ORACLE
JD EDWARDS ENTERPRISEONE

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide

September 2008

ORACLE

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide
SKU e190ACN-B 0908

Trademark Notice

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

License Restrictions Warranty/Consequential Damages Disclaimer

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish or display any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

Subject to patent protection under one or more of the following U.S. patents: 5,781,908; 5,828,376; 5,950,010; 5,960,204; 5,987,497; 5,995,972; 5,987,497; and 6,223,345. Other patents pending.

Warranty Disclaimer

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.

Restricted Rights Notice

If this software or related documentation is delivered to the U.S. Government or anyone licensing it on behalf of the U.S. Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS

Programs, software, databases, and related documentation and technical data delivered to U.S. Government customers are "commercial computer software" or "commercial technical data" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, the use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation shall be subject to the restrictions and license terms set forth in the applicable Government contract, and, to the extent applicable by the terms of the Government contract, the additional rights set forth in FAR 52.227-19, Commercial Computer Software License (December 2007). Oracle USA, Inc., 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065.

Hazardous Applications Notice

This software is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications which may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy and other measures to ensure the safe use of this software. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software in dangerous applications.

Third Party Content, Products, and Services Disclaimer

This software and documentation may provide access to or information on content, products and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third party content, products and services. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third party content, products or services.

Open Source Disclosure

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

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 Console Fundamentals Preface

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.
- Common fields used in this implementation guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management.

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.

Common Fields Used in this Implementation Guide

Address Book — Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location. The address must be set up in the Address Book Master table (F0101).

Branch/Plant or **Business Unit** — Specify an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Use this code to refer to a branch or plant that might have departments or jobs that represent lower-level business units subordinate to it. For example:

- Branch/Plant (MCU)
- Dept A (MCU)
- Dept B (MCU)
- Job 123 (MCU)

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Company Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.

Note: You can use company 00000 for default values such as dates and automatic accounting instructions. You cannot use company 00000 for transaction entries.

Console A central control or monitoring application for an enterprise software system. The console enables you to quickly analyze and assess performance on key performance indicators for your company.

Dashboard is synonymous with *console* in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne; however, *console* is the preferred term.

Customer Number Enter a number that identifies an entry in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

You can use this number to locate and enter information about the address book record. If you enter a value other than the address book number (AN8), such as the long address or tax ID, you must precede it with the special character that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants. When the system locates the record, it returns the address book number to the field.

For example, if address book number 4100 (Total Solutions) has a long address TOTAL and an * distinguishes it from other entries (as defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants), you could type *TOTAL into the field, and the system would return 4100.

Dashboard See console.

Item Number Enter a number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third-item number format.

Product Family Enter a value from user-defined code (UDC) 41/P4 (Master Planning Family) that represents an individual product group or the name of a list of product groups. Some examples include:

- Laser Printer
- Inkjet
- Fax

Complete this field to create a UDC for a product family.

Supplier

Enter a number that identifies an entry in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

You can use this number to locate and enter information about the address book record. If you enter a value other than the address book number (AN8), such as the long address or tax ID, you must precede it with the special character that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants. When the system locates the record, it returns the address book number to the field. For example, if address book number 4100 (Total Solutions) has a long address TOTAL and an * distinguishes it from other entries (as defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants), you could enter **TOTAL* in the field, and the system would return 4100.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles

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

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console business process.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Overview

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console covers a blend of high-level analytics and daily metrics. Executives need to be able to review metrics that show the overall performance of the organization using key performance indicators (KPIs) or metrics. A company must be able to measure fundamental metrics and report that data to accountable personnel. Management must be able to analyze, improve, and control processes, as well as evaluate the results of all business improvement initiatives. Metrics are tied to the overall strategic goals for a company, and the metrics indicate whether the organization is moving towards or away from the goals.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console provides analytics that identify performance successes or inefficiencies across areas in a company. Managers can take action based on the data about metrics and monitor the resulting performance. The system enables managers to view graphical and numerical representations of the metrics at a high level. For the areas that need further investigation, managers can drill down to the root data and select links to relevant JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Data about the metrics can direct the attention of the manager to values that do not fall into an expected range and, therefore, require investigation.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console enables you to:

- Troubleshoot details through drilldown and drillup and view by capabilities.
- Define goal values for relevant metrics.
- Review timely metric data.
- Display metrics performance in a graphical presentation.
- Display relevant metrics at different levels.

A consistent, comprehensive, and timely view of the performance metrics saves both time and money. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console provides metrics that are pertinent to a variety of roles within organizations, including customers, suppliers, operations, and financial managers. The metrics use existing data within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to provide visibility to the information and enable analysis and evaluation of the information.

Data filtering is the highest order mechanism for controlling the data included in a metric. Filter fields include company, business unit, and date ranges. For example, you can display a metric for *all* business units and then, by narrowing the date and filtering on values, display a metric for a *specific* business unit.

Metrics

A metric is a business measurement or KPI that you use to gain insight into the business operation and to determine performance. Metrics measure the overall degree of success of a company, and are critical to improving the bottom line. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console system provides numerous metrics, six compliance alerts, and a segregation of duties system to help analyze performance.

Relevant metrics should be evaluated together to determine the health and performance of the company. The success of an individual metric does not indicate overall performance. For example, a company can meet or exceed all performance metrics for customer shipments but have low inventory turns or high days sales outstanding. Without evaluating all metrics, the company does not know whether they are meeting the full potential of the business. Using the metrics together enables you to define business goals, refine processes, and increase profits.

The console uses charts to present information that helps determine how the company is performing in the specified metric area. You can define goals for some metrics to emphasize the level that the company wants to attain. The system contains preconfigured goal hierarchy information and defined individual metrics to allow goals. If goals are not allowed for a specific metric, you must change metadata and business functions to enable the functionality for the metric.

Architecture

One of the intrinsic values of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console is its use of core JD Edwards EnterpriseOne technologies. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console is an analytics system that is based on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne toolset. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console does not require additional or third-party toolsets to install or support the functionality.

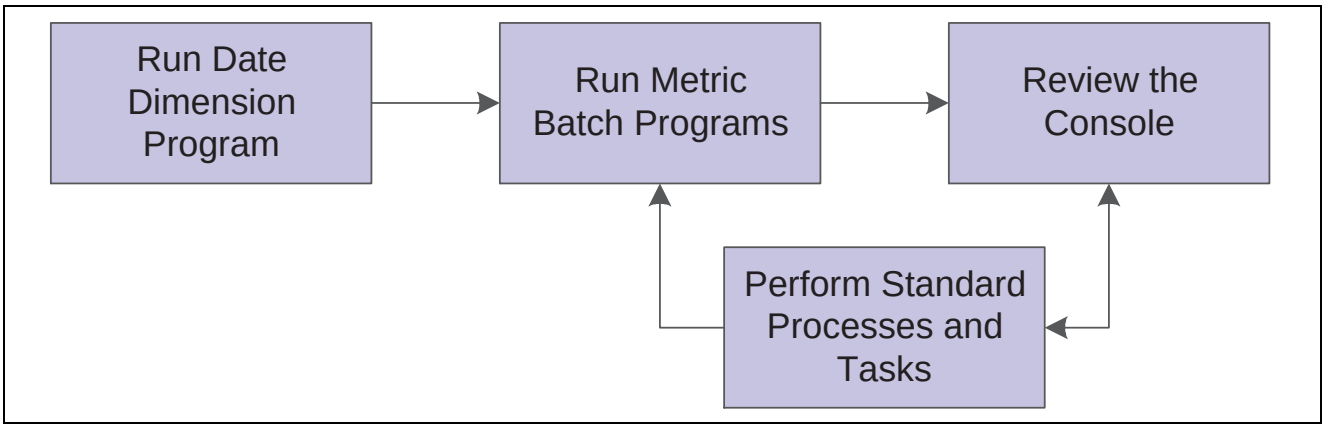
The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console uses batch programs to provide data from existing operational tables into a set of aggregate tables. The system then moves the data to a target data structure optimized for reporting and analytics—the Star Schema. The console reads the data in the Star Schema and displays information in the console.

Additionally, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console was developed in a way that minimizes the work that is needed to build metrics. Technical users can use various components of the console, including applications for presenting the user interface (UI), charting, data caching, and application program interfaces (APIs), as templates for new metrics.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 System Administration Guide.*

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Business Process

Transactional data is the basis of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console metrics. The system summarizes and transforms data, as needed, into the metric aggregation tables for better performance and uniformity. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console uses multiple batch programs to load and create the data information about the metrics. You must run the batch programs sequentially for the data to be complete and accurate. This diagram illustrates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console business process flow for data:



JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles process

The console enables you to evaluate the data about metrics using charts and grids. As you complete standard business tasks and processes, you should run the batch programs to keep this data current and accurate. The system must populate tables within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console with data before you can run subsequent batch programs.

When you run the batch programs, consider these guidelines:

- The batch programs within each group do not depend on one another.
- The programs within the first group can be run at any time after the Date Dimension program. You do not have to run the programs sequentially or in numerical order.
- Most of the batch programs should be run daily. Some should be run weekly.
- The Date Dimension program must be run before you load any data for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console, and should be run only as required.

Not all batch programs perform the actual metric calculation. The system also performs calculations during runtime of the console. The system stores data at the lowest level of aggregation and performs the calculations at runtime to maximize performance.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Loading Data, page 36.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console.

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

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. Java-based tool, reduces the time that is required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Software Update Guide*

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the suggested global implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console:

Step	Reference
1. Set up global user-defined codes (UDCs).	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Foundation Guide.*
2. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations" **Note.** Depending on how you set up business units, the system may not have accurate data for the financial ratios metrics.
3. Set up next numbers.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Foundation Guide.*
4. Set up accounts and the chart of accounts.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Creating the Chart of Accounts" and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Bank Accounts"
5. Set up the General Accounting constants. Set up the Accounts Payable constants. Set up the Accounts Receivable constants. Set up the Automatic Accounting Instructions.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System"
6. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes, and exchange rates.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing" and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Exchange Rates"
7. Set up ledger type rules.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting
8. Enter address book records.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records"
9. Set up inventory information such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution automatic accounting instructions, and document types.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System"
10. Set up shop floor calendars.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Shop Floor Management," Setting Up Shop Floor Calendars
11. Set up manufacturing constants.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Shop Floor Management," Setting Up Manufacturing Constants

Console Implementation Steps

This table lists the implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console:

Step	Reference
1. Set up the console constants.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Setting Up the Constants, page 7
2. Set up the console configuration. The system contains a standard, predefined configuration.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Setting Up the Consoles, page 22
3. Set up UDCs for the console. The system contains predefined UDC values.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Understanding User-Defined Codes, page 7
4. Set up the web server.	Chapter 3, "Setting Up Web Servers for Consoles," page 41
5. Run the Date Dimension Data Load program.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Loading Data, page 36

CHAPTER 2

Setting Up Consoles

This chapter provides overviews of console security and discusses how to:

- Set up the constants.
- Set up the consoles.
- Load data.

Understanding Console Security

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console system uses JD Edwards EnterpriseOne security to manage access to metric information. Security enables the system to allow only specified users access to the console setup, configuration, batch programs, and metric data. The system administrator should authorize the appropriate personnel to access both the Dashboard program (P80D350) and the basic version of the Dashboard Management program (P80D301, version ZJDE0001).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Security Administration Guide.*

Setting Up the Constants

You must complete the setup for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console before you can run data loads, evaluate metrics, and take action.

This section provides overviews of user-defined codes, next numbers, email and distribution lists, charts, and analytics currency, and discusses how to:

- Define next numbers.
- Set up default information.
- Set up analytics currency.

Understanding User-Defined Codes

The system stores user-defined codes (UDCs) in tables by system type and code type. For example, system 00, type MI (00/MI) represents Foundation (system 00) and Metrics Identifier (code MI).

All consoles share the UDC tables. The values in these UDC are hard-coded for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console:

UDC	Description
00/AR	The Alert Identifier UDC specifies the type of alert being triggered. Values are: • *1000:* Equipment Failure • *2010:* Changes to System Settings • *2020:* Changes to AR Settings • *2030:* Changes to Credit Limits • *2040:* Changes to AP Audit Match • *2050:* Changes to Expense Mgmt Settings
00/AS	The Alert Source UDC identifies how the alert is being triggered: from an event or from a metric indicator. Values are: • *1:* Event Alert • *2:* Analytics Alert
00/AU	The Alert Status UDC indicates whether the alert is open or closed. Values are: • *1:* Open • *2:* Closed
00/AY	The Alert Type UDC specifies whether the alert is informational, favorable, or unfavorable so that appropriate action can be taken. Values are: • *1:* Informational • *2:* Favorable • *3:* Unfavorable • *4:* Segregation of Duties • *5:* Compliance

UDC	Description
00/CI	The Chart Identifier UDC specifies the type of graph that the system uses to display metrics. Values are: • *00100:* bar_basic • *00101:* line_basic • *00102:* basic_cluster_bar • *00103:* combo_basic • *00104:* pie_basic • *00105:* pie_ontime • *00106:* stacked_bar_basic • *00107:* stacked_bar_ontime • *00108:* combo_markers **Note.** The descriptions are hard-coded in the data service business function and must not be changed.
00/CF	The Dashboard Configuration UDC indicates the type of console. Values are: • *FMDDEFAULT:* Financial Management and Compliance Console • *PMDDEFAULT:* Plant Manager's Dashboard
00/CX	The Metric Category Code 1 UDC identifies additional metric information.
00/CY	The Metric Category Code 2 UDC identifies additional metric information.
00/CZ	The Metric Category Code 3 UDC identifies additional metric information. Values are: • *SRP1:* Brand Category 1 • *SRP2:* Brand Category 2 • *SRP3:* Brand Category 3 • *SRP4:* Brand Category 4 • *SRP5:* Brand Category 5

UDC	Description
00/DA	The Data Dictionary Lookup Code UDC specifies the table from which the system pulls the data dictionary information. For example, the address book record (AN8) used by the consoles for customers and suppliers should be retrieved from the AN8 field in the Address Book Master table (F0101). Values are: • *AN8:* Customer/Supplier • *CO:* Company • *DATE:* Date • *ITM:* Item • *MCU:* Branch Plant • *PRP4:* Product Family • *SRP1:* Brand Category 1 • *SRP2:* Brand Category 2 • *SRP3:* Brand Category 3 • *SRP4:* Brand Category 4 • *SRP5:* Brand Category 5
00/DD	The Date Dimension UDC indicates the date units that the system uses in the consoles. The system uses these values in the hierarchical structure to drill down to the details of the metrics. Values are: • *0:* Blank • *1:* Year • *2:* Quarter • *3:* Month • *4:* Week • *5:* Day
00/EA	The EnterpriseOne Analytics UDC identifies the type of console. Values are: • *FMDB:* Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console • *PMDB:* Plant Manager's Dashboard

UDC	Description
00/MG	The Metric Group UDC indicates the name of the metric group. Each metric is set up in a predefined group. These groups are based on the key performance areas. Values for the Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC) are: • *ACAPF:* Profitability with ACA • *ACTR:* Activity Ratios • *APACT:* Accounts Payable Activity • *ARCLA:* AR and Collections Activity • *LEVLQ:* Leverage and Liquidity Ratios • *PROFR:* Profitability Ratios • *PROFT:* Profit • *REVFN:* Revenue Management Values for the Plant Manager's Dashboard (PMD) are: • *CASHC:* Cash and Capital Management • *CUSTS:* Customer Shipment Performance • *INVEF:* Inventory Mgmt Effectiveness • *MANUP:* Manufacturing Performance • *REVMG:* Revenue Management • *SUPPP:* Supplier Performance

UDC	Description
00/MI	The Metrics Identifier UDC specifies the metrics that can be used to review performance. The system uses these values when configuring the console. Values for FMCC are: • *2411:* Revenue Trend By Brand 1 • *2412:* Revenue Trend By Brand 2 • *2413:* Revenue Trend By Division 1 • *2414:* Revenue Trend By Division 2 • *2415:* Revenue Trend By Product 1 • *2416:* Revenue Trend By Product 2 • *3301:* AR Invoice and Receipt Amounts • *3302:* AR Average Invoice Amounts • *3303:* AR Invoice and Receipts Count • *3305:* AR Open Chargebacks • *3306:* AR Open Chrgbck by Reason Cd • *3307:* AR Total Chargebacks • *3308:* AR Total Chrgbck by Reason Cd • *3309:* AR Delinquency Amounts • *3310:* AR Delinquency Counts • *3311:* AR Open Invoice Amount • *3312:* AR Open Invoice Count • *3313:* AR Discount Amount • *3314:* AR Discount Percentage • *3315:* DSO by Company • *3316:* DSO by Customer • *3344:* Unposted Transactions Inc and Exp • *3400:* AP Discount Amount • *3401:* AP Discount Percentage • *3402:* AP Open Voucher Amount • *3403:* AP Open Voucher Count • *3404:* AP Vouchers Paid Late Amount • *3405:* AP Vouchers Paid Late Count • *3406:* AP Vouchers and Payments Amounts • *3407:* AP Vouchers and Payments Counts • *3501:* Forecasted Cash Flow • *3502:* Profit Margin on Sales • *3503:* Return on Total Assets • *3504:* After Tax Profit on Sales

UDC	Description
00/MI continued	• *3505:* Return on Net Worth • *3506:* Current Ratio • *3507:* Quick Acid Test • *3508:* Times Interest Earned • *3509:* Debt to Total Assets • *3510:* Fixed Asset Turnover • *3511:* Inventory Turnover • *3512:* Total Asset Turnover • *3513:* Operating Vs Planned Income • *3514:* Operating Vs Planned Expense • *3515:* Operating Vs Planned Profit • *3516:* Most Profitable Brands • *3517:* Most Profitable Customers • *3518:* Most Profitable Products Values for PMD are: • *2000:* Days Sales Outstanding • *2010:* Days Payables Outstanding • *2020:* Cash to Cash Cycle Time • *2100:* OnTime Shipment Cust Request • *2110:* OnTime Shipment Promised • *2111:* OnTime Shipment Promised Sum • *2120:* Past Due Count • *2121:* Past Due Amount • *2130:* BackOrder Count • *2131:* BackOrder Amount • *2140:* Promise to Request Variance • *2150:* Book to Ship Days • *2200:* Days Sales in Inventory • *2201:* Inventory Turns • *2300:* On Time Production Completions • *2310:* Actual Production versus Plan

UDC	Description
00/MI continued	• *2400:* Booked Order Value • *2410:* Shipped Order Revenue • *2420:* Projected Revenue • *2430:* Backlog • *2500:* Supplier On Time Delivery • *2510:* Material Lead Time Exceptions • *2520:* Pass Quality Values *8000* through *8999* are reserved for clients. Description 01 is the label that the system uses for the metric in the Dashboard program (P80D350).
00/PE	The Analytics Presentation Type UDC indicates the type of presentation that is available for metrics. The system can display metrics as charts or grids. Values are: • *1:* Chart Presentation • *2:* Grid Presentation
00/QT	The Quarter UDC specifies the four quarters in a calendar year. The system uses this value only if you load the date dimension based on calendar year and not fiscal date pattern. Values are: • *01:* Q1 • *02:* Q2 • *03:* Q3 • *04:* Q4
00/SB	The Dashboard Search By UDC specifies the hierarchy that the system uses for the drilldown in the console programs. Values are: • *CBPA:* CO, MCU, PRP4, AN8 • *DAC:* Date, AN8, CO • *DCB:* Date, CO, MCU

