involvement | 14 | 3 |
| TER | Table Event Rule | No translation | No translation |
| TI | Type of Input | 10 | 2 |
| Time Last Upd | Time Last Updated | 14 | 28 |
| TL | Truckload | 10 | 8 |
| TM | Translation Manager | 14 | 2 |
| TOC | Table of Contents | 8 | 10 |
| TOP | Technical/Office Protocol | 24 | 4 |
| TPC | Transaction Processing Council | 18 | 3 |
| TPM | Total Productive Maintenance | 16 | 3 |
| TPOP | Time-Phased Order Point | 24 | 4 |
| TQC | Total Quality Control | 12 | 3 |
| TQE | Total Quality Engineering | 12 | 3 |
| TQM | Total Quality Management | 12 | 3 |
| TRW | TRW (Credit Reporting Agency) | 20 | 3 |
| TT | Translation Tools | 10 | 12 |
| U/M | Unit of Measure | 10 | 8 |
| UBE | Universal Batch Engine | 14 | 3 |
| UCIS | Utility of Customer Information System | 18 | 4 |
| UDC | User Defined Code | 12 | 3 |
| UDD | User Defined Depreciation | 16 | 3 |
| UFC | Universal File Converter | 16 | 3 |
| UFO | Unidentified Foreign Object | 18 | 3 |
| UK | United Kingdom | 10 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| ULI | Urban Land Industry | 12 | 3 |
| UM or Um | Unit of Measure | 10 | 8 |
| UOM | Unit of Measure | 10 | 8 |
| UPC | Universal Product Code | 14 | 7 |
| UPD or Upd | Update | 6 | 4 |
| UPS | Uninterrupted Power Supply | 16 | 3 |
| UQF | Untested Quick Fix | 18 | 3 |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locators | 16 | 3 |
| USD | United States Dollars | 16 | 10 |
| VAN | Value Added Network | 10 | 3 |
| VAT | Value Added Tax | 8 | 5 |
| VCF | Volume Correction Factor | 14 | 3 |
| Vchr | Voucher Journal | 16 | 17 |
| VD | Video Display | 10 | 2 |
| VDT | Video Display Terminal | 14 | 3 |
| VDU | Video Display Unit | 14 | 3 |
| VETS-100 | Veterans Employment | 10 | 8 |
| VI | Viscosity Index | 10 | 2 |
| VIN | Vehicle Identification Number | 12 | 3 |
| VLCC | Very Large Crude Carrier | 12 | 6 |
| VMI | Vendor Managed Inventory | 18 | 3 |
| VO | Vocabulary Overrides | 10 | 2 |
| VOL or vol | Volume | 12 | 4 |
| VP | Vice-President | 8 | 2 |
| VRS | Vendor Release Scheduling | 16 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| VRU | Voice Recognition Unit | 14 | 3 |
| VS | Vendor Scheduling | 14 | 2 |
| VTX | Video Text | 10 | 3 |
| W/ or w/ | With | 4 | 2 |
| W & M | Weights and Measures | 12 | 3 |
| W/C | Work Center | 10 | 10 |
| W/H or w/h | Withholding | 8 | 11 |
| W/I or w/i | Within | 8 | 10 |
| W/O or w/o | Without | 8 | 2 |
| W/O | Work Order | 10 | 2 |
| W/Tax | Withholding Tax | 8 | 7 |
| W/W | JD Edwards World Writer | 12 | 12 |
| W-2 | Wage and Tax Statement | 14 | 3 |
| W-4 | Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate | 18 | 3 |
| W-9 | Exception Report | 10 | 3 |
| WACO | Way After Cutoff | 10 | 4 |
| WAN | Wide Area Network | 10 | 3 |
| WARN | Warning | 6 | 5 |
| WB | Workbench | 8 | 9 |
| WBS | Work Breakdown Structure | 14 | 3 |
| WCA | Workmen's Compensation Act | 18 | 3 |
| WF | Work File | 10 | 9 |
| WF | Workflow | No translation | No translation |
| WIP | Work in Process | 8 | 3 |
| Wk | Week | 10 | 3 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| WLC | Warehouse, Location, Cost Center | 22 | 3 |
| WM | Warehouse Management | 10 | 2 |
| WMS | Warehouse Management System | 14 | 3 |
| WO | Work Order | 10 | 2 |
| WOP | Work Order Processing | 14 | 3 |
| WORM | Write Once, Read Many | 20 | 4 |
| WPT | Windfall Profit Tax | 12 | 3 |
| WPUM | Weight per Unit of Measure | 16 | 4 |
| WRN | Warning | 6 | 6 |
| WRT | Write | 6 | 5 |
| WTD | Week-to-date | 8 | 11 |
| WW | Who's Who? | 8 | 2 |
| WW | JD Edwards World Writer | 12 | 2 |
| WWW | JD Edwards World Wide Web | 8 | 3 |
| WYSIWYG | What You See Is What You Get | 22 | 7 |
| X | Cross | 6 | 3 |
| X | Phone Extension | 10 | 7 |
| X-Ref | Cross Reference | 10 | 9 |
| XO | Crossover | 6 | 2 |
| Y/N | Yes/No | 6 | 5 |
| yd | Yard | 4 | 3 |
| YE | Year End | 6 | 5 |
| YLD or yld | Yield | 12 | 3 |
| YR | Year | 4 | 2 |

| Acronym or Abbreviation | Description | Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte | Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte |
|---|---|---|---|
| YTD | Year to Date | 8 | 10 |
| ZIP | Zone Improvement Plan (Postal Code) | 25 | 3 |

