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# JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 XML Publisher

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 XML Publisher  
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# 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.

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**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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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**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.

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### See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, [http://www.oracle.com/support/support\\_peoplesoft.html](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>.

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## 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

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## 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
<b>Bold</b>	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.
<i>Italics</i>	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.  We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter <i>O</i> .
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.  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.

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**Note.** Example of a note.

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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.

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**Important!** Example of an important note.

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## Warnings

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

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**Warning!** Example of a warning.

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## 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.

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## 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](mailto:PSOFT-INFODEV_US@ORACLE.COM).

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## Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

<b>Address Book Number</b>	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.
<b>As If Currency Code</b>	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.
<b>Batch Number</b>	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).
<b>Batch Date</b>	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.
<b>Batch Status</b>	Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: <i>Blank</i> : Batch is unposted and pending approval. <i>A</i> : The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted. <i>D</i> : The batch posted successfully. <i>E</i> : The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. <i>P</i> : 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 <i>E</i> .

*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.

<b>Branch/Plant</b>	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.
<b>Business Unit</b>	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.
<b>Category Code</b>	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.
<b>Company</b>	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.
<b>Currency Code</b>	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.
<b>Document Company</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Document Number</b>	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.
<b>Document Type</b>	<p>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> <p><i>P</i>: Accounts payable documents.</p> <p><i>R</i>: Accounts receivable documents.</p> <p><i>T</i>: Time and pay documents.</p> <p><i>I</i>: Inventory documents.</p> <p><i>O</i>: Purchase order documents.</p> <p><i>S</i>: Sales order documents.</p>
<b>Effective Date</b>	Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

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

**Fiscal Period and Fiscal Year**

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

**G/L Date** (general ledger date)

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

# JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher Preface

This preface discusses JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher companion documentation.

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## JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher Companion Documentation

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher as well as other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tools.

This guide contains references to server configuration settings that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne stores in configuration files (such as `jde.ini`, `jas.ini`, `jdbj.ini`, `jdelog.properties`, and so on). Beginning with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97, it is highly recommended that you only access and manage these settings for the supported server types using the Server Manager program. See the *Server Manager Guide* on Customer Connection.

This guide covers the XML Publisher as it relates to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. All information that is common across all Oracle product lines can be found in the *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3*

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**Note.** For more information on creating templates specifically for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, see “Creating XML Publisher Templates for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne” on the Oracle|PeopleSoft Customer Connection site.

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You should be familiar with the contents of these companion guides:

- Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3
- Package Management
- Software Updates
- Development Tools: Batch Versions
- Development Tools: Report Design Aid
- Server and Workstation Administration
- System Administration



# CHAPTER 1

## Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher

This chapter provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher and discusses:

- Understanding JD Edwards XML Publisher Phases
- Migrating to JD Edwards XML Publisher Phase 2
- JD Edwards XML Publisher Implementation

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### JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher Overview

This guide describes the tools and procedures for using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher and common desktop tools to create customized reports. Users create report templates with Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and Adobe Acrobat that enable application data to be reused and reformatted into various layouts and output types. Depending on the template type, the available output types are PDF, Rich Text Format (RTF), Excel, XML, HTML, and eText .

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### Understanding JD Edwards XML Publisher Phases

This guide, *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher*, documents the Phase 2 release of XML Publisher. The Phase 2 release is available with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.97. The Phase 1 release of XML Publisher was available with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.96\_A1.

As a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne customer, you fall into one of the following categories regarding XML Publisher:

1. You are new to XML Publisher, meaning that you are a new JD Edwards EnterpriseOne customer or an existing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne customer who has not previously used XML Publisher.
2. You are currently using the Phase 1 release of XML Publisher and are migrating to the Phase 2 release of XML Publisher.
3. You are currently using the Phase 1 release of XML Publisher but do not want to migrate to Phase 2 at this time.

Oracle strongly recommends that you migrate to the Phase 2 release of XML Publisher. It will become increasingly more difficult to migrate to future releases of XML Publisher if you continue to create objects using the Phase 1 release.

If you decide to continue using Phase 1 of XML Publisher, you should consult *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3*. You can access this guide on the Oracle|PeopleSoft Customer Connection site.

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## Migrating to JD Edwards XML Publisher Phase 2

The way that XML output is generated in the Phase 2 release of XML Publisher is different from how the XML output was generated in Phase 1.

See [Chapter 7, “Understanding the XML Output,” page 49](#).

Because of this difference, if you are currently using XML Publisher Phase 1, Oracle recommends that you migrate to XML Publisher Phase 2.

The steps that you must perform to migrate to XML Publisher Phase 2 are:

1. Upgrade to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools release 8.97.
2. Install the 8.12 baseline ESU.
3. From the EnterpriseOne XML Publisher Object Repository (P95600), download your Phase 1 XML Publisher templates.
4. Create a report definition for each template.
5. Run each report definition to generate new XML output files.
6. Open each existing template.
7. When using Template Builder, from the Data menu, select Load XML Data.
8. Define each required field from the XML output to the template.

For all other methods of creating and modifying templates, make the necessary modifications to the templates to recognize the XML Publisher Phase 2 XML document tags.

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## JD Edwards XML Publisher Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher.

In the planning phase of the implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A list of these resources appears in the preface of this guide.

### JD Edwards XML Publisher Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for implementing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1. Install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne	<i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97 Server Manager Guide</i> and <i>JD Edwards Tools Release 8.97 Reference Guide</i>
2. Install one or more EnterpriseOne applications.	EnterpriseOne installation documentation for your applications.
3. Install the ESU that contains the JD Edwards XML Publisher programs.	From the Update Center in Customer Connection, download the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools ESU that contains the JD Edwards XML Publisher programs.
4. Install Oracle's XML Publisher Desktop Components.	<i>Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3.</i>



## CHAPTER 2

# Understanding JD Edwards XML Publisher

This chapter provides an introduction to JD Edwards XML Publisher and discusses:

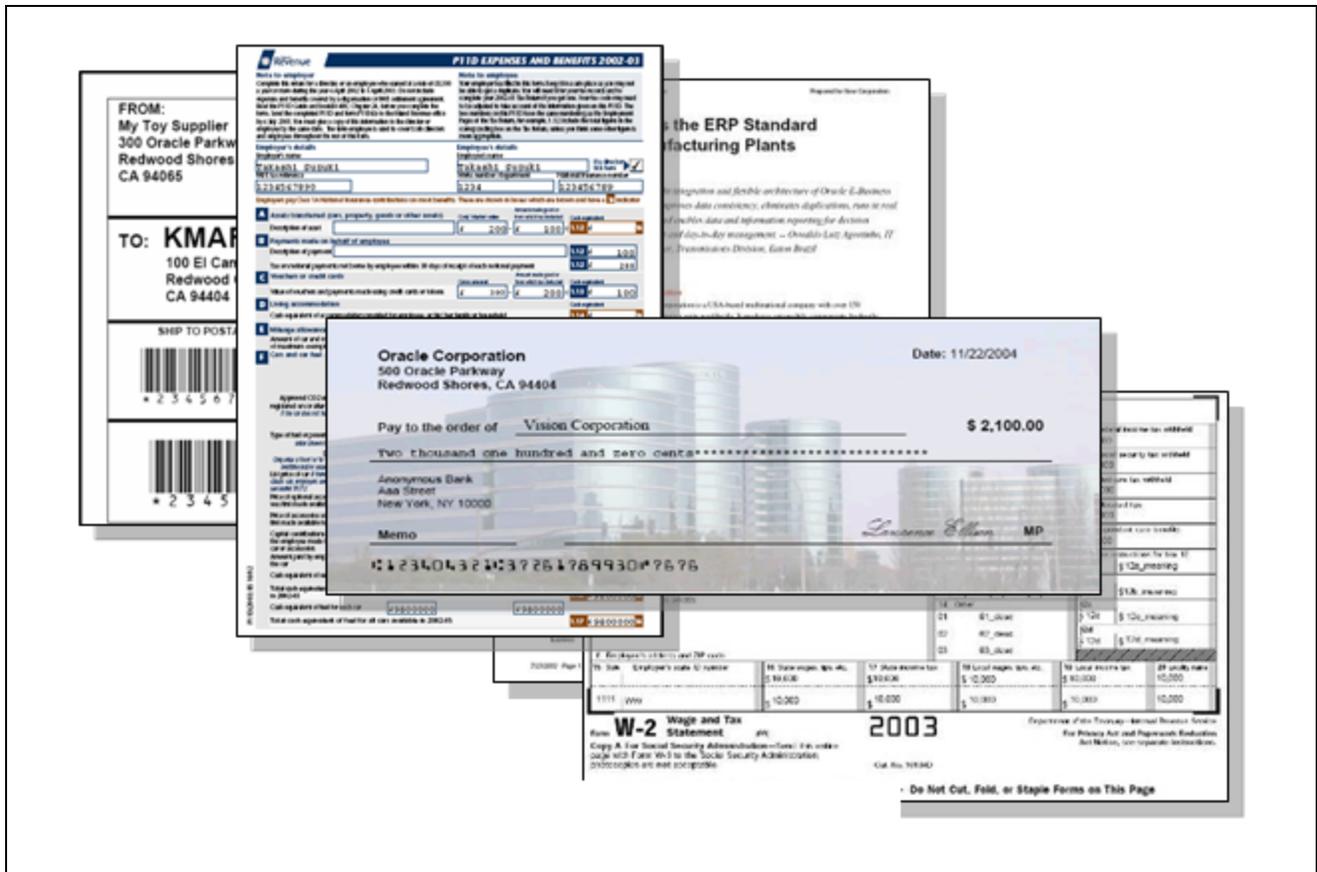
- Benefits of JD Edwards XML Publisher
- JD Edwards XML Publisher Process Overview

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## Introduction to JD Edwards XML Publisher

JD Edwards XML Publisher reduces the high cost of producing, customizing, and maintaining business documents. Built on the open XSLFO standard, it provides a full range of reporting capabilities, including charts, formulas, watermarks, and graphics. Using a set of familiar desktop tools, users can create and maintain their own report formats based on data extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports.

The following example shows sample documents generated by XML Publisher



XML Publisher sample documents

The flexibility of XML Publisher is a result of the separation of the report layout from the data. The data collection is still handled by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne; however, you can design and control how the report outputs are presented using template files. At runtime, XML Publisher merges your designed template files with the report data to create a variety of outputs to meet a variety of business needs, including:

- Customer-ready PDF documents, such as financial statements, marketing materials, contracts, invoices, and purchase orders using colors, images, font styles, headers and footers, and many other formatting and design options.
- HTML output for optimum online viewing.
- Excel output to create a spreadsheet of your report data.
- Third-party provided PDF documents. You can download a PDF document (such as a government form) to use as a template for your report. At runtime, the data and template produce a completed form.
- Flat text files to exchange with business partners for electronic data interchange (EDI) and electronic file transfer (EFT) transmissions.

You can create batch applications using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Report Design Aid to produce XML output that is compatible with XML Publisher.

While all of the standard EnterpriseOne reports can be consumed by XML Publisher, there is a limited amount of XML Publisher-specific content being delivered with this release. The number of XML Publisher-specific reports will continue to grow with subsequent releases of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

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## Benefits of JD Edwards XML Publisher

JD Edwards XML Publisher enables you to:

- Create report layouts using familiar desktop applications.
- Format batch application output.
- Automatically distribute reports via email.
- Leverage a single batch report to generate multiple different end user reports.
- Define and manage report definitions.
- Burst a report to a variety of recipients based on data-driven metrics or specified distribution lists.

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## JD Edwards XML Publisher Process Overview

Creating customized reports using XML Publisher involves these steps:

1. Use Oracle's BI Publisher Template Builder, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word, or Adobe Acrobat to create a blank template file.
2. Add an object to the JD Edwards XML Publisher Object Repository (P95600), using the template name for the object name.
3. Create a report definition in the JD Edwards XML Publisher Report Definition application (P95620), associating the source batch application (UBE) and the template.
4. Submit the report definition to generate an XML data file.
5. Download the XML data and design the template in the desktop application that you used to create the template.
6. Update the report definition in the JD Edwards XML Publisher Report Definition application, defining criteria such as output types, bursting, and delivery options.
7. Upload the completed template into JD Edwards XML Publisher Object Repository.
8. Submit the report definition to JD Edwards XML Publisher.
9. Use Report Definition Jobs (P95630) to access the submission details, view details of the output, view the output delivery, and view the output.



## CHAPTER 3

# Creating JD Edwards XML Publisher Objects

This chapter provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher Object Repository (P95600) and discusses how to create, upload, and modify XML Publisher objects.

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## Understanding the XML Publisher Object Repository

The XML Publisher Object Repository (P95600) allows users to create, upload, update, copy, and delete XML Publisher objects. XML Publisher uses three types of objects:

- Templates
- Transformations
- Translations and localizations

### Templates

XML Publisher templates are used to format reports using the data that resides in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. You can create templates using:

- Microsoft Word (RTF format only)
- Microsoft Excel (XLS or XSL)
- Adobe Acrobat (PDF)

This table describes how templates are created.