UDC	Description
00/SE	The Series Description UDC specifies the labels for the metric charts and grids. For bar charts and combo charts, the system uses the descriptions for the X- and Y-axis labels. For grids, the system uses the descriptions for the column headings. Values are: • *ACT:* Actual • *ADF:* Delinquency Fees • *ADSA:* Discount Taken • *ADSC:* Discount Available • *AEXP:* Actual Expense Amount • *AINC:* Actual Income Amount • *AMT:* Amount • *AMTA:* Actual Amount • *AMTB:* Budget Amount • *APAG:*AR Unposted Amount • *APDI:* Past Due Invoices • *ARAP:* AP Unposted Amount • *BACK:* Backorder Count - Total • *BAK:* Backlog • *BEXP:* Budget Expense Amount • *BINC:* Budget Income Amount • *BKAA:* Backorder Amount - Average • *BKAT:* Backorder Amount - Total • *BKCA:* Backorder Count - Average • *BKCT:* Booked Order Count • *BOOK:* Book to Ship Days • *BPRF:* Budget Profit Amount • *CASH:* Cash to Cash Days • *CCPI:* Customer with Past Due Invoices • *CHBA:* Chargeback Amount • *CNT:* Count • *CPDI:* Past Due Invoices • *DAYS:* Days • *DCTA:* Discount Not Taken • *DPO:* Days Payables Outstanding • *DSI:* Days Sales in Inventory • *DSO:* Days Sales Outstanding • *EAM:* Earned

UDC	Description
00/SE continued	• *EARL:* % Early • *ERLY:* Early • *GLP2:* Profit Margin Percentage • *GLP3:* Return on Asset Percentage • *GLP4:* After Tax Profit Percentage • *GLP5:* Return on Net Worth Percentage • *GLR6:* Current Ratio • *GLR7:* Quick Acid Test Ratio • *GLR8:* Times Interest Earned Ratio • *GLR9:* Debt to Total Assets Ratio • *GLRA:* Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio • *GLRB:* Inventory Turnover Ratio • *GLRC:* Total Asset Turnover Ratio • *GOAL:* Goal • *INAA:* Average Invoice Amount • *INAM:* Invoice Amount • *INCT:* Invoice Count • *LAT:* Late • *LATE:* % Late • *LG:* Lower Goals • *MPB:* Most Profitable Brands • *MPC:* Most Profitable Customers • *MPP:* Most Profitable Products • *OIC:* Open Invoice Count • *ONTM:* On Time • *OT:* % On Time • *OV:* Open Vouchers • *OVPD:* Open Vouchers Past Due • *PAMT:* Past Due Amount • *PCNT:* Past Cue Count • *PCT:* Percentage • *PEL:* % Exceptions - Longer • *PES:* % Exceptions - Shorter • *PLA:* Paid Late Amount • *PLAN:* Planned • *PROJ:* Projected Revenue

UDC	Description
00/SE continued	• *PYAM:* Payment Amount • *PYCT:* Payment Count • *RATO:* Ratio • *RCAM:* Receipt Amount • *RCCT:* Receipt Count • *REV:* Shipped Order Revenue • *ROC:* Open Invoice Amount • *SHPD:* Orders Shipped • *TEL:* Total Exceptions - Longer • *TES:* Total Exceptions - Shorter • *TF:* Total Failed • *TOTL:* Total • *TR:* Total Received • *TURN:* Number of Turns • *VAL:* Booked Order Value • *VARN:* % Variance • *VART:* Variance Lines Count • *VCAM:* Voucher Amount • *VCCT:* Voucher Count
00/VC	The Analytics Variant Code UDC indicates the view by and hierarchy for individual metrics. The drilldown structure can be unique for each metric. Values are: • *0000000000:* None Defined • *0000000001:* DateCompanyBranchAddrProdItem • *0000000002:* Date(Week)CompanyBranchAddr • *0000000003:* DateCompanyBranchAddrProd • *0000000004:* DateCompBranchProdItem(NoHier) • *0000000006:* AddressBook • *0000000007:* ItemAddressBook • *0000000008:* AddressBookItem • *0000000010:* Prod • *0000000011:* DateCompanyBranchProd

UDC	Description
00/VC continued	• *0000000012:* Date(Week)CompanyBranch • *0000000013:* DateCompanyBranchProdAddrItem • *0000000014:* DateCompanyBranchProdItem • *0000000017:* DateBranchAddressBook • *0000000018:* DateBranchAddrProd • *0000000019:* DateBranchProdItem(NoHier) • *0000000020:* DateBranchProdAddrItem • *0000000021:* DateBranchAddrProdItem • *0000000022:* DateBranchProd • *0000000023:* Date(Week)Branch • *0000000025:* DateBranchProdItem • *0000000026:* Date(Week)BranchProd • *0000000027:* Date(Week)CompanyBranchProd • *0000000028:* Date(Month)CompanyBranchProd • *0000000031:* DateCompanyBusinessUnit • *0000000032:* DateCompanyAddressNumber • *0000000033:* DateAddressNumberCompany • *0000000035:* Brand • *0000000036:* Customer • *0000000037:* Item • *0000000041:* Date(Day)CompanyBusinessUnit • *0000000051:* DateCompanyBusinessUnitReasonC • *0000000061:* ReasonCDateCompanyBusinessUnit • *0000000071:* DateCompanyBusinessUnitReasonC • *0000000081:* ReasonCDateCompanyBusinessUnit • *0000000091:* Date(Month)CompanyBusUnit
00/VC continued	• *0000000241:* CompanyBusinessUnitBrandDate(D) • *0000000242:* BrandDate • *0000000243:* CompanyBranchPlantDate(Day) • *0000000244:* BranchPlantDate • *0000000245:* CompanyBusinessUnitProductDate • *0000000246:* ProductDate

Understanding Next Numbers

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles use system 80D next numbers for actions and alert subscription definitions.

When you create an action for a related program, the system uses a next number to uniquely identify the action. The system uses the first next number bucket in system 80D for the action identifier.

The system also uses next numbers to identify the alert subscription definition. The system uses the second next number bucket in system 80D for the alert subscription identifier.

Note. You must set up next numbers to ensure that actions and alert subscriptions work properly.

After you assign the next numbers for system 80D, you need to update the data dictionary items:

- ACTIID should be set to use Index Number *1* for System Code *80D.*
- SUBSCR should be set to use Index Number *2* for System Code *80D.*

Understanding Email and Distribution Lists

Email and distribution lists enable you to send an interested person information about a metric or metric group. Distribution lists can be set up for each metric group. The email addresses for all recipients are set up in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301) on the Edit Group form. When you send an email for a specific metric, the system sends the message to all persons in the group.

The Email link on the console summary and the View Metric Detail forms enables you to send emails using the standard email system of the organization. The default email client opens with the email addresses that are set up in the P80D301 program populated for the recipients. If you click the link from the console summary form, the system populates the subject line with the name of the metric group. If you click the link from the View Metric Detail form, the system populates the subject line with the name of the metric.

Understanding Charts

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles enable you to review metrics using charts. This table lists the chart types that are used by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles:

Type of Chart	Description
Bar Chart	Graph with vertical bars that represent volume, amount, percentage, or number of units for the metric.
Bar Chart with goal marker	Graph with vertical bars that represent volume, amount, percentage, or number of units for the metric and a diamond shaped marker that represents the goal for the metric.
Combo Chart (bar chart with line)	Graph with vertical bars that represent volume, amount, percentage, or number of units for the metric and a horizontal line that represents a trend for the metric.
Cluster Bar Chart	Graph with vertical bars that represent volume, amount, percentage, or number of units for the metric. The bars are grouped together by date to enable you to easily compare the different classifications such as product, business unit, brand, and so on.

Type of Chart	Description
Stacked Bar Chart	Graph with vertical bars stacked on top of each other that represent the different percentages for the metric.
Pie Chart	Circle split into sections that represent the different percentages for the metric.

These charts enable the managers to review the metric visually to determine performance.

Note. If you do not use the continuous time dimension and no data is available for a metric, the system does not display a chart on the console.

Understanding Analytics Currency

All transactional data amounts that the system processes and aggregates must be written in a single currency. Defining a single analytics currency tells the system what currency to store all the aggregation currency amounts in and also is the basis for any real-time currency conversion that occurs if the console currency is set up differently than the analytics currency. A single data store currency enables the system to efficiently store and analyze metric information.

The analytics currency is common among all consoles in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.

Forms Used to Set Up Constants

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Next Numbers	W0002A	Enter *NN* in the Fast Path field.	Review next numbers.
Set Up Next Numbers by System	W0002C	Enter *80D* in the System field and click Find. Click Select.	Define next numbers.
Work with Dashboard Constants	W80D300B	Configuration (G80D41), Constants	Review console default information.
Edit Dashboard Constants	W80D300A	Click Add New on the Work with Dashboard Constants form.	Set up default information.
Analytics Data Store Currency	W80D300CA	Configuration (G80D41), Analytics Data Store Currency	Set up analytics currency.

Defining Next Numbers

Access the Set Up Next Numbers by System form.

Use Enter a description for the use of the next number.

Next Number Enter the number that the system will assign next. The system can use next numbers for voucher numbers, invoice numbers, journal entry numbers, employee numbers, address numbers, contract numbers, and sequential

W-2s. You must use the next number types already established unless you provide custom programming.

For companies that you do not set up on Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year, the results vary, depending on the method selected on Next Numbers Constants:

- If you are using method 1, the system creates a record for each company that you do not set up and starts numbering with 1 for all companies.
- If you are using method 2, the system uses the starting number shown on Set Up Next Numbers by System (standard next numbers) for each company that you do not set up.

Check Digit Select an option that specifies whether the system adds a number to the end of each next number assigned. For example, if you are using check digits and the next number is 2, the system will add a check digit such as 7, making the last two numbers 27. The Check Digit option provides a method for increasing numbers randomly to prevent the assignment of transposed numbers. In this example, the system would never assign next number 72 while the Check Digits option is activated.

Setting Up Default Information

Access the Edit Dashboard Constants form.

Dashboard Enter a value from UDC 00/EA (EnterpriseOne Analytics) that identifies the console. The system uses the code to set up the individual consoles by attaching metrics, configurations, including metric groups and alerts, search by criteria, actions, goals, and lists in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). The combination of the settings for the Dashboard field determines the appearance in the Dashboard program (P80D350).

Search By Code Enter a value from UDC 00/SB (Dashboard Search By) that identifies the fields that are available to filter information in the Dashboard program (P80D350).

The only search by fields that the system uses for FMCC are Date, Company, and Business Unit. The only search by fields that the system uses for PMD are Company, Branch/Plant, Product Family, and Customer/Supplier.

You define the search by values in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). The values in UDC 00/SB are hard-coded and should not be changed.

Setting Up Analytics Currency

Access the Analytics Data Store Currency form.

Data Store Currency Enter the currency code that the system uses to store console currency amounts in the analytics data load, fact, and aggregate tables. The system uses the data store currency to display the information, unless the processing option for the Dashboard program (P80D350) is set to display a different currency.

The system can display the console information in any currency; however, only one currency at a time can appear on the console. The system stores

data in the data store currency and converts the data to the display currency at display time.

Note. You must define the data store currency code before loading data into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console.

You should not change the value in the Data Store Currency field after initial setup. If you change the currency code, the system will have data integrity issues because the data that is stored in the aggregate tables is currency-specific. To ensure data integrity, you should purge all of the data load programs that populate the aggregate tables and rerun the batch programs after you change the currency.

Setting Up the Consoles

This section provides overviews of console setup and metrics on multiple consoles and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).
- Set up the console.
- Set up metrics.
- Revise configurations.
- Create metric groups.
- Set up search by filters.
- Enter metric goals.
- Enter related action definitions.
- Create lists.

Understanding Console Setup

The Dashboard Management program (P80D301) enables you to set up the individual metrics, create groups of metrics, subscribe to alerts, define and attach related actions, and determine the criteria that the console uses for searches, lists, goals, and appearance on the consoles.

Two versions of the P80D301 program are available for setting up the console: basic and advanced. The basic version enables you to create search by filters, set up goals, and define lists. The advanced version is used by system administrators to define metrics, define configurations including metric groups and email lists, specify how the metrics appear and are arranged on the console, subscribe to alerts, define and attach related actions to a metric, and perform the tasks included in the basic version. Only a limited number of users should have access to the advanced version of the P80D301 program.

Metrics are predefined using the Metric tab in the P80D301 program. You determine whether to enable and display goals for the metric and to change the chart type that the system uses to display the metric data. You can also define new metrics using this interface. If you create new metrics, you must create and populate the data store.

The system groups metrics for each configuration of the console. The configuration determines the arrangement of the metrics and the default group that the system populates when console information is viewed. The system contains predefined metric groups for each console.

You can modify a metric group to suit the needs of the user. You can also set up additional groups to view metrics from the various key areas. For example, you can create a group with the inventory turns, cash to cash cycle time, backlog, and shipped revenue metrics. The console displays up to four metrics per group; however, you can access additional metrics within the group from the console.

Metric Goals and Thresholds

Goals are target levels for the company for a specified metric. Thresholds are minimum and maximum target levels or goals for the company for a specified metric. Goals and thresholds facilitate a quick assessment of whether that aspect of the financial health of the company is moving in the correct direction and whether a threshold level is breached. The system presents goals on charts for the manager to quickly identify the desired performance of the metric. Not all metrics have identifiable goals. You can set up goals for various levels in the hierarchical structure for a metric. For example, you can have a goal for a company, business unit, and specific customer for the same metric.

UDC 00/MI contains the metrics identifiers and uses the Special Handling field to determine whether a metric supports one or two goal values. The system retrieves and displays goal information based on the type of chart that is used by the metric. The system does not retrieve the goal values hierarchically.

For metrics that use the bar chart with goal markers, the system:

- Retrieves the goal value only once for any set of key values, such as company, branch, and product family.

  The system takes the values from the filter fields, view by fields, and drilldown position, and then determines how to complete the key fields. The system uses the date range in the filter to determine whether a goal is defined within the range for the key fields.

- Displays the goal as red and green diamonds in each bucket.

  The system does not connect the diamond markers with a line. If no goal is found, no marker appears.

  The red diamond marker represents the lower goal and the green diamond marker represents the upper goal. If only one goal value is allowed for the metric, the system uses the red diamond to display the goal for each bucket.

For metrics that use the stacked bar charts, the system:

- Retrieves the goal value based on the values in the filter fields and drill-down path.

  The system does not consider individual bucket values when retrieving goal values.

- Displays the goal as a single red line across the whole chart.

Note. If multiple goal values are available for the selected date range, the system averages the goal value for the metric. If you inquire on a metric with a date range of May 1 through June 10 and you have a goal value of *5* for May and *6* for June, the system uses a goal average of *5.5,* using (5 + 6) ÷ 2 as the calculation. If the metric is a sum, the system prorates the goal over the selected date range. The system uses the goal value divided by the number of days in the month and then multiplied by the number of days inquired upon as the calculation. In the previous example, the system would use a goal of *7* based on the calculation ((5 ÷ 31) × 31) + (6 ÷ 30) × 10).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console" and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard".

Related Actions

Actions are tasks that you can perform directly from the console. General actions such as sending an email are available on both the console summary and View Metric Detail forms of the console. You can access context-sensitive actions, such as interactive or batch applications related to metrics and alerts, on the appropriate detail pages. Default actions are associated with alerts and metrics.

Each metric detail page contains links to access other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne programs, such as the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) and the Sales Update program (R42800). When you click the link, the system opens the program in a new window. You specify the version of the program that the system displays in the P80D301 program.

If you select a related action that is a batch program, the system displays the Batch Versions - Web Version program (P98305W) in a new window. The system populates the Batch Application field with the program number. You can then select and submit the version of the program that you want to run.

Lists

You can set up lists that narrow the criteria that is used for displaying metrics. You can create lists for address book records, such as customers and suppliers, and business units. For example, you can create a list for customers that includes only large customers for which you want to monitor only days sales outstanding.

Understanding Metrics on Multiple Consoles

You should not use the same metric UDC value on multiple consoles within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The system stores all metric definition information in the Metric Definition table (F80D303), and this table does not allow duplicate values.

The reason for this limitation is that the search by fields are unique for each console. You assign the search by value to each metric on the Metrics Revision form. For example, if you want to include the Profit Margin on Sales metric in groups for the FMCC and PMD consoles, you must ensure that the value you assign in the Search By field in the F80D303 table is supported by both consoles.

You can validate the metrics that are predefined for each console using the Metrics Revisions form.

Forms Used to Set Up Consoles

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Dashboard Configuration	W80D301B	• Configuration (G80D41), Basic • Configuration (G80D41), Advanced	Review and select the available consoles.
Advanced - <Console>	W80D301A	• Select *Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console* on the Dashboard Configuration form and click Edit. • Select *Plant Manager's Dashboard* on the Dashboard Configuration form and click Edit.	Set up and revise the console. You can also define new metrics using the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). Defining new metrics is a custom process that also includes creating and populating the data store.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Basic - <Console>	W80D301A	• Select *Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console* on the Dashboard Configuration form and click Edit. • Select *Plant Manager's Dashboard* on the Dashboard Configuration form and click Edit.	Set up and revise the console. You can also define new metrics using the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). Defining new metrics is a custom process that also includes creating and populating the data store.
Metric Revisions	W80D303A	Select the Metrics tab on the Advanced - <Console> form and click Add New.	Set up metrics.
Add Configuration or Edit Configuration	W80D320B	• Click Add New on the Configurations tab on the Advanced - <Console> form. • Select the appropriate console on the Configurations tab on the Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Create or revise configurations.
Add Group or Edit Group	W80D320A	• Click Add New on the Add Configuration form or Edit Configuration form. • Select an existing search by on the Group tab on the Edit Configuration form and click Edit.	Create or revise metric groups and subscribe to alerts.
Add Search By or Edit Search By	W80D110B or W80D111A	• Click Add New on the Search By tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console>form. • Select an existing search by on the Search By tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Set up or revise search bys. The system uses the form associated with the console that you are revising.
Add Goal or Edit Goal	W80D107A	• Click Add New on the Goals tab on the Basic form or Advanced form. • Select an existing goal on the Goals tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Enter or revise metric goals.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Add Action or Edit Action	W80D306B	• Click Add New on the Actions tab on the Advanced - <Console> form. • Select an existing action on the Actions tab on the Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Enter or revise related action definitions.
Add Customer / Supplier List or Edit Customer / Supplier List	W80D103C	• Select the Addresses link on the Lists tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Add New. • Select an existing list from the Addresses link on the Lists tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Create or revise lists.
Add Business Unit List or Edit Business Unit List	W80D103D	• Select the Business Unit link on the Lists tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Add New. • Select an existing list from the Business Unit link on the Lists tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Create or revise lists.
Add Product Family List or Edit Product Family List	W80D103E	• Select the Product Family link on the Lists tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Add New. • Select an existing list from the Product Family link on the Lists tab on the Basic - <Console> form or Advanced - <Console> form and click Edit.	Create or revise lists.

