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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway: EnterpriseOne Adapter Programmer's Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway: EnterpriseOne Adapter Programmer's Guide
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Contents

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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 downloading documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

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

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

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

Application Fundamentals

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

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

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The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

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

See Also

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

Downloading Documentation

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

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

Additional Resources

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

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

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

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

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Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
" " (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

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Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

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

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

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

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

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

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

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

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

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

Country Identifiers

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

Region Identifiers

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

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

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

- USF (U.S. Federal)

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- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.com.

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

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

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

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

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

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

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

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

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

D: The batch posted successfully.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

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Effective Date	Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates: • The date on which a change of address becomes effective. • The date on which a lease becomes effective. • The date on which a price becomes effective. • The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective. • The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.
Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**	Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).
G/L Date (general ledger date)	Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Preface

This preface discusses Web Services Gateway (WSG) EnterpriseOne Adapter companion documentation.

WSG EnterpriseOne Adapter Companion Documentation

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools WSG EnterpriseOne Adapter resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to the WSG EnterpriseOne Adapter as well as other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools. You should be familiar with the contents of these companion guides:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Interoperability
- Web Services Gateway Development Methodology
- Web Services Gateway Integration Server
- Web Services Gateway Developer

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Interoperability," JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Interoperability Overview

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway: Integration Development Methodology Guide, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway Integration Development Methodology"

webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide

webMethods Developer User's Guide

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CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter

This chapter discusses:

- Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Overview
- Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Implementation

Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Overview

Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway (WSG) EnterpriseOne Adapter enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and other heterogeneous systems. This adapter provides a flexible, easy-to-use mechanism for WSG-enabled applications to interface with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The EnterpriseOne Adapter exposes business logic, real-time event generation, and database access within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Warning! Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter with the EnterpriseOne Tools 8.97 and later releases. The adapter is not compatible with earlier releases of EnterpriseOne, ERP8, or Xe.

Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter.

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

Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter implementation.

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Step	Reference
1. Install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Server Manager Guide* and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Tools Reference Guide*on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection
2. Install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Release 9.0 Installation Guide* on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection
3. Install Web Services Gateway	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide: Part 1–Installing Web Services Gateway Foundation* on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection
4. Configure the EnterpriseOne Adapter	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide: Part 2–Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Adapter* on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection
5. Set up the Integration Server	*webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide*
6. Set up the Developer	*webMethods Developer User's Guide*
7. Create EnterpriseOne Adapter services, notifications, and transactions, and review provided sample services, notifications, and transactions	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway EnterpriseOne Adapter Programmer's Guide*

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CHAPTER 2

Using the EnterpriseOne Adapter

This chapter provides an overview of the EnterpriseOne Adapter and discusses how to:

- Create adapter services
- Create notification services

Understanding the EnterpriseOne Adapter

Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway (WSG) EnterpriseOne Adapter enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and other heterogeneous systems. The PSFT_E1_Adapter package holds the EnterpriseOne adapter. The WSG Developer is a graphical development tool that you use to build, edit, and test integration logic. You use the WSG Developer to create these elements:

- Packages
- Folders
- Interface documents
- Adapter services
- Notification services
- Flow services
- Triggers

You create packages, folders, interface documents, flow services, and triggers in accordance with the instructions and guidelines that are provided in the WSG Developer User's guide. Naming conventions and other development standards are addressed in the Integration Development Methodology guide. You use the WSG Developer tool to create adapter services and notification services; however, the creation of these elements is unique to the adapter and is discussed in detail in this chapter. You must create packages, folders, and interface documents before you create adapter services and notification services. You create flow services and triggers after you create the adapter services and notification services.

Packages

A package is a logical container for a set of services and related files. Each package exists as a single physical directory on the file system. The WSG Developer User's guide provides information for creating packages, and the Integration Development Methodology guide provides information about development standards.

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Folders

A folder is a logical container for a set of artifacts within a package. The top-level folder is named the same as the package name to avoid naming conflicts. Additional folders are provided for each of the artifacts (for example, docs, triggers, and utils). The WSG Developer User's guide provides information for creating folders, and the Integration Development Methodology guide provides information about development standards.

Interface Documents

The interface document is the input and output for the web service that is generated from the flow service. You can create an interface document as part of creating a flow service, or you can create an interface document as a separate activity. The WSG Developer User's guide provides information for creating interface documents, and the Integration Development Methodology guide provides information about development standards. This table identifies the components of an interface document and provides a description of the components:

Component	Description
Document or Document List	Documents and document lists are collections of related fields. Any grouping with the interface document is defined as a document or a document list. Examples of each are: • Header-document • Line-document list
Fields	Fields are fundamental elements that you use to create documents and document lists. Fields are the lowest-level elements that are defined. Example of fields are: • Description • Name

Adapter Services

An adapter service connects to an adapter's resource and initiates an operation on the resource. The adapter provides service templates that you use to create the adapter services. This chapter discusses in detail how to create adapter services for the EnterpriseOne Adapter.

Notification Services

A notification service enables an adapter to receive event data from the adapter's resource. For the EnterpriseOne Adapter, a notification service is created from an operation template to trigger a notification flow for a real-time event from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. This chapter discusses in detail how to create notification services for the EnterpriseOne Adapter.

Flow Services

A flow service describes the interaction between integration tasks and ties the integration logic together. The flow service is where the system creates the actual logic for the integration. The flow service generates the Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) for the web service. You call the adapter services in the flow to process the business logic. The WSG Developer User's guide provides information for creating flow services, and the Integration Development Methodology guide provides information about development standards.

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Triggers

A trigger provides the link between the notification service and the flow to process when a real-time event is received from the EnterpriseOne system. The WSG Developer User's guide provides information for creating triggers, and the Integration Development Methodology guide provides information about development standards.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway: Integration Development Methodology Guide, "Understanding Development Conventions"

webMethods Developer User's Guide

Creating Adapter Services

This section provides an overview of adapter services and discusses how to:

- Create an adapter service.
- Set up a business function adapter service template.
- Set up a select adapter service template.
- Set up an insert adapter service template.
- Set up a batch insert adapter service template.
- Set up an update adapter service template.
- Set up a delete adapter service template.
- Set up a XAPI adapter service template.
- Define properties.
- Run the service and review results.

Understanding Adapter Services

An adapter service performs a specific operation on a resource. When you create a new adapter service, you use a template. Depending on the connection, the EnterpriseOne Adapter provides these templates that you can use to create an EnterpriseOne Adapter service:

- Business Function
- Select
- Insert
- Batch Insert
- Update
- Delete
- XAPI Response

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After you create the adapter service, you finish setting up the template and review the information about the adapter service. Each template includes a Properties pane, where you define auditing criteria and set up user permissions for the adapter service. The Properties pane contains the same information for each template. Use the naming standards that are provided in the Integration Development Methodology guide.

Creating an Adapter Service

Follow these steps to create an adapter service:

1. From the WSG Developer tool File menu, select New.
2. Select Adapter Service as the element to create, and then click Next.

   The New Adapter Service window appears. The tasks on this window change when you click Next in each of the remaining steps.
3. For Select an Adapter Type, select EnterpriseOne Adapter as the Adapter Type, and then click Next.
4. For Select an Adapter Connection Alias, select EnterpriseOne as the Adapter Connection Name, and then click Next.
5. For Select a template, select the appropriate template type for the adapter service that you are creating, and then click Next.
6. For Enter a name and select a folder, type a name for the service (for example, SalesOrderQuery) in the Name field, open the appropriate package and folders, and then click Finish.

   The system creates the service and places it in the folder that you specified.

Finish setting up the adapter service based on the template that you selected.

Note. Save the adapter service after you finish setting up the template, and after you define the adapter service properties.

Setting Up a Business Function Adapter Service Template

The business function template has built-in hooks for calling JD Edwards EnterpriseOne business functions. Because you can use one template for several operations, the adapter can have many adapter services. Each adapter service is a one-to-one mapping to a business function.

Business Function

If you used the Business Function template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the Business Function tab.

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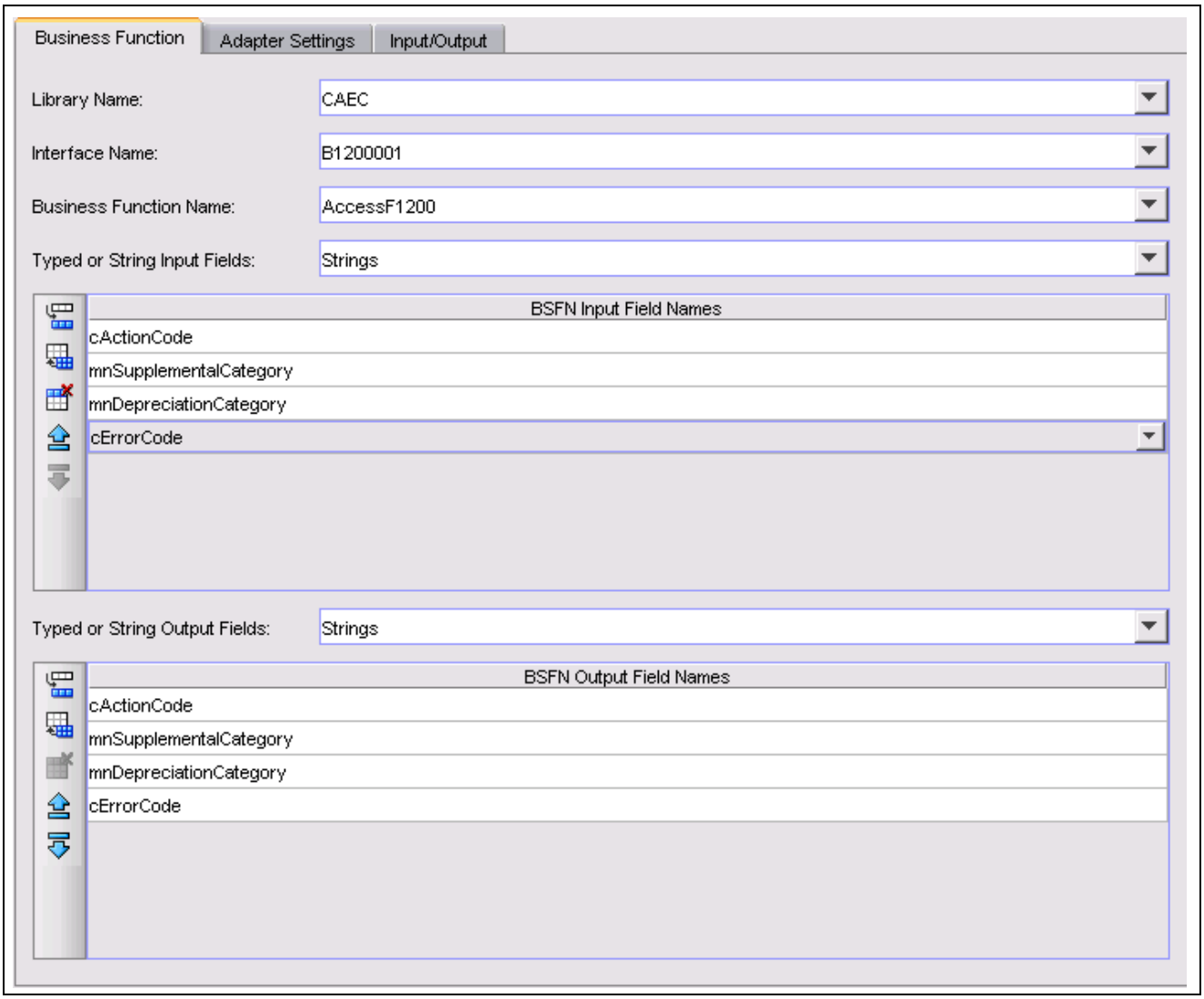

Business Function tab for Business Function adapter service template

Name	Description
Library Name	Identifies the DLL in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to which the business function belongs.
Interface Name	Identifies the name of the group in the library to which the business function belongs.
Business Function Name	Identifies the C module or Named Event Rules (NER) in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
Typed or String Input Fields	Defines the type of the input document fields. If specified as *Typed,* the input document will contain typed fields (such as Double, Character, Date), which match the business function (BSFN) data-structure fields. If specified as *String,* the input document fields will be String type, which will then be converted internally to the BSFN data-structure field types.

