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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway: Configuration Editor Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway: Configuration Editor Guide
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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

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

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and 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.

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

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

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

Typographical Conventions

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

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. 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.

Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

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

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

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

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

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

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

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

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

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

Country Identifiers

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

Region Identifiers

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

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

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

- USF (U.S. Federal)

- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

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

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway Configuration Editor Preface

This preface discusses Web Services Gateway (WSG) Configuration Editor companion documentation.

WSG Configuration Editor Companion Documentation

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

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway Integration Server
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway Developer Tool

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

webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway software CD

webMethods Developer User's Guide on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway software CD

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway Configuration Editor

This chapter discusses:

- Web Services Gateway Configuration Editor Overview
- Web Services Gateway Configuration Editor Implementation

Web Services Gateway Configuration Editor Overview

Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway (WSG) Configuration Editor addresses how to create integrations so that disparate systems can exchange information. The Configuration Editor enables you to create integration options instead of using literal values in integrations. The Configuration Editor also enables you to maintain code and key cross-reference information.

WSG Configuration Editor Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement WSG Configuration Editor.

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 Configuration Editor Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the WSG Configuration Editor implementation.

Step	Reference
1. Install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Tools Reference Guide and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Server Manager* on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection
2. Install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Services Gateway and set up a user role that has rights to the Configuration Editor.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Web Services Gateway Installation and Setup Guide* on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection

Step	Reference
3. Install Web Services Gateway Integration Server; ensure that the Configuration Editor is accessible.	*webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide* on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway software CD.
4. Install appropriate JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integrations.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.0 Integration Points Installation* on Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection
5. Define the integration options that you want to use in the Configuration Editor in the Web Services Gateway Developer tool.	*webMethods Developer User's Guide* on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway software CD

CHAPTER 2

Using the Configuration Editor

This chapter provides an overview of Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Web Services Gateway (WSG) Configuration Editor and discusses how to:

- Access the Configuration Editor
- Use integration options
- Use code references
- Use key references

Understanding the Configuration Editor

The Configuration Editor is an integration tool that enables you to:

- Add, modify, and delete integration options.
- Add, modify, and delete code references.
- Add, modify, and delete key references.

Integration Options

You create integrations so that disparate systems can exchange information. The Configuration Editor tool enables you to create integration options instead of using literal values in integrations. Integration options are similar to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processing options. The Configuration Editor provides the flexibility for you to modify a value without having to change the integration code directly.

The Configuration Editor enables you to work with integration options at these levels:

- Package
- Folder
- Flow Service

A package is a logical container for a set of services and related files. Packages start with the name PSFT_. The primary function of a folder is to organize and house related services and files for a package. Folders are optional. A flow service describes the interaction between the integration tasks. The integration flow service is the logic for the integration.

Code References

A code reference contains information about a code field; for example, Address Book Number is a code reference. Code references are similar to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne User Defined Codes (UDCs). You can use the code reference features of the Configuration Editor to add and customize code references. You also use the Configuration Editor to add, modify, or delete information for a specific code reference.

Key References

A key reference is transactional information; for example, the code Address Book Number contains a number that is tied to an individual or company. The number is a key reference. You use the Key Reference feature of the Configuration Editor to add and customize key references. You also use the Configuration Editor to add, modify, or delete information for a specific key reference.

Accessing the Configuration Editor

This section provides an overview of Configuration Editor access and discusses how to:

- Create the JDBC connection
- Open the Configuration Editor

Understanding Configuration Editor Access

The Configuration Editor works with the Integration Server. The first time you access the Configuration Editor, you must use the JDBC Adapter link that is on the Integration Server main page. When you use this link, the data source script that you enter when you create the JDBC connection runs. This script creates all of the required database tables for the Configuration Editor. The Configuration Editor supports these databases:

- Oracle
- SQL server
- DB2

  The database administrator must run the journal process after the Configuration Editor creates the tables.
- DB2400

  The database administrator must run the journal process after the Configuration Editor creates the tables.