Setting Processing Options for the Dashboard Management Program (P80D301)

Processing options enable you to specify the display settings for the Dashboard Management program.

Display

This processing option controls the user mode.

Enable Advanced User Mode

Specify whether the system enables or disables the advanced user mode. The advanced user mode should be used only by system administrators to set up the console configurations. Values are:

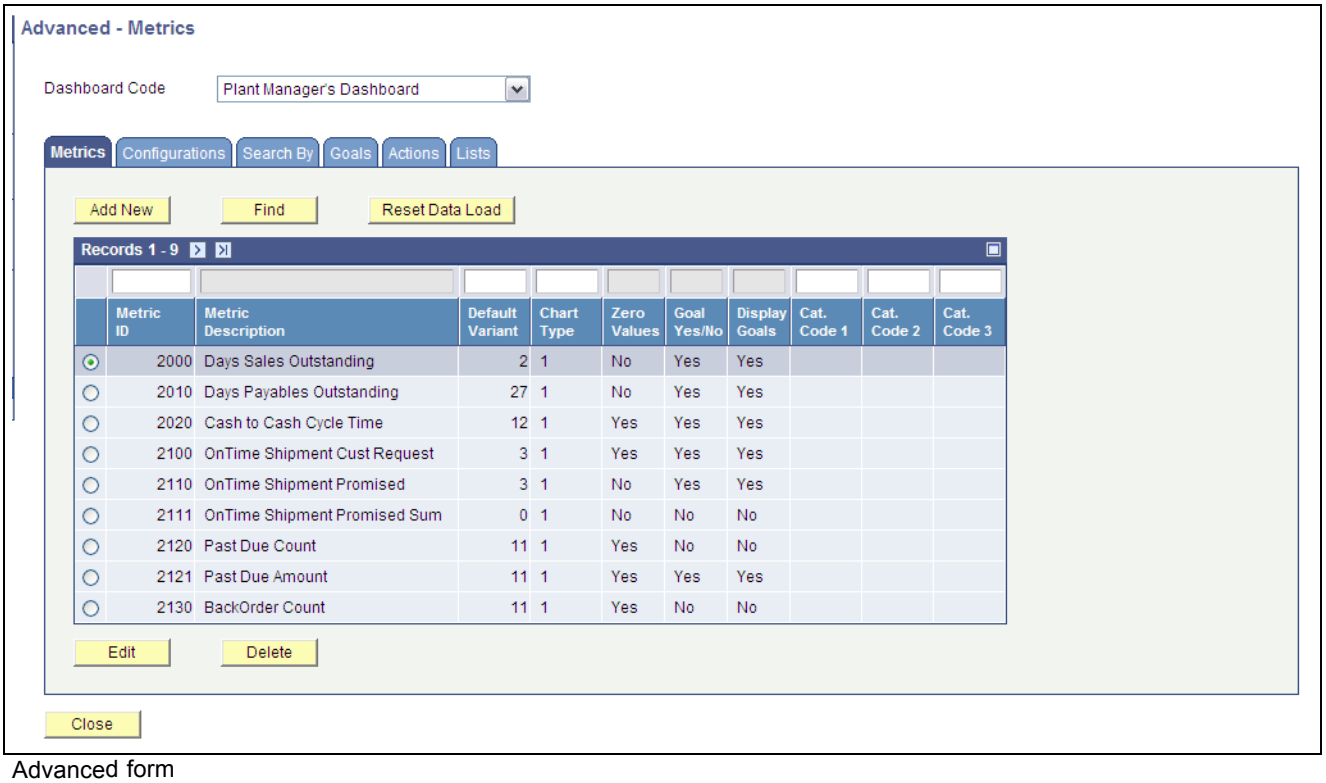
- Blank: Disable advanced user mode.
- *1:* Enable advanced user mode.

Setting Up the Console

Access the Advanced - <Console> form.

Select the tabs to access the appropriate forms to configure the console.

Note. Access the Basic - <Console> form to set up data in the Search By, Goals, and Lists tabs.

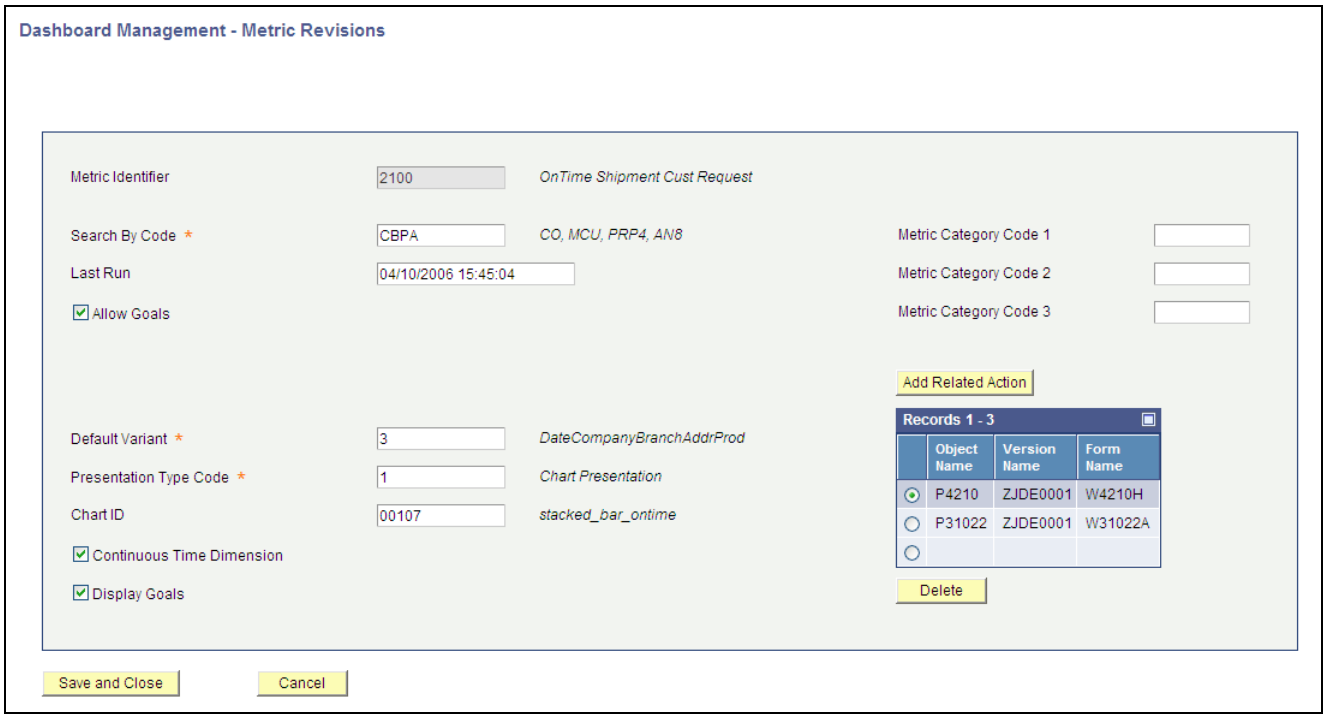


Advanced form

Setting Up Metrics

Access the Metric Revisions form.

Note. The Metric Revisions form is for advanced setup. Only system administrators should be able to access this form.



Metric Revisions form

Metric Identifier

Specify the numerical value from UDC 00/MI (Metric Identifier) that the system uses to identify the metric. The values in UDC 00/MI are hard-coded and should not be changed.

The Metric Identifier defines the individual metric for which you are setting up characteristics.

Search By Code

Enter a value from UDC 00/SB (Dashboard Search By) that identifies the fields that are available to filter information in the Dashboard program (P80D350). The only search by fields that the system uses for FMCC are Date, Company, Business Unit, and Customer/Supplier. The only search by fields that the system uses for PMD are Company, Branch/Plant, Product Family, and Customer/Supplier.

You define the search by values on the Search By tab in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). The values in UDC 00/SB are hard-coded and should not be changed. Not all metrics use all of the search by values that are defined.

Last Run

Identifies the date that the metric was last updated. The system populates the Last Run field when the appropriate metric data load program is run.

Allow Goals

Specify whether the selected metric is allowed to have a goal. Not all metrics have identifiable goals.

The system ignores the Allow Goals setting if a metric is not allowed to have a goal.

If you do not select the Allow Goals option for a metric that can have a goal defined, the system will not display the metric on the Edit Goals form.

Default Variant

Enter a value from UDC 00/VC (Analytics Variant Code) that identifies the default structure for which the metric can be viewed. The variant dictates

the structure that the system uses to drill down and up for metric information and determines the data dictionary fields that the system uses to group and review metric data.

A variant consists of one or more data dictionary values from UDC 00/DA (Data Dictionary) and is defined in the Variant Definition table (F80D304). The values in UDC 00/VC are hard-coded and should not be changed.

Note. A variant is not required for metrics that use a pie chart to display information.

Presentation Type Code Enter a value from UDC 00/PE (Analytics Presentation Type) that the system uses to display the metric data for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles.

The system contains predefined presentation types, chart or grid, for each metric. You can change the presentation type for a metric if required.

Chart ID Enter a value from UDC 00/CI (Chart ID) that specifies the type of chart the system uses to display the metric information.

The system uses the chart ID only when Presentation Type Code is set to *Chart.* The values in UDC 00/CI are hard-coded and should not be changed.

Continuous Time Dimension Identify whether the metric uses an ongoing time frame to present the information. If a time dimension is missing, the system fills in the missing values with zeros during the presentation.

The system contains predefined time dimension information for each metric in the Metric Definition table (F80D303).

Note. If you do not select the Continuous Time Dimension option and no data is available for a metric, the system does not display a chart.

See Appendix A, "Appendix: Tables Used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console," Prepopulated Tables, page 69.

Display Goals Specify whether the system displays the goal information in the related chart or grid. If you do not identify a goal for the metric, the system does not use the Display Goals setting.

Metric Category Code 1 Enter a value from UDC 00/CX that identifies additional metric information. The category code is for reference only.

Metric Category Code 2 Enter a value from UDC 00/CY that specifies the number of records the system displays on the console. The system uses the number to determine the number of bars on each chart for the Most Profitable Brands, Most Profitable Products, and Most Profitable Customers metrics.

Metric Category Code 3 Enter a value from UDC 00/CZ that specifies the brand category code, SRP1 through SRP5, that the system displays on the console for the Revenue by Brand and Most Profitable Brands metrics.

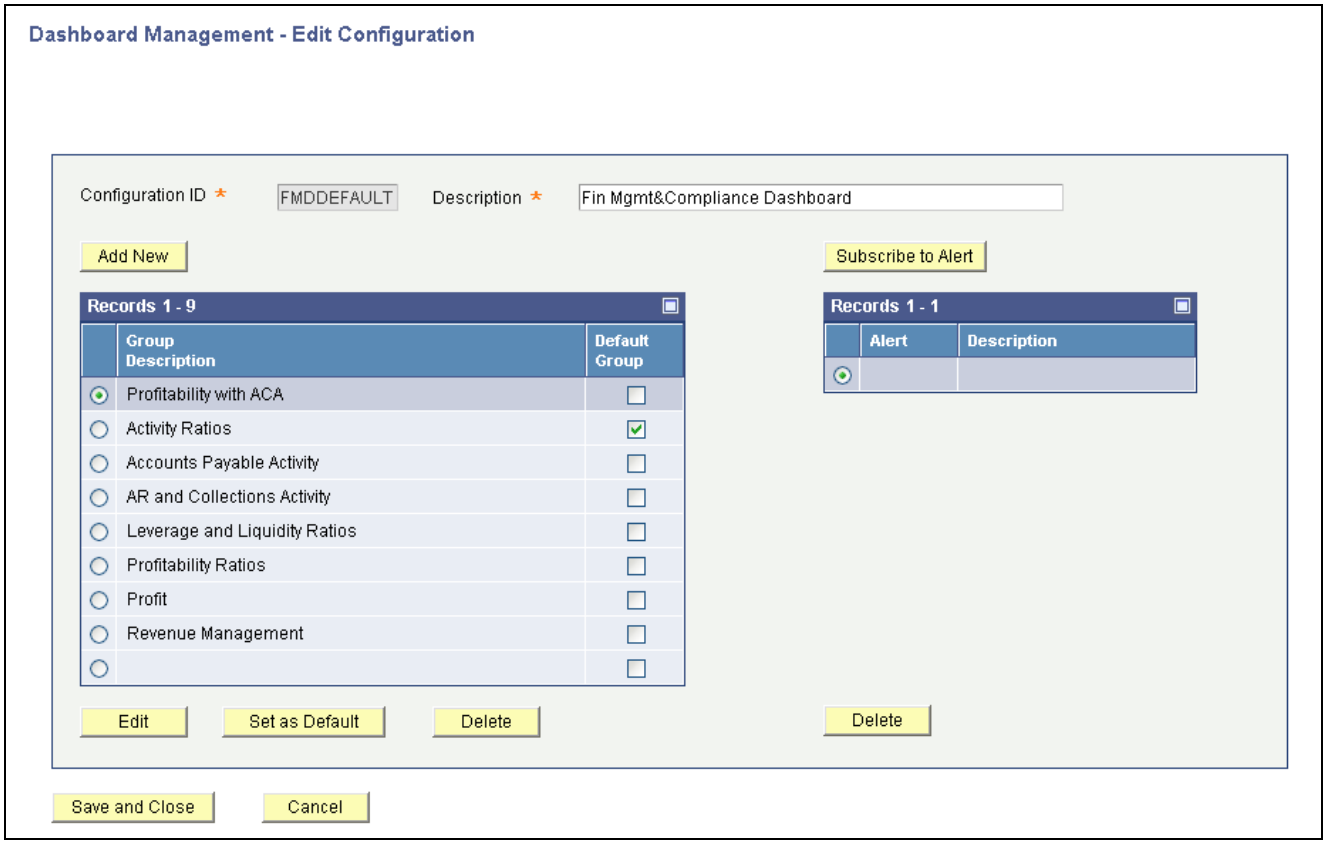
Add Related Action Select the applications or universal batch engines (UBEs) that you want to access from the specified metric. You define the program, version, and form name for applications on the Action tab in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).

Note. The system displays a message if the metric is currently being updated by the corresponding metric data load batch program.

Revising Configurations

Access the Add Configuration form or Edit Configuration form.

Note. The Add Configuration form and Edit Configuration form are for advanced setup. Only system administrators should be able to access these forms.



Edit Configuration form

Configuration ID Identify the console configuration to present when you are viewing metrics information on the console. The system uses the configuration ID in the processing options of the Dashboard program (P80D350).

Description Enter a brief description of the configuration ID.

Subscribe to Alert Select to subscribe to one or more alerts per configuration. When you subscribe to alerts, you receive alert notifications on the console summary and detail pages.

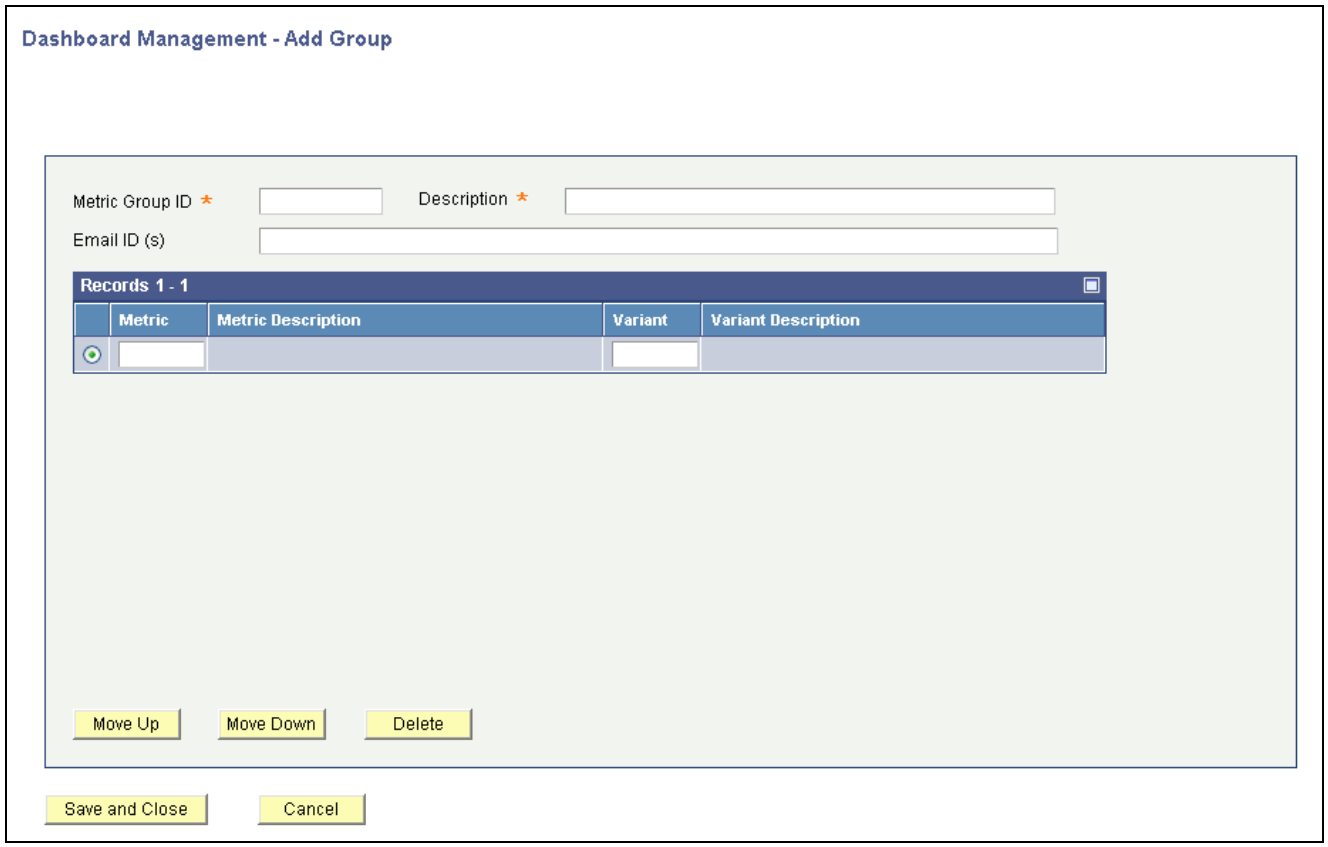
Set as Default Indicate the metric group that the system uses as the default presentation on the Dashboard program (P80D350).

The system sets the group that is selected in the grid as the default group.

Creating Metric Groups

Access the Add Group form or Edit Group form.

Note. The Add Group form and Edit Group form are for advanced setup. Only system administrators should be able to access these forms.



Add Group form

Metric Group ID Enter the metric group that the system uses to display metric information on the Dashboard program (P80D350).

Description Enter a brief description of the metric group.

Email ID (s) Enter the email addresses, separated by a comma, that the system uses as the recipient addresses when sending emails from the console.

The system does not validate email addresses against the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book system.

Metric Select the metric identifier from UDC 00/MI (Metric Identifier) to include in the metric group.