Template Type	Method
Microsoft Word	Design templates manually using Microsoft Word or by using Oracle's BI Publisher Template Builder to facilitate template development.
Microsoft Excel	Design templates manually using Microsoft Excel.
Adobe Acrobat	Design templates manually using the full version of Adobe Acrobat.

Oracle's BI Publisher Template Builder (formerly Oracle's XML Publisher Template Builder) is an extension to Microsoft Word that simplifies the development of RTF templates. It automates many of the manual steps that you would otherwise have to perform. Use the Template Builder in conjunction with the *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3* to increase your productivity.

---

**Note.** The BI Publisher Template Builder for Word Add-in includes features to log in to and interact with Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Enterprise. The following menu items only work with the Oracle BI Publisher Enterprise or Oracle BI Enterprise Edition implementations: Log In, Open, Upload, and Upload Template As. See the Template Builder help for more information.

---

The Template Builder is tightly integrated with Microsoft Word and allows you to perform the following functions. Instructions and tutorials for using the Template Builder are available from the readme and help files delivered with the tool.

- Insert data fields.
- Insert data-driven tables.
- Insert data-driven forms.
- Insert data-driven charts.
- Preview your templates with sample XML data.
- Browse and update the content of form fields.
- Extract boilerplate text into an XLIFF translation file and test translations.

Manual steps for performing these functions are covered in the *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3*. Instructions and tutorials for using the Template Builder are available from the readme and help files delivered with the tool.

See *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3*

Excel templates must be created manually using Microsoft Excel. To create PDF templates, you must have the full version of Adobe Acrobat.

---

**Note.** For more information on creating templates specifically for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, see “Creating XML Publisher Templates for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne” on the Oracle|PeopleSoft Customer Connection site.

---

## Transformations

XML Publisher transformations are eXtensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) templates that are used to map data and transform an XML file into another XML file with a different format. This is beneficial when, for example, you use a template that was created using different field names and you need to map those field names to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne-specific field names.

## Translations and Localizations

XML Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne introduces the concepts of localization and translation. Translations are XML files that are created to translate static text of the template into other languages. You can think of translations as a list of words on a template that are translated from one language, typically English, to another language at runtime. Translations are available for RTF templates only.

This is an example of an XML file that translates the static text of an English RTF template to German.

```

- <xiff version="1.0">
- <file source-language="EN-US" target-language="DE-DE" datatype="XDO" original="orphen.rtf" product-version="orphen.xlf" product-
  name="">
- <header>
  - <prop-group name="ora_reconstruction">
    <prop prop-type="TemplateCode">n/a</prop>
    <prop prop-type="extractorVersion">5.6.1_115.16</prop>
  </prop-group>
</header>
- <body>
  - <trans-unit id="ab2120e2" maxbytes="4000" maxwidth="70" size-unit="char" translate="yes">
    <source>THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!</source>
    <target>DANKE FÜR IHR GESCHÄFT!</target>
    <note>Text located: body</note>
  </trans-unit>
  - <trans-unit id="a115ca57" maxbytes="4000" maxwidth="22" size-unit="char" translate="yes">
    <source>SALES TAX</source>
    <target>VERKAUFSSTEUER</target>
    <note>Text located: body/table</note>
  </trans-unit>
  - <trans-unit id="643b3f93" maxbytes="4000" maxwidth="37" size-unit="char" translate="yes">
    <source>SHIPPING METHOD</source>
    <target>VERSCHIFFEN-METHODE</target>
    <note>Text located: body/table</note>

```

German translation of English template

By contrast, a localization is a different version of an existing template that not only translates the static text from one language to another, but also includes or excludes specific data elements when compared to the base template. For example, a base template might have a data element that displays salary information. If displaying this information is illegal in a particular country, you can copy the base template and remove the salary data element.

---

## Uploading, Updating, and Deleting JD Edwards XML Publisher Objects

This section provides overviews of uploading XML Publisher objects, updating XML Publisher objects, and deleting XML Publisher objects and discusses how to:

- Upload XML Publisher objects.
- Add translations and localizations.
- Modify XML Publisher object properties.
- Modify effective dates.
- Modify XML Publisher objects.
- Delete XML Publisher objects.

### Understanding XML Publisher Objects

You must upload XML Publisher objects to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne before you can create report definitions for the desired output types. You use XML Publisher Object Repository (P95600) on either the web client or the Microsoft Windows client to upload templates, translations, localizations, and transformations into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

To upload XML Publisher objects, you must add a new XML Publisher object to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Name the object according to these recommended naming conventions:

- Use all capital letters.

- Do not begin the object name with a dash (-).
- Use a maximum of 50 characters.

Enter a brief but meaningful description of the object. This description should include the purpose of the object.

Identify the XML Publisher object as a specific object type. The following object types are available:

- eText.
- PDF.
- Rich text format (RTF).
- Extensible stylesheet language (XSL).
- Transformation.
- Translation.

After creating a new object in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you can search and select the XML Publisher object that you need to upload. XML Publisher objects are stored in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database in the F95600 table.

The file types that you can upload for each XML Publisher object type are shown in this table:

XML Publisher Object	XML Publisher Object Type	File Type
Templates	TE	.rtf
	TL	.xls
	TP	.pdf
	TR	.rtf
	TS	.xsl
Translations	XL	.xml or .xlf
Transformations	XF	.xsl

The recommended maximum default XML Publisher object size is 50MB. You can modify the XML Publisher object size on the Windows client by changing the object size in the INTERACTIVE RUNTIME section of the jde.ini using the following definition:

```
[INTERACTIVE RUNTIME]
MaxFileUploadSize = 50
```

It is recommended that you use the Windows client to upload XML Publisher objects. However, if the web client is used to upload objects you can modify the XML Publisher object size in the OWWEB section of the jas.ini using the following definition:

```
[OWWEB]
MaxFileUploadSize = 50
```

---

**Note.** You can increase or decrease the default maximum file upload size. The default maximum size is 50MB. If the XML Publisher object exceeds the maximum size definition, an error displays.

---

## Effective Dates

Effective dates indicate when an object is available for use. If an object will be used indefinitely, it is not necessary to specify an end date. You can upload additional templates with the same name and give them specific start and end dates as long as the effective dates do not overlap. The version without an end date becomes the default version when none of the other versions' effective dates correspond to the current date.

Effective dates enable a company to have multiple, slightly different versions of the same template. For example, to customize a newsletter with different logos for each month, you can design a master template and upload it to the XML Publisher Object Repository with a start date, but no end date. Then you can create twelve copies of the original template, add a monthly logo to each one, and upload them with the same name as the original template but with different start and end dates for each copy.

## Updating XML Publisher Objects

You can update XML Publisher objects that have been uploaded to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. First download the XML Publisher object to your local machine. Then make the required modifications to the XML Publisher object. Upload the modified XML Publisher object to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

## Deleting XML Publisher Objects

You can delete XML Publisher objects that have been uploaded to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. From the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher Object Repository application, select the XML Publisher object. Click Delete.

When you select to delete an object, the system displays a Delete XML Publisher Object Warning form. Click OK to delete the object or click Cancel if you do not want to delete the object.

If the object is active when you attempt to delete it, the system displays a Delete Object Violation form. Click OK to close the form and return to the XML Publisher Object Repository. Select the object again and access Effective Dates from the row menu to remove the start and end dates. After removing the effective dates, select the object and click Delete to remove the reporting object.

When you delete an XML Publisher reporting object, the object record is deleted from the F95600 table. In addition, all associations to the deleted reporting object are also deleted. Associations reside in these tables:

- XML Publisher UBE Associations (F95610).
- XML Publisher Object Associations (F95611).

## Prerequisite

Refer to the Getting Started chapter for a list of implementation steps that you need to perform.

See [Chapter 1, “Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher,” page 1.](#)

## Forms Used to Upload and Update XML Publisher Objects

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
XML Publisher Object Repository	W95600E	On the EnterpriseOne Menu, select EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, Report Management, XML Publisher, XML Publisher Repository	Select an XML Publisher object.
Add XML Publisher Object to Repository	W95600B	Click Add on the XML Publisher Object Repository form.	Create XML Publisher objects.
Update XML Publisher Object in Repository	W95600B	Select a record on the XML Publisher Object Repository form, and click Select.	Modify object description, product code, or product system code for existing XML Publisher objects.
Update XMLP Object Effective Dates	W95600B	When uploading objects, the form displays after clicking Load on the File Upload form. To update effective dates, select a record on the XML Object Repository form, and click Effective Dates on the row menu.	Modify or delete effective dates for existing XML objects.

## Creating XML Publisher Objects

Access the Add XML Publisher Object to Repository form.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "XML Publisher Repository - Add XML Publisher Object to Repository". The form includes the following fields and options:

- Object Name: ADDRESS BOOK
- Object Description: Addresses
- Object Type: TR (with *RTF Template* label)
- Product Code: 55 (with *Reserved for Clients* label)
- Product System Code: 01 (with *Address Book* label)
- Object Region: US (with *United States* label)
- Object Language: EN (with *English* label)
- Localization:  Localization
- Effective Dates section with Start Date and End Date input fields.

Add XML Publisher Object to Repository form

**Object Name** Enter the name of the XML Publisher object.

**Object Description** Enter a meaningful description of the object.

<b>Object Type</b>	Select a user-defined code (UDC) (H95 XP) that indicates the object type of the reporting object.
<b>Product Code</b>	Select a product code from the 55–59 client reserved range.
<b>Product Code Reporting</b>	Select a product code that indicates where the reporting data resides.
<b>Object Region</b>	For templates, select a UDC (H95 XC) that indicates the region for which the template was created. For translations, select the region in which the report will be presented. This field is not required if the object type is a transformation.
<b>Object Language</b>	For templates, select the language that is used in the template. For translations, select the language in which the report will be presented. This field is not required if the object type is a transformation.
<b>Localization</b>	Select this option if the object is a localization of an existing template. The localization object must have the same name and document type as the template upon which it is based.
<b>Start Date</b>	After clicking OK and uploading the object, add a start date to indicate when the object is available for use. If an object does not have a start date or if the start date is in the future, the object has an Inactive status.
<b>End Date</b>	Do not enter an end date if the object is to be used indefinitely. Enter an end date only if the object is to be used for a specific period of time.

---

**Note.** The Localization check box is available only when adding a localization object with the same name as an uploaded template. The Start Date, and End Date fields are not available until an object has been uploaded into the repository.

---

## Uploading XML Publisher Objects

Click OK on the Add XML Publisher Object to Repository form to access the File Upload form.



File Upload form

1. Click Browse to locate the appropriate XML Publisher object.
2. Validate the object type and file extension.

---

**Note.** The system does not allow you to upload a file with an invalid extension.

---

3. On the File Upload form, click Load to upload the XML Publisher object from your local directory to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

## Adding Translations and Localizations

Access the XML Publisher Object Repository form.

1. Find and select the template to which you want to add a translation or localized template.
2. From the Row menu, select either Add Translation or Add Localization.

3. On either the Add XMLP Translation to Repository form or the Add XMLP Localized Template to Repository form, complete the following fields and click OK:
  - Description
  - Product Code
  - Product System Code
  - Object Region
  - Object Language
4. On the File Upload form, locate the translation or localized template and click Load to upload the file from your local directory to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

---

**Note.** You must upload the correct file type or an error message will display. Translations must be either .xml or .xlf files. Localizations must be .rtf files, the same as the templates on which they are based.

---

5. Enter a Start Date for the template if you want to make the template active, and an End Date if the template is to be used for only a specific period of time.

## Modifying XML Publisher Object Properties

Access the Update XML Publisher Object in Repository form.

1. Modify object information and click OK.
2. On the Upload File form, click No in answer to the question Would you like to upload the file again?
3. Click Close.

## Modifying Effective Dates

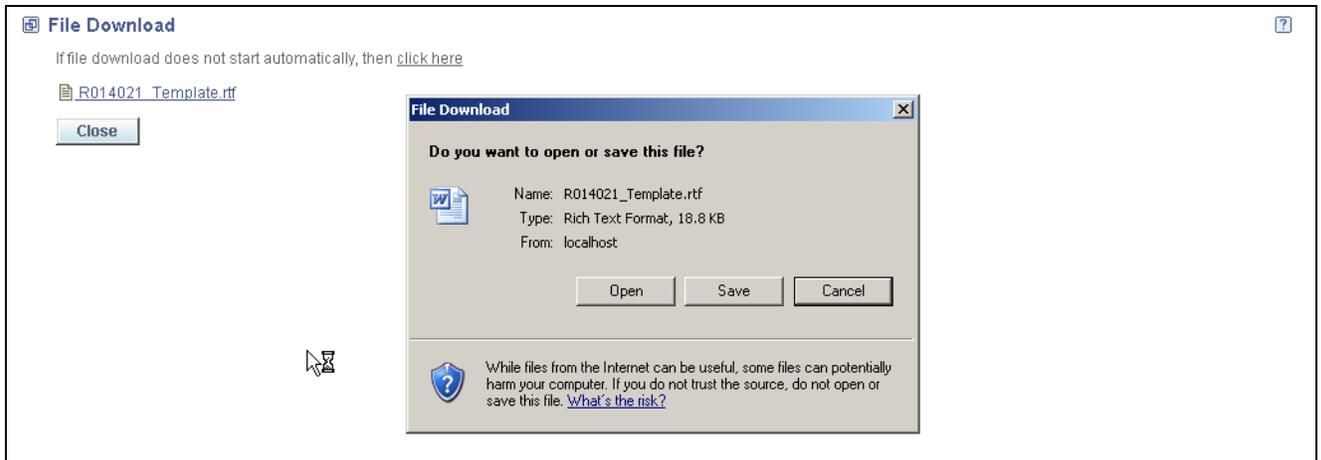
Access the Update XMLP Object Effective Dates form.