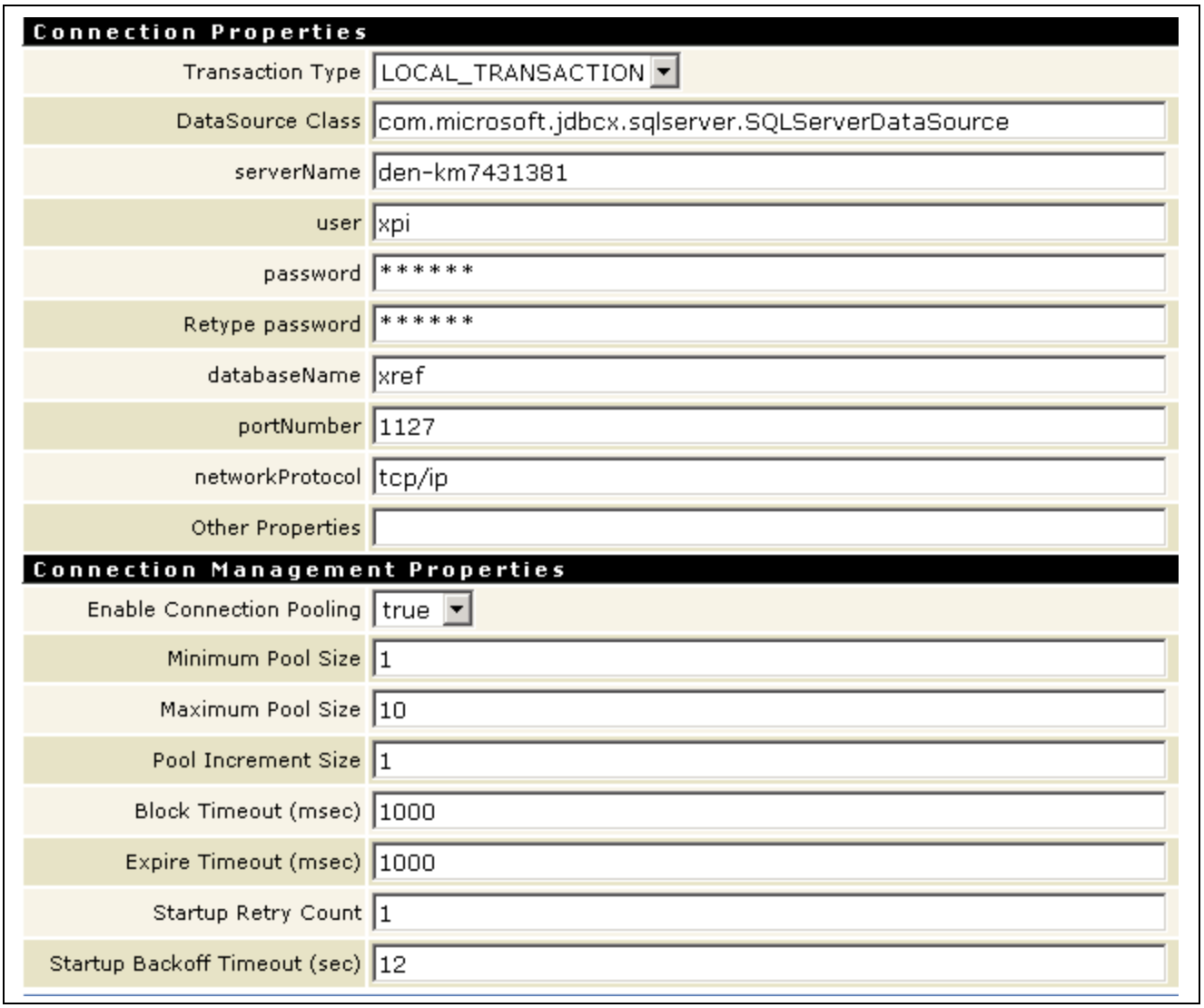
Note. The first time the Configuration Editor runs, the login that you use for the database connection must have permissions to create and change tables. After the tables are created, you should limit the permissions to read and write access only.

After the initial connection through the JDBC link, you can access the Configuration Editor from a web client. The URL in the web client must include the port number, host name, and the Configuration Editor package name. If you access the Configuration Editor without creating the JDBC connection first, a message appears in the Configuration Editor main page indicating that you need to create the connection.

Note. If you are creating a JDBC connection for a SQL server, copy the javaxsql.zip file to this location on the Integration Server: `/IntegrationServer/lib/jars`. Typically, this file can be copied from this location on the Integration Server: `IntegrationServer\packages\WmJDBCAdapter\code\jars folder`.

Creating the JDBC Connection

Click the JDBC Adapter link on the main page of the Integration Server to access the Configuration Editor Connection page. The link is in the left pane, under Adapters.



Connection Parameters for Configuration Editor page

1. In the right pane on JDBC Adapter Connections, click the link under the Edit column for the PSFT_Configuration Editor.

   Ensure that Connections, under the JDBC Adapter menu in the left pane, is selected. You may need to scroll to see the Edit column.

   Note. You can have multiple Configuration Editor connections. On JDBC Adapter Connections, click the Configure New Connection link at the top of the screen and complete the connection parameters.

   ---

2. Complete the parameters on the Connection window, and then click Save Changes.

   For detailed information about the parameters, click Help in the upper right corner of the Connection window.

3. To make the Configuration Editor available, ensure that the link under the Enabled column for the PSFT_Configuration Editor is *Yes.*

   If the link is *No,* click the link so that the link toggles to *Yes.*

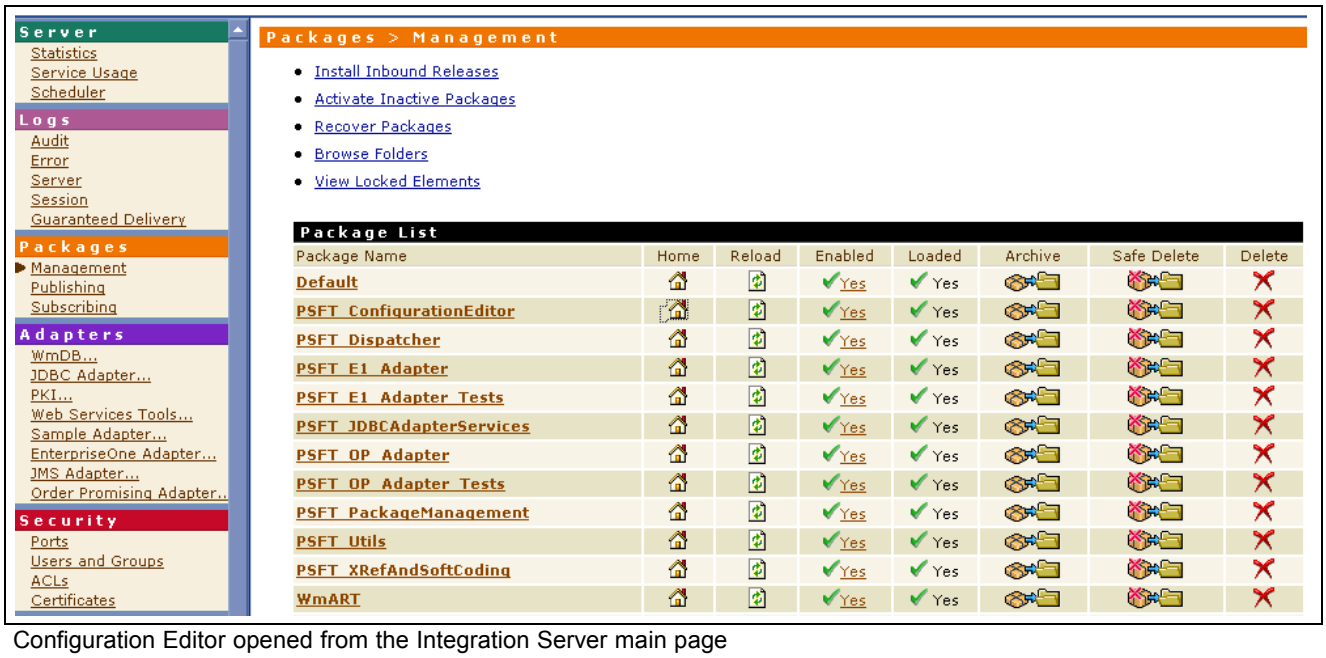
4. Close the Connection window.