Note. You should include only metrics that were set up for the selected console configuration. You can validate the metric setup on the Metric Revisions form.

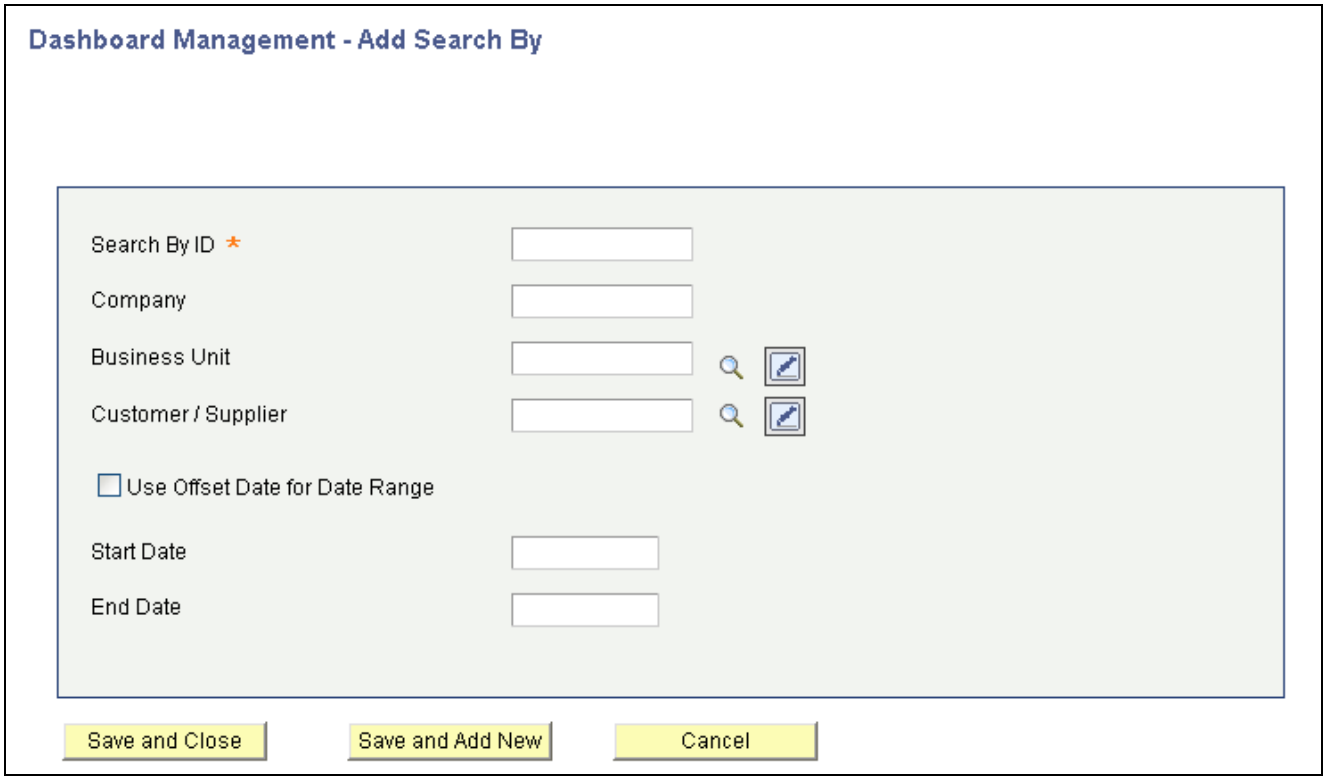
Metric Description Display the description of the metric that you included in the metric group.

Variant	Select the variant that the system uses from UDC 00/VC (Analytics Variant Code) for the specified metric within the group. The variant determines how the system allows you to drill down to the details about the metric.
Variant Description	Display the variant description.
Move Up and**Move Down**	Click to change the display sequence for the metrics within the group.

Note. The system does not verify that the metric you add to a group is a valid metric for the configuration. You should be cautious when selecting metrics.

Setting Up Search By Filters

Access the Add Search By form or Edit Search By form.



Edit Search By form

Search By ID	Enter an alphanumeric identifier for the filter information.
Business Unit	Enter a code that represents an individual business unit or the name of a list of business units. You set up lists using the List tab in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).
Customer / Supplier	Enter a code that represents an individual address book number or the name of a list of address book numbers. The address book number can represent a customer or supplier. Use the List tab in the P80D301 program to set up a list.
Product Family	Enter a code that represents an individual product group or the name of a list of product groups. Use the List tab in the P80D301 program to set up a list.

Use Offset Date for Date Range

Specify whether the date range that the system provides on the Dashboard program (P80D350) is calculated.

If the system calculates dates, you must enter values in the Offset Based on Date and Offset Days fields.

If the system does not calculate dates, you must enter values in the Start of Date Range and End of Date Range fields.

Offset Based on Date

Enter the date from which either the from or thru date should be calculated.

If you enter a positive number in the Offset Days field, the system uses the Offset Based on Date field as the from date. If you enter a negative number in the Offset Days field, the system uses the Offset Based on Date field as the thru date.

If you leave this field blank, the system uses the current date.

Offset Days

Enter the number of days that the system uses to calculate the metric data. The system uses the Offset Days field in combination with the Offset Based on Date field to determine the from and thru dates.

If you enter a positive number in the Offset Days field, the system adds the number to the Offset Based on Date field value to calculate the thru date. If you enter a negative number in the Offset Days field, the system subtracts the number from the Offset Based on Date field value to calculate the from date.

Start of Date Range

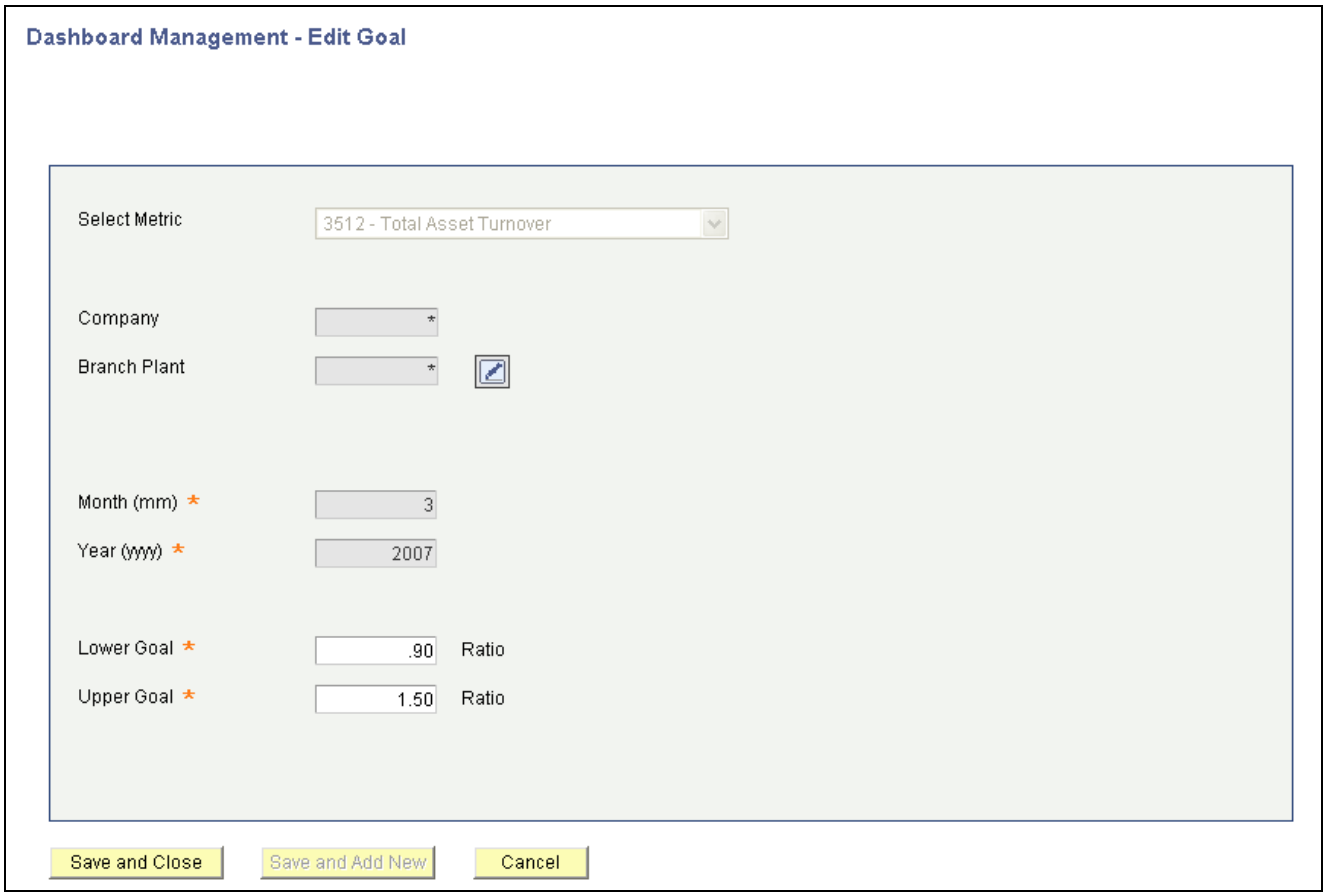
Enter the beginning date of the search range. If you do not specify a beginning date, the system uses the current date.

End of Date Range

Enter the ending date of the search range. If you do not specify an ending date, the system populates the To field on the console with the wildcard identifier (*) and issues a hard error message. You must enter a value in the To field.

Entering Metric Goals

Access the Add Goal form or Edit Goal form.



Edit Goal form

Note. The system uses information from the Goals Definition Cross Reference table (F80D108) to determine the attributes that are available for goals for the metric. For example, if you select the Days Sales Outstanding metric, the attributes available are Company, Business Unit, and Customer / Supplier.

See Appendix A, "Appendix: Tables Used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console," Prepopulated Tables, page 69.

Select Metric — Enter a value from UDC 00/MI (Metric Identifier) for which the goal is being defined. Only metrics with the Allow Goals option selected in the metric setup are available to enter goal information.

Month (mm) — Enter the month value for the metric-specific goal.

Year (yyyy) — Enter the year value for the metric-specific goal.

Goal Value and **Lower Goal** — Enter the numerical value that represents the performance goal for the specified metric. When you add goal information to metrics that enable upper and lower goal levels, this field represents the lower performance goal value.

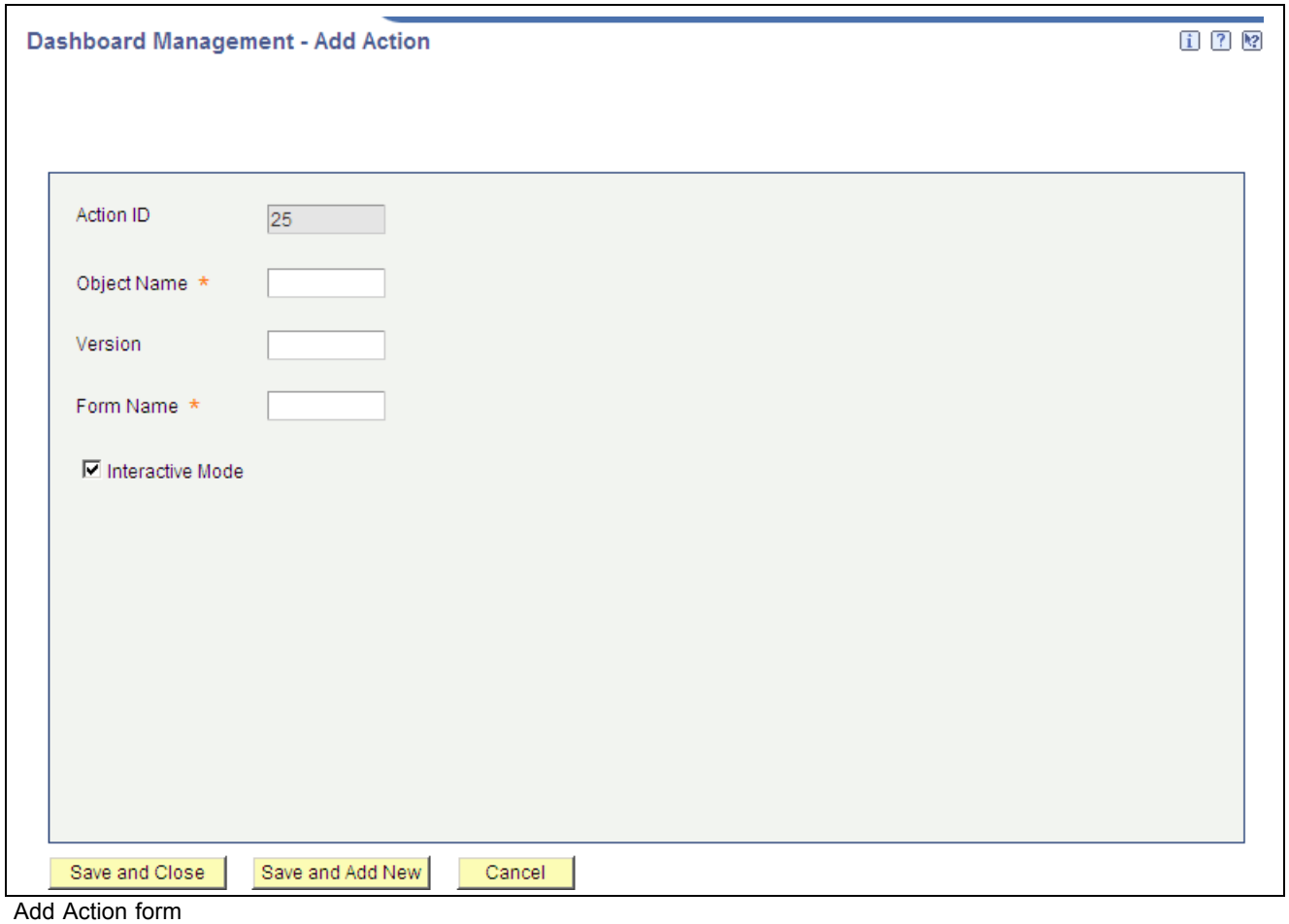
Upper Goal — Enter the numerical value that represents the upper performance goal for the specified metric. This field is available only for metrics that allow upper and lower goal levels.

The system displays this field only when you enter *2* in the Special Handling field of UDC 00/MI (Metric Identifier). When you add goal information to metrics that enable upper and lower goal levels, this field represents the

upper goal value. The system stores the value in the Goals Definition Tag table (F80D107A).

Entering Related Action Definitions

Access the Add Action form or Edit Action form.



Add Action form

Action ID

Display the unique identifier for the action.

The system generates the value in the Action ID field using next numbers.

Object Name

Enter the identifier for a system object.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne architecture is object-based. Discrete software objects are the building blocks for all applications, and developers can reuse the objects in multiple applications. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Object Librarian tracks each object. Examples of system objects include:

- Batch Applications (such as reports)

  Batch applications must have processing options for the system to access the program as a related action.

- Interactive Applications

Version Enter the value for the user-defined set of specifications that control how applications and reports run.

You use versions to group and save a set of user-defined processing option values and data selection and sequencing options. The system associates interactive versions with applications, usually as a menu selection. The system associates batch versions with batch jobs or reports. To run a batch process, you must select a version.

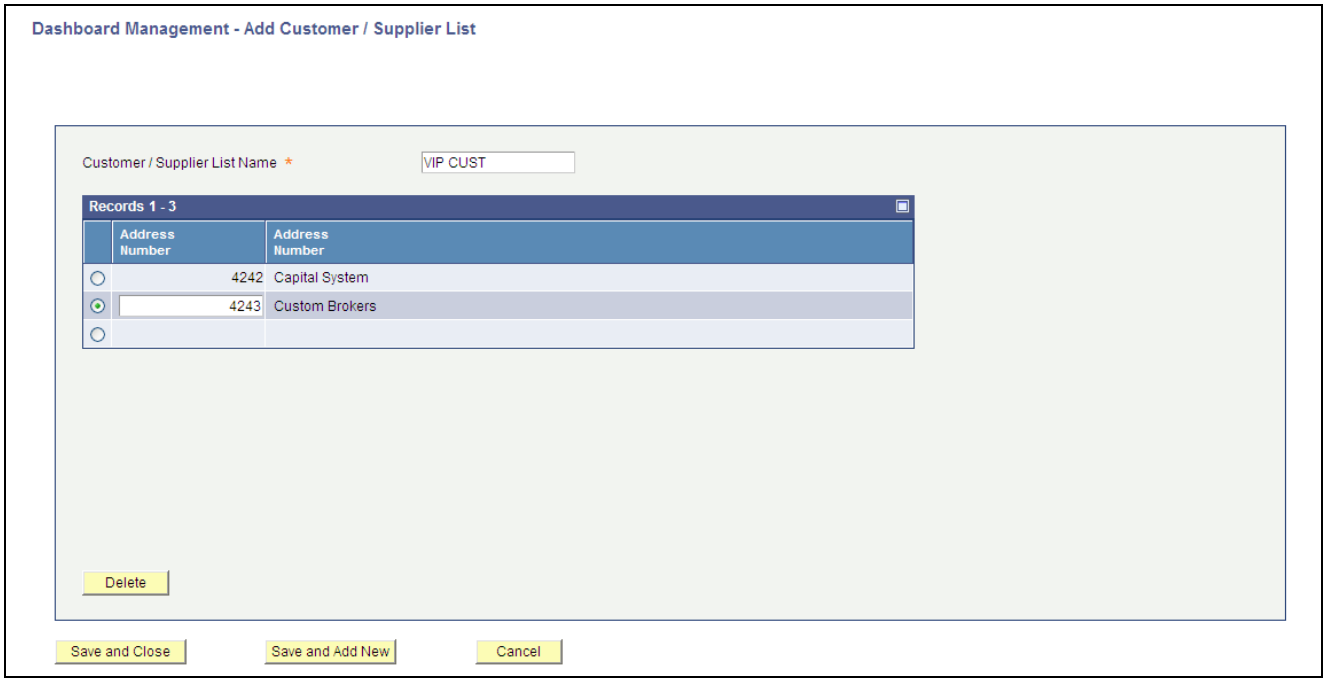
Form Name Enter the unique identifier for the form of the application that is selected.

Interactive Mode Specify whether the system uses an interactive execution mode for the program. If you select the Interactive Mode option, the Form Name field is enabled.

Note. You must enter the application and form names exactly as they appear in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Object Manager Workbench (OMW) to ensure that the system calls the correct action.

Creating Lists

Access one of the Add List forms or Edit List forms.



Add Customer / Supplier List form

List Name Enter a unique identifier for the list. Depending on the type of list selected, the identifier is for Customer / Supplier, Business Unit, or Product Family lists.

Loading Data

This section provides overviews of data loading for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles and full and incremental data loads and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Date Dimension program (R80D100).
- Run the Date Dimension program (R80D100) .

See Appendix B, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Data Movement Reports," page 93.

Understanding Data Loading

You load data into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console tables using batch programs. The batch programs pull the data from other system tables and populate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console data tables. You must run the data load programs prior to viewing any metric information because the system aggregates data in a different manner than most transaction tables. The individual metrics depend on the data in the tables to be timely and accurate; therefore, you should set up the programs to run on a regular schedule.