1. Add, modify or delete the start date.
2. Add, modify, or delete the end date.
3. Click OK.

## Modifying XML Publisher Objects

Access the XML Publisher Object Repository form.

1. Select an XML Publisher object.
2. From the Row menu, select Download.
3. On the Microsoft Windows client, the file downloads automatically.
4. On the web client, select either Open or Save. on the File Download form.



File Download form on the web client

**Note.** On the web client, when you select Download from the Row menu of the XML Publisher Object Repository form, the XML Publisher object is cached on your machine. As long as the File Download form remains open, you can continue to open and save the object. When you close the File Download form, the cache is cleared.

## Revising XML Publisher Objects

After the file downloads, you can revise the XML Publisher object.

See *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3*

1. Modify the XML Publisher object using the appropriate editor, and save the object to your local machine.
2. Close the editor.
3. On the XML Publisher Object Repository form, select the object that you just modified, and click Select.
4. On the Update XML Publisher Object in Repository form, modify the object information and click OK.
5. On the Upload File form, click Yes in response to the question, “Would you like to upload the file again?”
6. Click the XML Publisher object name to upload the modified version.
7. Click Close.



## CHAPTER 4

# Creating JD Edwards XML Publisher Report Definitions

This chapter provides an overview of the JD Edwards XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620) application and discusses how to:

- Create XML Publisher report definitions.
- Modify XML Publisher report definitions.
- Copy XML Publisher report definitions.
- Manage XML Publisher objects in Object Management Workbench.
- Configure XML Publisher objects for Object Management Workbench.

---

## Understanding JD Edwards XML Publisher Report Definitions

Report definitions specify the information that XML Publisher requires to process and deliver XML Publisher output. The details in a report definition include:

- The UBE and optional version to use as the data source.
- Associated templates, transformations, and localizations.
- Output types.
- Language options.
- Bursting options.
- Delivery options.

You use the XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620) application to create, update, copy, and delete report definitions. After a report definition is created, it can be submitted to XML Publisher to produce the defined output types.

---

**Note.** Before creating a report definition, ensure that the necessary templates have been created and uploaded into the XML Publisher Object Repository (P95600).

---

See [Chapter 3, “Creating JD Edwards XML Publisher Objects,” page 9](#).

---

## Creating XML Publisher Report Definitions

This section provides an overview of creating a report definition and discusses how to:

- Define the source of data, template names, and transformations.
- Define languages and output types.
- Define bursting and delivery options.

### Understanding the Report Definition Process

Although the XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620) application is available on both the web client and the Microsoft Windows client, you must use the Microsoft Windows client to create a new report definition.

Adding a report definition is a three-step process. The first step consists of entering the required details for the report definition and defining the source of data and the templates to process. Additionally, if a template uses one or more transformations, they are defined in this step.

Secondly, you define the output types that a user may select when submitting the report definition. You also define the default output types and default languages for the XML output.

In the third step you define the optional bursting field for the report definition, as well as the delivery options for the output. A report definition must comply with the following conditions to allow bursting to be configured:

- Templates of type TL (Microsoft Excel) and TS (XSL) may not be used.
- A transformation may not be used.
- Microsoft PowerPoint and XML output types may not be used.

## Forms Used to Create and Update Report Definitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
XML Publisher Report Definitions	W95620A	On JD Edwards Solution Explorer EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools task view, select Report Management, XML Publisher, Report Definitions or enter P95620 in the Fast Path.	Select an XML Publisher report definition.
Add Report Definition	W95620C	Click Add on the XML Publisher Report Definitions form.	Add a report definition.
Add Report Definition-Languages and Output Types	W95620H	Click Next on the Add Report Definitions form.	Define available output types, default output types, and default languages.
Add Report Definition-Bursting and Delivery	W95620J	Click Next on the Add Report Definitions-Languages and Output Types form.	Define optional bursting field for the report definition, and delivery details for the output.
Update Report Definition	W95620C	On the XML Publisher Report Definitions form, select a record in the grid and then click Select.	Update a report definition.

## Defining Source of Data, Template Names, and Transformations

Access the Add Report Definition form.

Template Name	Template Description	Active Status	Transformation Name	Transformation Description	Active Status
ADDRESS BOOK	Addresses	ACTIVE			

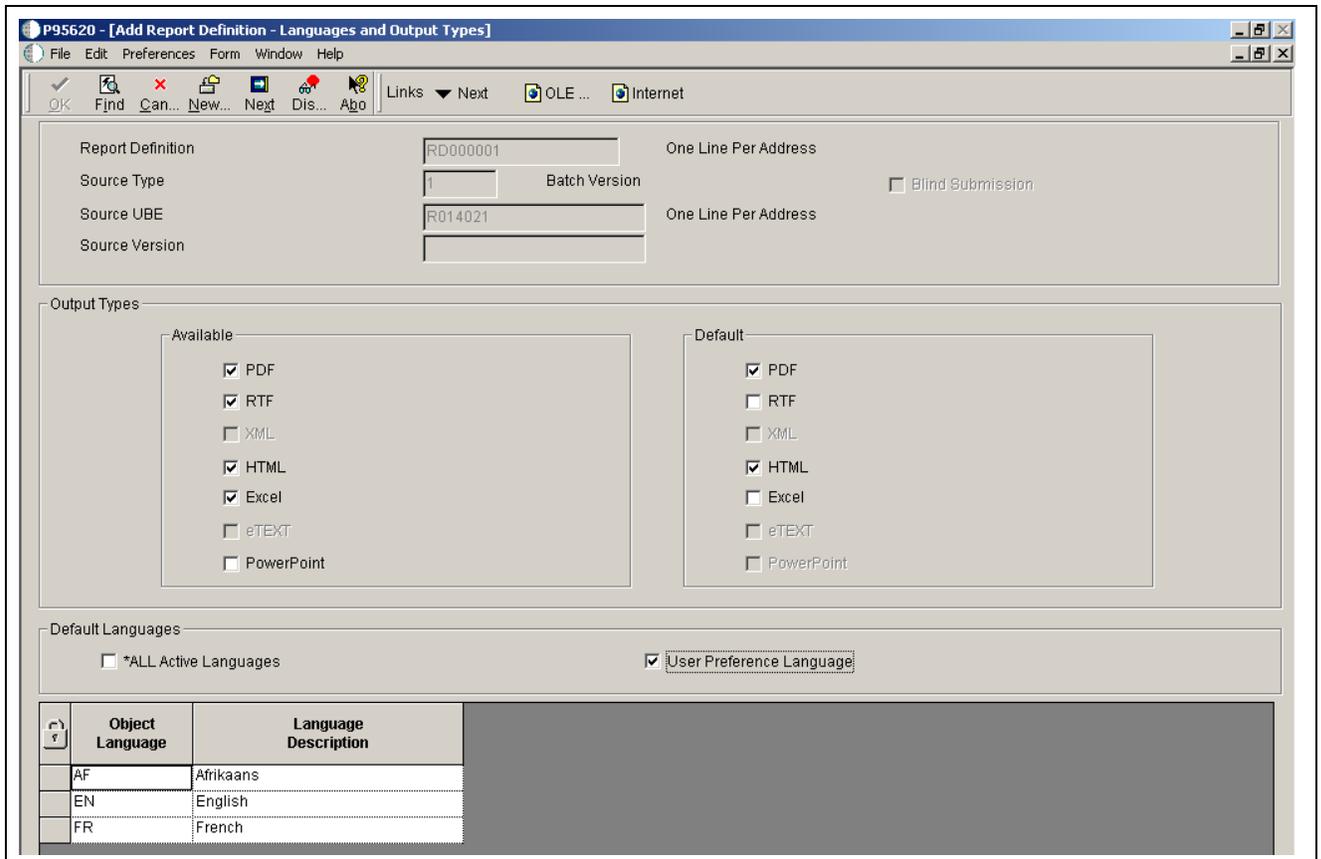
Add Report Definition form

<b>Report Definition</b>	Enter the name of the report definition, using a maximum of 10 characters. It is recommended that report definition names start with the letters <i>RD</i> .
<b>Description</b>	Enter a meaningful description for the report definition.
<b>Product Code</b>	Select a product code from the 55–59 client reserved range.
<b>Product System Code</b>	Select a product code that indicates where the reporting data resides.
<b>Source Type</b>	The source type (UDC H95 RY) displays automatically and is based on the source type of the data that the report definition uses.
<b>Source UBE</b>	Enter the name of the Report Design Aid (RDA) report template that is used to generate data for the report definition.
<b>Source Version</b>	Optional. Enter the name of a version only if the report definition is limited to one version of the UBE. If a version is not specified, the user will have to select a version at submission time.
<b>Blind Submission</b>	Optional. Leave this option blank to prompt the user with the available output, delivery, and language options when submitting the report definition to XML Publisher. If blind submission is selected, the user is not given an opportunity to change the report definition options when submitting the report definition.
<b>Template Name</b>	Enter the name of the template that you want to associate with the report definition.
<b>Template Description</b>	The template description displays automatically and cannot be changed.
<b>Active Status</b>	Active Status is determined by the effective dates of the template. The status displays automatically and indicates whether the template is <i>ACTIVE</i> or <i>INACTIVE</i> .
<b>Transformation Name</b>	Optional. The name of the transformation that you want to associate with the report description.
<b>Transformation Description</b>	The transformation description displays automatically and cannot be changed.
<b>Active Status</b>	Active Status is determined by the effective dates of the transformation. The status displays automatically and indicates whether the transformation is <i>ACTIVE</i> or <i>INACTIVE</i> .

After entering the required report definition details, click Next to move to the Languages and Output Types form.

## Defining Languages and Output Types

Access the Languages and Output Types form.



Report Definition-Languages and Output Types form

**Note.** The templates, translations, and localizations that are attached to the report definition determine the languages that display in the Object Language column.

**Available Output Types**

Select the output types to be available to users when submitting the report definition. The type of template attached to the report definition determines which output types are available.

**Default Output Types**

Select the default output types that will be selected when the report definition is submitted. Default output types are not enabled unless they are first defined as available output types. If the report definition is defined as blind submission, the default values indicate the type of output that will be produced when the report definition is submitted to XML Publisher.

**Note.** When you run a report definition, the system does not automatically generate a PDF.

**\*ALL Active Languages**

If this option is selected, all languages for the defined templates, localized templates, and translations that are active will process when a report definition is submitted to XML Publisher. Languages associated with the templates are displayed in the grid.

**User Preference Language**

If this option is selected, when a report definition is submitted to XML Publisher and the sign on user’s language preference has been defined, the language preference for the sign on user is processed. A user’s language

preference is defined in the user’s system profile. The User Preference Language option is not enabled if \*ALL Active Languages is selected.

**Object Language**

A code that indicates the language defined for a template, localization, or translation.

**Language Description**

A description of the language code assigned to a template, localization, or a translation.