This list identifies the parameters on the Connection window. For detailed information about each parameter, click the help link located in the upper right corner of the JDBC Adapter Connections screen.

- Transaction Type
- DataSource Class
- serverName
- user
- password
- Retype password
- databaseName
- portNumber
- networkProtocol
- Other Properties
- Enable Connection Pooling
- Minimum Pool Size
- Maximum Pool Size
- Pool Increment Size
- Block Timeout (msec)
- Expire Timeout (msec)
- Startup Retry Count
- Startup Backoff Timeout (sec)

Opening the Configuration Editor

Access the Integration Server.



Configuration Editor opened from the Integration Server main page

1. From Packages area in the left pane, select Management.
2. On the Packages Management pane, click the house link under the Home column for the PSFT_ConfigurationEditor.

   The Configuration Editor opens with Integration Options selected.

Using Integration Options

This section provides an overview of integration options and discusses how to work with integration options.

Understanding Integration Options

When you open the Configuration Editor, Integration Options, Code Reference, and Key Reference links appear in the upper left pane. The system automatically opens the Integration Options screen. The available packages are listed in the lower portion of the Integration Options screen. Packages, folders, and flow services appear hierarchically in a tree structure on the left side of the lower half of the Integration Options screen. Expand the package and folder to see the flow services. A package must have a folder or flow service associated with it to appear in the tree structure. Folders are optional and appear in the tree structure only if a flow service is defined for that folder. Typically, flow services are associated with a package or a folder.

You use the System directory to define integration options that are used with more than one package, folder, or flow service.

The upper portion of the Integration Options screen provides links that enable you to perform these operations on integration options:

- Add
- Rename Folder
- Rename Universal Name
- Find
- Import XML
- Export XML
- Migrate Integration Options

You use the Add link to add an integration option to the Configuration Editor tool. Before you can add an integration option to the Configuration Editor, you must have previously defined the integration option in the Developer tool. You can add integration options to the Configuration Editor at the package, folder, and flow service levels.

Warning! When you add or replace a package, folder, or flow service, you must restart the Configuration Editor using the JDBC Adapter link from the Integration Server main page.

You use the Rename Folder link to manually change the name of a package or folder in the Configuration Editor tool to the name that you defined in the Developer tool. For example you might have a package or folder for which you changed the name in the Developer tool that is not reflected in the Configuration Editor tool.

You use the Rename Universal Name link in the Configuration Editor tool to update a universal name that you changed in the Developer tool. Every service on the Integration Server has a universal name. The universal name is a unique public identifier that external protocols use to reference a service on the Integration Server. The universal name consists of two parts: a namespace name and a local name. The namespace name uniquely identifies a flow service for a resource. The namespace name is expressed as a URI; for example, http://www.oracle.com. The local name uniquely identifies a service for a particular namespace; for example, Dispatcher might be a local name. For these namespace name and local name samples, the universal name might be: http://www.oracle.com:Dispatcher.

A flow service and an integration option use the same universal name for integrations. You can use the Developer tool to change the universal name that exists in the Integration Server. However, when you use the Developer tool to change the name, you break the link for the Integration Option. You use the Configuration Editor tool to rename the universal link so that the integration option and the flow service use the same universal name for integrations.

You use the Find link to search for specific values within an integration option. You can specify search criteria for key, value, or description. The results appear under the table header columns on the Find - Integration Options window. Click on a table header column (Key, Description, Value, or Data Type) to sort the results. The results are sorted in ascending order for that column. To change the sort to descending order for that column, click the column heading again. Up to 20 integration options that match the search selections appear under the table header on the Find - Integration Options window. If more than 20 integration options are available, a right-facing arrow appears on the window. Click the right-facing arrow to view the next 20 options. To view the previous integration options, click the left-facing arrow that appears on the additional pages. You can also edit, view, or delete the Key, Description, Value and Data Type information from the Find - Integration Options window.

You use the Import XML link to import integration options from an XML File to the Configuration Editor database. Upon completion of the import function, you receive a status message. If some records imported successfully but some did not, the message will be similar to this: `1 out of 2 records imported. Check log for details`. Review the server log to obtain information about the records that did not successfully import. If all records are imported to the Configuration Editor database from the XML file, you will receive a message similar to this: `2 records imported. Import Complete`. You use Export XML to write records from the Configuration Editor database to an XML file. You can import or export all of the integration options, a single package with its contents, a single folder with its contents, or a single flow service.