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Name	Description
BSFN Input Field Names	Shows the input data-structure parameters. You can select one value at a time by clicking the Insert Row button, or you can select all values by clicking the Fill in all rows to the table button. You can insert a row, delete a row, and change the order of the field names by clicking the appropriate button.
Typed or String Output Fields	Defines the type of the output document fields. If specified to *Typed,* the output document will contain typed fields (such as Double, Character, Date), which match the business function (BSFN) data structure fields. If specified as *String,* the output document fields will be String type, which will then be converted internally to the BSFN data structure field types.
BSFN Output Field Names	Shows the output data structure parameters. You can select one value at a time by clicking the Insert Row button, or you can select all values by clicking the Fill in all rows to the table button. You can insert a row, delete a row, and change the order of the field names by clicking the appropriate button.

Adapter Settings

Review the information on the Adapter Settings tab. The values in these fields should be the values that you selected when you created this adapter service. This is a read-only tab.

Name	Description
Adapter Name	The name of the adapter.
Adapter Connection Name	The name of the connection that you specified when you created the adapter service.
Adapter Service Template	The name of the template that you used to create the adapter service.

Input/Output

Review the information on the Input/Output tab. With the exception of the Control data structures, the input and output data structures are from the Business Function tab. This is a read-only tab.

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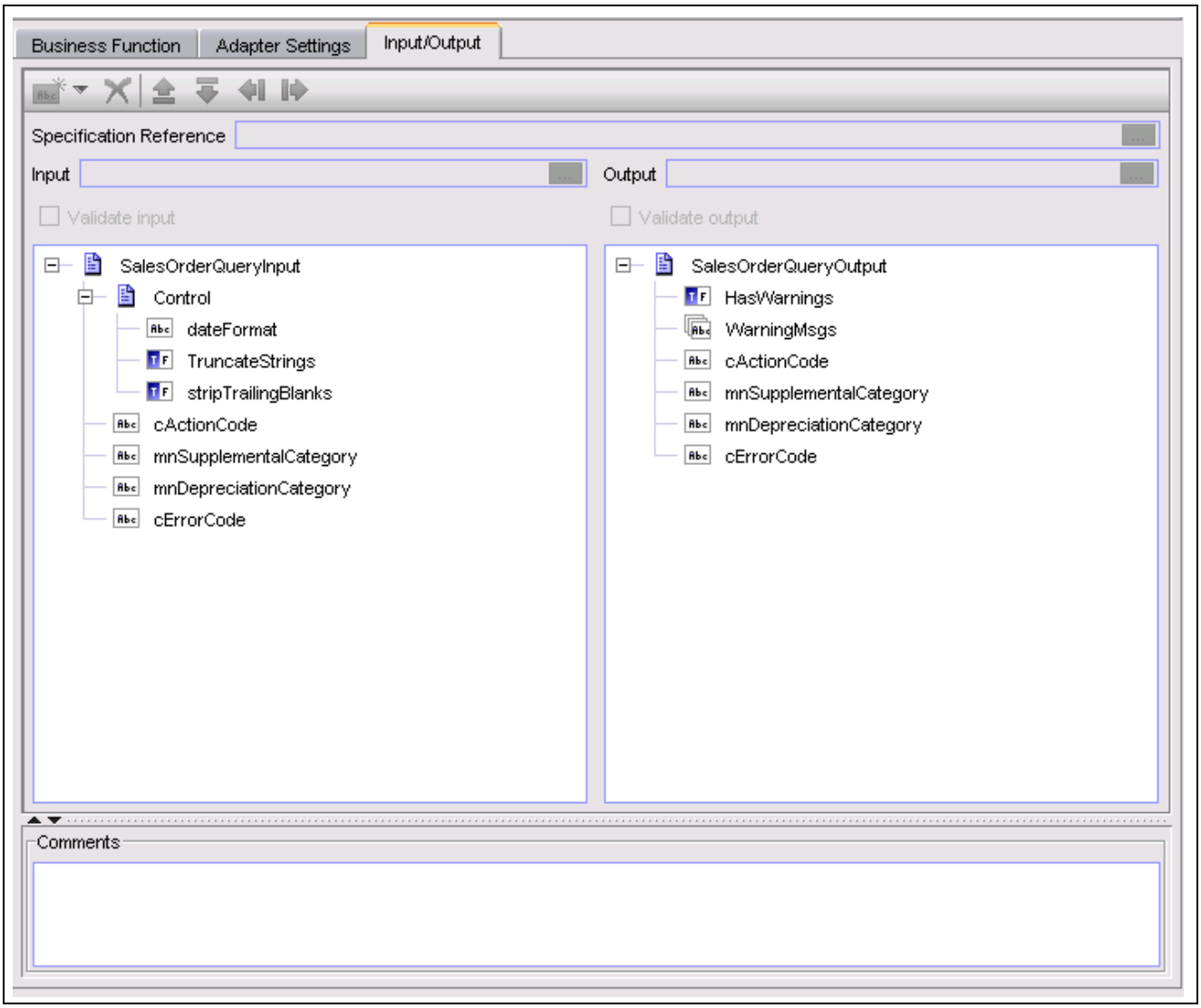

Input/Output tab for business function adapter service template

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Name	Description
Input	This area shows the input interface document for the adapter service and provides a list of input parameters selected from the business function parameters. Part of the input is a Control structure that contains three parameters: • dateFormat • TruncateStrings • stripTrailingBlanks The dateFormat parameter tells the adapter how to format String values into dates. The format applies to both input and output date values. The default format for dates is MM/dd/yyyy, where MM equals month, dd equals day, and yyyy equals year. **Note.** Upper and lower case usage for the date format is important. MM/DD/YYYY and mm/dd/yyyy do not equal MM/dd/yyyy. The TruncateStrings parameter tells the adapter whether to truncate String values. This parameter exists only on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Business Function services. When set to *True,* the adapter truncates String values to the length that is specified in the data dictionary. When set to *False,* the adapter does not truncate String values, which can result in an exception if a String value is too long for the field. The default value is *True.* The stripTrailingBlanks parameter tells the adapter to strip any trailing blanks from returned values. When set to *True,* the adapter removes trailing blanks (spaces). When set to *False,* the adapter leaves trailing blanks in the returned value. The default value for this parameter is *False.* Return values that contain only blanks will not be modified.
Output	This area shows the output interface document for the adapter service and provides a list of output parameters selected from the business function parameters, including these warning parameters: • HasWarnings Boolean field • WarningMsgs string array field If the processed business function returns a warning (a return code of 1), the HasWarnings field will be set to *True.* When set to True, the WarningsMsgs field contains all the warning messages that are returned by the business function. If the business function returns successfully (a return code of 0), the HasWarnings field is set to *False* and the WarningMsgs field is null. If the business function returns an error (a return code of 2), the adapter throws an exception to the Flow service. You should catch this exception with a Try/Catch block. If the BSFN returns error messages and shows a return code of success (0), the adapter treats the BSFN as an error and throws an exception to the Flow.

Setting Up a Select Adapter Service Template

The select template enables you to carry out a Select database operation against any table or business view in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. The system performs all scrubbing operations (such as decimal shifting, date conversion, and so on) before the data is returned to you. Each adapter service is a one-to-one mapping to a configured Select query.

Select

If you used the select template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the Select tab.

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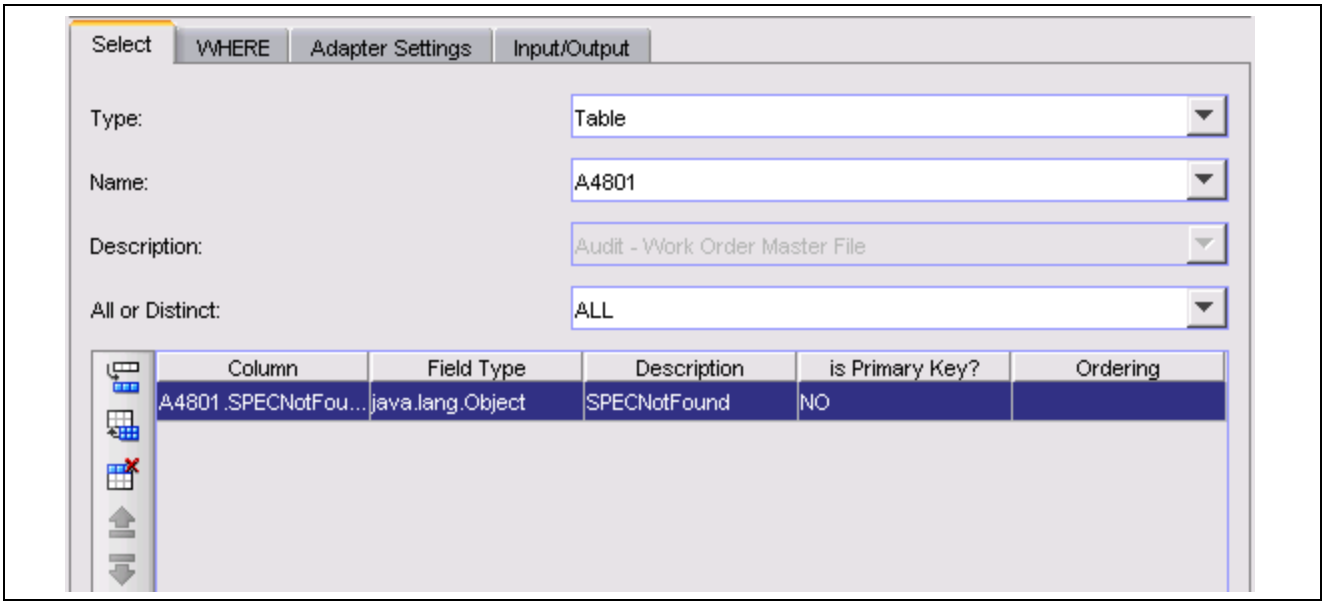

Select tab for Select adapter service template

EnterpriseOne Connection	Description
Type	Determines whether the query will run against a table or a business view.
Name	Provides the name of the table or business view.
Description	Contains the description of the selected table or business view. You cannot edit this field.
All or Distinct	Determines whether the query will return all rows or distinct rows. This field works with the Max Rows field.
Table or Business View Pane	Depending on the type (table or business view) you selected, shows the table or business view column information. You can select one value at a time or select all. (Note: for performance reasons, you should select only the columns for which you need data returned.) For any row that has a Field Type other than String, you may select the Field Type box and select the default data type (such as Double, Date, and so on) and change it to a String. This will change the data type of the output field for this row.
Max Rows	Specifies the maximum number of rows to return in the query. A less than (<) or equal to (=) zero (0) returns all rows.