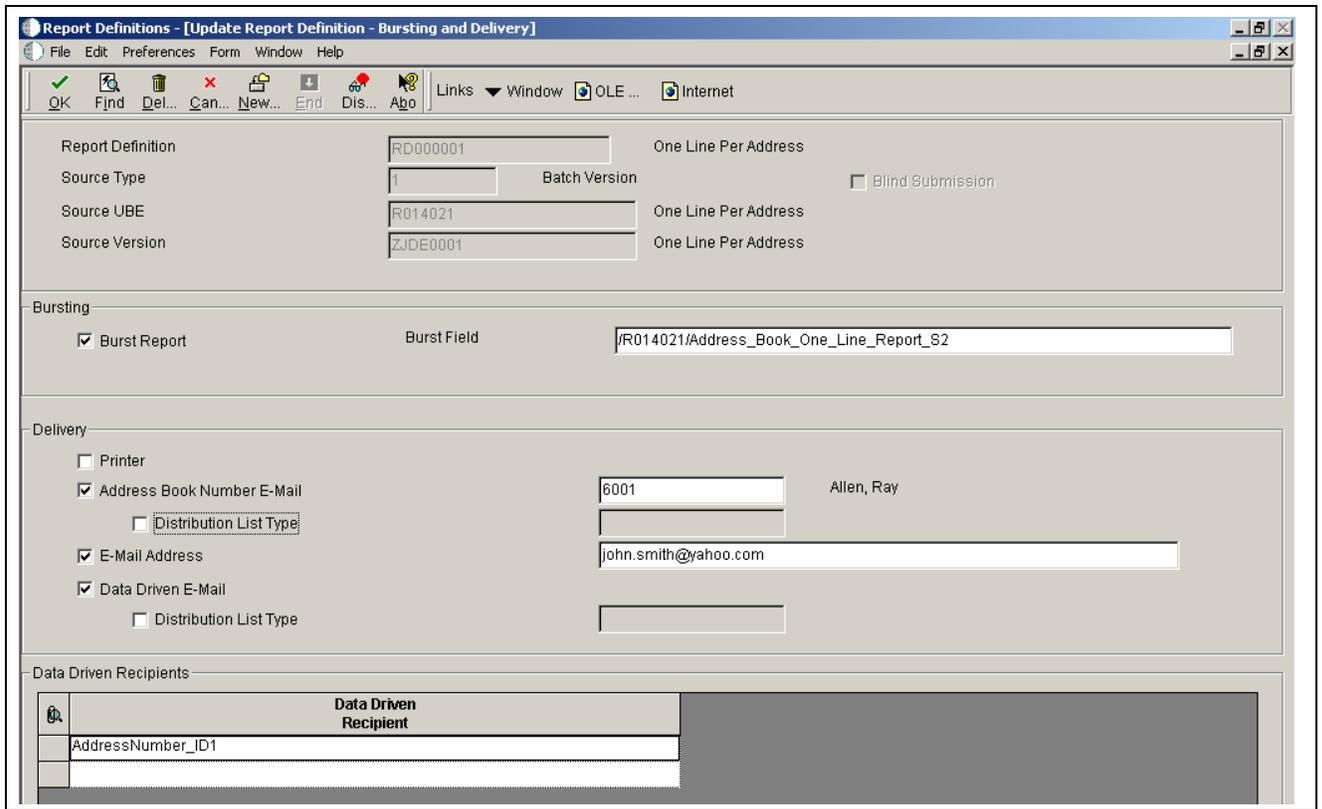
The output types available depend on the type of template that is used, as described in this table:

Template Type	Output Type
RTF	PDF, RTF, Excel, HTML
PDF	PDF
EFT/EDI (eText)	eText
Excel	Excel
XSL	XML

After defining the output types and languages, click Next to move to the Add Report Definition-Bursting and Delivery form.

## Defining Bursting and Delivery Options

Access the Add Report Definitions-Bursting and Delivery form.



Report Definition-Bursting and Delivery form

- Burst Report**                      Optional. Select this option if bursting will be performed for a report definition.
- Burst Field**                      A report definition may burst on any level break section defined within the batch or report version that is used as its source of data. Typically, when you burst a report, you break on a level break header section. The field must contain the complete XPath as it appears in the XML data output that was created from the batch process.
- Printer**                              Select this option to direct output to a printer.
- Address Book Number E-Mail**      Select this option to deliver output to the email address that is associated with a specific Address Book number. When a report definition is submitted to XML Publisher, all output produced is emailed to the email address.
- Distribution List Type**              Select this option to deliver output to all members of the distribution list type associated with the provided Address Book number. If the distribution list type is not entered, the output is emailed to the primary email address associated with the Address Book number.
- E-Mail Address**                      Select this option to deliver output to a specific email address. When the report definition is submitted to XML Publisher and an email delivery address has been defined, all output produced is emailed to the defined email address.
- Data Driven E-Mail**                Select this option to deliver the output to email recipients based on the data generated by the source batch version or report version.
- Distribution List Type**              Select this option to deliver output to all members of a distribution list and distribution list type that are associated with the data. If the distribution

list type is not entered, the output is emailed to the primary email address associated with the Address Book number.

**Data Driven Recipient**

Select this option to deliver the report definition output to the recipients as determined by the data from a particular data item within the XML output.

After defining bursting and delivery details, click End to save the report definition and exit.

---

## Modifying XML Publisher Report Definitions

Select Report Definitions (P95620) from the Report Management menu (GH9111).

1. On the XML Publisher Report Definitions form, select a report definition in the grid and then click Select.
2. On the Update Report Definition form, you can modify these options:
  - Description
  - Product code
  - Product system code
  - Source UBE
  - Version
  - Template
3. To modify output or language options, select Output/Languages from the Form menu.
4. On the Update Report Definition-Languages and Output types form, add options, modify options, or delete options and then click OK.
5. To modify bursting or delivery options, select Burst/Delivery from the Form menu.
6. On the Update Report Definition-Bursting and Delivery form, add options, modify options, or delete options and then click OK.
7. On the Update Report Definition form, click OK to save the report definition modifications.

---

**Note.** Modifying the Source UBE, Version, or Template fields could invalidate the languages, output types, bursting, and delivery options that were defined previously for the report definition. If you modify any of these values, the Languages and Output Types form and the Bursting and Delivery form will appear automatically, enabling you to make any necessary changes.

---

---

## Copying XML Publisher Report Definitions

Copying and modifying a report definition might be more efficient than creating a new, but similar, report definition. The copy feature is available only in the Microsoft Windows version of the XML Publisher Report Definitions application.

To copy a report definition, enter P95620 in the fast path.

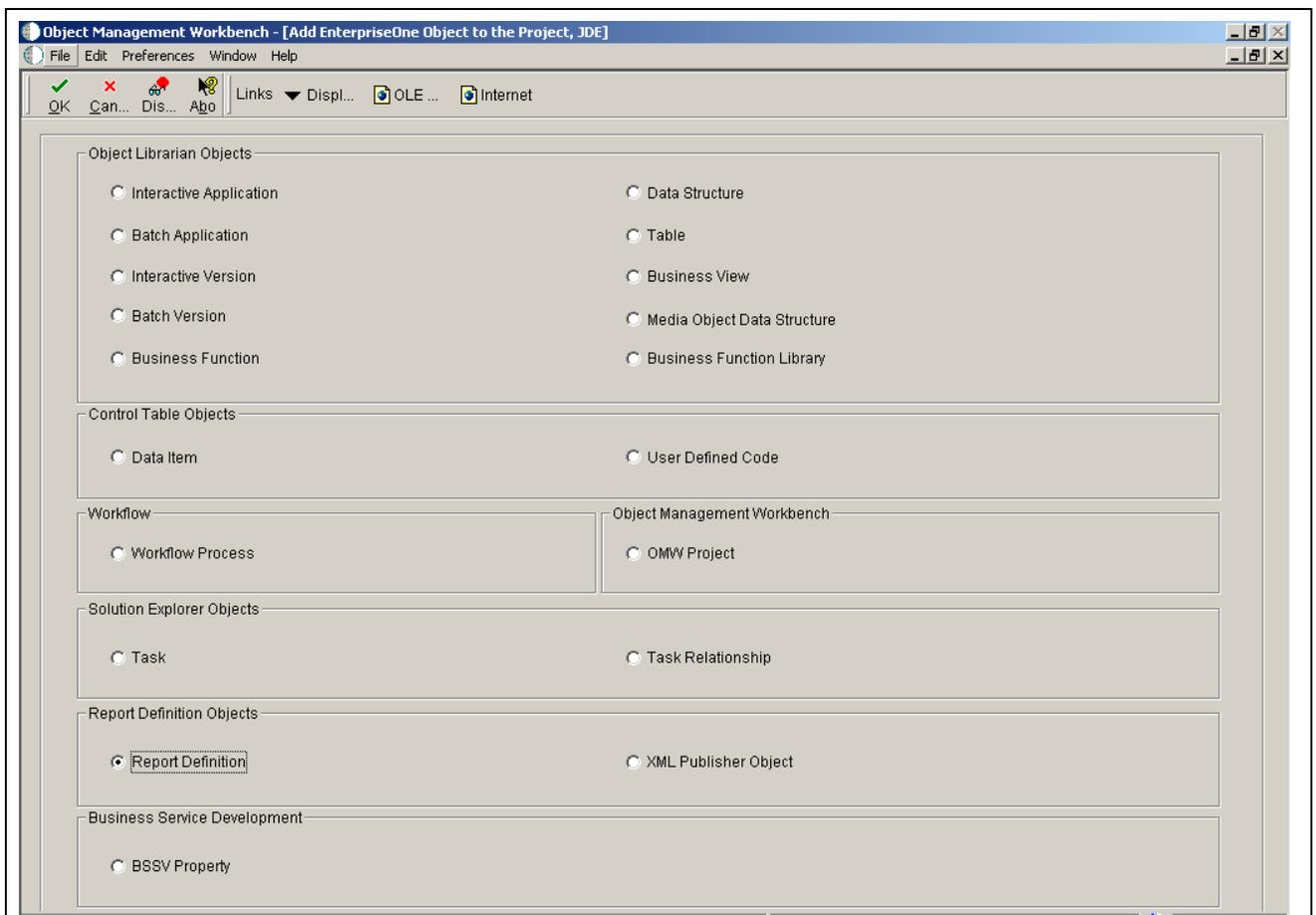
1. On the XML Publisher Report Definitions form, select a report definition and then click Copy.
2. On the Copy Report Definition form, enter a name and description for the new report definition.

3. If the report definition will be submitted without user input, click Blind Submission.
4. After completing the required information, click OK.

## Managing XML Publisher Objects in Object Management Workbench

When you access the XML Publisher Repository (P95600) or XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620) applications from JD Edwards Solution Explorer, the objects that you create are added to your default project in Object Management Workbench (OMW). As non-Object Librarian objects, templates and report definitions are not available to users in other environments until they are advanced through project statuses and, finally, transferred to a data source. To advance the status of an object, you must move it from your default project to a project.

In addition to being available in JD Edwards Solution Explorer, you can also access the XML Publisher Repository and XML Publisher Report Definitions applications through OMW. To add new objects within OMW, select an OMW project and then click Add. Select either Report Definition or XML Publisher Object, as this form illustrates:



Object Management Workbench — Add Enterprise Object to the Project form

When you click OK, either the XML Publisher Repository application or the XML Publisher Report Definition application launches, depending on the type of object that you are creating.

Once the objects exist in OMW, you can modify them by clicking the Design button, which will launch the appropriate application. You can also use OMW to copy or delete templates and report definitions, as you would with other OMW objects.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, “Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW”.

## Searching for XML Publisher Objects

To search for XML Publisher objects or report definitions within OMW, in the Category field select either *XML Publisher Objects* or *Report Definitions*. After selecting the category, the Search Type field allows you to search by object name, description, or system code.

When performing an Advanced Search within OMW, XML Publisher Objects are type *XMLP* and report definitions are type *RPDF*.

---

## Configuring XML Publisher Objects for Object Management Workbench

To perform actions on XML Publisher objects and report definitions within OMW projects, you must configure object transfer activity rules. For each object type that you want to perform an action on, you must define this information:

- Project statuses at which users can add, design, and delete objects.
- Status changes at which objects will be transferred.
- Project statuses at which object tokens are released.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Object Management Workbench Guide*, “Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW”.

## CHAPTER 5

# Submitting Report Definitions to JD Edwards XML Publisher

This chapter provides an overview of the report definition submission process and discusses how to:

- Submit report definitions from XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620).
- Submit report definitions from Batch Versions (P98305).
- Review report definition submission details.

---

## Understanding the Report Definition Submission Process

After a report definition has been created, it must be submitted to JD Edwards XML Publisher to produce the selected output types. You can submit report definitions from the XML Publisher Report Definitions application (P95620). You can also submit a report definition from the Batch Versions (P98305) application by selecting a batch version that is associated with a report definition.

---

## Submitting Report Definitions from XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620)

You can use XML Publisher Report Definitions (P95620) to submit report definitions to XML Publisher.

### Submitting from XML Publisher Report Definitions

Select Report Definitions (P95620) from the Report Management menu (GH9111).

1. On the XML Publisher Report Definitions form, find and select the desired report definition.
2. From the Row menu, select Submit.
3. If available, change output, language, or delivery options.
4. Click OK to submit the report definition to XML Publisher.

## Submitting Report Definitions from Batch Versions (P95305)

A report definition can be associated with a batch version for user convenience. By doing so, users can submit report definitions from the Batch Versions application by submitting a batch version that is associated with a report definition. To associate a report definition with a batch version, the version must first be checked out. You can check out the version either in Object Management Workbench (OMW) or through the Batch Versions (P98305) application on the Microsoft Windows client.

### Associating Report Definitions with Batch Versions

Select Batch Versions from the Report Management menu (GH9111).