You can also migrate integration options from a previous system. If you have old integration options from a previous system, this message, `Old Integration Option values found in the database`, along with a Migrate Integration Options link appears on the Integration Options window. The Configuration Editor maps parent information. Parent information for previous integration options are replaced with new parent information. The Migrate Integration Options link appears on the Integration Options window only if you have values from a previous system.

The lower portion of the Integration Options screen is split into two areas. The left side displays the packages, folders, and flow services. The right side displays a header table. When you select a package, folder, or flow service, the header table displays integration options in the Key column with information for these column headings:

- Description
- Value
- Data Type

The header table also displays these operations that you can perform to update the integration option information for the selected package, folder, or flow service.

- Edit
- View
- Copy key
- Delete
- Move

Prerequisites

Before you work with integration options:

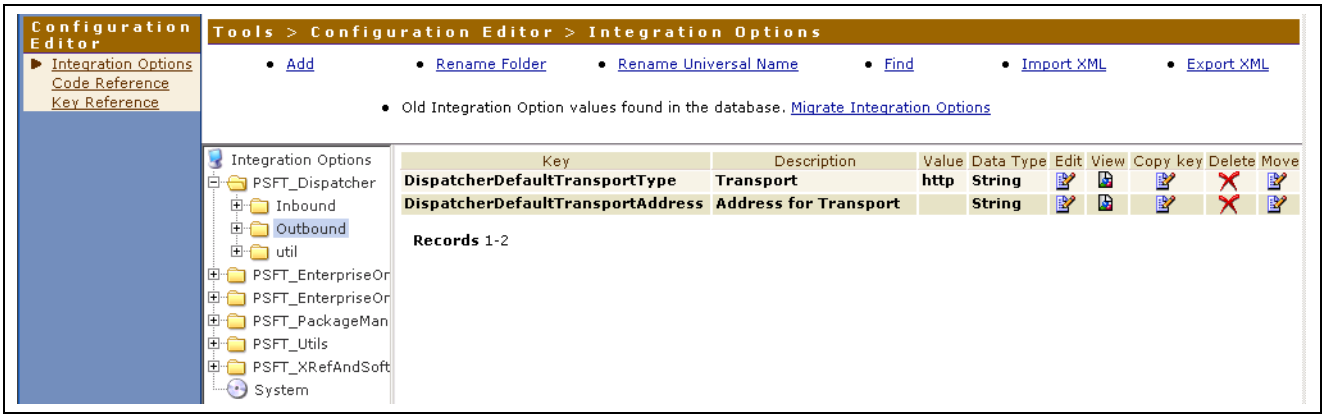
- You must define all integration options in the Developer tool before you can add the integration option in the Configuration Editor.

  See *webMethods Developer User's Guide* on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Services Gateway software CD.

- Verify that the previous integration options and the cross-reference database is in place. This is required only if you used the Configuration Editor with a previous system and now want to migrate the previous system information to the Configuration Editor.

Working with Integration Options

Access the Integration Options screen.



Integration Options screen

Expand packages and folders in the tree hierarchy to see the flow services for each package and folder. The top portion of the Integration Options screen displays these links:

- Add
- Rename Folder
- Rename Universal Name
- Find
- Import XML
- Export XML
- Migrate Integration Options

Adding Integration Options

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Click Add.
2. On the Add Integration Option window, click the visual assist (folder button) that is next to the Service field to locate the package, folder, or flow service where you want to add an integration option.

   The Select Service window, which is a read only window that mirrors the list of integration options, appears.
3. On Select Service, expand packages and folders to view the flow services.
4. Select the package, folder, or flow service that you want to appear in the Add Integration Option window, and then click Select.

   Note. When you select a flow service, the system tries to obtain the namespace name and the local name that is defined in the Developer tool. If you have not defined the flow service in the Developer tool, an error message appears. If you receive an error message, define the flow service in the Developer Tool.
5. On the Add Integration Option window, enter values for these fields:
   - Key
   - Description
   - Data Type
   - Value
6. Save the integration option.
7. Click Close after you have added all of the required integration options.

Service The selected package, folder, or flow service appears in this window. Use the visual assist to access packages, folders, and flow services that have been defined in the Developer tool.

Key A unique, user-defined value to identify an integration option.

Description An optional field where you can describe the integration option.

Data Type The system automatically enters *Char*. You can use the drop-down list to change the value to *String*, *Numeric*, or *Date*.

Renaming a Folder

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Click Rename Folder.
2. On the Rename Folder window, complete these fields, and then click OK:
   - New Folder
   - Old Folder

New Folder The folder name from the Developer tool. Use the visual assist that is next to the New Folder field to obtain the name that is used in the Developer tool.

Old Folder	Current name of the folder used in the Configuration Editor tool. Use the drop-down list to select the folder name that currently exists in the Configuration Editor database.

Renaming a Universal Name

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Click Rename Universal Name.
2. On the Rename Namespace window, complete these fields, and then click OK:
   - New Universal Name
   - Old Universal Name

The universal name in the Configuration Editor tool is renamed to the same name that is in the Developer tool.

New Universal Name	Valid flow names that are in the Developer tool. Use the Visual Assist to select the appropriate flow service for which the flow service name was updated in the Developer tool.
Old Universal Name	The name that exists in the Configuration Editor tool. When you change the name of a flow service in the Developer tool, you must also change the integration option name. Use the drop-down list to locate the name that exists in the Configuration Editor tool.