You can use subsystem processing to reduce the runtime that is required when running the data load programs.

Not all batch programs perform the actual metric calculation; the system also performs calculations during runtime of the console. The system stores data at the lowest level of aggregation and performs the calculations at runtime to maximize performance.

You should set up each of the batch programs in the scheduler to run daily to ensure that the metrics include accurate and timely information.

Note. Although no program removes data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console data load tables, you can reload information in the table by running the full load batch program or by setting the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option back to the first day on which you have data to report. Otherwise, you must contact your database administrator to clear the table.

Currency

The system always retrieves the domestic currency amounts from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console transaction tables. If the data store currency differs from the transaction currency, the system retrieves the exchange rate that is in effect on the day the data load batch program is run, and converts the amount that it stores in the data load table. If the console currency differs from the data store currency, the system retrieves the exchange rate that is in effect at runtime of the console, and converts the amounts that it displays on the console to the console currency.

Reset Data Load Programs

If one of the data load programs ends abnormally, you must reset the Being Updated option for the metric before you can submit the batch program again. If you fail to reset the option, the system does not update the associated data load table. To reset the Being Updated option, access the Metric tab in the P80D301 program, and click the Reset Data Load button. On the Reset Data Load form, select the metric to reset, and click the Reset button. The system changes the value of the Being Reset field from *1* to *0*. After the option is reset, you must rerun the batch program to load the metric data.

Understanding Full and Incremental Data Loads

A full initial load enables the system to load all data from the other applicable system tables into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console tables. Typically, you perform the full initial load only when setting up the system. You then run incremental loads on an ongoing basis to update the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console tables with new or revised data.

Some of the data load batch programs do not differentiate between full and incremental loads. The system uses the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine how to build data for full and incremental loads. If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records for which the date is later than or equal to the last processing date in the associated table and before or equal to the current date. If the table contains no processing date, then the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for a specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a general ledger date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

You use the same batch programs to run the full and incremental data loads. If you run a program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the table with new records.

Example: Number of Days to Rebuild

These vouchers are in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411):

Number	Voucher Amount	General Ledger Date
101	100 USD	January 01
102	150 USD	September 09
103	200 USD	February 10

If you enter *60* in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option and run the R80D254 program on February 12, the system uses a start date of December 13 from the previous year (February 12 minus 60 days). In this case, the system selects vouchers 101 and 103 for processing.

If you leave the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option blank and run the R80D254 program on February 12, the system uses the last run date of the R80D254 program as the start date. For instance, if the last run date was February 01, the system selects only voucher 103 for processing.

Setting Processing Options for the Date Dimension Program (R80D100)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Date Dimension program.

Processing

These processing options control how the system creates date dimensions.

1. Year (4 digit year)

Enter the four-digit year for which the system creates records in the Date Dimension table (F80D100).

If you enter a value in the Fiscal Date Pattern field, and the Year field is blank, the system uses the fiscal year associated with the date that the program is run.

If you do not enter a value in the Fiscal Date Pattern field, and the Year field is blank, the system uses the calendar year for the date that the program is run.

2. Additional Number of Years Past

Enter the number of previous years for which the system creates records in the Date Dimension table (F80D100).

A value of zero or blank indicates that the system does not create records for any additional years and the system creates records only for the year that is specified in the Year field.

A value of *1* indicates that the system creates records for one past year in addition to the year that is specified in the Year field.

3. Fiscal Date Pattern

Specify the fiscal date pattern that the system uses when populating the Date Dimension table (F80D100).

A blank value indicates that the system uses the calendar year and not the fiscal date pattern.

Note. All consoles must use the same fiscal date pattern.

If you change fiscal date patterns, you must clear all records from the F80D100 table and rerun all years. Changing fiscal date patterns is an unusual operation and should not be performed often.

---

4. End of Week Day (Calendar year only)

Specify the day of the week that the system uses for the end of a week. Values are:

- Blank: The system uses Saturday as the end of week day.
- *0:* Sunday
- *1:* Monday
- *2:* Tuesday
- *3:* Wednesday
- *4:* Thursday
- *5:* Friday
- *6:* Saturday

The system does not use the value in the End of Week Day field when using fiscal date patterns. For the fiscal date patterns, the system uses the week end date from the 52 Period Accounting table (F0008B).

Running the Date Dimension Program (R80D100)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, then enter *R80D100* in the Batch Application field.

The Date Dimension program (R80D100) enables you to populate the PMD - Date Dimension table (F80D100) with the days, months, quarters, and weeks in each year that is specified.

The system uses the F80D100 table to determine how to display the date view by information on the console. All metrics use the F80D100 table. The F80D100 table needs to be populated for all years that have metrics data. If a year is not in the F80D100 table and data is available in a metrics table, then the system does not display the data in the metrics chart.

The R80D100 program does not generate output. You must review the records in the F80D100 table for accuracy.

Note. You must run the R80D100 program prior to loading any data for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console system.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Web Servers for Consoles

This chapter provides an overview of web server setup and discusses how to:

- Set up charts on the web server.
- Set up font listing JSP.
- Set up Asian fonts on servers.

Understanding Web Server Setup

You must set up additional information in your web servers to enable the charts to appear correctly in the console.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Server and Workstation Administration Guide.*

Setting Up Charts on the Web Server

This section discusses how to enable charts in non-Windows environments.

Enabling Charts in Non-Windows Environments

You need to set up a Java environment variable for your JD Edwards HTML server in the WebSphere administration console to enable charts in non-Windows environments such as UNIX, Linux, and IBM iSeries with WebSphere Application Server 6.0.

Note. Perform these steps after you install or upgrade the JD Edwards HTML Server.

To enable charts in non-Windows environments:

1. Sign in to the WebSphere Application Server Admin Console.
2. Select Servers from the File menu.
3. Select Application Servers from the Servers menu.
4. Select the JD Edwards HTML Server, for example, AS_JS_81.
5. Expand the Java and Process Management link.
6. Select Process Definition, and then select Java Virtual Machine.
7. Select Customer Properties, and then click New.

8. Enter `java.awt.headless` in the Name field.
9. Enter `true` in the Value field, and click the Apply button.
10. Click the Save link on the Confirmation screen.
11. Click Save.
12. Restart your JD Edwards HTML Server.

See *Process Modeler Server 8.9 Installation PeopleBook, Installing the IBM JDK Native Abstract Window Toolkit (NAWT).*

Setting Up Font Listing JSP

The Font Listing JSP enables you to review the fonts that are loaded to your server. This diagnostic tool enables you to review the fonts by creating a JSP file in a web application on your application server.

The Font Listing JSP does not tell you the fonts that are expected.

This section discusses how to:

- Determine the fonts on the server.
- Review the fonts.

Determining the Fonts on the Server

To determine which fonts are on the server:

1. Create a file called FontListing.jsp in the webclient web application on your application server.
2. Copy these lines into the FontListing.jsp file:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
import="java.awt.GraphicsEnvironment, java.awt.Font"
%>
<TITLE>Enumerate Fonts</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>



<table>
<%
   GraphicsEnvironment graphicsenvironment =
   GraphicsEnvironment.getLocalGraphicsEnvironment();
   if(graphicsenvironment != null)
   {
      String as[] = graphicsenvironment.getAvailableFontFamilyNames();
```



```
        if(as != null && as.length > 0)
        {
           for(int i = 0; i < as.length; i++)
           {
              String theString = as[i];
              String fontFamily = "";
              try
              {
                 Font font = new Font(as[i], Font.PLAIN, 10);
                 fontFamily = font.getPSName();
              }
              catch (Throwable t)
              {
                 theString = theString + " " + t.toString();
              }
              out.print("<tr><td>");
              out.print(theString);
              out.print(" </td><td>");
              out.print(fontFamily);
              out.println("</td></tr>");
           }

        }
     }
%>
</table>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Reviewing the Fonts

To review the fonts:

1. Navigate to http://[hostname]/jde/FontListing.jsp.
2. Review the font information.

   You may need assistance from someone familiar with your application server and Java J2EE.

Setting Up Asian Fonts on Servers

Charts use the Asian fonts on the server to write out text for images. If the fonts are not on the server, then the system displays squares instead of text. You must install Albany fonts for the system to display the text correctly on charts.

To determine which fonts are installed on the server, run the Font Listing JSP.

This section discusses how to:

- Set up WebSphere running on Microsoft Windows platforms.
- Set up OAS running with Sun Microsystems JRE.
- Set up IBM iSeries.

Note. To get the Albany fonts, download Patch 3244117 from Oracle. Five .ttf files in the patch make up the Albany fonts:

Albany WT: Generic non-East Asian font

Albany WT J: Japanese flavor font

Albany WT K: Korean flavor font

Albany WT SC: Simplified Chinese flavor font

Albany WT TC: Traditional Chinese flavor font

Setting Up WebSphere Running on Microsoft Windows Platforms

IBM servers assume that the Arial Unicode MS font or the Times New Roman font is installed. If they are not installed, you need to install the Arial Unicode MS font. You must be licensed to a product that includes the font. If you are not licensed to a product that includes the font, use the Albany fonts.

To install the Albany fonts:

1. Download the .ttf file that corresponds to your required font to a temporary directory on the server.
2. Copy the font file from the temporary directory and paste it into the %win_dir%\Fonts directory in Microsoft Windows Explorer.

   The system installs the font automatically.
3. Select the Control Panel.
4. Select Fonts.
5. Verify that the required Albany font is available.
6. Select the %was_dir%/java/jre/lib/font.properties file.
7. Find this line: `substitute.0=Arial Unicode MS=%SUBSTITUTE FONT NAME%`, where `%SUBSTITUTE FONT NAME%` is typically equal to a *Times New Roman* font.
8. Change the `%SUBSTITUTE FONT NAME%` to your required Albany font, such as `Albany WT`, `Albany WT J`, `Albany WT K`, `Albany WT SC`, or `Albany WT TC`.
9. Restart your WebSphere Application server.

Setting Up OAS Running with Sun Microsystems JRE

You can use the Albany fonts with Sun Microsystems JRE.

To install the Albany fonts:

1. Do one of these tasks for the system to install the required font automatically:

- Download the .ttf file that corresponds to your required font to the [JRE_TOP]/lib/fonts directory or to a directory to which the JAVA_FONTS variable points.

  The directory must be visible to the X display server for the UNIX platform.
- For Microsoft Windows, extract the .ttf file in the %win_dir%/fonts directory.

2. Select the [JRE_TOP]/lib/font.properties file.
3. Change each sanserif block to point to the Albany font. For example:

```
sansserif.0=Arial,ANSI_CHARSET
sansserif.1=Albany WT J

sansserif.bold.0=Arial Bold,ANSI_CHARSET
sansserif.bold.1=Albany WT J

sansserif.italic.0=Arial Italic,ANSI_CHARSET
sansserif.italic.1=Albany WT J

sansserif.bolditalic.0=Arial Bold Italic,ANSI_CHARSET
sansserif.bolditalic.1=Albany WT J
```

4. Add the font file to the section of [JRE_TOP]/lib/font.properties. For example `filename.Albany_WT_J=ALBANWTJ.TTF`.
5. Restart your application server.

Setting Up IBM iSeries

To set up IBM iSeries:

1. Verify that you have the World Fonts option.
   a. GO LICPGM.
   b. Select Option 10 (Display installed licensed programs).
   c. Press F11 until the headers contain Licensed Program, Product Option, and Description.
2. Look for Licensed Program 5722SS1, Product Option 43, Description Additional Fonts.

   Order the font if it is not listed. Contact your system administrator to do so.
3. Download the font.properties.worldfont and fontdir files that are shown on the IBM web site: www.ibm.com
   a. Search on *"Using DBCS on NAWT"*.
   b. Download the files.
4. Copy the files to a directory on your I5 server.
5. Run this shell script lines from QSHELL (qsh) using the target directory to which you copied the files:

```
mv -i /QIBM/ProdData/Java400/jdk13/lib/font.properties
/QIBM/ProdData/Java400/jdk13/lib/font.properties.sav
mv -i /QIBM/ProdData/Java400/jdk14/lib/font.properties
/QIBM/ProdData/Java400/jdk14/lib/font.properties.sav
#
```



```
cp -i font.properties.worldtype
/QIBM/ProdData/Java400/jdk13/lib/font.properties
cp -i font.properties.worldtype
/QIBM/ProdData/Java400/jdk14/lib/font.properties
cp fonts.dir /QIBM/ProdData/OS400/Fonts/TTFonts/fonts.dir
```

See *Process Modeler Server 8.9 Installation PeopleBook, Installing the IBM JDK Native Abstract Window Toolkit (NAWT).*

CHAPTER 4

Using Consoles

This chapter provides overviews of the Dashboard program and console portlets and discusses how to review metrics on the console.

Understanding the Dashboard Program

The console acts as a central point to review the status of key metrics to determine the overall performance of the company. The console displays a grouping of metrics in understandable graphical charts and grids. The system displays up to four charts per metric grouping. Managers can review the key metrics in summary and detail, modify the search by filters, access additional metrics, review alerts, send an email, and link to other elated JD Edwards EnterpriseOne programs.

The Dashboard program (P80D350) provides a single entry point for all metrics that are available to the manager. The console enables the manager to:

- Select and view predefined metric groups.
- Filter the metric information based on the various parameters such as date range, company, business unit, customer or supplier, and product family.
- Display the date and time of the last batch update for each metric.
- Link to additional metrics in the group that are not displayed.
- Link to programs that are related to a particular metric for more detailed information.
- View critical system alerts.
- Send an email to the responsible party that a review of the metric information is required.

You can refresh the console to get the current data from the metric tables, update goals, and receive new alerts using the Refresh button. If you run batch programs while you are reviewing a metric within the console, you can click the Refresh button to update the data in the console. If you update the goal values while you are reviewing a metric, you can click the Refresh button for the system to display the new goal values.

Note. Not all batch programs perform the actual metric calculation. The system also performs calculations during runtime of the console. The system stores data at the lowest level of aggregation and performs the calculations at runtime to maximize performance.

Console Summary Pages

The system displays all of the metrics for a particular grouping on the summary page. Summary pages provide search by fields and are designed so that you can quickly review multiple metrics from a single source. The summary page displays up to four metric charts to enable you to quickly review the performance of key metrics. If the metric grouping has more than four metrics, the system provides links to the detailed charts.

Search By Fields

The fields in the header area of the console enable you to search for specific metrics and data. The search criteria includes company, business unit, customer or supplier, and date range. The search by fields are the same for all metrics; however, some fields are not applicable to all metrics.

The system supplies the filter values based on the value set in the Search by ID processing option. You set up the search by ID values in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). To manually update the filter criteria, you must click the Find button for the system to display the data based on the updated criteria.

The system saves the search criteria that you entered on the summary page when you view details and return to the summary page; however, the system does not save search criteria that you enter on the detail page when you return to the summary page. The system uses the default criteria from the Search by ID processing option.

The query functionality enables you to create and reuse search criteria. For example, you can create a query that searches for company 00001 for a specific date range, and you can reuse the query the next time that you use the P80D350 program.

Console Detail Page

From the summary page, you can access detail pages to review the specific data that makes up the metric information. Detail pages provide the graphical view for an individual metric, along with the raw data from which the system created the chart.

The View Detail link on the summary page enables you to see the same metric using different view by criteria, such as date, company, and business unit, or to review a subset of information for a metric by defining search by criteria. For example, if the metric shows date information, you can drill down to a specific company or business unit for the date displayed. The drill-down selections are metric-specific and are set up using variants in the metric group.

View By

The View By selections enable reshuffling of the data. The system does not change the data on which the graph is based from one view by to another. Rather, the system displays the data by a different grouping. For example, you can view six months of inventory turnover in monthly buckets. The system displays a bar graph with six bars, one for each month of data, inclusive of the data in the search by fields. You then select to view the data by business unit. The system refreshes the metric data using the same data set for inventory turnovers, but in a different type of bucket, one for each business unit.

The date spans enable you to view metric information daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly. The system uses the daily view as the default value for most metrics.

Prerequisites

Before using the Dashboard program:

- Set up the console.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Setting Up the Consoles, page 22.

- Run the appropriate data load batch programs.

  See Appendix B, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Data Movement Reports," page 93.

Understanding Console Portlets

A *portal* is a gateway that serves as a simple, unified access point to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. A portal delivers content and applications integrated with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system, and provides a collaborative workplace. Portals can include one or more portlets.

Portlets are reusable components that provide access to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, web-based content, and other resources. You can access web pages and services or JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications through a variety of specific portlets.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console portlets enable you to access metric information from the internet. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne portlets contain a subset of the functionality contained within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. You must perform setup tasks within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

The metric information appears and is analyzed using the same process as the Dashboard Detail program (P80D360). The Dashboard Detail program has predefined versions that are used to create portlets. You use the standard process to generate portlets.

Note. You must set up security to allow access to the applicable portal for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide.*

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98: Server and Workstation Administration Guide.*

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98: System Administration Guide.*

Reviewing Metrics on the Console

This section discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Dashboard program (P80D350).
- Review summary pages on the console.
- Review detail pages on the console.

Forms Used to Review Metrics on the Console

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console	W80D350B	Consoles (G80D), Financial Management and Compliance Console	Review summary pages on the console.
Plant Manager's Dashboard	W80D350B	Consoles (G80D), Plant Manager Dashboard	Review summary pages on the console.
View Metric Detail	W80D360A	Click the View Details link for each metric on a summary page form.	Review detail pages on the console.

Setting Processing Options for the Dashboard Program (P80D350)

Processing options enable you to specify the default display information for the P80D350 program.

Display

These processing options control the display information on the console.

Configuration ID Enter the configuration ID that the system uses to display the console. You set up the user-defined configuration in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). The Configuration ID setup defines which metrics to display, the related metrics, the search by options, and the applicable alerts.

If you do not specify a value in the Configuration ID field, the system displays a hard-error message on the console. The system contains predefined standard configurations for each console.

Currency Code Specify the currency that the system uses to display metric data.