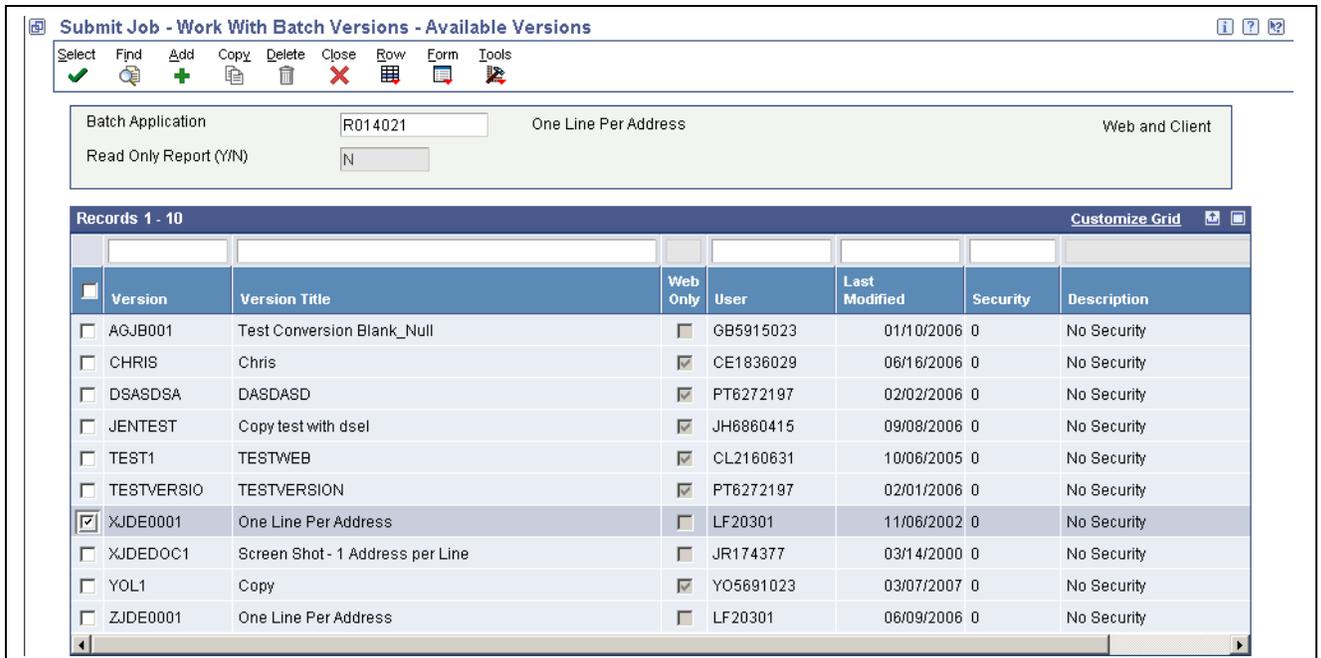
1. On the Work With Batch Versions form, locate the checked-out version that you want to associate with a report definition.
2. Select the version, and from the Form menu select Report Detail.
3. On the Default Report Definition form, select Report Definition from the Form menu.
4. Enter the name of a report definition in the Report Definition field and click OK.
5. Promote the batch version through the OMW project life cycle to make it available to users in other environments.

### Forms Used for the Batch Job Submission Process

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Batch Versions-Available Versions	W98305WA	EnterpriseOne Menu, Submit Job	Submit batch versions.
Version Prompting	W98305D	On the Work With Batch Versions form, select a version.	Enter optional data selection or data sequencing criteria. Submit batch versions.
Advanced Version Prompting	W98305I	From the Form menu on the Version Prompting form, select Advanced.	Select options to submit the batch version with the default report definition or to prompt for the report definition.
Batch Versions-Submitted Job Search	W986110BA	On the Form menu on the Work With Batch Versions-Available Versions form, select Submitted Jobs.	View submission details by accessing the Work With Servers form and selecting a server to view submitted jobs.

### Submitting Batch Versions

Access the Work With Batch Versions-Available Versions form.



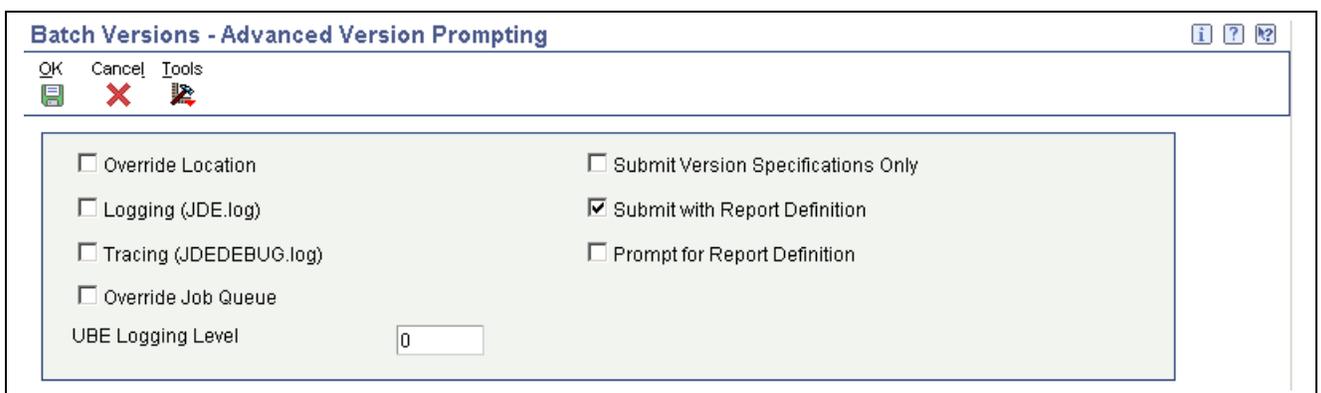
Work With Batch Versions-Available Versions form

1. Enter the name of a report template in the Batch Application field and click Find.
2. Select a batch version and click Select.
3. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.

## Batch Version Advanced Option Overrides

If a batch version has a report definition associated with it, the Advanced Version Prompting form provides options to submit the report definition when the batch version is submitted. If you select the Submit with Report Definition option, you can also select the option to prompt for the report definition.

Access the Advanced Version Prompting form.



Advanced Version Prompting form

### Override Location

Select this option to define a different location in which the batch version processes. You must have permissions for this option. When you submit the batch version for processing, you can select a new location from a list of available data sources on the JDE Data Source form. Data sources include the enterprise servers available on the network and the local workstation.

<b>Logging (JDE.log)</b>	Select this option to enable logging for the execution of the batch job on the server. To enable logging on the workstation, you must modify the output setting in the workstation jde.ini. However, be aware that this output setting affects all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne logging. You can select this option without selecting the Tracing option.
<b>Tracing (JDEDEBUG.log)</b>	Select this option to enable tracing for the execution of the batch job on the server. You cannot select this option without selecting the Logging option. The system selects the Logging option for you when you select the Tracing option.
<b>Override Job Queue</b>	Select this option to submit the batch job to another available queue by overriding the job queue that is defined for batch versions in both the jde.ini and the specifications. You must have permissions for this option.
<b>UBE Logging Level</b>	Enter a value from 0–6 to indicate the level of detail to be captured in the logs. This option is used in partnership with the logging options. When you select a high value to receive more technical information, you also receive all of the information for the lower values. For example, when you enter a value of 3 (object level messages), you also receive information for 2 (section level messages), 1 (informative messages), and 0 (error messages).
<b>Submit Version Specifications Only</b>	Select this option to submit version specifications to the server without processing the batch version locally or on the server. The associated report template specifications must already reside on the server to use this feature.
<b>Submit with Report Definition</b>	Select this option to submit the batch version with a report definition. This option is only available if a report definition has been associated with the version.
<b>Prompt for Report Definition</b>	Select this option to prompt the user to select a report definition other than the default to be used for the submission. All batch applications that use this batch version as their source of data and have either no source version specified or this specific version specified will be available for submission.

---

## Reviewing Report Definition Submission Details

This section provides an overview of the Report Definition Jobs (P95630) application and discusses how to:

- View submission details from Report Definition Jobs (P985630).
- View submission details from Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B).

## Understanding Report Definition Jobs

After a report definition has been submitted, you can access the submission details and report definition output from Report Definitions Jobs (P95630). The report definition output repository contains the report definition output and details about the report definition submission, such as:

- UBE execution host.
- UBE server job number.
- Report definition execution host.
- Report definition job number.

- Report definition name and description.
- Job status and job status description.
- Origination host.
- User ID.
- Submission date and time.
- Source type.
- Source UBE.
- Source version.

Job status codes are updated as the report definition job progresses. This table shows the available status values for report definition jobs.

<b>Job Status Codes</b>	<b>Definition</b>
D	XML Publishing Done
E	Data Extraction Failure
P	Data Extraction
X	XML Publishing
FD	Delivery Error
FL	Language Unavailable
FO	Output Type Invalid
FR	Report Definition Invalid
FS	System Error (During XML Publishing Processing)
FT	Template or Transformation Unavailable
FX	XML Publishing Error

The Report Definitions Jobs application is also accessible from row exits within the Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B) application. Work With Submitted Jobs is available from the View Job Status selection on EnterpriseOne Menu or from Batch Versions (P98305).

## Forms Used to View Report Definition Submission Details

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Report Definition Job Control Search	W95630B	On the EnterpriseOne Menu, select EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, Report Management, Report Definition Jobs.	Select a report definition job.
Report Definition Output Repository	W95630E	Select a job control record on Report Definition Job Control Search, and click Select.	Select a report definition output record to view submission details, view the output, access the delivery details for the output, and print the output if the output is type PDF.
Work With Servers	W986116A	On the EnterpriseOne Menu, select View Job Status (P986116).	Find the server that processed a submitted report definition.
Submitted Job Search	W986110B	Select a record on Work With Servers, and click Select.	Select a report definition to view submission details.

## Viewing Submission Details from Report Definition Jobs

Access the Report Definition Job Control Search form.

**Report Definition Jobs - Report Definition Job Control Search**

Select Find Delete Close Form Row Tools

UBE Execution Host: DENMLSAN101  
 UBE Server Job Number: \*  
 User ID: JDE

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	UBE Execution Host	UBE Server Job Number	Report Definition Execution Host	Report Definition Job Number	Report Definition	Report Definition Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	DENMLSAN101	10	DENMLSAN101	12	RDR014021	One Line Per A
<input type="checkbox"/>	DENMLSAN101	11	DENMLSAN101	13	RDR014021	One Line Per A

Report Definition Job Control Search form

1. Select a job control record and then click Select.
2. On the Report Definition Output Repository form, view the submission details for the report definition job.

**Note.** In addition to the report definition submission details, the Report Definition Output Repository provides the ability to view the created output, republish the report definition, print the output, access the delivery details for the output, and redeliver the output.

See [Chapter 6, “Managing Report Definition Output,” page 37.](#)

## Viewing Submission Details from Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B)

You can access the Report Definition Output Repository from the Submitted Job Search form. The Submit Type column indicates whether a job was submitted as a batch version (BV) or a report definition (RD).

Access the Submitted Job Search form.

The screenshot shows the 'View Job Status - Submitted Job Search' form. At the top, there are search filters for Host (DENMLSAN101), User ID (JDE), and Job Queue (\*). Below the filters is a table with the following columns: Submit Type, Queue, Queue Type, Status, Description, Priority, Type, User, and Job Details. The table contains 10 rows of data, all with a Status of 'Done' and a User of 'JDE'. The second row is selected.

Submit Type	Queue	Queue Type	Status	Description	Priority	Type	User	Job Details
<input type="checkbox"/> BV	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R0006P_XJDE0001_1_...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_2_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_3_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_4_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_5_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_6_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_7_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_8_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_9_...
<input type="checkbox"/> RD	QBATCH	01	D	Done	5	UBE	JDE	R014021_XJDE0001_1_...

Submitted Job Search form

1. Select a report definition (RD) job, and from the Row menu select View RD Jobs.
2. On the Report Definition Output Repository form, view the submission details for the report definition job.

**Note.** Additional row menu selections provide the ability to view XML Publisher output, view report definition output, view report definition source, and republish the report definition.

See [Chapter 6, “Managing Report Definition Output,” page 37.](#)



## CHAPTER 6

# Managing Report Definition Output

This chapter provides an overview of report definition output and discusses how to:

- View report definition output, source, and delivery details.
- Set up security for report definition jobs and output.
- Republish report definition output.
- Redeliver report definition output.
- Delete report definition output.

---

## Understanding Report Definition Output

After a report definition has been submitted to JD Edwards XML Publisher, you can view the output in the Report Definition Jobs (P95630) application. In addition to viewing the submission details, users can view the output, access the delivery details for the output, redeliver the output, view the source, republish a report definition, and delete the output. Because the report definition output is archived as an XML file, the output can be republished without running the batch version (UBE) a second time. Users can also print the output from the Report Definition Output Repository if the output type is PDF.

Additionally, from row exits in the Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B) Submitted Job Search form, you can view XML Publisher output, view the report definition source, republish a report definition, and access the Report Definition Output Repository to view the report definition jobs and output.

---

## Viewing Report Definition Output, Source, and Delivery Details

Selecting a report definition job on the Report Definition Job Control Search form provides access to the output repository for the report definition job. The Report Definition Output Repository form displays details about the output types that were created for the report definition. These details include the source UBE, version, template name, transformation name, object language, and burst indicator. For each output record in the grid, you can view the output, access the delivery details for the output, and print the output if it is a PDF output type.