Finding Specific Values

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Click Find.
2. On the Find - Integration Options window, enter the text for which you want to search in the Search Text field.

   The search function is not case sensitive.
3. Select one or more of these options:
   - Key
   - Value
   - Description
4. To search for exactly what you entered in the Search Text field, select Match Whole String Only.

   You are not required to select this option.
5. Click Find.

   Integration options that match the selections appear under the table header on the Find - Integration Options window. If the search returns more than 20 results, a right-facing arrow appears on the window. You can edit, view, or delete Key, Description, Value, or Data Type values.

Importing an Integration Option

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Click Import XML.
2. On the Import from XML window, click Browse to find the record you want to import.

3. Select the record, and then click Open.

   The selected record appears in the Import from File field.

4. Select one of these options:

   • Skip

   • Override

5. Click OK.

   Upon completion of the import function, the Configuration Editor displays a message indicating the number of records imported. If some records did not import, the message indicates that you should check the server log for details.

Import from File	Name of the XML file that contains the integration options that you want to import to the Configuration Editor. Use the Browse button next to this field to locate the XML file.
Skip	An option that indicates to the system to ignore records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database. When the Skip option is selected, records that are in both databases are not written to the Configuration Editor database.
Override	An option to write all records that are in the XML file. When the Override option is selected, records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database will be written from the XML file to the Configuration Editor database, writing over the existing record in the Configuration Editor database.

Exporting an Integration Option

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Select Integration Options, a package, a folder, or a flow service, and then click Export XML.

   A File Download window opens.

2. Click one of these options:

   • Open, which opens the XML document so that you can read the information online.

   • Save, which opens a Save As window so that you can save the XML document on your computer.

   • Cancel, which stops the export operation.

   • More Info, which provides Help-type information.

Migrating Integration Options

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Click Migrate Integration Options.

   This link appears only if you have integration options from an old system.

2. On Migrate Integration Options, complete the Old Parent Name field.

   Select an item from the drop-down list. Migration is complete when there are no entries in the drop-down list.

3. Complete the New Parent Name field.

   Use the visual assist (folder button) to select the parent name.

4. Click OK.

Old Parent Name The name of the value from the previous system. Use the drop-down list to select the value.

New Parent Name The name to which you want the Configuration Editor to map the Old Parent Name in the current Configuration Editor database. Use the visual assist to find the new parent name in the Configuration Editor database.

Editing an Integration Option

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Select a package, folder, or flow service.

   Integration options for the selected package, folder, or flow service appear under the table header.

   Note. You also can edit integration options for packages, folders, and flow services from the Find - Integration Options window.

2. For a specific integration option, click the button under the Edit column heading.
3. On the Edit - Integration Option window, modify any of these fields:
   - Description
   - Data Type
   - Value
4. Click Save.

Key The data that appears in this field is from the ATC_integration_option table in the Integration Server.

Description User-defined description of the package, folder, or service flow. The data that appears in this field is from the ATC_integration_option table in the Integration Server.

Data Type Select an option from the drop-down list. The data that appears in this field is from the ATC_integration_option table in the Integration Server.

Value An optional, user-defined entry that you can use to describe the Data Type. The data that appears in this field is from the ATC_integration_option table in the Integration Server.

Viewing an integration option

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Select a package, folder, or flow service.

   Integration options for the selected package, folder, or flow service appear under the table header.

   Note. You also can view integration options for packages, folders, and flow services from the Find - Integration Options window.

2. For a specific integration option, click the button under the View column heading.

You can only view integration options for the package, folder, or service flow from the View Integration Option window. The data in this window is from the ATC_integration_option table in the Integration Server.

Copying the Key

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Select a package, folder or flow service.

   Integration options for the selected package, folder, or flow service appear under the table header.
2. For a specific integration option, click the button under the Copy key column heading.

This operation places the information that is under the Key column heading on the clipboard.

Note. If you are using the Netscape browser, you must manually configure the browser so that the copied key can be placed on the clipboard.

Use these steps to configure the Netscape browser:

1. Open the Netscape browser.
2. In the address bar, enter *about.config* and then click Search.

   A list of Preference Names along with the Status, Type, and Value appears.
3. Change the value corresponding to *signed.applets.codebas_principal_support* to *true.*
4. Save the change and exit the Netscape *about.config* screen.

You should now be able to use Netscape to perform the Copying the Key task.

Deleting an Integration Option

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Select a package, folder or flow service.

   Integration options for the selected package, folder, or flow service appear under the table header.

   Note. You also can delete integration options for packages, folders, and flow services from the Find - Integration Options window.

   ---
2. For the integration option that you want to delete, click the button under the Delete column heading.
3. Click OK.

This operation removes the selected item from the Configuration Editor.

Moving an Integration Option

You can move integration options from one package, folder, or flow to another package, folder, or flow while maintaining the same value for the key.

Access the Integration Options screen.

1. Select a package, folder, or flow service.

   The integration options for the selected package, folder, or flow service appear under the table header.
2. For the integration option that you want to move, click the button under the Move column heading.
3. On the Move - Integration Option window, click the folder next to the Destination field.

The Select Service window, which is a read only window that mirrors the list of integration options, appears.

4. On Select Service, expand packages and folders to view the flow services.
5. Select the package, folder, or flow service where you want to move the selected integration option to, and then click Select.

   This action populates the To Service field on the Move - Integration Option window.

   Note. When you select a flow service, the system tries to obtain the namespacename and the localname that is defined in the Developer tool. If you have not defined the flow service in the Developer tool, an error message appears. If you receive an error message, define the flow service in the Developer Tool.