Where

Use this tab to create a Where clause. You use a Where clause to filter the data in the query.

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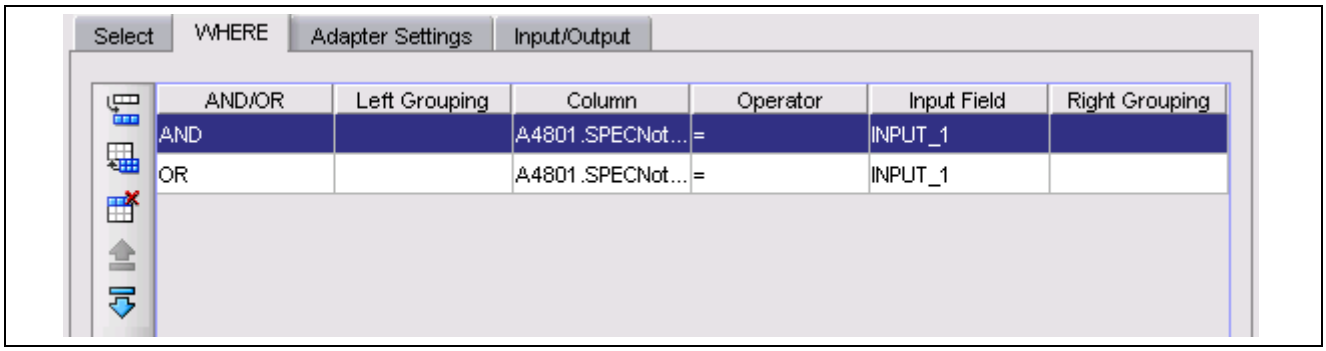

Where tab for Select adapter service template

Follow these steps to create a Where clause:

1. Click the Insert row button.
2. Select AND/OR to select how this line is applied to the line above it.

   Note. The system ignores the first input line. The system reads the second input line. For example, if you want to use AND as the first value, you will need to repeat the AND value so that it appears on both the first line and second line. If you want to use both AND and OR values, you must enter three input values.

3. Under the Left Grouping column, select the grouping level for the line. By placing multiple Where clause lines at the same grouping level, you can build up complex Where clauses.
4. Select the column to which to apply the Where clause filter.
5. Select the operator.
6. Select the input field for the filter value.

   You can rename this field.

Repeat these steps for additional Where clauses.

Adapter Settings

Review the information on the Adapter Settings tab. The values in these fields should be the values that you selected when you created this adapter service. This is a read-only tab.

Name	Description
Adapter Name	The name of the adapter.
Adapter Connection Name	The name of the connection that you specified when you created the adapter service.
Adapter Service Template	The name of the template that you used to create the adapter service.

Input/Output

Review the information on the Input/Output tab. With the exception of the Control data structures, the input and output data structures are from the Select tab. This is a read-only tab.

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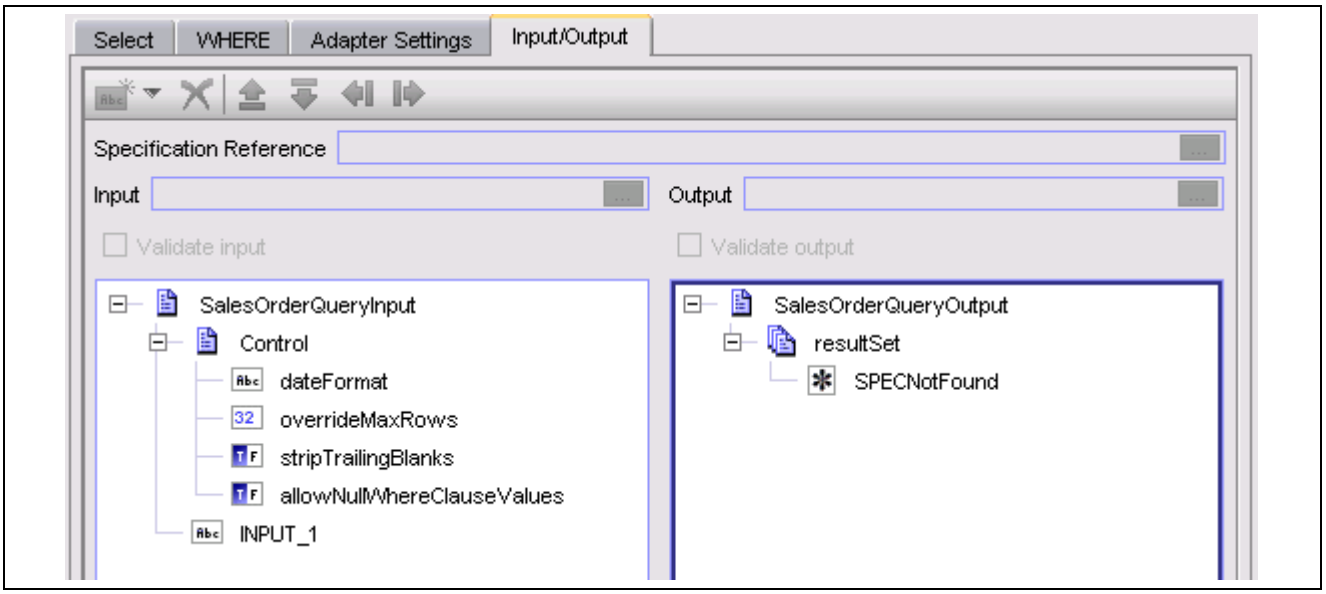

Input/Output tab for Select adapter service template

Name	Description
Input	This area shows the input interface document for the adapter service and includes the set of parameters that are required for the Where clause that you created. Part of the input is a Control structure that contains three parameters: • dateFormat • stripTrailingBlanks • overrideMaxRows The dateFormat parameter tells the adapter how to format String values into dates. The default format for dates is MM/dd/yyyy, where MM equals month, dd equals day, and yyyy equals year. **Note.** Upper and lower case usage for the date format is important. MM/DD/YYYY and mm/dd/yyyy do not equal MM/dd/yyyy. The stripTrailingBlanks parameter tells the adapter to strip any trailing blanks from returned values. When set to *True,* the adapter removes trailing blanks (spaces). When set to *False,* the adapter leaves trailing blanks in the returned value. The default value for this parameter is *False.* Return values that contain only blanks will not be modified. The overrideMaxRows parameter enables you to enter an integer value to override the maximum number of rows that the adapter returns at runtime. For example, at design time the adapter is set to return 10 rows. At runtime you can change this value to 100. If this value is blank or contains an invalid value, the value that you set during design is used.
Output	This area shows the output interface document for the adapter service and contains a resultSet array that has fields for every column that you selected. If an error occurs while you are running the Select query, the adapter throws an exception to the Flow. You should catch this exception with a Try/Catch block.

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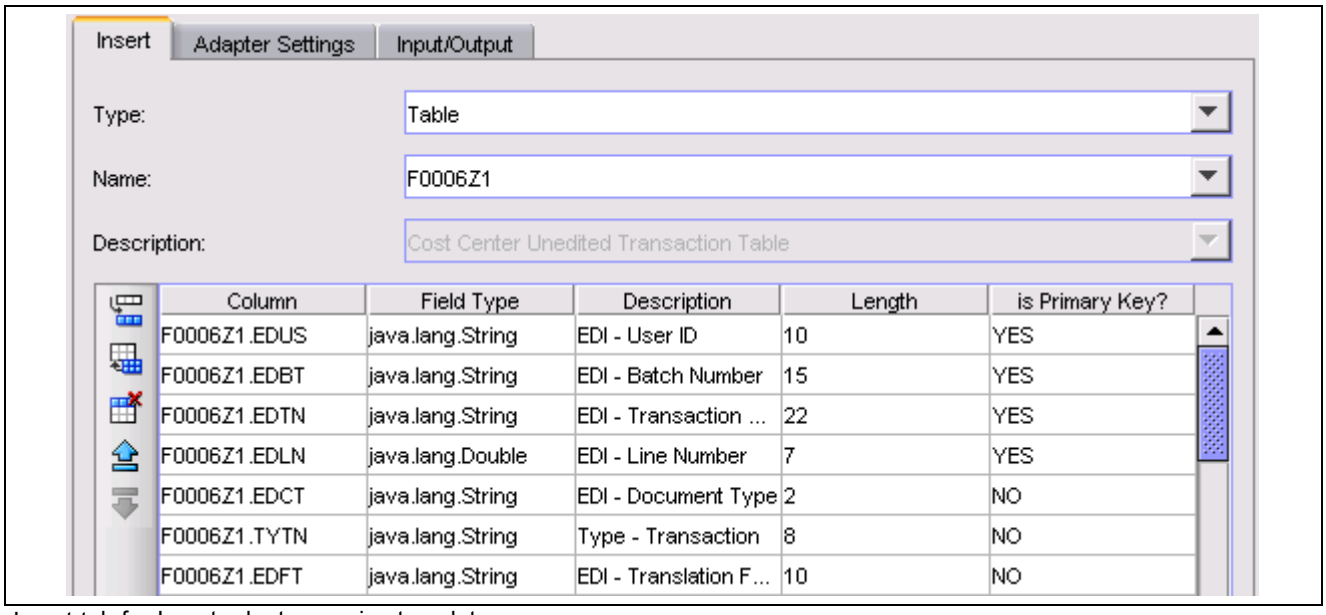
Setting Up an Insert Adapter Service Template

The insert template enables you to run an insert database operation against selected tables or business views in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Insert operations are limited to specified interface tables (Z tables) and F47 tables. The system performs all scrubbing operations (such as decimal shifting, date conversion, and so on) before the data is returned to you. Each adapter service is a one-to-one mapping to a configured insert operation.

Insert

If you used the insert template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the Insert tab.



Insert tab for Insert adapter service template

EnterpriseOne Connection	Description
Type	Determines whether the insert operation will run against a table or a business view.
Name	Provides the name of the table or business view.
Description	Contains the description of the selected table or business view. You cannot edit this field.
Table or Business View Pane	Depending on the type you selected, shows the table or business view column information. You can select one value at a time or select all. For any row that has a Field Type other than String, you may select the Field Type box and select the default data type (such as Double, Date, and so on) and change it to a String. This will change the data type of the output field for this row.