# CHAPTER 11

# Understanding Field Sizes

This chapter discusses field sizes.

## Field Sizes

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system maintains a list of field names and corresponding alias examples that represent commonly used data types that appear in a form. The *B*s represent the number of characters that alphabetical fields can contain. For example, the field MCU (Cost Center) enables you to enter *ABCDEFGHIJKL*. The number of *8*s represents the same thing for numeric fields. For example, the field ICU (Batch Number) enables you to enter *12345678*.

The size column that precedes the B column refers to the size that the field should be in design so that you have enough room to enter and display the data correctly. For example, *133* is the correct size for the Cost Center Details field.

This table provides guidelines for placing and sizing controls:

| Category | Alias | Description | Application Field Location | B's | 8's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Branch/Plant | *MCU* | Any branch/plant field | Top-right corner | 12 | |
| Address Number | AN8 | Any Address Number field, including internal and external numbers | 88 | 8 | |
| Date | DATE | Any date field | | | 88/88/8888 |
| Time | TIME | Any time field | | | 88:88:88 |
| UDC | UDC | 1 - Character | | 1 | |
| UDC | UDC | 10 - Character | | 10 | |
| UDC | UDC | 2 - Character | | 2 | |
| UDC | UDC | 3 - Character | | 3 | |
| UDC | UDC | 4 - Character | | 4 | |

| Category | Alias | Description | Application Field Location | B's | 8's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UDC | UDC | 8 - Character | | 8 | |
| Amount | AEXP | Extended Cost | After Unit Cost | | 15 |
| Company | CO | Company | | 5 | |
| Amount | CRR | Currency Exchange Rate | | | 15 |
| Document | DOC* | Document Number | | 8 | |
| Document | DCT* | Document Type | After Doc Number/No desc. | 2 | |
| Document | KCO* | Key Company | After Doc Type/No desc. | 5 | |
| Location | LOCN | Location | | 20 | |
| Location | LOTN | Lot Number | After LOCN | 30 | |
| Location | TKID | Bulk - Tank ID | | 8 | |
| Quantity | TRQT | Quantity | | | 15 |
| Item Number | UITM | Item Number - Unknown | Left with desc. after | 26 | |
| Amount | UNCS | Unit Cost | Before Extended Amount | | 15 |
| Density | DEND | Density | After TEMP | | 8 |
| Density Type | DNTP | Density Type | After DEND/No desc. | 1 | |
| Pressure | VAPP | Vapor Pressure | After DETP | | 15 |
| Unit of Measure | PREU | Pressure UOM | After VAPP/No desc. | 2 | |
| Temperature | DETP | Density Temperature | After DEND | | 8 |
| Temperature Type | DTPU | Density Temperature Type | After DETP/No desc. | 1 | |
| Temperature | LPGV | LPG Vapor Temperature | After VAPP | | 8 |

| Category | Alias | Description | Application Field Location | B's | 8's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature Type | TPU1 | Temperature Type | After LPGV/No desc. | 1 | |
| Temperature | TEMP | Temperature | | | 8 |
| Temperature Type | STPU | Temperature Type | After TEMP/No desc. | 1 | |
| Volume | LIQV | Liquid Volume | | | 15 |
| Unit of Measure | BUMx | UOM | After Vol/ No desc. | 2 | |
| Correction Factor | VCF | Volume Correction Factor | | | 7 |
| Weight | LIQW | Liquid Weight | | | 15 |
| Volume | AMBR | Ambient Volume | | | 15 |
| Volume | VAPV | Vapor Volume | | | 15 |
| Volume | OVOL | Other Volume | | | 15 |
| Quantity | STUM | Stock Total | Not normally on a form | | 15 |
| Quantity | STOK | Stock Volume | After AMBR | | 15 |
| Weight | WGTR | Weight Result | After STOK | | 15 |
| Line Number | JELN | Journal Entry Line Number | | | 7 |
| Batch Number | ICU | Batch Number | | | 8 |
| User ID | USER | User ID | | 10 | |
| Program ID | PID | Program ID | | 10 | |

# Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

| | |
|---|---|
| **Accessor Methods/Assessors** | Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file. |
| **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 JD Edwards 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. |
| **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.<br><br>In JD Edwards 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. |
| **Application Server** | Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS). |
| **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. |
| **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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date. |
| **Auto Commit Transaction** | A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database. |
| **back-to-back process** | A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.<br><br>In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards 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.<br><br>See also direct connect and store-and-forward. |
| **best practices** | Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions. |

**BPEL** Abbreviation for Business Process Execution Language, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.

**BPEL PM** Abbreviation for Business Process Execution Language Process Manager, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.