6. On the Move - Integration Option window, click Move.

   The Integration Option screen refreshes with the selected integration option moved.

Using Code References

This section provides an overview of code references and discusses how to work with code references.

Understanding Code References

You use the Configuration Editor Code Reference features to make changes to the cross-referencing codes table. The cross-referencing codes table stores codes in the source system and the corresponding value of the code in the target system. To access the Configuration Editor Code Reference features, click the Code Reference menu item in the upper left corner on the Configuration Editor screen. The upper portion of the Code Reference screen provides links to operations that you can perform on code references at the category level. A category is a way to organize and group related code references. Code references are maintained in the Code Reference database in the Configuration Editor.

The upper portion of the Code Reference screen provides links that enable you to perform these operations on a code reference category:

- Add Category
- Rename Category
- Delete Category
- Add Code Reference
- Find
- Import XML
- Export XML

You use the Add Category link to add a new category name. This name is stored in the Configuration Editor Code Reference database.

You use the Rename Category link to change the name of an existing category. When you use change the name, the Configuration Editor Code Reference database is updated with the new name.

You use the Delete Category link to remove a category from the Configuration Editor Code Reference database.

You use the Add Code Reference link to add a new code reference to an existing category. The information for a resource consists of CanonicalID, AppID, and NativeID.

You use the Find link to search for specific values within a code reference. You can specify search criteria for a native ID, a category, an Application ID, or a canonical ID. The results appear under the table header column on the Find window, sorted by AppID in ascending order. Click a column heading to sort by that column heading. To sort by descending order, click the same column heading again. The results are from the Configuration Editor Code Reference database. The header table on the Find window also has a column heading called Latch Closed. If you have more than one individual working with the same code reference, you can use this column to indicate that you are making an update. A value of *True* prohibits another user from making a change at the same time that you are making a change. After you make the updates, be sure to change the value back to *False*.

You use the Import XML link to import code references from an XML File to the Configuration Editor Code Reference database. You can import records to an existing category, and you can import new categories. Upon completion of the import function, you receive a status message. If some records imported successfully but some did not, the message is similar to this: `1 out of 2 records imported. Check log for details`. Review the server log to obtain information about the records that did not successfully import. If all records are imported to the Configuration Editor Code Reference database from the XML file, you will receive a message similar to this: `2 records imported. Import Complete`. You use Export XML to write records from the Configuration Editor Code Reference database to an XML file. You can import or export all of the code references or all of the code references in a category.

The lower portion of the Code Reference screen is split into two panes. The left pane displays the categories. The right pane displays a header table. When you select a category, all code reference information for that category appears under the header table. This information is available for each code reference:

- CanonicalID
- AppID
- NativeID

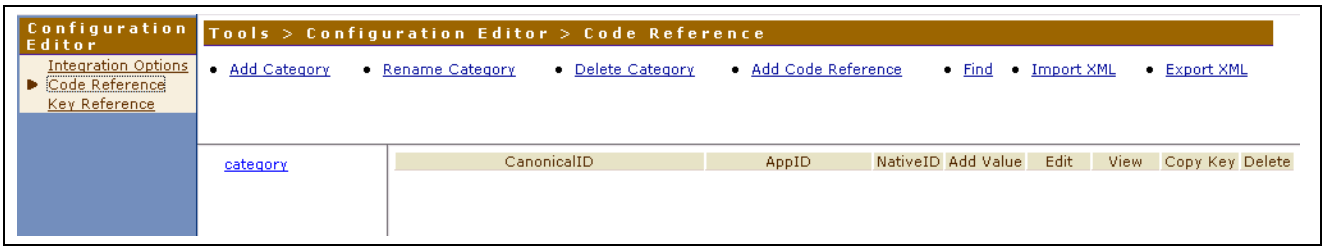
The header table also displays the operations that you can perform to update the information for a selected code reference:

You can perform these operations on a selected code reference:

- Add Value
- Edit Value
- View Value
- Copy Key
- Delete Value

Working with Code References

Access the Code Reference screen.



Code Reference screen

Select an operation from the links in the upper portion of this screen, or select a category in the lower portion of the screen to work with specific code references for the selected category. The upper portion of the screen displays these links:

- Add Category
- Rename Category
- Delete Category
- Add Code Reference
- Find
- Import XML
- Export XML

Adding a Category

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Click Add Category.
2. On the Add Category window, complete the Category Name field and click Save.

Category Name A user-defined name for a group of code references.

Renaming a Category

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Click Rename Category.
2. On the Rename Category window, complete the New Category Name field and click Save.

New Category Name A user-defined name for a group of code references. This operation enables you to change an existing category name to a new name.

Deleting a Category

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Select the category to be deleted and then click Delete Category.

   Categories are in the left pane in the lower portion of the Code Reference screen.
2. Click OK or Cancel on the Confirmation window.

Adding a Code Reference to a Category

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Click Add Code Reference.
2. On the Add Code Reference window, use the drop-down list to select the category where you want to add a code reference.
3. Complete these fields and then click Save:
   - AppID
   - NativeID
   - CanonicalID
4. Click Close after you have added all the resources to the category.

AppID	The application name to which the resource, NATIVE_ID belongs; for example, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and JD Edwards OneWorld. Stored in the Configuration Editor Code Reference database table.
NativeID	The identification value that is specific to the resource, AppID. Stored in the Configuration Editor Code Reference database table.
CanonicalID	The identification value that is generated by the OneWorldATCAdapter. Stored in the Configuration Editor Code Reference database table.