Adapter Settings

Review the information on the Adapter Settings tab. The values in these fields should be the values that you selected when you created this adapter service. This is a read-only tab.

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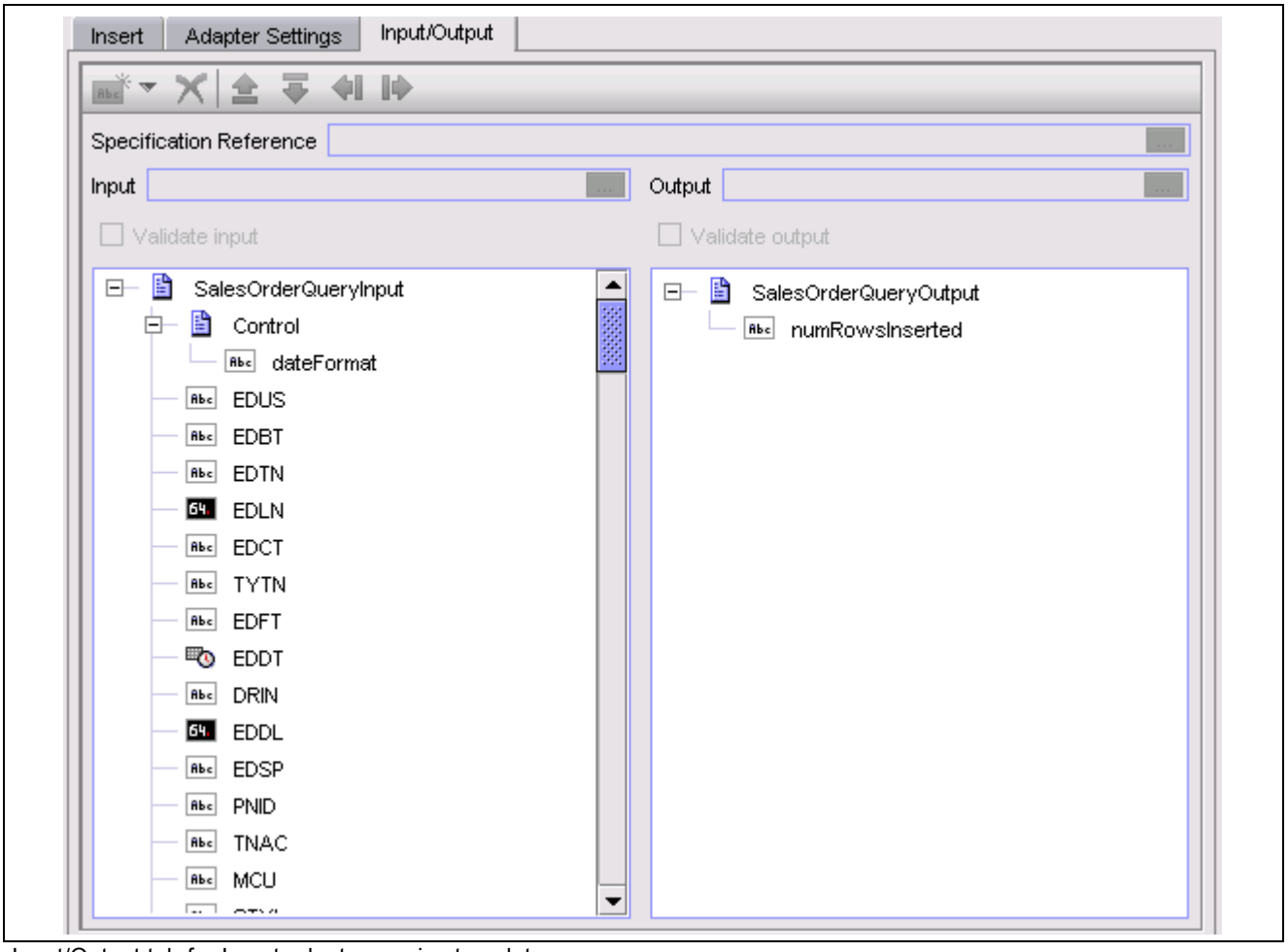
Name	Description
Adapter Name	The name of the adapter.
Adapter Connection Name	The name of the connection that you specified when you created the adapter service.
Adapter Service Template	The name of the template that you used to create the adapter service.

Input/Output

Review the information on the Input/Output tab. With the exception of the Control data structures, the input and output data structures are from the Insert tab. This is a read-only tab.



Input/Output tab for Insert adapter service template

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Name	Description
Input	This area shows the input interface document for the adapter service. The input document contains fields for all of the selected columns. Each input document field is titled the same as the selected column. Part of the input is a Control structure that contains a dateFormat parameter. The dateFormat parameter tells the adapter how to format String values into dates. The format applies to both input and output date values. The default format for dates is MM/dd/yyyy, where MM equals month, dd equals day, and yyyy equals year. **Note.** Upper and lower case usage for the date format is important. MM/DD/YYYY and mm/dd/yyyy do not equal MM/dd/yyyy.
Output	This area shows the output interface document for the adapter service. The output document contains a single field, numRowsInserted, which returns the number of rows that were inserted during the insert operation. If the insert operation finishes successfully, this value will be set to *1*. If an error occurs while you are executing the insert operation, the adapter throws an exception to the Flow. You should catch the exception with a Try/Catch block.

Setting Up a Batch Insert Adapter Service Template

The batch insert template enables you to run a batch insert database operation against selected tables or business views in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Batch insert operations are limited to specified interface tables (Z tables) and F47 tables. The system performs all scrubbing operations (such as decimal shifting, date conversion, and so on) before the data is returned to you. Each adapter service is a one-to-one mapping to a configured batch insert operation.

If you used the batch insert template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the Batch Insert tab. The Batch Insert and Insert templates contain the same data fields and are set up the same way.

See Chapter 2, "Using the EnterpriseOne Adapter," Setting Up an Insert Adapter Service Template, page 14.

Setting Up an Update Adapter Service Template

The update template enables you to run an update database operation against selected tables or business views in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Update operations are limited to specified interface tables (Z tables) and F47 tables. The system performs all scrubbing operations (such as decimal shifting, date conversion, and so on) before the data is returned to you. Each adapter service is a one-to-one mapping to a configured update operation.

If you used the update template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the Update tab. The Select and Update templates contain the same data fields and are set up the same way.

See Chapter 2, "Using the EnterpriseOne Adapter," Setting Up a Select Adapter Service Template, page 10.

Setting Up a Delete Adapter Service Template

The delete template enables you to run a delete database operation against selected tables or business views in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Delete operations are limited to specified interface tables (Z tables) and F47 tables. The system performs all scrubbing operations (such as decimal shifting, date conversion, and so on) before the data is returned to you. Each adapter service is a one-to-one mapping to a configured delete operation.

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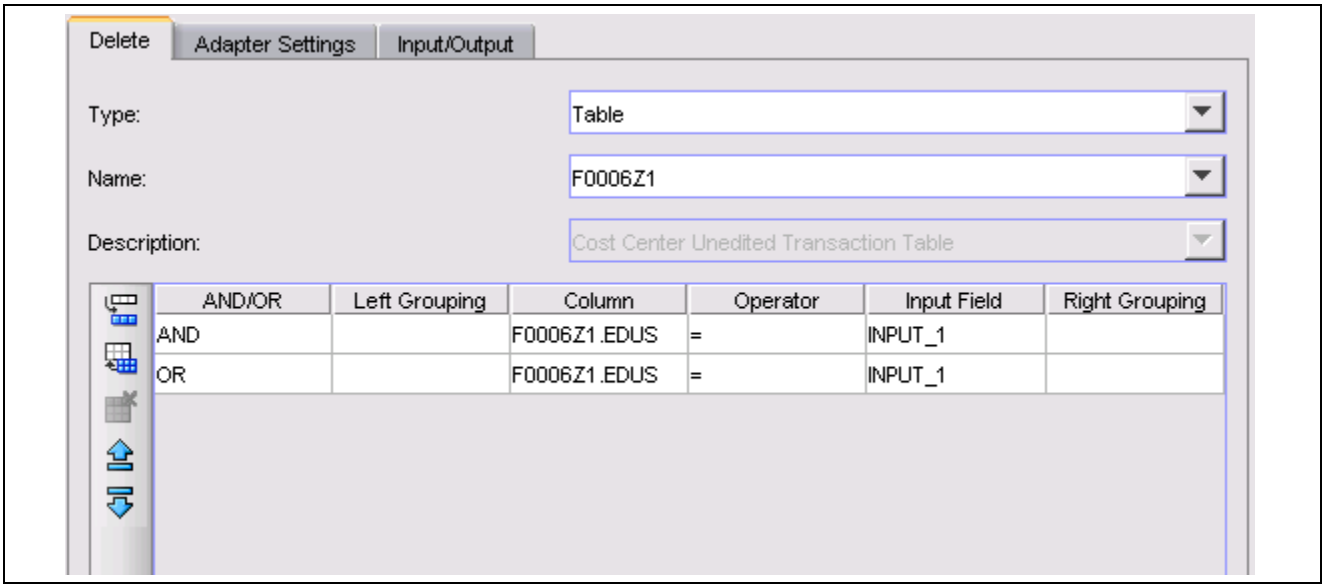
Delete

If you used the delete template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the Delete tab. The Delete tab enables you to create a Where clause to filter data.



Delete tab for the Delete adapter service template

EnterpriseOne Connection	Description
Type	Determines whether the batch insert operation will run against a table or a business view.
Name	Provides the name of the table or business view.
Description	Contains the description of the selected table or business view. You cannot edit this field.

Adapter Settings

Review the information on the Adapter Settings tab. The values in these fields should be the values that you selected when you created this adapter service. You cannot edit the fields on this tab.

Name	Description
Adapter Name	The name of the adapter.
Adapter Connection Name	The name of the connection that you specified when you created the adapter service.
Adapter Service Template	The name of the template that you used to create the adapter service.

Input/Output

With the exception of the Control data structures, the input and output data structures are from the Business Function tab. This is a read-only tab.