Selecting an individual record in the grid displays that record's output details on the Report Definition Output Details form. The same information displays on the Report Definition Output Repository form. The only difference is that the Report Definition Output Repository displays the details in grid columns for all the output records, whereas the Report Definition Output Detail form displays the information for one output record only.

The Report Definition Output Delivery Details form displays information such as delivery status, Address Book number for the delivery, and the delivery location. You have the option to redeliver any of the output from this form, although for security reasons you may only redeliver the output to the original recipients.

### Example of Report Definition Output

This is an example of report definition output.



**JD EDWARDS ENTERPRISEONE**

One Line Per Address  
 2006/4/27  
 8:41:43

<b>Address Number</b>	1130
<b>Name</b>	Secrets
<b>Phone Number</b>	610 111-2222
<b>Address</b>	1130 Private Lane
<b>City</b>	Allentown
<b>State</b>	PA
<b>Postal Code</b>	18101
<b>Country</b>	United States

<b>Address Number</b>	3004
<b>Name</b>	Pacific Company, The
<b>Phone Number</b>	602 629-3004
<b>Address</b>	2005 Market Street, Suite 200
<b>City</b>	Philadelphia
<b>State</b>	PA
<b>Postal Code</b>	19103
<b>Country</b>	All Countries

Report definition output – Address Book

## Forms Used to View Report Definition Output

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Report Definition Job Control Search	W95630B	On the EnterpriseOne Menu, select EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, Report Management, Report Definition Jobs.	Select a report definition job that was submitted to JD Edwards XML Publisher.
Report Definition Output Repository	W95630E	Select a job control record on Report Definition Job Control Search and click Select, or select View RD Output from the Row menu.	Select a report definition job to view details of the output, view the output, access the delivery details for the output, and print the output if the output is type PDF.
Report Definition Output Delivery Details	W95630C	Select a record on the Report Definition Job Control Search form and select View Delivery from the Row menu, or select a record on the Report Definition Output Repository form and select View Delivery from the Row menu.	View delivery details, view the created output, and redeliver the output.
Report Definition Output Details	W95630F	Select a record on the Report Definition Job Control Search form and click Select.	View the output details for one output record.
Work With Servers	W986116A	On the EnterpriseOne Menu, select View Job Status (P986116).	Find the server that processed a submitted report definition.
Submitted Job Search	W986110B	Select a record on the Work With Servers form and click Select.	Select a report definition to view submission details. Row exits enable users to view XML Publisher output, view report definition jobs, view report definition output, view the report definition source, or republish a report definition.

## Viewing Report Definition Source

The report definition source is the XML output that the batch version (source UBE) created when the report definition was submitted.

Access the Report Definition Job Control Search form.

1. Select a report definition output record.
2. From the Row menu, select View RD Source.

### Example: Report Definition Source

This is an example of the source that a batch version creates when a report definition is submitted.

```

- <Purchase_Order_Print_S42>
  <SysPageNumber>1</SysPageNumber>
  <Line_Number_ID1>1.000</Line_Number_ID1>
  <Change_Order_ID3>0</Change_Order_ID3>
  <DescriptionLine1_ID37>69691</DescriptionLine1_ID37>
  <UnitsTransactionQty_ID25>10.0000</UnitsTransactionQty_ID25>
  <UoM___As_Input_ID35>EA</UoM___As_Input_ID35>
  <PurchasingUnitPrice_ID23>96.9100</PurchasingUnitPrice_ID23>
  <UnitOfMeasurePurchas_ID33>EA</UnitOfMeasurePurchas_ID33>
  <Extended_Price_ID27>969.10</Extended_Price_ID27>
  <Requested_ID17>2005-06-10</Requested_ID17>
  <OrderSuffix_ID29>000</OrderSuffix_ID29>
  <AddressNumberShipTo_ID31>26969</AddressNumberShipTo_ID31>
</Purchase_Order_Print_S42>
<UITMItemNumber_ID2>69691</UITMItemNumber_ID2>
<Tolerance_ID44>0.00</Tolerance_ID44>
<__ID34>-</__ID34>
<Lot_Potency_Range_ID8>Lot Potency Range</Lot_Potency_Range_ID8>
<__ID7>-</__ID7>
<Lot_Grade_Range_ID5>Lot Grade Range</Lot_Grade_Range_ID5>
<PurchaseLineCode01_ID49>Category Code 01</PurchaseLineCode01_ID49>
<PurchaseLineCode03_ID55>Category Code 03</PurchaseLineCode03_ID55>
<Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID53>.</Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID53>
<Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID59>.</Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID59>
<PurchaseLineCode02_ID51>Category Code 02</PurchaseLineCode02_ID51>
<PurchaseLineCode04_ID57>Category Code 04</PurchaseLineCode04_ID57>
<Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID54>.</Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID54>
<Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID60>.</Description___Purchase_Line_Co_ID60>
</On_Line_Number_S47>
</On_Order_Suffix_S58>
<Total_Order__ID12>Total Order</Total_Order__ID12>
<Order_Extended_Price_ID13>969.10</Order_Extended_Price_ID13>

```

Report Definition source

## Viewing Report Definition Output Details

Access the Report Definition Output Repository form.

Report Definition Execution Host	Report Definition Job Number	Report Definition	Report Definition Description	Source Type	Source UBE
DENMLSAN101	20	RD000001	One Line Per Address	1	R014021
DENMLSAN101	20	RD000001	One Line Per Address	1	R014021

Report Definition Output Repository form

1. Select a report definition output record.
2. Review the output details in the grid, or click Select to view the details on the Report Definition Output Details form.

<b>Report Definition Execution Host</b>	The host machine where the report definition was submitted to XML Publisher.
<b>Report Definition Job Number</b>	The job number that identifies a report definition submission to XML Publisher.
<b>Report Definition</b>	The name of the report definition that was submitted to XML Publisher.
<b>Report Definition Description</b>	The description of the report definition.
<b>Source Type</b>	A code that describes the Source of Data type for the report definition.
<b>Source UBE</b>	The source UBE for the report definition that was submitted to XML Publisher.
<b>Source Version</b>	The batch version that was used for the report definition that was submitted to XML Publisher.
<b>UBE Exe Host</b>	The name of the server that processed the batch version.
<b>UBE Job Number</b>	The number assigned to the batch version job on the server.
<b>Template Name</b>	The name of the template associated with a report definition output record.
<b>Transformation Name</b>	The name of the transformation associated with a report definition output record.
<b>Object Language</b>	A code that indicates the language assigned to a report definition output record.
<b>Output Type</b>	The XML Publisher output type (UDC H95 OT) of the report definition output record. Output types are dependent on the type of template that is attached to the report definition. The available output types are ETEXT, EXCEL, HTML, PDF, PPT, RTF, and XML.
<b>Machine Key Submitted</b>	The name of the workstation that submitted the report definition.

- User ID** The user ID that submitted the report definition.
- Date/Time Submitted** The date and time that the report definition was submitted.
- Burst Indicator** Indicates if bursting is to be performed for a report definition.

This is an example of the output details for one report definition job.

**Report Definition Jobs - Report Definition Output Details**

OK Cancel Tools

**Report Definition Output Details**

RD Execution Host: DENMLSAN101

RD Job Number: 20

Report Definition: RD000001 *One Line Per Address*

Source Type: 1 *Batch Version*

Source UBE: R014021 *One Line Per Address*

Source Version: ZJDE0001 *One Line Per Address*

Template Name: ADDRESS\_BOOK\_RTF\_FORM

Transformation Name:

Object Language: EN *English*

Output Type: PDF *Portable Document Format*

Burst Indicator:

Burst Field:

**Audit Information**

Machine Key Submitted: DENMLSAN101

User ID: JDE

Date/Time Submitted: 09/24/2007 20:54:14 UTC+

Report Definition Output Details form

- Report Definition Execution Host** The host machine where the report definition was submitted to XML Publisher.
- Report Definition Job Number** The job number that identifies a report definition submission to XML Publisher.
- Report Definition** The name of the report definition that was submitted to XML Publisher.
- Report Definition Description** The description of the report definition.
- Source Type** A code that describes the Source of Data type for the report definition.
- Source UBE** The source UBE for the report definition that was submitted to XML Publisher.
- Source Version** The batch version that was used for the report definition submission to XML Publisher.

<b>UBE Exe Host</b>	The name of the server that processed the batch version.
<b>UBE Job Number</b>	The number assigned to the batch version job on the server.
<b>Template Name</b>	The name of the template associated with a report definition output record.
<b>Transformation Name</b>	The name of the transformation associated with a report definition output record.
<b>Object Language</b>	A code that indicates the language assigned to a report definition output record.
<b>Output Type</b>	The XML Publisher output type (UDC H95 OT) of the report definition output record. Output types are dependent on the type of template that is attached to the report definition. The available output types are ETEXT, EXCEL, HTML, PDF, PPT, RTF, and XML.
<b>Machine Key Submitted</b>	The name of the workstation that submitted the report definition.
<b>User ID</b>	The user ID that submitted the report definition.
<b>Date/Time Submitted</b>	The date and time that the report definition was submitted.
<b>Burst Indicator</b>	Indicates if bursting is to be performed for a report definition.

## Viewing Report Definition Output

The templates and source UBE in a report definition determine the output that is produced when the report definition is submitted to XML Publisher. You might want to view the output to verify that the format and data are correct, or to see the final results before republishing a report definition.

Access the Report Definition Output Repository form.

1. Select an output record in the grid.
2. From the Row menu, select View Output.

## Viewing Report Definition Output Delivery Details

The Report Definition Output Delivery Details form displays information about the delivery status and delivery location for each output type. The delivery details are determined by the delivery options in the report definition at the time of submission. Delivery status, delivery type, and delivery location display for all output records. The delivery Address Book number and email addresses display only if they were included in the report definition when it was submitted.

**Report Definitions - Report Definition Output Delivery Details**

Select Find Close Row Tools

Report Definition Execution Host: DENMLSAN101  
 Report Definition Job Number: 20  
 Template Name: \*  
 Transformation Name: \*  
 Object Language: \*  
 Output Type: \*  
 Submission User ID: JDE

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Report Definition Execution Host	Report Definition Job Number	Report Definition	Report Definition Description	Delivery Status	Status Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	DENMLSAN101	20	RD000001	One Line Per Address	S	Submitted
<input type="checkbox"/>	DENMLSAN101	20	RD000001	One Line Per Address	S	Submitted

Report Definition Output Delivery Details form

To view the delivery details, access the Report Definition Output Delivery Details form. The grid columns display the delivery details for each output record.

This table explains some of the output delivery details that appear for the report definition output.

**Delivery Status**

Report definition delivery status. The status values are:

- A = Address failure (Address Book value, associated email address, or static email address).
- C = Communication Failure.
- S = Submitted (to printer or email server).

**Output Type**

The XML Publisher output type (UDC H95|OT) of the report definition output record. Output types are dependent on the type of template that is attached to the report definition. The available output types are ETEXT, EXCEL, HTML, PDF, PPT, RTF, and XML.

**Delivery Type**

The type of email delivery that was performed for a report definition. The email delivery options are:

- A = The email address assigned to the Address Book number provided.
- E = The email address provided.
- D = The email address within the defined Data Driven fields.

**Delivery AB Number**

When a report definition is submitted to XML Publisher and a delivery Address Book number has been defined, all output produced will be emailed to the email address associated with the Address Book number.

**Delivery Location**

The email address where the report definition output was sent.

## Printing Report Definition Output

Access the Report Definition Output Repository form.

1. Select an output record in the grid with an output type of *PDF*.
2. From the Row menu, select Print Output.

---

## Setting Up Security for Report Definition Jobs and Output

Because report definition output could contain personal or confidential information, you might want to enable security features to:

- Allow users to view only the report definition jobs that they submit.
- Restrict users from viewing certain types of report definition output.

### Securing Report Definition Jobs

If you have restricted all users to access only their individually-submitted jobs in the Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B) application, you should enable the same security features for report definition jobs in the Report Definition Jobs (P95630) application.

The signon user ID is the default value for the User ID field on the Report Definition Job Control Search form. If you disable the User ID field for input, the signon user ID value cannot be changed and is passed to other forms within the application. Consequently, if you disable the User ID field on all of the forms, users are limited to viewing the output only from the jobs that they submit.

To restrict users to viewing only their report definition jobs (as well as the output from those jobs), use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Form Design Aid (FDA) to disable the User ID field on the following forms in the Report Definition Jobs:

- Report Definition Job Control Search form (W95630B).
- Report Definition Output Repository form (W95630E).
- Report Definition Output Delivery Details form (W95630C).

### Securing Report Definition Output

If you have concerns about the information that might display in certain types of report definition output, you can enable exit security that restricts the output that users can view. For example, if you do not want users to view the source for a report definition that creates payroll checks, you can create exit security to prevent users from accessing the report definition source. Likewise, you can use exit security to secure users from viewing or printing report definition output.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 Security Administration Guide*, “Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration”.