Finding Specific Values for a Code Reference

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Click Find.
2. On the Find window, enter text for which you want to search in the Search Text field:
3. Select one or more of these options:
   - NativeID
   - Category
   - AppID
   - CanonicalID
4. To search for exactly what you entered in the Search Text field, select the Match Whole String Only option.

   You are not required to select this option.
5. Click Find.

   Values that match the selections appear under the table header on the Find window. You can edit, view, or delete the Category, AppID, NativeID, CanonicalID, and Latch Closed values.

Importing Code References from XML

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Click Import XML.
2. On the Import from XML window, click Browse to find the file you want to import.
3. Click the file.

   The selected file appears in the Import from File data field.
4. Select one of these options:

- Skip
- Override

5. Click OK.

   Upon completion of the import function, the Configuration Editor displays a message indicating the number of records imported. If some records did not import, the message indicates that you should check the server log for details.

Import from File	Name of the XML file that contains the code references that you want to import to the Configuration Editor. Use the Browse button next to this field to locate the XML file. You can import records to an existing category, and you can import new categories.
Skip	An option that indicates to the system to ignore records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database. When the Skip option is selected, records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database are not written to the Configuration Editor database.
Override	An option to write all records that are in the XML file. When the Override option is selected, records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database will be written from the XML file to the Configuration Editor database, writing over the existing record.

Exporting Code References to XML

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Select a category, and then click Export XML.
2. Click one of these options:
   - Open, which opens the XML document so that you can read the information online.
   - Save, which opens a Save As window so that you can save the XML document on your computer.
   - Cancel, which stops the export operation.

Adding Values to a Code Reference

Access the Code Reference screen.

- Select a category.

  You also can add values for a category from the Find window.
- For a specific code reference, click Add under the Add Value column heading.
- On the Add Value - Category window, complete these fields and then click Save.
  - CanonicalID
  - NativeID

Editing Values for a Code Reference

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Select a category.

   Note. You also can edit values for a category from the Find window.

2. For a specific code reference, click the button under the Edit column heading.
3. On Edit Resource - Category, modify any of these fields and then click Save:
   - CanonicalID
   - AppID
   - NativeID

Viewing Values for a Code Reference

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Select a category.

   Note. You also can view values for a category from the Find window.

2. For a specific code reference, click the button under the View column heading.

The data in this window is from the Configuration Editor Code Reference database table.

Copying a Key for a Code Reference

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Select a category.
2. For a specific code reference, click the button under the Copy Key column heading.

This operation places the CanonicalID information on the clipboard.

Note. If you are using the Netscape browser, you must manually configure the browser so that the copied key can be placed on the clipboard.

Use these steps to configure the Netscape browser:

1. Open the Netscape browser.
2. In the address bar, enter *about.config* and then click Search.

   A list of Preference Names along with the Status, Type, and Value appears.
3. Change the value corresponding to *signed.applets.codebas_principal_support* to *true.*
4. Save the change and exit the Netscape *about.config* screen.

You should now be able to use Netscape to perform the Copying a Key for a Code Reference task.

Deleting Values for a Code Reference

Access the Code Reference screen.

1. Select a category.

   Note. You also can delete a category resource from the Find window.

2. For a specific code reference, click the button under the Delete column heading.

   A confirmation dialog box appears.
3. Click OK to delete the code reference from the Category, or click Cancel to cancel the delete operation.

This operation removes the selected category resource from the Configuration Editor Code Reference database.

Using Key References

This section provides an overview of key references and discusses how to work with key references.

Understanding Key References

You use the Configuration Editor Key Reference features to make changes to the cross-referencing keys table. The cross-referencing keys table stores transactional data in the source system and the corresponding value of the transactional data in the target system. To access the Key Reference features, click the Key Reference menu item in the upper left corner on the Configuration Editor screen. Key references are maintained in the Key Reference database in the Configuration Editor.

The upper portion of the Key Reference screen provides links that enable you to perform these operations on a key reference category:

- Add Category
- Rename Category
- Delete Category
- Add Key Reference
- Find
- Import XML
- Export XML

You use the Add Category link to add a new category name. This name is stored in the Configuration Editor Key Reference database.

You use the Rename Category link to change the name of an existing category. When you change the name, the Configuration Editor Key Reference database is updated with the new name.

You use the Delete Category link to remove a category from the Configuration Editor Key Reference database.

You use the Add Key Reference link to add a new key reference to an existing category. The information for a resource consists of CanonicalID, AppID, and NativeID.

You use the Find link to search for specific values within a key reference. You can specify search criteria for a native ID, a category, an Application ID, or a canonical ID. The results appear under the table header column on the Find window, sorted by AppID in ascending order. Click a column heading to sort by that column heading. To sort by descending order, click the same column heading again. The results are from the Configuration Editor Key Reference database. The header table on the Find window also has a column heading called Latch Closed. If you have more than one individual working with the same key reference, you can use this column to indicate that you are making an update. A value of *True* prohibits another user from making a change at the same time that you are making a change. After you make the updates, be sure to change the value back to *False*.

You use the Import XML link to import key references from an XML File to the Configuration Editor Key Reference database. You can import records to an existing category, and you can import new categories. Upon completion of the import function, you receive a status message. If some records imported successfully but some did not, the message is similar to this: `1 out of 2 records imported. Check log for details`. Review the server log to obtain information about the records that did not successfully import. If all records are imported to the Configuration Editor Key Reference database from the XML file, you will receive a message similar to this: `2 records imported. Import Complete`. You use Export XML to write records from the Configuration Editor Key Reference database to an XML file. You can import or export all of the key references or all of the key references in a category.