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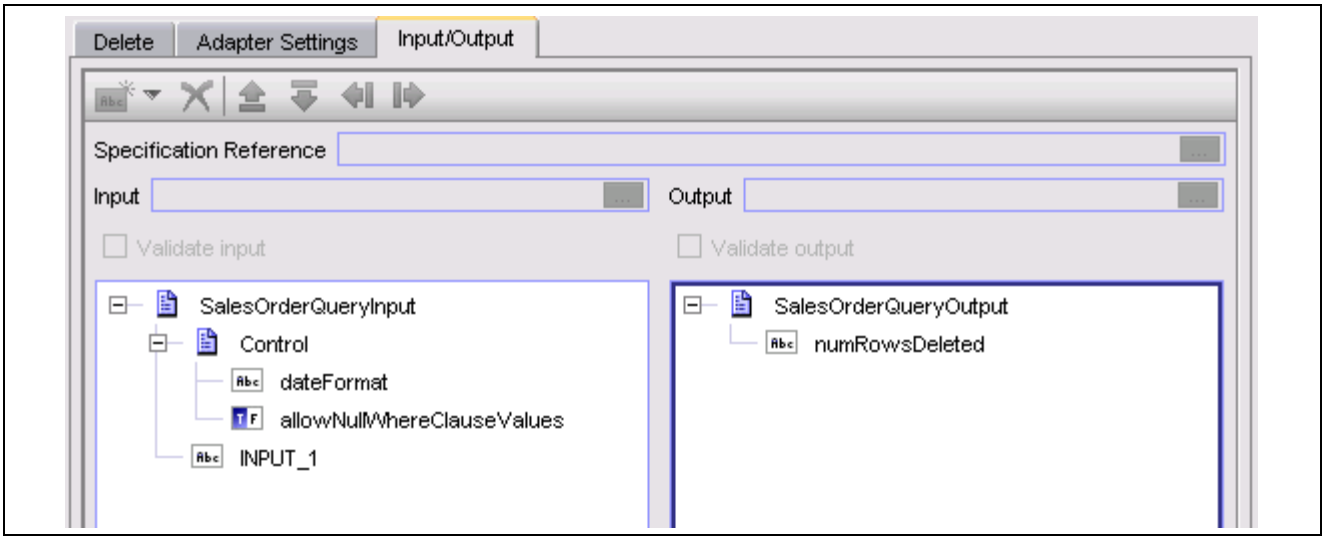

Input/Output tab for Delete adapter service template

Name	Description
Input	This area shows the input interface document for the adapter service. The input document contains fields for all of the selected columns. Each input document field is titled the same as the selected column. Part of the input is a Control structure that contains a dateFormat parameter. The dateFormat parameter tells the adapter how to format String values into dates. The format applies to both input and output date values. The default format for dates is MM/dd/yyyy, where MM equals month, dd equals day, and yyyy equals year. **Note.** Upper and lower case usage for the date format is important. MM/DD/YYYY and mm/dd/yyyy do not equal MM/dd/yyyy.
Output	This area shows the output interface document for the adapter service. The output document contains a single field, numRowsInserted, which returns the number of rows that were inserted during the insert operation. If the insert operation finishes successfully, this value will be set to *1*. If an error occurs while you are executing the insert operation, the adapter throws an exception into the Flow. The exception should be caught with a Try/Catch block.

Setting Up a XAPI Response Template

The XAPI Response template enables you to send a XAPI response to a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection. A XAPI response is always preceded by a request. The Interoperability guide provides detail information about XAPI.

See Chapter 2, "Using the EnterpriseOne Adapter," Creating a Notification Service, page 23.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide*, "Using XAPI Events - Guaranteed".

XAPI Response

If you used the XAPI response template to create the adapter service, complete the fields on the XAPI Response tab.

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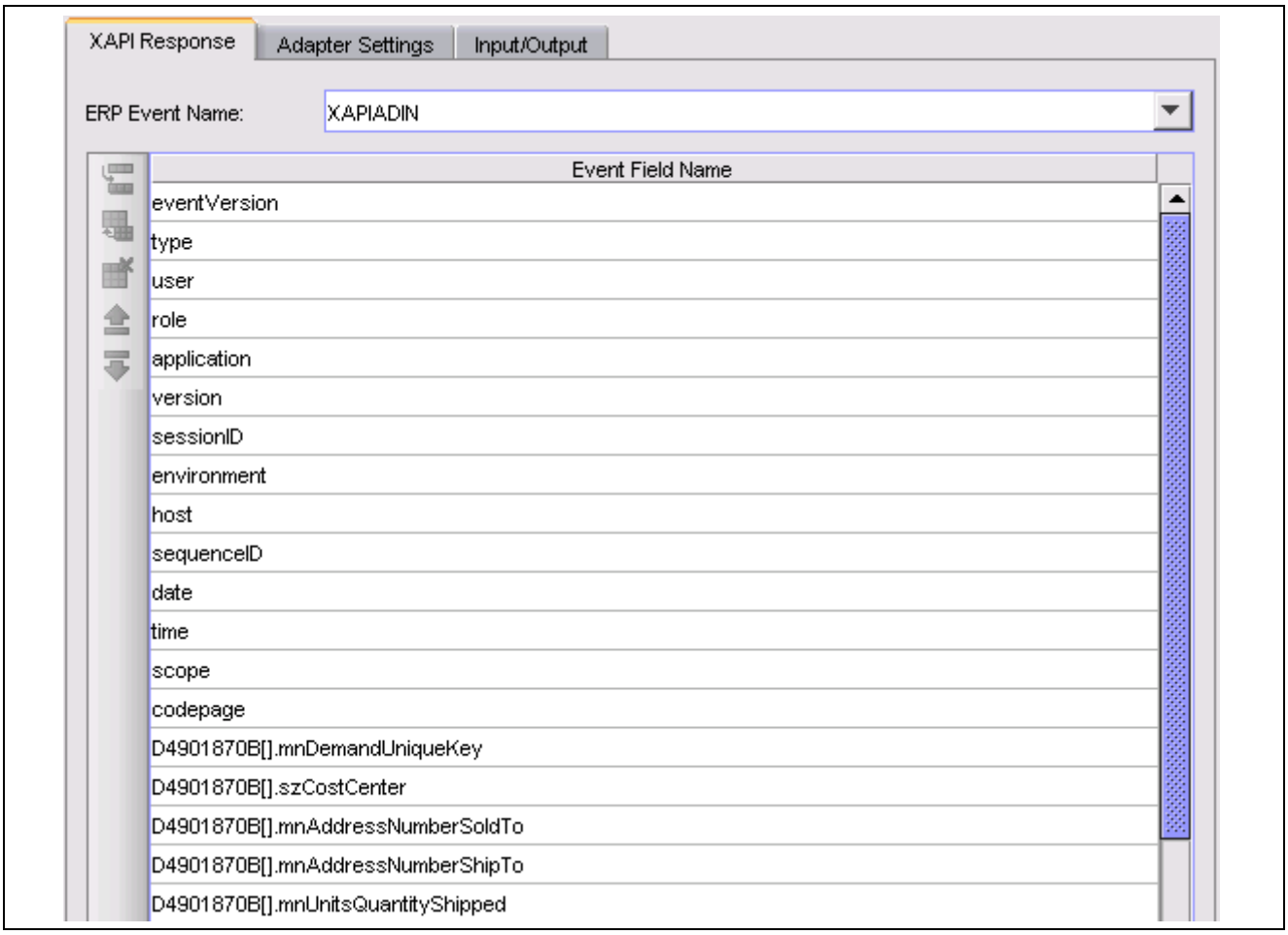

XAPI Response tab for XAPI Response adapter service template

Name	Description
ERP Event Name	Identifies the real-time event. Events are defined in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system F70901 table.
Event Field Name	Shows the data structure along with the field names that are used in the selected event.

Adapter Settings

Review the information on the Adapter Settings tab. The values in these fields should be the values that you selected when you created this adapter service. You cannot edit the fields on this tab.

Name	Description
Adapter Name	The name of the adapter.
Adapter Connection Name	The name of the connection that you specified when you created the adapter service.
Adapter Service Template	The name of the template that you used to create the adapter service.

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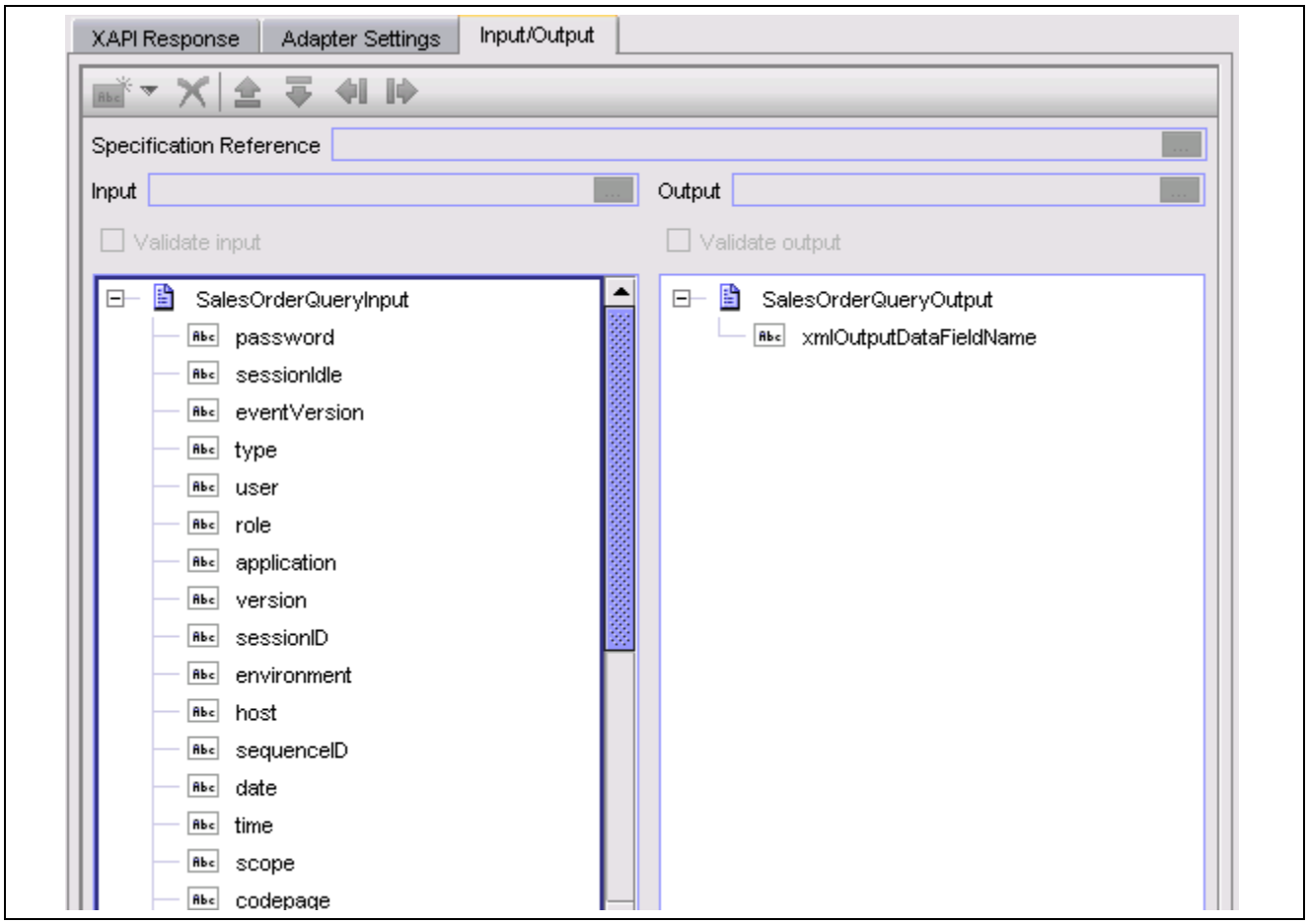
Input/Output

Review the information on the Input/Output tab. The input and output data structures are from the XAPI Response tab. This is a read-only tab.