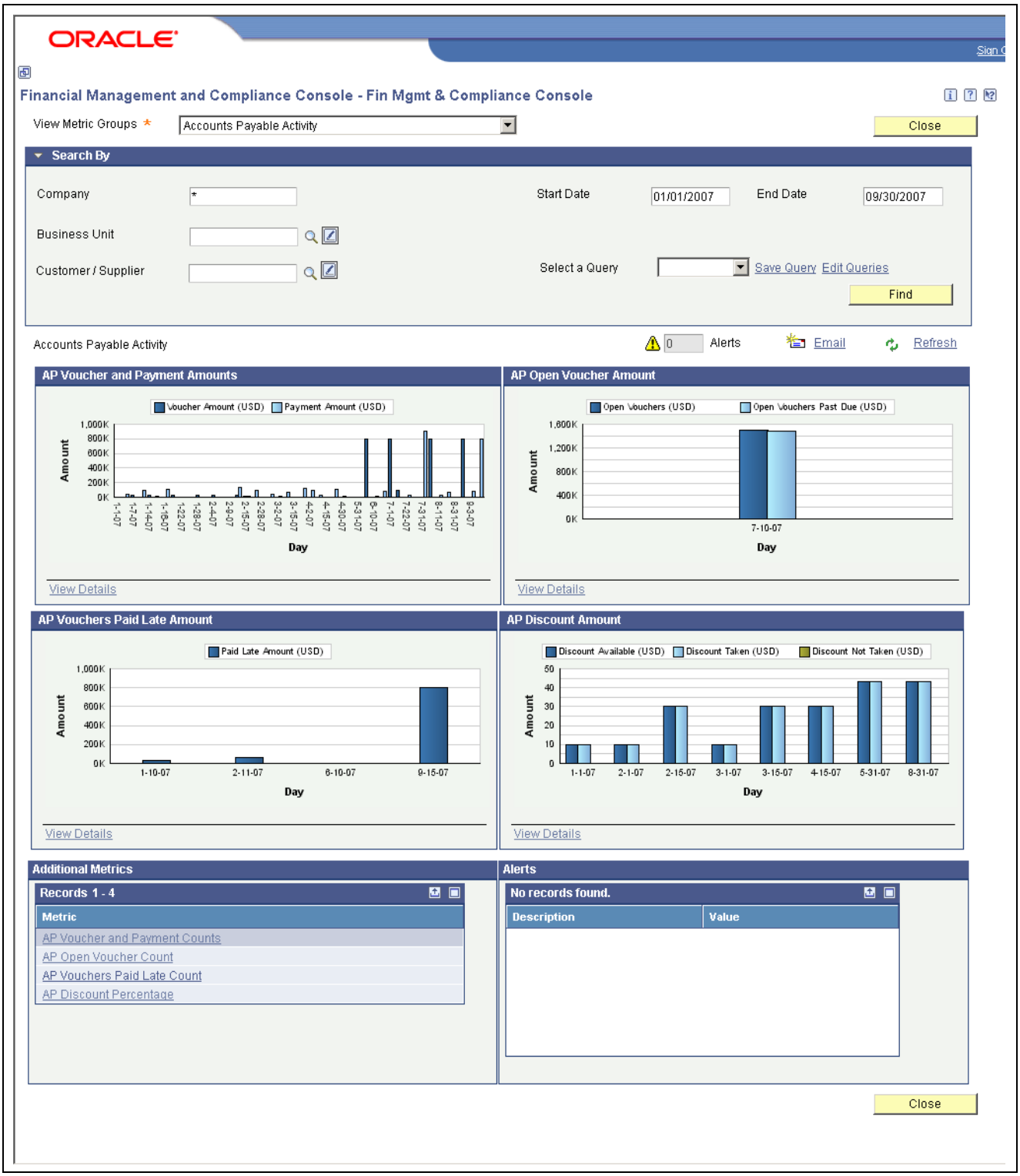
If you leave this field blank, the system uses the default currency code value for the configuration. You set up the default currency in the Dashboard Constants program (P80D300).

Search by ID Enter the identifier that the system uses to populate the console search by fields with default values.

If you leave the Search by ID processing option blank, the system does not filter the data and processing time can increase. The system displays a hard-error message on the console summary form when no values are in the From and To date fields.

Reviewing Summary Pages on the Console

Access the summary form for the appropriate console.



Console summary form

View Metric Groups Select the metric group that you want to view. The system provides the value based on the default group that is set up for the configuration ID that is entered in the processing options. The configuration ID determines which metrics appear and where they are located on the form.

The View Metric Groups list displays all the metric groups that have been created in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).

Company

Filter the data for the selected metric group. The system populates the search by fields based on value in the Search By ID field set in the processing options. You can manually revise the values and click Find to review different filter information.

The Company field is not applicable to all metrics. The system does not filter these metrics by company, regardless of the value in this field.

Business Unit

Filter the data for the selected metric group. The system populates the search by fields based on the search by ID that is set in the processing options. You can manually revise the values and click Find to review different filter information.

The Business Unit field is not applicable to all metrics. The system does not filter these metrics by business unit, regardless of the value in this field.

Customer / Supplier

Filter the data for the selected metric group. The system populates the search by fields based on the search by ID that is set in the processing options. You can manually revise the values and click Find to review different filter information.

The Customer / Supplier field is not applicable to all metrics. The system does not filter these metrics by customer or supplier, regardless of the value in the this field.

Product Family

Filter the data for the selected metric group. The system populates the search by fields based on the search by ID that is set in the processing options. You can manually revise the values and click Find to review different filter information.

The Product Family field is not applicable to all metrics. The system does not filter these metrics by product family, regardless of the value in this field.

From and **To**

Enter the dates that the system uses to filter the metric information. The system provides the dates based on the searches that are set up in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301) and set in the processing options of the P80D350 program.

Select a Query

Enter the query with the search criteria that you want to view.

If you want to save the filter values that you entered in the Search By fields, click the Save Query link and name the query.

Alerts

Review the system-generated notifications.

The system displays the number of alerts to be addressed at the top of the form.

The system provides links to the individual alerts in the Alert area at the bottom of the form. The link opens the related application so that the issue that caused the alert can be reviewed and resolved.

Email

Send an email with the metric group name to an interested party.

You can set up distribution lists to send emails to multiple recipients at a time in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). The system populates the email recipients list based on the setup.

Metric Information Analyze the metric data in the defined chart type for the metric. The first four metrics in the metric group are presented in the metric information area. The system displays text information for each instance on the chart when you move the mouse cursor over the chart.

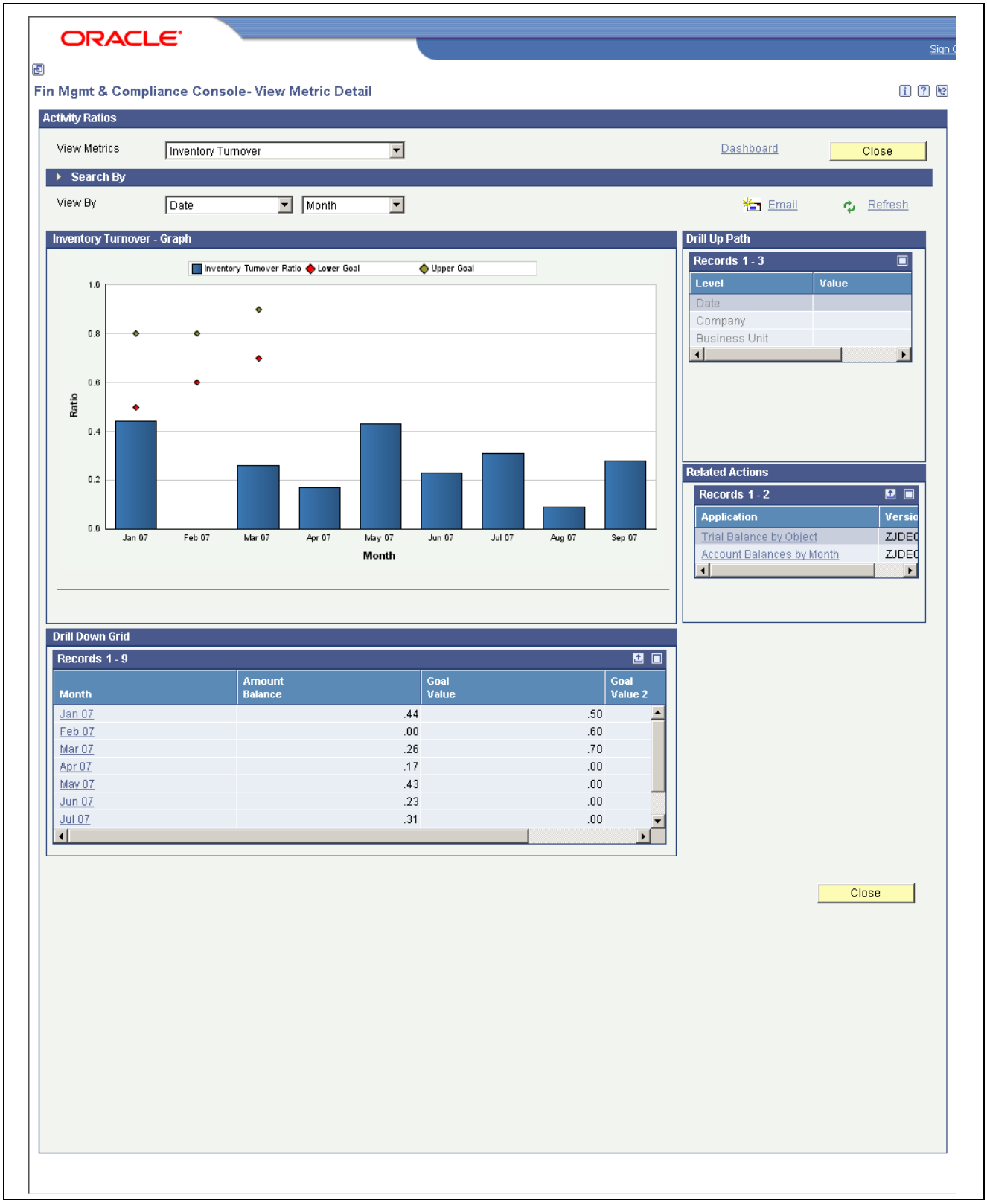
Each metric chart has a View Detail link to access the detail page for the metric.

Some metrics display an *As Of* date, which is the date that the metric data load program was last run.

Additional Metrics Select the metric that you want to review from the list. The metrics that are available in the list are the additional metrics in the metric group that do not appear on the summary page. When you select a metric, the system displays the information in the detail page view.

Reviewing Detail Pages on the Console

Access the View Metric Detail form.



View Metric Detail form

View Metrics Select a metric from the metric group list that the system displays. The system populates the field using the metric selected from the console summary page.

Dashboard Click the Dashboard link to return to the console summary page.

View By Select the criteria for which you want to review the metric data. The variant information that is set up for the individual metric determines the View By selections. You can change the variant by selecting an option from the list.

The View By selections enable reshuffling of the data. The system does not change the data on which the chart is based from one view by to another. Rather, the system displays the data by a different grouping. For example, you can view six months of booked orders in monthly buckets. The system displays a bar graph with six bars, one for each month of data, inclusive of the data in the search by fields. You then select to view the data by product family. The system refreshes the metric data using the same data set for booked orders, but in different number types buckets, one for each product family.

Email Send an email with the metric name to an interested party.

You can set up distribution lists to send emails to multiple recipients at a time in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). The system populates the email recipients listbased on the setup.

Drill Up Path Review the selection criteria for the metric data that appears. The system displays the structure that is selected as you drill down to the detail information for the metric.

Related Actions Click the links to access another program, such as the Sales Order Entry program (P4210). The system opens the program in a new window. You specify the version of the program that is opened in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).

If you select a related action that is a batch program, the system displays the Batch Versions - Web Version program (P98305W) in a new window. The system populates the Batch Application field with the batch program number. You can then select and submit the version of the program that you want to run.

Metric Information Review the graph or grid information for the selected metric.

Drill Down Grid Click the link for a row to view detailed information about the metric. The drill-down functionality enables you to look into the metric in more detail for specific criteria.

If selection criteria does not have a value, the system leaves the column in the grid blank.

CHAPTER 5

Managing Alerts

This chapter provides an overview of alerts and discusses how to:

- Set up the system for alerts.
- Define alerts.
- Review and respond to alerts.

Understanding Alerts

Alerts visually notify the person reviewing the metrics information in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles when issues occur that need to be addressed. For example, if you change a system constant setting, the system sends an alert to the persons on the distribution list to notify them of the change.

To display alerts on the console, you must subscribe to the alert in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301). Not all alerts should appear to all console users; therefore, the system uses the information in the Alert Definition table (F80D310) to filter the alerts by user ID or role. The system displays alerts on the console only to users who are set up in the distribution list for the alert.

These types of alerts are available in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles system:

- Compliance

  The system generates an alert when a change is made to the system constant settings, expense management policy settings, or purchasing tolerance rules.

  The system creates an alert for each compliance metric when you revise the applicable fields on the form.

- Segregation of Duties (SOD)

  Based on the applications that are available by user and role, and the setup of the SOD rules, the system generates an alert when the user/role violates an SOD rule.

  The system creates an alert for each violation of the SOD rules when you run the Process SOD Violations program (R80D112).

- Equipment failure

  An external system can monitor a piece of equipment to determine whether the equipment is operating within set tolerance levels. When the equipment is operating outside of the tolerance levels, an alert message is sent to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) system from Oracle. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne CBM system imports the alert information into the Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310).

The system generates and displays an equipment failure alert from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne CBM system. When the Condition-Based Alerts table receives an alert from an external system, or through direct entry, the alert on the console is triggered. Each alert message is a link that opens the Condition-Based Alerts Revisions program (P1311) to resolve the issue.

The system records this information in the Alert Instance (F80D311), Alert Instance Tag (F80D311A), Alert Instance Status (F80D315), Compliance Instance Detail (F80D131), and SOD Alert Detail (F80D136) tables:

- Description of alert.
- Type of change: add, delete, or change.
- Unique key fields of the table changed.
- Name of the affected field.
- Before value of the affected field.
- After value of the affected field.
- User who made the change.
- Date of change.

You can review the alert information and then take the appropriate action to either accept or decline the changes. After you address the issues, you can manually close the alert so that the system no longer displays it on the console.

Setting Up the System for Alerts

This section provides an overview of system setup and discusses how to:

- Set up distribution lists.
- Subscribe to alerts.

Understanding System Setup

To receive alerts on the console, you must subscribe to each alert in which you are interested. If you are responsible for ensuring compliance, you should subscribe to all compliance alerts. You must also be a member of the distribution list for each alert.

Distribution Lists

When you set up SOD rules and alert definitions, you must include the distribution list of subscribers. The distribution list is a group of address book records for which the system creates an alert.

When you set up the distribution list, the system does not include the parent number in notifications. The system does not create alerts for the parent that is associated with the organization structure, only for the children.

You can create distribution lists using the Work with Parent/Child Structures program (P0150) and then assign the list to the appropriate compliance alert in the Alert Definition program (P80D310).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Parent/Child Relationships and Organizational Structures".

Forms Used to Set Up the System for Alerts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Parent/Child Structures	W0150D	Address Book Organizational Structure (G01311), Structure Revisions	Review distribution lists.
Address Parent/Child Revisions	W0150A	Click Add on the Work with Parent/Child Structures form.	Set up distribution lists.
Edit Configuration	W80D320B	Configuration (G80D41), Advanced Select the appropriate console on the Dashboard Configuration form and click Edit. Select the Configuration tab and click Edit.	Subscribe to alerts.

Setting Up Distribution Lists

Access the Address Parent/Child Revisions form.

Parent Number Enter the address book number of the primary level in a hierarchy or reporting relationship. A parent in one hierarchy can be a child in another hierarchy. A hierarchy can be organized by business unit, employee, or position. For example, you can create a hierarchy that shows the reporting relationships between employees and supervisors.

Structure Type Enter a value from user-defined code (UDC) 01/TS that identifies a type of distribution list, such as *WFS* for workflow, *ORG* for group, and *EML* for email.

When you create a parent/child relationship for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system, the Structure Type field must be blank.

Address Number Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Subscribing to Alerts

Access the Edit Configuration form.

1. Click the Subscribe to Alert button.
2. Select the value from UDC 00/AR to subscribe to the alert and click Select.

   The system displays the alert and description on the Edit Configuration form.

Defining Alerts

This section provides an overview of alert definitions and discusses how to define alerts.

Understanding Alert Definitions

Alert definitions specify the information that is maintained at the alert master level. This information applies to the alert, regardless of the metric configuration to which the alert is subscribed.

The Alert Definition program (P80D310) enables you to select or clear the alerts by user. You can activate alerts by subscription organization or by parent address book number. You use the subscription organization or parent address book number to identify the list of individuals who receive the alert notification. The Alert Status flag specifies whether the system runs the table trigger logic. Table trigger logic reviews the values in a table and processes an alert when you change the values in the fields used by compliance.

You define a list of individuals who are required to verify changes for each compliance alert. You can create distribution lists using the Work with Parent/Child Structures program (P0150) and then assign the list to the appropriate compliance alert in the P80D310 program.

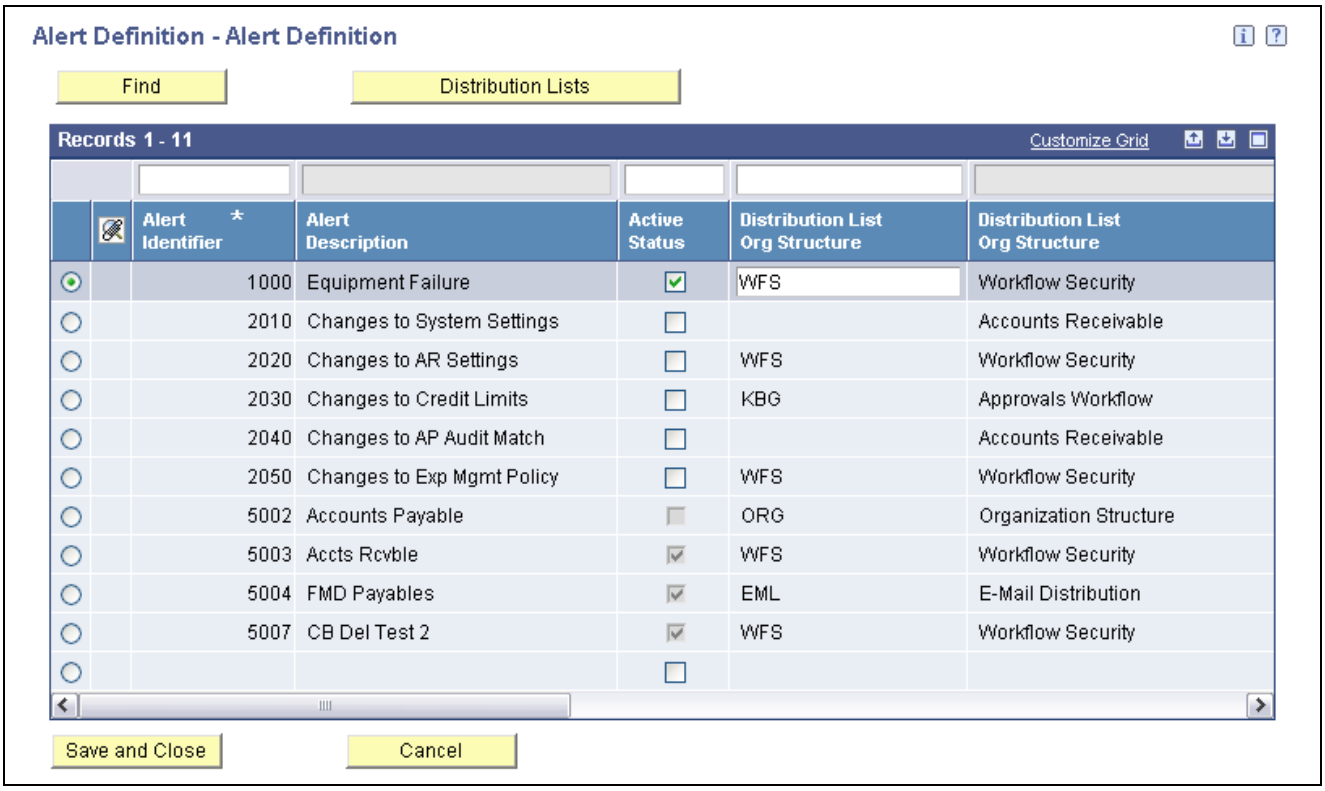
Although SOD rules are set up in the SOD Rules Application program (P80D112), the rule appears in the P80D310 program. The system automatically sets up the alert information for SOD when you add an SOD rule. You cannot edit the SOD alert definitions using the P80D310 program because the system disables the fields on the form. You must use the P80D112 program to set up and maintain SOD alert information.