The lower portion of the Key Reference screen is split into two panes. The left pane displays the categories. The right pane displays a header table. When you select a category, all key reference information for that category appears under the header table. This information is available for each key reference:

- CanonicalID
- AppID
- NativeID

The header table also displays these operations that you can perform to update the information for a selected key reference:

You can perform these operations on a selected key reference:

- Add Value
- Edit Value
- View Value
- Copy Key
- Delete Value

Working with Key References

Access the Key Reference screen.

Key Reference screen

Select an operation from the links in the upper portion of this screen, or select a category in the lower portion of the screen to work with specific key references for the selected category. The upper portion of the screen displays these links:

- Add Category
- Rename Category
- Delete Category
- Add Key Reference
- Find
- Import XML

- Export XML

Adding a Category

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Click Add Category.
2. On the Add Category window, complete the Category Name field and click Save.

Category Name A user-defined name for a group of key references.

Renaming a Category

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Click Rename Category.
2. On the Rename Category window, complete the New Category Name field and click Save.

New Category Name A user-defined name for a group of key references. This operation enables you to change an existing category name to a new name.

Deleting a Category

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Select the category to be deleted and then click Delete Category.

   Categories are in the left pane in the lower portion of the Key Reference screen.
2. Click OK or Cancel on the confirmation window.

Adding a Key Reference to a Category

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Click Add Key Reference.
2. On the Add Key Reference window, use the drop-down list to select the category where you want to add a resource.
3. Complete these fields and then click Save:
   - AppID
   - NativeID
   - CanonicalID
4. Click Close after you have added all the resources to the category.

AppID The application name to which the resource, NATIVE_ID belongs; for example, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, JD Edwards OneWorld, and so on. Stored in the Configuration Editor Key Reference database table.

NativeID The identification value that is specific to the resource, AppID. Stored in the Configuration Editor Key Reference database table.

CanonicalID The identification value that is generated by the OneWorldATCAdapter. Stored in the Configuration Editor Key Reference database table.

Finding Specific Values for a Key Reference

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Click Find.
2. On the Find window, enter text for which you want to search in the Search Text field:
3. Select one or more of these options:
   - NativeID
   - Category
   - AppID
   - CanonicalID
4. To search for exactly what you entered in the Search Text field, select the Match Whole String Only option.

   You are not required to select this option.
5. Click Find.

   Values that match the selections appear under the table header on the Find window. You can edit, view, or delete the Category, AppID, NativeID, CanonicalID, or Latch Closed values.

Importing Key References from XML

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Click Import XML.
2. On the Import from XML window, click Browse to find the file you want to import.
3. Click the file.

   The selected file appears in the Import from File data field.
4. Select one of these options:
   - Skip
   - Override
5. Click OK.

   Upon completion of the import function, the Configuration Editor displays a message indicating the number of records imported. If some records did not import, the message indicates that you should check the server log for details.

Import from File	Name of the XML file that contains the key references that you want to import to the Configuration Editor. Use the Browse button next to this field to locate the XML file. You can import records to an existing category, and you can import new categories.
Skip	An option that indicates to the system to ignore records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database. When the Skip option is selected, records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration Editor database are not written to the Configuration Editor database.
Override	An option to write all records that are in the XML file. When the Override option is selected, records that are in both the XML file and the Configuration

Editor database will be written from the XML file to the Configuration Editor database, writing over the existing record.

Exporting Key References to XML

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Select a category, and then click Export XML.
2. Click one of these options:
   - Open, which opens the XML document so that you can read the information online.
   - Save, which opens a Save As window so that you can save the XML document on your computer.
   - Cancel, which stops the export operation.

Adding Values to a Key Reference

Access the Key Reference screen.

- Select a category.

  You also can add values for a category from the Find window.
- For a specific key reference, click Add under the Add Value column heading.
- On the Add Value - Category window, complete these fields and then click Save.
  - CanonicalID
  - NativeID

Editing Values for a Key Reference

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Select a category.

   Note. You also can edit values for a category from the Find window.

2. For a specific key reference, click the button under the Edit column heading.
3. On Edit Resource - Category, modify any of these fields and then click Save:
   - CanonicalID
   - AppID
   - NativeID

Viewing a Key Reference

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Select a category.

   Note. You also can view values for a category from the Find window.

2. For a specific key reference, click the button under the View column heading.

The data in this window is from the Configuration Editor Key Reference database table.

Copying a Key for a Key Reference

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Select a category.
2. For a specific key reference, click the button under the Copy Key column heading.

This operation places the CanonicalID information on the clipboard.

Note. If you are using the Netscape browser, you must manually configure the browser so that the copied key can be placed on the clipboard.

Use these steps to configure the Netscape browser:

1. Open the Netscape browser.
2. In the address bar, enter *about.config* and then click Search.

   A list of Preference Names along with the Status, Type, and Value appears.
3. Change the value corresponding to *signed.applets.codebas_principal_support* to *true.*
4. Save the change and exit the Netscape *about.config* screen.

You should now be able to use Netscape to perform the Copying a Key for a Key Reference task.

Deleting Values for a Key Reference

Access the Key Reference screen.

1. Select a category.

   Note. You also can delete a category resource from the Find window.

   ---

2. For a specific key reference, click the button under the Delete column heading.

   A confirmation dialog box appears.
3. Click OK to delete the key reference from the Category, or click Cancel to cancel the delete operation.

This operation removes the selected category resource from the Configuration Editor Key Reference database.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

business services development tool Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

database credentials A valid database username/password.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EnterpriseOne administrator An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

interface table See Z table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

master table See published table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See also *nota fiscal.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11>21>26>28>38>01

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	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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