**Build Configuration File** Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.

**build engineer** An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.

**Build Program** A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.

**business analyst** An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.

**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-JD Edwards 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 service** EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.

**business service artifacts** Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.

**business service class method** A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.

**business service configuration files** Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.

**business service cross reference** A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.

**business service cross-reference utilities** Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.

**business service development environment** A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.

**business services development tool** Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

**business service EnterpriseOne object** A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

**business service framework** Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.

**business service payload** An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.

**business service property** Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.

**Business Service Property Admin Tool** An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.

**business service property business service group** A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.

**business service property categorization** A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.

**business service property key** A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.

**business service property utilities** A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.

**business service property value** A value for a business service property.

**business service repository** A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.

**business services server** The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.

**business services source file or business service class** One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.

**business service value object template** The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.

**Business Service Value Object Template Utility** A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.

**business services server artifact** The object to be deployed to the business services server.

**business view** A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

**check-in repository** A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).

**connector** Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.

**contra/clearing account** A general ledger account in JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.

**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.

**correlation data** The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.

**cost assignment** The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.

**cost component** In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).

**credentials** A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.

**Cross-reference utility services** Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.

**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.

**cXML** A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.

**database credentials** A valid database username/password.

**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 artifacts** Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.

**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 JD Edwards 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.

**duplicate published business services authorization records** Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.

**embedded application server instance** An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.

**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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

**Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)** Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).

**EnterpriseOne administrator** An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

**EnterpriseOne credentials** A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.

**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 development client** Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.

**EnterpriseOne extension** A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.

**EnterpriseOne process** A software process that enables JD Edwards 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. JD Edwards 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.

**EnterpriseOne resource** Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.

**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.

**explicit transaction** Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.

**exposed method or value object** Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.

**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 users 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.

**foundation** A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.

**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.

**HTTP Adapter** A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

**instantiate** A Java term meaning "to create." When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.

**integration developer** The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.

**integration point (IP)** The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.

**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.

**interface table** See Z table.

**internal method or value object** Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.

**interoperability model** A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

**in-your-face-error** In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.

**IServer service** 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

**JDENET** A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.

**JDeveloper Project** An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

**JDeveloper Workspace** An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.

**JMS Queue** A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.

**listener service** A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.

**local repository** A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.

**local standalone BPEL/ESB server** A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.

**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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.

**MailMerge Workbench** An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.

**Manual Commit transaction** A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.

**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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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.

**Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server** A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.

**Monitoring Application** An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

**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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

**Output Stream Access (OSA)** An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

**package** JD Edwards 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 snapshot 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 JD Edwards 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.

**Pathcode Directory** The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

**patterns** General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).

**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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 JD Edwards 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.

**Production Published Business Services Web Service** Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.

**program temporary fix (PTF)** A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

**project** In JD Edwards 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 business service** EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.

**published business service identification information** Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

**published business service web service** — Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).

**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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

**real-time event** — A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.

**refresh** — A function used to modify JD Edwards 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.

**Rt-Addressing** — Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.

**rules** — Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.

**quote order** — In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

**secure by default** — A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.

**Secure Socket Layer (SSL)** — A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

**SEI implementation** — A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).

**selection** — Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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.

**serialize** — The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.

**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

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|---|---|
| | data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion. |
| **Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)** | A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service. |
| **SOA** | Abbreviation for Service Oriented Architecture. |
| **soft coding** | A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process. |
| **source repository** | A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts. |
| **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 JD Edwards 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. |
| **SSL Certificate** | A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key. |
| **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. |
| **superclass** | An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example. |
| **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.<br><br>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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems. |
| **table access management (TAM)** | The JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables. |

**table conversion** An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

**three-way voucher match** In JD Edwards 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 processing method** A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).

**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 authentication** An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.

**two-way voucher match** In JD Edwards 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 identification information** User ID, role, or *public.

**User Overrides merge** Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.

**value object** A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.

**variance** In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, 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.

**versioning a published business service** Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.

**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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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.

**Web Service Description Language (WSDL)** An XML format for describing network services.

**Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL)** An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.

**web service proxy foundation** Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.

**web service softcoding record** An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.

**web service softcoding template** An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.

**Where clause** The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.

**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.

**wizard** A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.

**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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, 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

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| | 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses. |
| **XML List** | An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks. |
| **XML Service** | An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. |
| **XML Transaction** | An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality. |
| **XML Transaction Service (XTS)** | Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format. |
| **Z event** | A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur. |
| **Z table** | A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. |

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