Input/Output tab for XAPI Response adapter service template

Name	Description
Input	Shows the data structure for the XAPI response. This information is the same information that is on the XAPI response tab.
Output	Shows the response XML message from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.

Defining Properties

You use the Properties pane to set auditing and permissions criteria for the adapter service. The Properties pane is on the right side of the Developer tool window. You may need to click show to see the Properties pane. When the pane is viewable, hide appears on the right of the Properties pane. Click hide to close the Properties pane. These properties appear on the Properties pane.

- Runtime: Not used by the EnterpriseOne Adapter.
- Universal Name: Not used by the EnterpriseOne Adapter.
- Audit.

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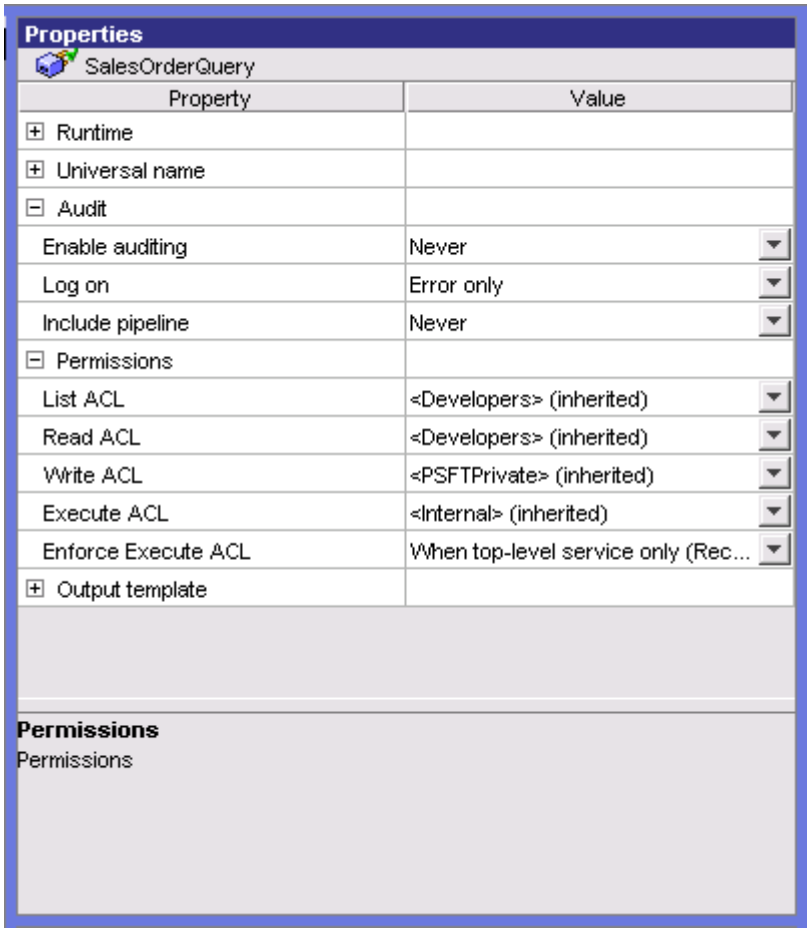
- Permissions.
- Output Template: Not used by the EnterpriseOne Adapter.



Properties pane

Only the audit and permissions properties are used for the EnterpriseOne Adapter. This table shows the audit properties that you can set:

Audit Properties	Description
Enable Service Auditing	Defines how to audit. Select one of these options: • Never • For top-level service only • Always

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Audit Properties	Description
When to Log	Defines when to write to the Log file. Select one of these options: • Errors only • Errors and success • Success and start
When to include input pipeline	Defines when to include the pipeline in the Log file. Select one of these options: • Never • On errors only • Always

This table shows the permission properties that you can set:

Field Name	Description
List ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to view the elements and the metadata (input, output, and so on) for the elements.
Read ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to view the source code and metadata for the element.
Write ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to lock, edit, rename, and delete the element.
Execute ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to run the service.
Enforce Execute ACL	Determines the scope of the selected ACL and when to run the ACL. • For top-level service only (recommended) • Always

Running the Service and Reviewing Results

After you create the adapter services, you should use the WSG Developer tool to test them. In the Developer tool, select the service to be tested, then select Run from the Test menu and complete the information that is requested on the Input for Test window that appears. The test results appear in the Results pane, which is under the Properties pane on the right side of the Developer tool window.

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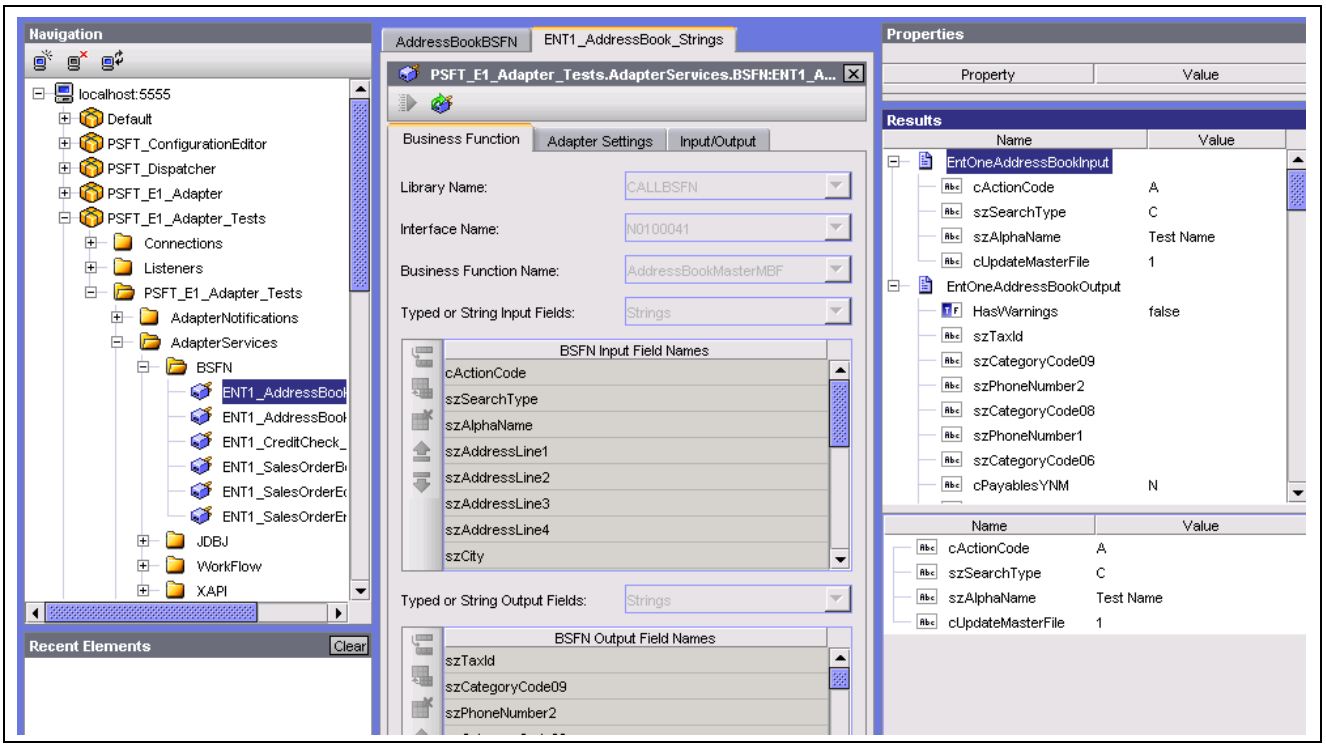

Viewing results

Creating Notification Services

This section provides an overview of notification services and discusses how to:

- Create a notification service.
- Set up the notification service template.
- Enable the notification service.

Understanding Notification Services

The EnterpriseOne Adapter uses notification services to transfer data and to communicate with a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne resource. A notification service is created from an operation template to trigger a notification flow for a real-time event from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Each notification service is a one-to-one mapping to an outbound event. Naming standards and other development guidelines are provided in the Integration Development Methodology guide.

Creating a Notification Service

Follow these steps to create a notification service:

1. From the WSG Developer tool File menu, select New.
2. Select Adapter Notification as the element to create, and then click Next.

   The New Adapter Notification window appears. The tasks on this window change when you click Next in each of the remaining steps.

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3. For Select an Adapter Type, select EnterpriseOne Adapter as the Adapter Type, and then click Next.
4. For Select a Template, select ERP Event Notification as the template, and then click Next.
5. For Select an Adapter Notification Listener, select the listener that you created, and then click Next.
6. For Enter a name and select a folder, type a name for the notification service in the Name field, and then click Next.
7. Open the appropriate package and folders and place the newly created notification service in a Notification Services Package, and then click Next.
8. Click Finish to create the notification service and associated document.

   The system creates the notification service and an associated document.

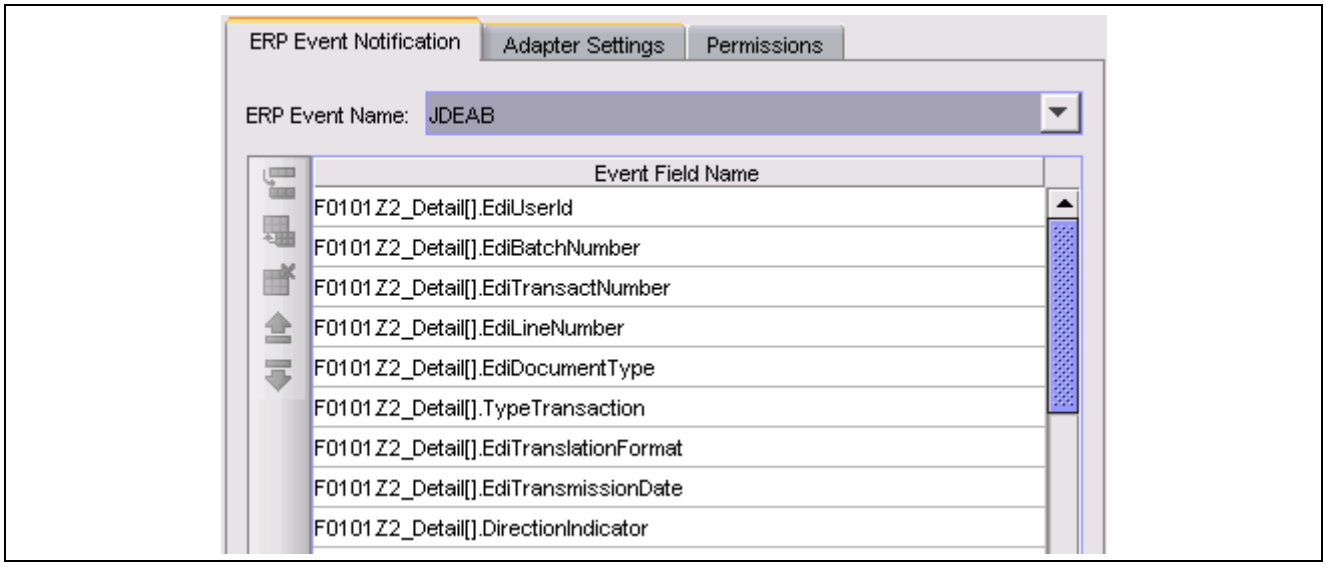
After the system creates the notification service and an associated document, you must finish setting up the notification service.