This table shows the types of output that you can secure on forms within the Report Definition Jobs (P95630) application:

Report Definition Jobs Forms	Row Exits
Report Definition Job Control Search	View RD Source
Report Definition Output Repository	View Output, Print Output
Report Output Delivery Details	View Output

This table shows the types of output that you can secure on forms within the Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B) application:

Work With Submitted Jobs Forms	Row Exits
Submitted Job Search	XML Publisher, View RD Source

---

## Republishing Report Definition Output

Republishing enables you to reuse the XML output that was generated when a report definition was originally submitted to XML Publisher. The XML result set is archived in the repository and can be used to republish any report definition that uses the same UBE and version. Republishing allows you to create the report definition output without having to run the batch version a second time.

When you republish, you are given the option to override the original processing location and submit the job to a different server. Additionally, if there are other report definitions that use the same UBE and version, you are given the option to select a different report definition. If a report definition is not selected, the republishing job uses the original report definition.

Access the Report Definition Job Control Search form.

1. Select a report definition job.
2. From the Row menu, select Republish.
3. In the Publish Report Definition Prompt message form, select the desired options:
  - Override Location.
  - Prompt for Report Definition.

---

## Redelivering Report Definition Output

Report definition output can be delivered as part of the submission process, or it can be printed or redelivered from the Report Definition Output Delivery Details form. The form displays the delivery status and delivery location for each output type. For security reasons, output can only be redelivered to the original recipient. This feature is especially important for individual payroll records and other personal documents that a report definition might produce.

Access the Report Definition Output Delivery Details form.

1. Select a report definition output record in the grid.

- From the Row menu, select Redeliver.

---

## Deleting UBE and Report Definition Output

You can delete the UBE output and the report definition output for an individual report definition job or you can use R9861101 to purge all report definition output that is older than a specified number of days.

### Deleting Report Definition Jobs

If you choose to delete the output for a particular report definition job, you must select the job itself, not the individual output records. Deleting some of the output records would alter the output, giving the impression that the report definition created output that was incomplete. For this reason you must delete the report definition job, thereby removing all of the associated records from the repository.

Access the Report Definition Job Control Search form.

- Find and select the report definition job that you want to delete.
- Click Delete.
- Click OK in response to the question, “Are you sure that you want to delete the selected item?”

### Deleting UBE Records

The UBE records for each report definition job include the UBE job, UBE logs, and the XML data output. You use the Work With Submitted Jobs (P986110B) application to delete this output for a specific report definition job.

Access the Submitted Job Search form.

- Select a report definition job.
- Click Delete.
- Click OK in response to the question, “Are you sure that you want to delete the selected item?”

### Purging Report Definition Output

It is recommended that you periodically purge report definition output. The Job Master Deletion By Days Old report (R9861101) includes processing options that enables you to specify whether you want to delete UBE records, report definition records, or both UBE and report definition records. Running the UBE in Proof Mode generates a report that shows the records that will be deleted if you run the UBE in Final Mode. Running the UBE in Final Mode deletes the selected records.

This table shows the output that will be purged for UBE and Report Definition records that are selected for deletion.

Record Type	Output Deleted
UBE records	Job Record, UBE Logs, UBE XML Data Output
Report Definition records	RD Job Record, RD Output, RD Delivery details

## Forms Used to Submit Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Batch Versions — Available Versions	W98305A	In Solution Explorer, navigate to Report Management, Report Management Advanced and Technical Operations, Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report	Used to submit a report listing obsolete UBE and report definition jobs submitted to servers and delete obsolete records.

## Setting Processing Options for Job Master Deletion by Days Old Report (R9861101)

Use these processing options to set up the defaults and versions for the report.

### Defaults

Use this processing option to set up the data source, number of days to query for, type of processing, and record type.

- 1. Data Source** Specify the name that identifies the data source.
- 2. Days Old** Specify the number of days to query for old records.
- 3. Control Mode** Select an option that specifies the type of processing.
  1. 1 = Proof Mode
  2. 2 = Final Mode
- 4. Delete Mode** Specify the records to delete.
  1. 1 = Delete both UBE and Report Definition records.
  2. 2 = Delete UBE records only.
  3. 3 = Delete Report Definition records only.

### Versions

- 1. Job Control Cleanup Status (R9861102)** You have the option to select a version. The default version is XJDE0001.
  - XJDE0001 = Jobs With All Status.
  - XJDE0002 = Jobs With Done Status.
  - XJDE0003 = Jobs With Error Status.
  - XJDE0004 = Jobs With Wait Status (UBE only).

## CHAPTER 7

# Understanding the XML Output

This chapter discusses:

- Designing batch applications for XML Publisher.
- Understanding the XML output.
- Comparing the XML output formats.

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## Designing Batch Applications for XML Publisher

When you design batch applications and batch versions for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher, consider how you use page headers and page footers.

### Page Headers and Page Footers

Do not include page headers and page footers in report templates or batch versions that are designed for the XML Publisher. Page headers and page footers should be included in the XML Publisher template.

Report developers commonly use page headers as both a page header and a level break header. This combination usage of page headers and level break headers does not work well with XML Publisher.

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## Understanding the XML Output

The XML output is generated by running a batch version or a report definition with a batch version. You use the XML output when creating XML Publisher templates with the Microsoft Word Template Builder.

See *Oracle XML Publisher Core Components Guide 10.1.3.3*

The XML output contains information from the batch version specifications. Some of the information that you should consider when you review your XML output are:

- Section tags.
- Item tags.
- Formatted numbers.
- Formatted dates.
- Page headers and page footers.
- Conditional sections.
- Special characters.

- Level break sections.
- Child sections.
- Report properties.

## Section Tags

Section tags are determined by the name that is specified in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Report Design Aid (RDA). The name that you see in the XML output is the same as the name found in the Description field of the Section Properties form.

Because multiple sections in an RDA report template can be named the same, the section tag in the XML output is appended with a section ID. The section ID begins with the letter S to indicate that it is a section from the report. The section ID is assigned by RDA to ensure that each report section is unique. The section ID is retrieved from the report specifications and cannot be modified.

This is an example of the sections that are included in the XML output for a batch version of the Purchase Order Print report:

```
- <R43500>
  + <Properties>
  + <Purchase_Order_Print_S42_Column_Headings Language="">
  + <PageHeaders>
  + <Purchase_Order_Print_S42_Group>
</R43500>
```

The first node of the XML output displays the name of the Purchase Order Print report template, R43500. All other nodes are nested under this report template node:

- The first node under the report template name is the Properties node.
- The second node is the Column Headings Language node.

This node appears only when the batch version includes columnar sections.

- The third node is the PageHeaders node.
- The fourth node is a section that groups all associated level break headers and level break footers with the report detail section.

## Item Tags

Item tags that you see in the XML output are determined by the data dictionary name of the fields used in the RDA report template. An exception to this rule is that if the data dictionary name has been overridden in RDA, then the override is used as the item tag.

Because multiple data items in an RDA report template can be named the same, the item tag in the XML output is appended with an object ID. The object ID begins with the letters ID to indicate that it is a field from the report. The object ID is assigned by RDA to ensure that each report object is unique. The object ID is retrieved from the report specifications and cannot be modified.

This is an example of an individual section that is included in the XML output for a batch version of the Purchase Order Print report:

```
- <Purchase_Order_Print_S42_Group>
  - <On_Ship_To_S45>
    <PageHeaderNumber1</PageHeaderNumber>
    <DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID135>Order Number</DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID135>
```

```

    <OrderSuffix_ID140>000</OrderSuffix_ID140>
    <OrderType_ID138>OD</OrderType_ID138>
    <DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID136>1</DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID136>
    <Order_Revision_Notes_S65/>
+ <On_Order_Suffix_S58>
    <Total_Order__ID12>Total Order</Total_Order__ID12>
    <Order_Extended_Price_ID13>969.10</Order_Extended_Price_ID13>
+ <Taxes_S49>
+ <Grand_Total_S50>
+ <Buyer_S51>
</On_Ship_To_S45>

```

In this XML output example:

- The <On\_Ship\_To\_S45> node is a level break header.

The page header number indicates where the data resides in the RDA report.

- The <On\_Order\_Suffix\_S58> is also a level break.
- The information that resides directly under the <On\_Order\_Suffix\_S58> node is level break footer information.

The level break footer information is at the same level as the level break header information because both level break sections break on the same field.

- The <Taxes\_S49>, <Grand\_Total\_S50>, and <Buyer\_S51> nodes are all conditional sections that are called by the level break footer.

When the node of a section is expanded, you can view the item tags of the individual records. Each piece of data is enclosed within descriptive item tags that include the object ID.

## Special Characters

Many special characters that are used in RDA and included in EnterpriseOne data are replaced in the XML output. For example:

- ‘<’ is replaced with “&lt”.
- ‘>’ is replaced with “&gt”.
- ‘&’ is replaced with “&amp”.
- apostrophes are replaced with “&apos”.
- quotes are replaced with “&quot”.

Other special characters that are prohibited, as defined in the XML 1.0 specifications, are replaced with an underscore.

## Formatted Numbers

Numbers are formatted in the XML Publisher output using JAVA BigDecimal String format. This formatting consists of an optional sign (“-”) followed by a sequence of decimal digits. These digits can be followed by a fraction and additionally by an exponent, for example, -123456.3455e-3.

## Formatted Dates

Dates are formatted in Canonical format.

## Page Headers and Page Footers

Information that is contained in page headers and page footers of RDA reports is grouped together at the top of the XML output. This ensures that the headers and footers do not break up the report data.

Design your reports in RDA without including page headers and page footers. You should design the page headers and page footers in the XML template.

This is an example of the page header information that is included in the XML output for a batch version of the Purchase Order Print report:

```
- <PageHeaders>
  - <Page_Header_S43>
    <PageHeaderNumber>1</PageHeaderNumber>
    <R43500_ID1>R43500</R43500_ID1>
    <Variable_000004_ID4>2007-09-20</Variable_000004_ID4>
    <szCompanyDescription_ALPH_ID17>06969</szCompanyDescription_ALPH_ID17>
    <Page__ID7>Page</Page__ID7>
    <Variable_000006_ID6>1</Variable_000006_ID6>
    <szReportDescription_ALPH_ID18>Purchase Order Print</szReportDescription_ALPH_ID18>
  =>
  =>
  =>
  =>
  =>
  ID18>
  </Page_Header_S43>
```

There are individual page header nodes nested under the PageHeaders node, one for each page of the report. In this example, the PageHeaderNumber is the same as the Variable\_000006\_ID6. The PageHeaderNumber is the sequential page number generated by the system. The variable page number is the page number printed in the page header of the report.

## Conditional Sections

Conditional sections appear in the XML output as children of the section from which they are called.

This is an example of conditional sections that are included in the XML output for a batch version of the Purchase Order Print report:

```
- <Purchase_Order_Print_S42_Group>
  - <On_Ship_To_S45>
    <PageHeaderNumber1</PageHeaderNumber>
    <DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID135>Order Number</DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID135>
    <OrderSuffix_ID140>000</OrderSuffix_ID140>
    <OrderType_ID138>OD</OrderType_ID138>
    <DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID136>1</DocumentOrderInvoiceE_ID136>
    <Order_Revision_Notes_S65/>
  + <On_Order_Suffix_S58>
    <Total_Order__ID12>Total Order</Total_Order__ID12>
    <Order_Extended_Price_ID13>969.10</Order_Extended_Price_ID13>
  - <Taxes_S49>
    <PageHeaderNumber1</PageHeaderNumber>
```

```

<Tax_Group_Summary_ID2>Tax Group Summary</Tax_Group_Summary_ID2>
<DescriptionTaxArea_ID3>CA</DescriptionTaxArea_ID3>
<Tax_Rate_1_ID4>10.5000</Tax_Rate_1_ID4>
<__ID5>%</__ID5>
<Taxable_Amount_ID9>969.10</Taxable_Amount_ID9>
<Tax_Amount_ID11>101.76</Tax_Amount_ID11>
</Taxes_S49>
+ <Grand_Total_S50>
+ <Buyer_S51>
</On_Ship_To_S45>

```

The <Taxes\_S49> node is a conditional section called by the level break footer section. The <Grand\_Total\_S50> and <Buyer\_S51> nodes are also conditional sections called by the level break footer section.

## Level Break Sections

Level break sections are used in RDA to group large amounts of data into manageable groups. Level break headers typically display a descriptive heading for the group while the level break footer typically displays an aggregate. These level break sections appear in the XML output as children of the section on which they were created.

## Child Sections

Child sections appear in the XML output as children of the section from which they are called.

## Report Properties

The following report properties are included in the XML output for auditing and informational purposes:

Property	Description
Version	The object name of the submitted batch version.
Title	The title of the submitted batch version.
Machine	The name of the machine where the batch version was submitted.
Host	The name of the machine where the submitted batch version was processed.
Environment	The name of the environment where the batch version specifications reside.
User	The name of the user that submitted the batch version.
Role	The role of the user that submitted the batch version.
Language	The language in which the batch version was processed.
Company	The name of the company whose data is reported in the submitted batch version.
Release	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne release that was used to process the batch version.

Property	Description
Date	The date that the batch version was processed.
Time	The time that the batch version was processed.