Form Used to Define Alerts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Alert Definition	W80D310A	Configuration (G80D41), Alert Definition	Define alerts.

Defining Alerts

Access the Alert Definition form.



Alert Definition form

Alert Identifier

Enter a value from UDC 00/AR that specifies the type of alert.

You use the value in UDC 00/AR to subscribe to alerts in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).

Note. The system automatically creates a record in UDC 00/AR when you set up an SOD rule.

Active Status

Select to activate the alert. If the Active Status option blank, the system does not validate the alert for violations.

Distribution List Org Structure

Enter the organization structure that the system uses to retrieve the distribution list. The system uses this field in conjunction with the value in the Distribution List Parent Number field to retrieve the address book numbers to send the email notification when a violation occurs.

If you select a value for the Distribution List Org Structure field using the search button, the system automatically populates the Distribution List Parent Number field with the corresponding value . If you enter the value, you must also enter the corresponding address book record in the Distribution List Parent Number field.

Distribution List Parent Number

Enter the parent address book number that is associated with the organization structure to use to retrieve the distribution list. The system uses this field in conjunction with the Distribution List Org Structure field to retrieve the address book numbers to send the email notification when a violation occurs.

Alert Type

Specify the type of alert from UDC 00/AY. Values are:

- *1:* Informational

- *2:* Favorable
- *3:* Unfavorable
- *4:* Segregation of Duties
- *5:* Compliance

The system automatically updates the Alert Definition table (F80D310) for each SOD rule that you establish. You should not manually specify an alert type of *4*.

The Distribution Lists link enables you to access the Work With Parent/Child Structures program (P0150). You use the P0150 program to set up distribution lists of people who can access the alerts from the console.

Reviewing and Responding to Alerts

This section provides an overview of the Alert Instances program (P80D357), lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Review alerts.
- Respond to alerts.

Understanding the Alerts Instances Program (P80D357)

The Alert Instances program (P80D357) serves as a work area to manage various kinds of alerts, such as SOD alerts, compliance alerts, and any other alerts to which you have subscribed. The P80D357 program enables you to:

- Search for and sort the alerts based on their description, value, and date range.
- Filter the alerts based on their status, such as open, closed, or all.
- View details of the alerts.
- Close an open alert.
- Reopen a closed alert.

Prerequisites

Before you complete these tasks:

- Subscribe to alerts in the P80D301 program to see the alert links and descriptions in the console.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Consoles," Setting Up the Consoles, page 22.

- Run the R80D112 program to generate the SOD alerts.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Segregation of Duties," Generating SOD Alerts.

- Create compliance alerts by revising values that trigger alerts.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Compliance".

Forms Used to Review and Respond to Alerts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Alert Instances	W80D357A	• Consoles (G80D), Alerts • Consoles (G80D), Financial Management and Compliance Console or Plant Manager Dashboard Click an alert link on the summary console form.	Review and respond to alerts.
Condition-Based Alerts Revisions	W1311B	• Consoles (G80D), Financial Management and Compliance Console • Consoles (G80D), Plant Manager Dashboard Click an alert link for the equipment failure.	Review equipment failure alerts.

Reviewing Alerts

Access the Work With Alert Instances form.

Alert Enter a value from UDC 00/AR that specifies the alert for which you want to search.

Value Enter an alert description for which you want to search.

From Date Enter a start date for your search.

To Date Enter an end date for your search.

View Filter the grid information based on status and type of alerts. The view filters use a combination of the two drop-down list boxes. The first list box indicates the type of alert. Values are:

- *Alerts*
- *Informational*
- *Favorable*
- *Unfavorable*
- *Segregation of Duties*
- *Compliance*

The second list indicates the status of the alert. Values are:

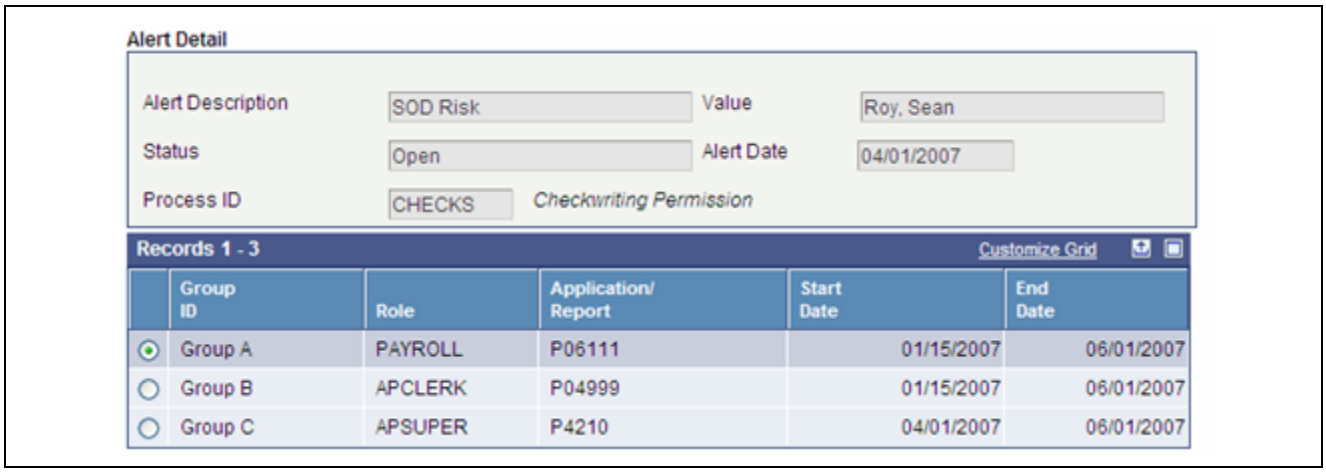
- *All*
- *Open*
- *Closed*

The system updates the grid information based on your filter values when you click the Go button.

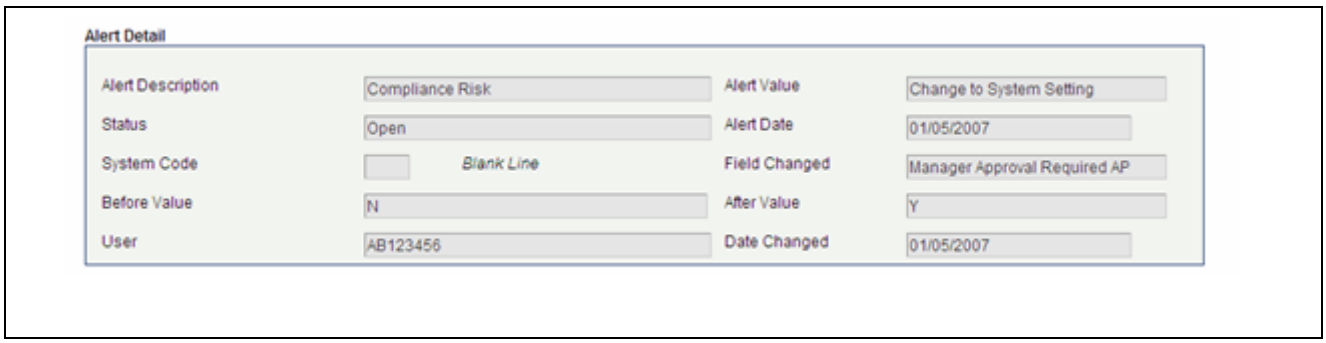
Responding to Alerts

Access the Work With Alert Instances form.

Note. The system displays the Alert Detail subform that is specific for the type of alert that you selected on the Work With Alert Instances form.



SOD Alert Detail form



Compliance Alert Detail form

Close Alert Click to close the selected alert notification.

Re-Open Alert Click to open an alert that was previously closed.

APPENDIX A

Appendix: Tables Used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console

This appendix lists the tables used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console and lists prepopulated tables.

Tables Used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console

This table lists the tables that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console uses or populates:

Table	Description
F0006	Business Unit Master
F0008	Date Fiscal Patterns
F0009	General Constants
F0010	Company Constants
F0012	Automatic Accounting Instructions Master
F03012	Customer Master by Line of Business
F03B11	Customer Ledger
F03B13	Receipts Header
F03B14	Receipts Detail
F03B16	A/R Statistical History
F0411	Accounts Payable Ledger
F0413	Accounts Payable - Matching Document
F0414	Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail
F0902	Account Balances
F0911	Account Ledger
F09521	Cash Type Rules

Table	Description
F09522	Cash Forecast Data
F09E108	Policy Edit Rules
F1602	Cost Analyzer Balances
F1603	Cost Analyzer View Structure
F3102	Production Cost
F4101	Item Master
F4102	Item Branch File
F41021	Item Location File
F4105	Item Cost
F4201	Sales Order Header File
F4211	Sales Order Detail File
F42119	Sales Order History File
F4301	Purchase Order Header
F43090	Supplier/Item Relationships
F4311	Purchase Order Detail File
F43121	Purchase Order Receiver File
F4322	Purchasing Tolerance Rules
F4801	Work Order Master File
F80D010	Sales Order Fact
F80D020	GL Account Balances Fact
F80D021	Financial Ratios Amount Dimensions Table
F80D100	PMD - Date Dimension
F80D101	PMD - UBE Timestamp
F80D104	Address Book List
F80D105	Business Unit List
F80D106	Product Group List
F80D107	Goals Definition

Table	Description
F80D107A	Goals Definition Tag
F80D108	Goals Definition Cross Reference
F80D110	PMD Search By Saved Query
F80D111	FMD Search By Saved Query
F80D112	SOD Rules
F80D113	SOD Process Master
F80D114	SOD Group Master
F80D120	SOD Violations
F80D130	Compliance Master
F80D131	Compliance Instance Detail
F80D135	SOD Alert Master
F80D136	SOD Alert Detail
F80D150	Whistle Blower Recipient List
F80D200	Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate Table
F80D201	Days Payable Outstanding Aggregate
F80D202	Cash to Cash Cycle Time Aggregate
F80D203	Forecasted Cash Flow Aggregate
F80D210	On Time Shipment Customer Request Date Aggregate Table
F80D211	On Time Shipment Promise Ship Date Aggregate Table
F80D212	Past Due Aggregate Table
F80D213	Back Order Aggregate Table
F80D214	Variance Table
F80D215	Book to Ship Aggregate Table
F80D220	Inventory Aggregate Table
F80D221	General Ledger Aggregate Table
F80D230	On Time Manufacturing Production Completions

Table	Description
F80D231	Manufacturing Production Costings
F80D240	Booked Orders Aggregate
F80D241	Shipped Order Revenue
F80D242	Projected Revenue Aggregate
F80D243	Backlog Aggregate
F80D250	Supplier On-Time Delivery Aggregate
F80D251	Material Lead Time Exception Aggregate
F80D252	Supplier Pass Quality Aggregate
F80D253	AP Daily Counts and Amounts
F80D254	AP Discount Information Aggregate
F80D255	AP Open Payables Aggregate
F80D256	AP Voucher Paid Late Aggregate
F80D272	Most Profitable Customers Aggregate
F80D273	Most Profitable Products Aggregate
F80D274	Most Profitable Brands Aggregate
F80D280	AR Daily Counts and Amts Aggr
F80D281	AR Delinquency Info Aggregate
F80D282	AR Discount Information Aggregate
F80D283	AR Open Chargeback Aggregate
F80D284	AR Open Receivables Aggregate
F80D285	AR Total Chargeback Aggregate
F80D300	Dashboard Constants
F80D301	Dashboard Code Metric Cross Reference
F80D302	Metric ID Time Dimension Cross Reference
F80D303	Metric Definition
F80D304	Variant Definition
F80D305	Hierarchy Definition

Table	Description
F80D306	Action Definition
F80D307	Metric Action Cross Reference
F80D309	Metric Series Cross Ref
F80D310	Alert Definition
F80D310A	Alert Definition Tag Table
F80D311	Alert Instance
F80D311A	Alert Instance Tag Table
F80D312	Alert Subscription
F80D315	Alert Instance Status
F80D320	Dashboard Configuration
F80D321	UI Metric Group Definition
F80D322	UI Metric Group Detail
F80D323	GroupID Email Address
F80D701	Unposted Transactions Aggregate

Prepopulated Tables

Specific tables in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console are prepopulated with data. The prepopulated data in the tables enables a quick implementation of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console.

Financial Ratios Amount Dimensions Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Financial Ratios Amount Dimensions table (F80D021):

Metric Identifier	Financial Ratios Range Code 1	Financial Ratios Range Code 2	Financial Ratios Range Code 3	Financial Ratios Range Code 4
F01	NW	TA	CA	None
F02	NW	TA	CA	None
F03	NW	TA	CA	None
F04	NW	TA	CA	IV
F05	NW	TA	CA	None

Metric Identifier	Financial Ratios Range Code 1	Financial Ratios Range Code 2	Financial Ratios Range Code 3	Financial Ratios Range Code 4
F06	NW	TA	None	None
F07	NW	TA	FA	None
F08	NW	TA	None	None
F09	NW	None	None	None
F10	NW	CL	None	None
F11	NW	None	None	None
F12	NW	LD	None	None
F13	NW	None	None	None
F14	None	None	None	None
F15	IN	SA	None	None
F16	IN	None	None	None
F17	IN	CG	OE	None
F18	IN	None	OE	None
F19	IN	None	None	None
F20	IN	IT	None	None
F21	IN	None	None	None
F22	IN	None	None	None
F23	IN	None	None	None
F24	IN	None	None	None
F25	IN	None	None	None
F26	IN	TX	None	None
F27	IN	None	None	None
F28	None	None	None	None

Goals Definition Cross Reference Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Goals Definition Cross Reference table (F80D108):

Metric Identifier	Goal DD Alias 1	Goal DD Alias 2	Goal DD Alias 3	Goal DD Alias 4
2000	CO	MCU	AN8	None
2010	CO	MCU	PRP4	None
2020	CO	MCU	None	None
2100	CO	MCU	AN8	PRP4
2110	CO	MCU	AN8	PRP4
2121	CO	MCU	PRP4	None
2131	CO	MCU	PRP4	None
2150	PRP4	None	None	None
2200	CO	MCU	PRP4	None
2201	CO	MCU	PRP4	None
2300	CO	MCU	ITM	None
3502	CO	MCU	None	None
3503	CO	MCU	None	None
3504	CO	MCU	None	None
3505	CO	MCU	None	None
3506	CO	MCU	None	None
3507	CO	MCU	None	None
3508	CO	MCU	None	None
3509	CO	MCU	None	None
3510	CO	MCU	None	None
3511	CO	MCU	None	None
3512	CO	MCU	None	None

Dashboard Code Metric Cross Reference Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Dashboard Code Metric Cross Reference table (F80D301):

Dashboard Code	Metric Identifier
FMDB	3301

Dashboard Code	Metric Identifier
FMDB	3302
FMDB	3303
FMDB	3304
FMDB	3305
FMDB	3306
FMDB	3307
FMDB	3308
FMDB	3309
FMDB	3310
FMDB	3311
FMDB	3312
FMDB	3313
FMDB	3314
FMDB	3344
FMDB	3402
FMDB	3403
FMDB	3404
FMDB	3405
FMDB	3406
FMDB	3407
FMDB	3501
FMDB	3502
FMDB	3503
FMDB	3504
FMDB	3505
FMDB	3506
FMDB	3507

Dashboard Code	Metric Identifier
FMDB	3508
FMDB	3509
FMDB	3510
FMDB	3511
FMDB	3512
FMDB	3513
FMDB	3514
FMDB	3515
FMDB	3516
FMDB	3517
FMDB	3518
PMDB	2000
PMDB	2010
PMDB	2020
PMDB	2100
PMDB	2110
PMDB	2111
PMDB	2120
PMDB	2121
PMDB	2130
PMDB	2131
PMDB	2140
PMDB	2150
PMDB	2200
PMDB	2201
PMDB	2300
PMDB	2310

Dashboard Code	Metric Identifier
PMDB	2400
PMDB	2410
PMDB	2420
PMDB	2430
PMDB	2500
PMDB	2510
PMDB	2520

Metric Definition Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Metric Definition table (F80D303):

Metric Identifier	Search By Code	Presentation Type Code	Chart ID	Default Variant	Being Updated (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Continuous Time Dimension (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Goal Yes/No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Display Goal Yes/No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
2000	CBPA	1	00108	2	0	0	1	1
2010	CBPA	1	00108	27	0	0	1	1
2020	CBPA	1	00108	12	0	1	1	1
2100	CBPA	1	00107	3	0	1	1	1
2110	CBPA	1	00107	3	0	0	1	1
2111	CBPA	1	00105	0	0	0	0	0
2120	CBPA	1	00100	11	0	1	0	0
2121	CBPA	1	00108	11	0	1	1	1
2130	CBPA	1	00100	11	0	1	0	0
2131	CBPA	1	00108	11	0	1	1	1
2140	CBPA	2	None	4	0	0	0	0
2150	CBPA	1	00108	10	0	1	1	1
2200	CBPA	1	00108	27	0	0	1	1
2201	CBPA	2	None	27	0	0	1	1

Metric Identifier	Search By Code	Presentation Type Code	Chart ID	Default Variant	Being Updated (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Continuous Time Dimension (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Goal Yes/No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Display Goal Yes/No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
2300	CBPA	1	00107	14	0	0	1	1
2310	CBPA	1	00103	11	0	0	0	0
2400	CBPA	1	00100	13	0	1	0	0
2410	CBPA	1	00100	1	0	1	0	0
2420	CBPA	1	00100	1	0	1	0	0
2430	CBPA	1	00100	14	0	1	0	0
2500	CBPA	2	None	6	0	0	0	0
2510	CBPA	2	None	7	0	0	0	0
2520	CBPA	2	None	8	0	0	0	0
3301	CBPA	1	00102	31	0	1	0	0
3302	CBPA	1	00102	31	0	1	0	0
3303	CBPA	1	00102	31	0	1	0	0
3305	DCB	1	00100	41	0	1	0	0
3306	DCB	1	00100	61	0	1	0	0
3307	DCB	1	00100	71	0	1	0	0
3308	DCB	1	00100	81	0	1	0	0
3309	DCB	1	00102	41	0	1	0	0
3310	DCB	1	00102	41	0	1	0	0
3311	DCB	1	00100	41	0	1	0	0
3312	DCB	1	00100	41	0	1	0	0
3313	DCB	1	00106	31	0	1	1	1
3314	DCB	1	00105	0	0	1	0	0
3344	DCB	1	00102	41	0	1	0	0
3402	DCB	1	00102	41	0	0	0	0
3403	DCB	1	00102	41	0	0	0	0