Setting Up the Notification Service Template

After you create the notification service, you use the outbound template to finish setting up the notification service. The outbound template exposes real-time events, interface table (Z table) events, and workflow events from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The template has built-in hooks for receiving outbound events from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Because you can use one template for several operations, the adapter can have many notification services.

ERP Event Name

You use the ERP Event Name tab to define an Event for the notification service.



ERP Event Name tab

Follow these steps to set up an event.

1. On the WSG Developer tool, select the ERP Event Name tab.
2. From the ERP Event Name drop-down list, select an event.

   The system loads all of the event fields for the selected event name under the Event Field Name area.

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Note. If you selected a workflow for ERP Event Name, the system loads and displays a single event field.

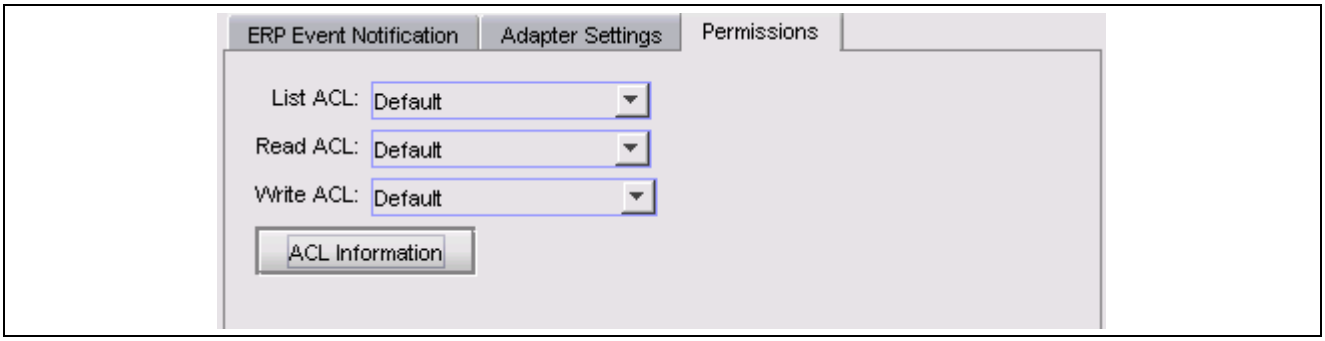
Adapter Settings

Review the information on the Adapter Settings tab. The values in these fields should be the values that you selected when you created this notification service. This is a read-only tab.

Name	Description
Adapter Name	The adapter that owns the notification service.
Adapter Listener Name	The event listener for the notification service.
Adapter Notification Template	The template that you used to set up the notification adapter service.

Permission

Set the values on this tab to set permissions for users.



Permissions

Field Name	Description
List ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to view the elements and the metadata (input, output, and so on) for the elements.
Read ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to view the source code and metadata for the element.
Write ACL	Provides a list of users who have permission to lock, edit, rename, and delete the element.
ACL Information	When you click ACL Information, you can view the users and groups that make up the ACLs on the Integration Server to which you are connected. This information is read only. Use the Integration Server to edit ACLs, users, and groups.

Enabling the Notification Service

You use the WSG Integration Server EnterpriseOne Adapter Admin tool to enable the notification service. The process is to turn off the listener, enable the notifications service, and then enable the listener.

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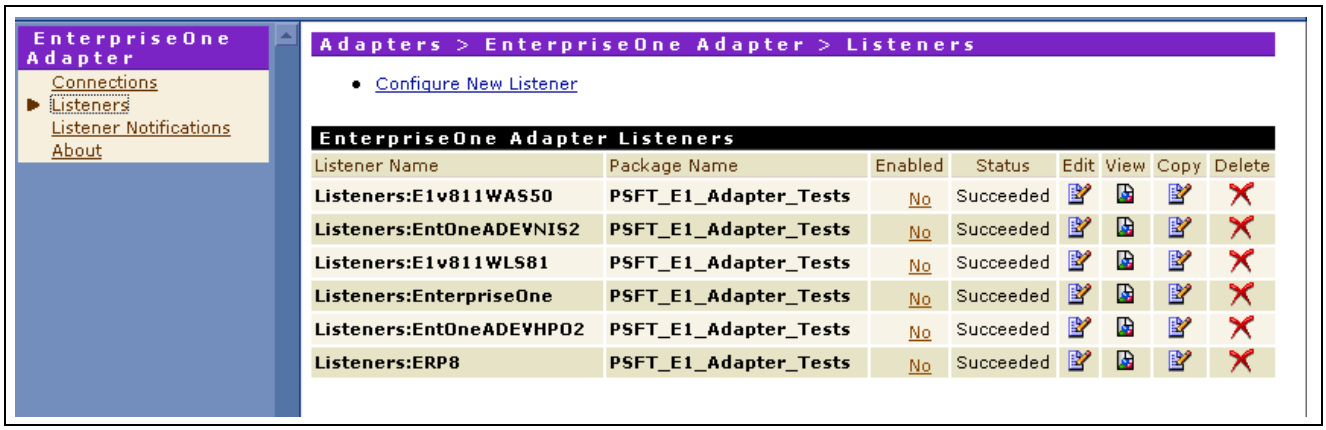

EnterpriseOne Adapter listeners page

Follow these steps to enable the notification service.

1. From the Integration Server Admin tool, in the left pane, under Adapters, click EnterpriseOne Adapter.

   The EnterpriseOne Adapter screen appears.
2. In the left pane, under EnterpriseOne Adapter, click Listeners.

   The system loads the available EnterpriseOne Adapter Listeners in the right pane.
3. If a listener has *Yes* in the Enabled column, click the Yes link to change it to No.

   All listeners should have *No* in the Enabled column.
4. In the left pane, under EnterpriseOne Adapter, click Listener Notifications.

   The system loads the available EnterpriseOne Adapter Listener Notifications in the right pane.
5. If a listener notification that you want to use has *No* in the Enabled column, click the No link to change it to Yes.

   A confirmation message appears. Click OK.
6. In the left pane, under EnterpriseOne Adapter Listeners, click Listeners.
7. Enable listeners by clicking the No link in the Enabled column.

   A confirmation message appears. Click OK.

The EnterpriseOne Adapter is ready to receive, process, and publish the real-time event that is required by the notification service.

Note. To disable a notification service, click the Yes link under the Enabled column. The Yes link changes to No, and the notification service is now disabled.

After you create adapter services and notification services, you must create flow services and triggers. The WSG Developer User's guide provides information for creating and setting up flow services and triggers.

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CHAPTER 3

Using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Provided Samples

This chapter provides an overview of delivered samples, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Use Sample 1 - EnterpriseOne Adapter Service to Call a Business Function.
- Use Sample 2 - EnterpriseOne Adapter Service to Call an EnterpriseOne Select Database Operation.
- Use Sample 3 - Notification Service for an Outbound Event.
- Use Sample 4 - Transactions for Adding Multiple Address Book Records.

Understanding Delivered Samples

The samples package delivered with Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software provides examples of adapter services that were built using the EnterpriseOne Adapter templates. The samples illustrate how you can use the adapter services in a flow. Some of these samples require that you use test scripts. The test scripts are in the PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package. Use this navigation to find the test scripts:

```
x:\<wsg_install_dir>\IntegrationServer\packages\PSFT_EnterpriseOne_Adapter
Samples\pub\doc\testscripts
```

(where *x* is the drive where WSG was installed).

Prerequisites

Before you use the samples:

- Ensure the PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package is installed along with any dependent packages.
- Configure the default listeners to work with the environment, and then enable the listener and the listener notification.

  The PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package contains default listeners for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne notifications.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide: Part 2–Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Adapter on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection

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Using Sample 1 - Adapter Service to Call a Business Function

This section provides an overview of Sample 1 - Adapter Service to Call a Business Function and discusses how to:

- Review the flow for an address book add.
- Run the flow for an address book add.

Understanding Sample 1 - Adapter Service to Call a Business Function

The PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package includes adapter services for business function calls to the AddressBook MBF.

Reviewing the Flow for an Address Book Add

Follow these steps to review the sample flow for an address book add:

1. Open the Business Function folder, and select the addAddressBook flow service.
2. Select the Input/Output tab.

   The input is a reference to the ProcessAddressBook document. The output is a reference to the ConfirmAddressBook document. These documents are located in the doc directory under BusinessFunction.
3. Select the Flow tab.

   Here are the steps in the flow:

   a. The DeclareGlobals step defines constant values that are mapped in the pipeline later in the flow.

   b. The second step calls the AddressBookMBF adapter service.

      Select the Pipeline tab to view the mappings.

   c. The next step loops over the phone number array.

      Select the loop, and then view the properties in the Properties tab.

   d. The next step within the loop calls to the AddChangeElectronicAddressPhone adapter service.

      This adapter service maintains phone and email records in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Select the Pipeline tab to view the mappings.

   e. The last step loops over the Electronic Address array.

      Select the loop, and then view the properties in the Properties tab.

Running the Flow for an Address Book Add

This flow uses the ABPhoneEmail test script. Follow these steps to run the Address Book Add flow:

1. Double-click the Address Book Add flow.
2. From the Test menu, select Run.

   A screen with the input parameters to the flow service appears.
3. Click Load and pull in the ABPhoneEmail test script.

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4. Select the ABPhoneEmail test script and then click Open.

   The system loads the input parameters.

5. Click OK.

The flow service runs and places the confirm document in the Results pane along with the newly assigned address book number.

Using Sample 2 - Adapter Service to Call a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Select Database Operation

This section provides an overview of Sample 2 - Adapter Service to Call a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Select Database Operation and discusses how to:

- Review the adapter service.
- Run the select query.

Understanding Sample 2 - Adapter Service to Call an EnterpriseOne Select Database Operation

The PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package includes adapter services for running a database select query against the F0101 table. Before you run this sample, ensure that the EnterpriseOne connection is enabled.

Reviewing the Select Database Query

Follow these steps to review the select database query adapter service:

1. Open the AdapterServices folder, and select the AddressBookQuery service.
2. Select the Select tab.

   This service is configured to perform a query against the F0101 table and retrieve nine fields (AN8, ALPH, DC, USER, PID, UPMJ, JOBN, UPMT, and USER). Notice that Max Rows (at the bottom of the tab) is set to *10* to limit the number of results.

3. Select the WHERE tab and review the *where* clause for this query service.

   The samples show three *where* clause rows for this query. In SQL, this query generates this:

   ```
   (ALPH LIKE 'JD Edwards' OR (AN8 > '1000' and AN8 < '2000))'
   ```

   Remember, the first AND/OR value does not matter. The two *AN8* rows are grouped together because both are given the same grouping level of "(".

Running the Adapter Service

Follow these steps to run the select query adapter service. You run an adapter service just like any service on the system.

1. From the Test menu, select Run.

   A screen with the input parameters to the flow service appears.