This is an example of report properties that are included in the XML output for a batch version of the Purchase Order Print report:

```
- <Properties>
  <Version>JENTEST1</Version>
  <Title>Purchase Order Print</Title>
  <Machine>JEHOOD-LAP1</Machine>
  <Host>JEHOOD-LAP1</Host>
  <Environment>STGAWSC1</Environment>
  <User>JDE</User>
  <Role>*ALL</Role>
  <Company>Oracle - JD Edwards</Company>
  <OneWorldRelease>E90</OneWorldRelease>
  <Date>2007-09-20</Date>
  <Time>12:57:02</Time>
</Properties>
```

---

## Comparing the XML Output Formats

There are some differences between the XML output file that is generated for XML Publisher Phase 2 compared to the XML output file generated for XML Publisher Phase 1.

The differences between the Phase 2 and Phase 1 XML output include:

- Supported object types
- General XML format differences
- Properties node
- Column headings node
- Page headers node
- Report details node

### Supported Object Types

The following RDA object types that were not supported in XML Publisher Phase 1 are supported in XML Publisher Phase 2:

- Report constants
- Column headers
- System date
- System time

- Page number
- Total pages

## General XML Format Differences

Some of the differences that affect the entire XML output include:

- Empty tags have been removed.
- Hidden fields and sections appear in the output.
- Utimes are formatted in canonical format.
- Constant text appears in the output.
- Conditional sections are displayed as children of the parent section.

Conditional sections were not displayed as children of the parent section in Phase 1, rather, they appeared at the same level as the detail report section.

Due to the differences between the XML output file that is generated for XML Publisher Phase 2 compared to the XML output file generated for XML Publisher Phase 1, Oracle recommends that you create new templates if you are migrating to XML Publisher Phase 2.

See [Chapter 1, “Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML Publisher,” Understanding JD Edwards XML Publisher Phases, page 1.](#)

## Properties Node

The Properties node of the XML output includes property information regarding the submitted batch version. The Properties node of the XML output for Phase 2 differs from the XML output for Phase 1 in these ways:

- Includes the version name as a separate tag.
- Includes the host machine name.

## Column Headings Node

Each columnar section of the submitted batch version is preceded with a Column Headings Language node. This node lists all column headings included in the columnar section. The column headings are represented by beginning and ending tags that include the ID assigned to each heading. In between the beginning and ending tags is the column heading as it appears in the batch version.

This section does not exist in the Phase 1 XML output.

## Page Headers Node

The Page Header nodes of the XML output include page information from the submitted batch version. The Page Header nodes of the XML output for Phase 2 differs from the XML output for Phase 1 in these ways:

- Includes the page header number.
- Includes the report name.
- Includes the date that the batch version was submitted.
- Includes the page number.

## Report Details Node

The report detail node of the XML output for Phase 2 differs from the XML output for Phase 1 in these ways:

- The report detail node Includes the page header number where the associated data appears.
- Conditional sections are nested under the parent section.

# Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

<b>Accessor Methods/Assessors</b>	Java methods to “get” and “set” the elements of a value object or other source file.
<b>activity rule</b>	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
<b>add mode</b>	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
<b>Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)</b>	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 relational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
<b>alternate currency</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Application Server</b>	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).
<b>as if processing</b>	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.
<b>as of processing</b>	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.
<b>Auto Commit Transaction</b>	A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.
<b>back-to-back process</b>	A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
<b>batch processing</b>	<p>A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>batch server</b>	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.
<b>batch-of-one immediate</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>See also direct connect and store-and-forward.</p>
<b>best practices</b>	Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

<b>BPEL</b>	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.
<b>BPEL PM</b>	Abbreviation for Business Process Execution Language Process Manager, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.
<b>Build Configuration File</b>	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.
<b>build engineer</b>	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.
<b>Build Program</b>	A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.
<b>business analyst</b>	An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.
<b>business function</b>	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.
<b>business function event rule</b>	See named event rule (NER).
<b>business service</b>	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.
<b>business service artifacts</b>	Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.
<b>business service class method</b>	A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.
<b>business service configuration files</b>	Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.
<b>business service cross reference</b>	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.
<b>business service cross-reference utilities</b>	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.
<b>business service development environment</b>	A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.
<b>business services development tool</b>	Otherwise known as JDeveloper.
<b>business service EnterpriseOne object</b>	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.

<b>business service framework</b>	Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.
<b>business service payload</b>	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.
<b>business service property</b>	Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.
<b>Business Service Property Admin Tool</b>	An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.
<b>business service property business service group</b>	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.
<b>business service property categorization</b>	A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.
<b>business service property key</b>	A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.
<b>business service property utilities</b>	A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.
<b>business service property value</b>	A value for a business service property.
<b>business service repository</b>	A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.
<b>business services server</b>	The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.
<b>business services source file or business service class</b>	One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.
<b>business service value object template</b>	The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.
<b>Business Service Value Object Template Utility</b>	A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.
<b>business services server artifact</b>	The object to be deployed to the business services server.
<b>business view</b>	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.
<b>central objects merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
<b>central server</b>	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.

<b>charts</b>	Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
<b>check-in repository</b>	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).
<b>connector</b>	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.
<b>contra/clearing account</b>	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.
<b>Control Table Workbench</b>	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.
<b>control tables merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
<b>correlation data</b>	The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.
<b>cost assignment</b>	The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
<b>cost component</b>	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
<b>credentials</b>	A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.
<b>Cross-reference utility services</b>	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.
<b>cross segment edit</b>	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.
<b>currency restatement</b>	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.
<b>cXML</b>	A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.
<b>database credentials</b>	A valid database username/password.
<b>database server</b>	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
<b>Data Source Workbench</b>	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.
<b>date pattern</b>	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.

<b>denominated-in currency</b>	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
<b>deployment artifacts</b>	Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.
<b>deployment server</b>	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
<b>detail information</b>	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
<b>direct connect</b>	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.
<b>Do Not Translate (DNT)</b>	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
<b>dual pricing</b>	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
<b>duplicate published business services authorization records</b>	Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.
<b>embedded application server instance</b>	An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.
<b>edit code</b>	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.
<b>edit mode</b>	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
<b>edit rule</b>	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
<b>Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)</b>	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.
<b>embedded event rule</b>	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.
<b>Employee Work Center</b>	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.
<b>enterprise server</b>	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
<b>Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)</b>	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).
<b>EnterpriseOne administrator</b>	An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.
<b>EnterpriseOne credentials</b>	A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.
<b>EnterpriseOne object</b>	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.

<b>EnterpriseOne development client</b>	Historically called “fat client,” a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.
<b>EnterpriseOne extension</b>	A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.
<b>EnterpriseOne process</b>	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.
<b>EnterpriseOne resource</b>	Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.
<b>Environment Workbench</b>	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.
<b>escalation monitor</b>	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.
<b>event rule</b>	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.
<b>explicit transaction</b>	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.
<b>exposed method or value object</b>	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.
<b>facility</b>	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.”
<b>fast path</b>	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
<b>file server</b>	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.
<b>final mode</b>	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
<b>foundation</b>	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.
<b>FTP server</b>	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
<b>header information</b>	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.
<b>HTTP Adapter</b>	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.

<b>instantiate</b>	A Java term meaning “to create.” When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.
<b>integration developer</b>	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.
<b>integration point (IP)</b>	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.
<b>integration server</b>	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
<b>integrity test</b>	A process used to supplement a company’s internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
<b>interface table</b>	See Z table.
<b>internal method or value object</b>	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.
<b>interoperability model</b>	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
<b>in-your-face-error</b>	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
<b>IServer service</b>	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.
<b>jargon</b>	An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.
<b>Java application server</b>	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.
<b>JDBNET</b>	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other’s data.
<b>JDEBASE Database Middleware</b>	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
<b>JDECallObject</b>	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
<b>jde.ini</b>	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.
<b>JDEIPC</b>	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.
<b>jde.log</b>	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.
<b>JDENET</b>	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.
<b>JDeveloper Project</b>	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

<b>JDeveloper Workspace</b>	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.
<b>JMS Queue</b>	A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.
<b>listener service</b>	A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.
<b>local repository</b>	A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.
<b>local standalone BPEL/ESB server</b>	A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.
<b>Location Workbench</b>	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.
<b>logic server</b>	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.
<b>MailMerge Workbench</b>	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.
<b>Manual Commit transaction</b>	A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.
<b>master business function (MBF)</b>	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.
<b>master table</b>	See published table.
<b>matching document</b>	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.
<b>media storage object</b>	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
<b>message center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
<b>messaging adapter</b>	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
<b>messaging server</b>	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.
<b>Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server</b>	A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.
<b>Monitoring Application</b>	An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EnterpriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

<b>named event rule (NER)</b>	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than 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.
<b><i>nota fiscal</i></b>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
<b><i>nota fiscal factura</i></b>	In Brazil, a <i>nota fiscal</i> with invoice information. See also <i>nota fiscal</i> .
<b>Object Configuration Manager (OCM)</b>	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.
<b>Object Librarian</b>	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.
<b>Object Librarian merge</b>	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
<b>Open Data Access (ODA)</b>	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
<b>Output Stream Access (OSA)</b>	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.
<b>package</b>	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.
<b>package build</b>	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.”
<b>package location</b>	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.
<b>Package Workbench</b>	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.
<b>Pathcode Directory</b>	The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

<b>patterns</b>	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).
<b>planning family</b>	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
<b>preference profile</b>	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
<b>print server</b>	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.
<b>pristine environment</b>	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.
<b>processing option</b>	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.
<b>production environment</b>	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
<b>production-grade file server</b>	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
<b>Production Published Business Services Web Service</b>	Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.
<b>program temporary fix (PTF)</b>	A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
<b>project</b>	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
<b>promotion path</b>	<p>The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):</p> <p>11&gt;21&gt;26&gt;28&gt;38&gt;01</p> <p>In this path, <i>11</i> equals new project pending review, <i>21</i> equals programming, <i>26</i> equals QA test/review, <i>28</i> equals QA test/review complete, <i>38</i> equals in production, <i>01</i> 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.</p>
<b>proxy server</b>	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.
<b>published business service</b>	EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.
<b>published business service identification information</b>	Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

<b>published business service web service</b>	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).
<b>published table</b>	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.
<b>publisher</b>	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.
<b>pull replication</b>	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.
<b>QBE</b>	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.
<b>real-time event</b>	A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.
<b>refresh</b>	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.
<b>replication server</b>	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
<b>Rt-Addressing</b>	Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.
<b>rules</b>	Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.
<b>quote order</b>	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.
<b>secure by default</b>	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.
<b>Secure Socket Layer (SSL)</b>	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.
<b>SEI implementation</b>	A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).
<b>selection</b>	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.
<b>serialize</b>	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.
<b>Server Workbench</b>	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

	data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)</b>	A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.
<b>SOA</b>	Abbreviation for Service Oriented Architecture.
<b>soft coding</b>	A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.
<b>source repository</b>	A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.
<b>spot rate</b>	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
<b>Specification merge</b>	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.
<b>specification</b>	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
<b>Specification Table Merge Workbench</b>	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
<b>SSL Certificate</b>	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.
<b>store-and-forward</b>	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.
<b>subscriber table</b>	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
<b>superclass</b>	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.
<b>supplemental data</b>	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.  For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.
<b>table access management (TAM)</b>	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.
<b>Table Conversion Workbench</b>	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

<b>table conversion</b>	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
<b>table event rules</b>	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.
<b>terminal server</b>	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.
<b>three-tier processing</b>	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
<b>three-way voucher match</b>	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.
<b>transaction processing (TP) monitor</b>	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.
<b>transaction processing method</b>	A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).
<b>transaction set</b>	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
<b>trigger</b>	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.
<b>triggering event</b>	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
<b>two-way authentication</b>	An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.
<b>two-way voucher match</b>	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.
<b>user identification information</b>	User ID, role, or *public.
<b>User Overrides merge</b>	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
<b>value object</b>	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.
<b>variance</b>	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.

<b>versioning a published business service</b>	Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.
<b>Version List merge</b>	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.
<b>visual assist</b>	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
<b>vocabulary override</b>	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.
<b>wchar_t</b>	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
<b>web application server</b>	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
<b>web server</b>	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.
<b>Web Service Description Language (WSDL)</b>	An XML format for describing network services.
<b>Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL)</b>	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.
<b>web service proxy foundation</b>	Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.
<b>web service softcoding record</b>	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.
<b>web service softcoding template</b>	An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.
<b>Where clause</b>	The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.
<b>Windows terminal server</b>	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.
<b>wizard</b>	A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.
<b>workbench</b>	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.
<b>work day calendar</b>	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

day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

<b>workflow</b>	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.
<b>workgroup server</b>	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
<b>XAPI events</b>	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.
<b>XML CallObject</b>	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
<b>XML Dispatch</b>	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.
<b>XML List</b>	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
<b>XML Service</b>	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.
<b>XML Transaction</b>	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.
<b>XML Transaction Service (XTS)</b>	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.
<b>Z event</b>	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.
<b>Z table</b>	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.
<b>Z transaction</b>	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.



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