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2. For these parameters, enter these values:

Parameter	Value
INPUT_AN8_Lower	1000
INPUT_ALPH	JD Edwards
INPUT_AN8_Higher	2000

Note. As an option, you can enter your own values and run the query. With the Max Rows field set to *10,* the result set always remains small.

3. To run the query, click OK.

   After the query is complete, the Results pane appears.

4. Click the resultSet document array.

   The system displays all of the documents in the grid at the bottom of the screen.

Using Sample 3 - Notification Service for an Outbound Event

This section provides an overview of Sample 3 - Notification Service for an Outbound Event and discusses how to:

- Review the sales order notification flow.
- Run the sales order notification flow.

Understanding Sample 3 - Notification Service for an Outbound Event

The PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package contains a notification service for the RTSOOUT real-time event in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This package also contains the listener and associated trigger.

Reviewing the Sales Order Notification Flow

Follow these steps to review the sales order notification flow:

1. From the Adapter Services folder, select the notifySalesOrder notification service.

   This notification service is for the RTSOOUT real-time event in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

2. Open the notifySalesOrderPublishDocument.

   This is the interface document that the EnterpriseOne Adapter created for the notification service.

3. To run the flow service, open the Notifications folder, then the triggers folder, and then select the trigger.

4. Open the Notifications folder and select the notifySalesOrder flow service.

   This initiates the flow service. Subsequently, the flow copies the real-time event XML in the pipeline to a file. From this file, you can view the XML document.

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Running the Sales Order Notification Flow

To trigger the notification, sign on to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment and enter a sales order. This sales order entry invokes a real-time event. The notification processes this real-time event and runs the flow service, which writes the event XML to a file. The system writes the file to the C drive and names it SalesOrder.log. You can change the location where the system writes the XML file by changing the location on the savePipelineToFile service.

Follow these steps to change the location of the log file:

1. Go to the pipeline for the service call and scroll to the service input.
2. Right-click the filename and select ModifyValue
3. On Input for fileName, enter the location and name of the file.
4. Select the Overwrite pipeline value option.
5. Click OK.
6. Save the flow service.

Using Sample 4 - Transactions

This section provides an overview of Sample 4 - Transaction and discusses how to:

- Review the flow for multiple address book adds.
- Run the flow for a multiple address book adds.

Understanding Sample 4 - Transactions

This sample provides a flow that calls the AddressBookMBF adapter service multiple times. This sample flow is set up to error. The last execution of the adapter service does not map the alpha name, which is a required parameter for the AddressBookMBF and causes the business function to fail. The flow catches the exception and rolls back the address book records.

The first step in this flow is to generate a unique name for the transaction. Because a single flow may be called by multiple threads at the same time, the system must be able to distinguish among all transactions. You call the `PSFT_E1_Adapter.enterpriseone.services:GenerateKey` service, which returns a unique value that you use as the name for the transaction.

The second step is to start the transaction. The third and fourth steps in the flow are calls to the AddressBookMBF adapter service. These calls are set up to send the necessary information, and they will complete successfully. The fifth step is a sequence step that provides a Try/Catch block. The call to the AddressBookMBF adapter service is mapped to not include the alpha name, which causes an error. In this sample, the error is caught in the Catch section of the Sequence step, which then runs the rollback transaction.

When you run the sample service, you should review the log file to ensure that the two records that successfully completed before the error occurred were rolled back.

See Chapter 4, "Understanding Adapter Problems," Logs, page 33.

Reviewing the Flow for Multiple Address Book Adds

Follow these steps to review the flow:

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1. From the PSFT_EnterpriseOne_AdapterSamples package, open the Transaction folder.
2. Select the multipleAddressAdd flow.
3. To generate a unique name for the transaction, call the *PSFT_E1_Adapter.enterpriseone.services: GenerateKey* service.

   Use this value as the name for the transaction.
4. Click startTransaction, and then select the Pipeline tab.
5. Scroll to the startTransaction input and output parameters.
6. Enter the unique name that was created by the GenerateKey service in the startTransaction parameter.

   The flow runs but an error is caught in the Catch section of the Sequence step, which runs the rollback transaction.
7. From the Pipeline tab, select commitTransaction.
8. Scroll to the commitTransaction input and output parameters.

   When calling the commitTransaction service, you must specify the same name that you used in the startTransaction service.
9. From the Pipeline tab, select rollbackTransaction.
10. Scroll to the rollbackTransaction input and output parameters.

    When calling the rollbackTransaction service, you must specify the same name that you used in the startTransaction service.

Running the Flow for Multiple Address Book Adds

This flow uses the TesttranAB test script. Follow these steps to run the Address Book Add flow:

1. From the Test menu, select Run.

   A screen with the input parameters to the flow service appears.
2. Click Load and open the TesttranAB test script.
3. Select the TesttranAB test script, and then click Open.

   The system loads the input parameters.
4. Click OK.

The flow service runs and displays an exception message similar to this:

```
Could not run 'multipleAddressAdd_ERP.
com.wrn.lang.flow.FlowException:Add of customer failed.
```

Review the log file to see that the first two address book records, which completed successfully before the error occurred, were rolled back to their original states.

See Chapter 4, "Understanding Adapter Problems," Logs, page 33.

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CHAPTER 4

Understanding Adapter Problems

This chapter discusses:

- Logs
- Errors

Logs

When the EnterpriseOne Adapter does not function correctly, the system writes information to a log file. You also use the log files when you test and debug the adapter integrations. The log files are at this location:

```
x:\wsg install dir\IntegrationSrver\logs\
```

(where *x* is the drive where WSG is installed).

When you open the logs directory, you'll find three folders, one for each of the three types of connections:

- EnterpriseOne connection.
- EnterpriseOne Guaranteed Events connection.
- EnterpriseOne Classic (reliable) Events connection.

Each of the connections folders contains these log files:

Log File Name	Description of Contents
jasdebug_date.log	This log file contains information about the dynamic connector and the execution of business functions. You can also find information about connections, rollbacks, and transaction commits in this log file.
jas_date.log	This log file contains information about the dynamic connector connection to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
rt.log	This log file contains information about JD Edwards EnterpriseOne real-time events.
rtdebug.log	This log file contains debug information for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne real-time events.
jderoot_date.log	This log file contains basic information about the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connection.

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When you are testing, debugging, or running integrations on the EnterpriseOne Adapter, make sure you are in the log folder for the connection type.

Errors

When you program the EnterpriseOne Adapter, errors might occur. You might receive an error message when any one of these tasks is performed:

- Configure a listener.
- Create a notification service.
- Capture real-time events.
- Publish notification.
- Retrieve large number of records.
- Change the data selection parameters in a list template.

Configuring a Listener Error

When the configure a listener, you might receive an error message similar to this:

```
A Runtime Error has occurred.
Do you wish to Debug?

Line: 68
Error: 'elements..CMGRPROP.poolable.value' is null or not an object
```

The error message appears in a separate window and has *Yes* and *No* options. The error is related to the version of Internet Explorer on which the Integration Server is run. This error does not prohibit the configuration from completing. Click No to complete the configuration.

Creating a Notification Service Error

When you create a notification service in the Integration Developer, you might receive an error message that indicates a failure to create the adapter notification. Failure to create the adapter notification occurs when the connection to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is lost.

If you receive this error, you must delete the partial notification service from the package. After you delete the partial notification service, you use the Integration Server Administration tool to reload the package to which you were adding the notification service and create the notification service again.

Adapter Is Not Picking Up Real-time Events Error

If the notification is not pushed to the listener, the adapter cannot pick up real-time events. Follow these steps to ensure that the notification is pushed to the listener:

1. In the Developer tool, identify the listener that is attached to the notification service.
2. In the Admin tool, under Adapter > EnterpriseOne Adapter > Listeners, click the View button next to the listener.
3. Click the View Notification Order link.

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4. Verify that the notification is listed in the Notification Order list box.

Note. See Step 17, “Check in the notification service to Source Control System,” in the To create a notification service section to avoid this issue.

Changing the Data Selection Parameters in List Template Error

You might receive an error when you create a List Template, for example:

- The sequence name does not match the sequence field type.
- The data selection operand field does not appear or will not change when you change the operator.

Follow these steps to resolve List Template errors:

1. Click the Remove Row button to delete the data selection row.
2. Click the Add Row button to add the data selection row again.
3. Select the correct operator.

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Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file.

activity rule The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.

add mode A condition of a form that enables users to input data.

Advanced Planning Agent (APAg) A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.

alternate currency A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.

Application Server Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).

as if processing A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.

as of processing A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.

Auto Commit Transaction A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.

back-to-back process A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.

batch processing A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

batch server A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.

batch-of-one immediate A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.

See also direct connect and store-and-forward.

best practices Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

business function A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.

business function event rule See named event rule (NER).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

business services development tool Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

business view A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.

central objects merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.

central server A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

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charts Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

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

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

contra/clearing account A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.

Control Table Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.

control tables merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

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

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

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

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

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

cross segment edit A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.

currency restatement The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

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

database credentials A valid database username/password.

database server A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.

Data Source Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

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denominated-in currency The company currency in which financial reports are based.

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

deployment server A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.

detail information Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).

direct connect A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application.

See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.

Do Not Translate (DNT) A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.

dual pricing The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.

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

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

edit code A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.

edit mode A condition of a form that enables users to change data.

edit rule A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.

embedded event rule An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.

Employee Work Center A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.

enterprise server A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

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

EnterpriseOne administrator An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

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

EnterpriseOne object A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.

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

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

EnterpriseOne process A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.

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

Environment Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.

escalation monitor A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.

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

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

facility An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."

fast path A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.

file server A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.

final mode The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.

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

FTP server A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.

header information Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.

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

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

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

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

integration server A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.

integrity test A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interface table See Z table.

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

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

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

IServer service This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.

jargon An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.

Java application server A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.

JDBNET A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.

JDEBASE Database Middleware A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.

JDECallObject An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.

jde.ini A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.

JDEIPC Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

JDENET A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.

logic server A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.

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

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

master business function (MBF) An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.

master table See published table.

matching document A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.

media storage object Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.

message center A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.

messaging adapter An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.

messaging server A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.

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

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

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named event rule (NER) Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM) In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

Object Librarian A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

Open Data Access (ODA) An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

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

package JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

package location The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.

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

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

planning family A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

pristine environment A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

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

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

project In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

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

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

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

published table — Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher — The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication — One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.

QBE — An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

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

refresh — A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

replication server — A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

selection — Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

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

Server Workbench — An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

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	data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)	A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.
SOA	Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.
softcoding	A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.
source repository	A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
SSL Certificate	A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
superclass	An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs. For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

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

table event rules Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

terminal server A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

three-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

transaction processing (TP) monitor A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.

transaction processing method A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).

transaction set An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.

trigger One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.

triggering event A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.

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

two-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

user identification information User ID, role, or *public.

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

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

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

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

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

Version List merge The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.

visual assist Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary override An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.

wchar_t An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.

web application server A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.

web server A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Windows terminal server A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

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

workbench A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.

work day calendar In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

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	day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.
workgroup server	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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