Metric Identifier	Search By Code	Presentation Type Code	Chart ID	Default Variant	Being Updated (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Continuous Time Dimension (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Goal Yes/No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)	Display Goal Yes/No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
3404	CBPA	1	00100	31	0	1	0	0
3405	CBPA	1	00100	31	0	1	0	0
3406	DCB	1	00100	31	0	1	0	0
3407	CBPA	1	00100	31	0	1	0	0
3501	DCB	1	00103	31	0	1	1	0
3502	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3503	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3504	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3505	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3506	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3507	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3508	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3509	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3510	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3511	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3512	DCB	1	00108	91	0	1	1	1
3513	DCB	1	00103	91	0	1	0	0
3514	DCB	1	00103	91	0	1	0	0
3515	DCB	1	00103	91	0	1	0	0
3516	DCB	1	00103	91	0	1	0	0
3517	DCB	1	00103	91	0	1	0	0
3518	DCB	1	00103	91	0	1	0	0

Variant Definition Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Variant Definition table (F80D304):

Variant ID	Line Number	Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Group By Alias Code	Default Group By	Time Dimension
1	0.001	100	1	DATE	1	5
1	0.002	101	1	CO	0	5
1	0.003	102	1	MCU	0	5
1	0.004	103	1	AN8	0	5
1	0.005	104	1	PRP4	0	5
1	0.006	150	1	ITM	0	5
2	0.001	200	1	DATE	1	4
2	0.002	210	1	CO	0	4
2	0.003	211	1	MCU	0	4
2	0.004	212	1	AN8	0	4
3	0.001	300	1	DATE	1	5
3	0.002	110	1	CO	0	5
3	0.003	120	1	MCU	0	5
3	0.004	130	1	AN8	0	5
3	0.005	140	1	PRP4	0	5
4	0.001	0	1	DATE	1	5
4	0.002	0	1	CO	0	5
4	0.003	0	1	MCU	0	5
4	0.004	0	1	PRP4	0	5
4	0.005	0	1	ITM	0	5
6	0.001	0	1	AN8	1	0
7	0.001	400	1	ITM	1	0
7	0.002	212	1	AN8	0	0
8	0.001	800	1	AN8	1	0
8	0.002	150	1	ITM	0	0
10	0.001	0	1	PRP4	1	0

Variant ID	Line Number	Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Group By Alias Code	Default Group By	Time Dimension
11	0.001	900	1	DATE	1	5
11	0.002	901	1	CO	0	5
11	0.003	902	1	MCU	0	5
11	0.004	140	1	PRP4	0	5
12	0.001	1000	1	DATE	1	4
12	0.002	1101	1	CO	0	4
12	0.003	1102	1	MCU	0	4
13	0.001	1100	1	DATE	1	5
13	0.002	1103	1	CO	0	5
13	0.003	1810	1	MCU	0	5
13	0.004	1820	1	PRP4	0	5
13	0.005	800	1	AN8	0	5
13	0.006	150	1	ITM	0	5
14	0.001	600	1	DATE	1	5
14	0.002	601	1	CO	0	5
14	0.003	602	1	MCU	0	5
14	0.004	104	1	PRP4	0	5
14	0.005	150	1	ITM	0	5
17	0.001	1600	1	DATE	1	4
17	0.002	211	1	MCU	0	4
17	0.003	212	1	AN8	0	4
18	0.001	1700	1	DATE	1	5
18	0.002	120	1	MCU	0	5
18	0.003	130	1	AN8	0	5
18	0.004	140	1	PRP4	0	5
19	0.001	0	1	DATE	1	5

Variant ID	Line Number	Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Group By Alias Code	Default Group By	Time Dimension
19	0.002	0	1	MCU	0	5
19	0.003	0	1	PRP4	0	5
19	0.004	0	1	ITM	0	5
20	0.001	1800	1	DATE	1	5
20	0.002	1810	1	MCU	0	5
20	0.003	1820	1	PRP4	0	5
20	0.004	800	1	AN8	0	5
20	0.005	150	1	ITM	0	5
21	0.001	1500	1	DATE	1	5
21	0.002	102	1	MCU	0	5
21	0.003	103	1	AN8	0	5
21	0.004	104	1	PRP4	0	5
21	0.005	150	1	ITM	0	5
22	0.001	1900	1	DATE	1	5
22	0.002	902	1	MCU	0	5
22	0.003	140	1	PRP4	0	5
23	0.001	2000	1	DATE	1	4
23	0.002	1102	1	MCU	0	4
25	0.001	500	1	DATE	1	5
25	0.002	602	1	MCU	0	5
25	0.003	104	1	PRP4	0	5
25	0.004	150	1	ITM	0	5
26	0.001	700	1	DATE	1	4
26	0.002	902	1	MCU	0	4
26	0.003	140	1	PRP4	0	4
27	0.001	1400	1	DATE	1	4

Variant ID	Line Number	Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Group By Alias Code	Default Group By	Time Dimension
27	0.002	901	1	CO	0	4
27	0.003	902	1	MCU	0	4
27	0.004	140	1	PRP4	0	4
28	0.001	1100	1	DATE	1	3
28	0.002	0	1	CO	0	3
28	0.003	0	1	MCU	0	3
28	0.004	0	1	PRP4	0	3
28	0.005	0	1	AN8	0	3
28	0.006	0	1	ITM	0	3
31	0.001	301	1	DATE	1	5
31	0.002	302	2	CO	0	0
31	0.003	303	3	MCU	0	0
41	0.001	401	1	DATE	1	5
41	0.002	302	1	CO	0	0
41	0.003	303	1	MCU	0	0
91	0.001	910	1	DATE	1	3
91	0.002	911	2	CO	0	0
91	0.003	912	3	MCU	0	0

Hierarchy Definition Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Hierarchy Definition table (F80D305):

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
100	1	DATE	5
100	2	CO	0
100	3	MCU	0
100	4	AN8	0

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
100	5	PRP4	0
100	6	ITM	0
101	1	CO	0
101	2	MCU	0
101	3	AN8	0
101	4	PRP4	0
101	5	ITM	0
102	1	MCU	0
102	2	AN8	0
102	3	PRP4	0
102	4	ITM	0
103	1	AN8	0
103	2	PRP4	0
103	3	ITM	0
104	1	PRP4	0
104	2	ITM	0
110	1	CO	0
110	2	MCU	0
110	3	AN8	0
110	4	PRP4	0
120	1	MCU	0
120	2	AN8	0
120	3	PRP4	0
130	1	AN8	0
130	2	PRP4	0
140	1	PRP4	0

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
150	1	ITM	0
200	1	DATE	4
200	2	CO	0
200	3	MCU	0
200	4	AN8	0
210	1	CO	0
210	2	MCU	0
210	3	AN8	0
211	1	MCU	0
211	2	AN8	0
212	1	AN8	0
300	1	DATE	5
300	2	CO	0
300	3	MCU	0
300	4	AN8	0
300	5	PRP4	0
301	1	DATE	5
301	2	CO	0
301	3	MCU	0
302	1	CO	0
302	2	MCU	0
303	1	MCU	0
400	1	ITM	0
400	2	AN8	0
401	1	DATE	1
401	2	CO	0

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
401	3	MCU	0
500	1	DATE	5
500	2	MCU	0
500	3	PRP4	0
500	4	ITM	0
600	1	DATE	5
600	2	CO	0
600	3	MCU	0
600	4	PRP4	0
600	5	ITM	0
601	1	CO	0
601	2	MCU	0
601	3	PRP4	0
601	4	ITM	0
602	1	MCU	0
602	2	PRP4	0
602	3	ITM	0
700	1	DATE	4
700	2	MCU	0
700	3	PRP4	0
800	1	AN8	0
800	2	ITM	0
900	1	DATE	5
900	2	CO	0
900	3	MCU	0
900	4	PRP4	0

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
901	1	CO	0
901	2	MCU	0
901	3	PRP4	0
902	1	MCU	0
902	2	PRP4	0
1000	1	DATE	4
1000	2	CO	0
1000	3	MCU	0
1100	1	DATE	5
1100	2	CO	0
1100	3	MCU	0
1100	4	PRP4	0
1100	5	AN8	0
1100	6	ITM	0
1101	1	CO	0
1101	2	MCU	0
1102	1	MCU	0
1103	1	CO	0
1103	2	MCU	0
1103	3	PRP4	0
1103	4	AN8	0
1103	5	ITM	0
1200	1	DATE	4
1200	2	MCU	0
1200	3	PRP4	0
1400	1	DATE	4

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
1400	2	CO	0
1400	3	MCU	0
1400	4	PRP4	0
1500	1	DATE	5
1500	2	MCU	0
1500	3	AN8	0
1500	4	PRP4	0
1500	5	ITM	0
1600	1	DATE	4
1600	2	MCU	0
1600	3	AN8	0
1700	1	DATE	5
1700	2	MCU	0
1700	3	AN8	0
1700	4	PRP4	0
1800	1	DATE	5
1800	2	MCU	0
1800	3	PRP4	0
1800	4	AN8	0
1800	5	ITM	0
1810	1	MCU	0
1810	2	PRP4	0
1810	3	AN8	0
1810	4	ITM	0
1820	1	PRP4	0
1820	2	AN8	0

Hierarchy ID	Line Number	Data Dictionary Alias Lookup	Time Dimension
1820	3	ITM	0
1900	1	DATE	5
1900	2	MCU	0
1900	3	PRP4	0
2000	1	DATE	4
2000	2	MCU	0

Action Definition Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Action Definition table (F80D306):

Action ID	Object Name	Form Name	I M	Version
4	P4210	W4210H	1	ZJDE0001
5	P31022	W31022A	1	ZJDE0001
6	P41112	W41112A	1	ZJDE0001
7	P31225	W31225D	1	ZJDE0001
8	P42117	W42117M	1	ZJDE0001
9	P43250	W43250K	1	ZJDE0001
10	P03B16	W03B16E	1	None
11	P0411	W0411G	1	ZJDE0001
203	P03B2002	W03B2002A	1	ZJDE0001
220	P0411	W0411G	1	ZJDE0001
246	P0413M	W0413MB	1	ZJDE0001
271	P01012	W01012B	1	ZJDE0001
297	P0801	W0801A	1	None

Metric Action Cross Reference Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Metric Action Cross Reference table (F80D307):

Action ID	Metric Identifier
4	2000
10	2000
11	2010
4	2020
6	2020
10	2020
11	2020
4	2100
5	2100
4	2110
4	2111
4	2120
4	2121
8	2130
8	2131
4	2140
4	2150
6	2200
6	2201
7	2300
5	2310
4	2400
4	2410
4	2430
8	2430
9	2500
9	2510

Action ID	Metric Identifier
9	2520
203	3311
203	3312
220	3404
246	3404
11	3405
246	3405

Alert Definition Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Alert Definition table (F80D310):

Alert Identifier	Alert Source	Alert Type	Active Status
1000	1	3	0
2010	1	5	0
2020	1	5	0
2030	1	5	0
2040	1	5	0
2050	1	5	0

Dashboard Configuration Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the Dashboard Configuration table (F80D320):

Configuration ID	Dashboard Code	Subscription ID
FMDDEFAULT	FMDB	0
PMDDEFAULT	PMBD	0

UI Metric Group Definition Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the UI Metric Group Definition table (F80D321):

Configuration ID	Metric Group ID	Default Yes No
FMDDEFAULT	ACAPF	0

Configuration ID	Metric Group ID	Default Yes No
FMDDEFAULT	ACTR	0
FMDDEFAULT	APACT	0
FMDDEFAULT	ARCLA	1
FMDDEFAULT	LEVLQ	0
FMDDEFAULT	PROFR	0
FMDDEFAULT	PROFT	0
FMDDEFAULT	REVRN	0
PMDDEFAULT	CASHC	1
PMDDEFAULT	CUSTS	0
PMDDEFAULT	INVEF	0
PMDDEFAULT	MANUP	0
PMDDEFAULT	REVMG	0
PMDDEFAULT	SUPPP	0

UI Metric Group Detail Table

This table lists the data that is prepopulated in the UI Metric Group Detail table (F80D322):

Metric Group ID	Display Seq	Metric Identifier	Variant ID	Continuous Time Dimension	Display Goal Yes/No
ACAPF	1	3516	35	1	0
ACAPF	2	3517	36	1	0
ACAPF	3	3518	37	1	0
ACTR	1	3511	31	1	0
ACTR	2	3510	31	1	0
ACTR	3	3512	31	1	0
APACT	1	3402	41	1	0
APACT	2	3406	41	1	0
APACT	3	3404	31	1	0

Metric Group ID	Display Seq	Metric Identifier	Variant ID	Continuous Time Dimension	Display Goal Yes/No
APACT	4	3400	31	1	0
APACT	5	3407	41	1	0
APACT	6	3403	41	1	0
APACT	7	3405	31	1	0
APACT	8	3401	31	1	0
ARCLA	1	3316	33	1	0
ARCLA	2	3315	32	1	0
ARCLA	3	3301	31	1	0
ARCLA	4	3302	31	1	0
ARCLA	5	3303	31	1	0
ARCLA	6	3309	41	1	0
ARCLA	7	3310	41	1	0
ARCLA	8	3311	31	1	0
ARCLA	9	3312	0	1	0
ARCLA	10	3313	51	1	0
ARCLA	11	3314	61	1	0
ARCLA	12	3305	71	1	0
ARCLA	13	3306	41	1	0
ARCLA	14	3307	71	1	0
ARCLA	15	3308	41	1	0
CASHC	1	2000	2	1	0
CASHC	2	2010	27	1	0
CASHC	3	2200	27	1	0
CASHC	4	2020	12	1	0
CUSTS	1	2111	0	1	0
CUSTS	2	2110	3	1	0

Metric Group ID	Display Seq	Metric Identifier	Variant ID	Continuous Time Dimension	Display Goal Yes/No
CUSTS	3	2140	4	1	0
CUSTS	4	2100	3	1	0
CUSTS	5	2121	11	1	0
CUSTS	6	2120	11	1	0
CUSTS	7	2131	11	1	0
CUSTS	8	2130	11	1	0
CUSTS	9	2150	10	1	0
INVEF	1	2201	27	1	0
LEVLQ	1	3506	31	1	0
LEVLQ	2	3507	31	1	0
LEVLQ	3	3509	31	1	0
LEVLQ	4	3508	31	1	0
MANUP	1	2300	14	1	0
MANUP	2	2310	11	1	0
PROFR	1	3503	31	1	0
PROFR	2	3502	31	1	0
PROFR	3	3505	31	1	0
PROFR	4	3504	31	1	0
PROFT	1	3501	31	1	0
PROFT	2	3513	91	1	0
PROFT	3	3514	91	1	0
PROFT	4	3515	91	1	0
REVMG	1	2400	13	1	0
REVMG	2	2410	1	1	0
REVMG	3	2430	14	1	0
REVMG	4	2420	1	1	0

Metric Group ID	Display Seq	Metric Identifier	Variant ID	Continuous Time Dimension	Display Goal Yes/No
SUPPP	1	2500	6	1	0
SUPPP	2	2520	8	1	0
SUPPP	3	2510	7	1	0

APPENDIX B

Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Data Movement Reports

This appendix lists and describes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console data movement reports.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Data Movement Reports: A to Z

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console provides a variety of reports to help you review and manage the information in the metrics. This table lists the reports, sorted alphanumerically by report ID:

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R80D010 Sales Order Fact Data Load	Populates the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) and the Sales Order Detail History table (F42119).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D0201 G/L Balances Fact Full Load UBE	Populates the GL Account Balances Fact table (F80D020) with data from the Account Ledger table (F0911).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D0202 G/L Balances Fact Rebuild UBE	Populates the GL Account Balances Fact table (F80D020) with data from the Account Ledger table (F0911).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D100 Date Dimension	Populates the PMD - Date Dimension table (F80D100) with the days, months, quarters, and weeks in each year for the *view by display* on the console.	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R80D112 Process SOD Violations	Populates the SOD Alert Master (F80D135) and SOD Alert Detail (F80D136) tables.	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D200 Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate	Determines the days sales outstanding by using a 52-week sales calculation divided by 360 and then divided into the total open accounts receivable and populates the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate table (F80D200).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D201 Days Payable Outstanding Data Load	Determines the days payables outstanding by using the last 52 weeks of cost-of-goods sold divided by 360 and then divided into the total open payables and populates the Days Payables Outstanding Aggregate table (F80D201).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D202 Cash to Cash	Calculates cash to cash cycle time as DSO plus DSI minus DPO and populates the Cash to Cash Cycle Time Aggregate table (F80D202).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D203 Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load	Populates the Forecasted Cash Flow Aggregate table (F80D203).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D210 On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load	Calculates on-time, early, and late shipments for each date and populates the On Time Shipment Customer Request Date Aggregate table (F80D210).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D211 On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load	Calculates on time, early, and late shipments for each date and populates the On Time Shipment Promise Ship Date Aggregate table (F80D211).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D212 Past Due Processing	Calculates the past-due order amount and number of past-due sales order lines and populates the Past Due Aggregate table (F80D212).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R80D213 Backorder Processing	Calculates the backorder amount and line count for unfilled sales orders and populates the Back Order Aggregate table (F80D213).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D214 Variance Processing	Calculates the difference between the promise ship date and the requested ship date by item and populates the Variance Aggregate table (F80D214).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D215 Book to Ship Days Processing	Determines the book-to-ship days value and the number of lines shipped for each sales order and populates the Book to Ship Aggregate table (F80D215).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D220 Inventory Data Load	Calculates the days sales in inventory and the number of inventory turns and populates the Inventory Aggregate table (F80D220).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D221A G/L Data Load - Cardex COGS	Populates the General Ledger Aggregate table (F80D221) with data from the Item Ledger table (F4111).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D221B G/L Data Load - Direct Ship Orders COGS	Populates the General Ledger Aggregate table (F80D221) with data from the Sales Order Detail (F4211) and Sales Order History (F42119) tables.	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D230 Manufacturing On Time Completions	Calculates on-time, early, and late production completions and populates the On Time Manufacturing Completions table (F80D230).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report IDnumber in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D231 Manufacturing Planned vs Actual Cost Variance	Determines the actual production costs for all finished goods and calculates the variance to planned production costs from the work orders and populates the Manufacturing Production Costing table (F80D231).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R80D240 Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load	Calculates the booked order value for each day and populates the Booked Order Aggregate table (F80D240).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D241 Shipped Orders Processing	Calculates the shipped revenue for each sales order and for each day and populates the Shipped Orders Aggregate table (F80D241).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D242 Projected Revenue Processing	Calculates the projected revenue for each day and populates the Projected Revenue Aggregate table (F80D242).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D243 Backlog Processing	Calculates the backlog value for each day and populates the Backlog Aggregate table (F80D243).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D250 Supplier On-Time Delivery	Calculates on-time, early, and late deliveries from each supplier and populates the Supplier On Time Delivery Aggregate table (F80D250).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D251 Material Lead Time Exception	Calculates the actual lead time for items and populates the Material Lead Time Exception Aggregate table (F80D251).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D252 Supplier Pass Quality Performance	Calculates the quality pass percentage for each purchase order received and populates the Supplier Pass Quality Aggregate table (F80D252).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D253 AP Daily Counts and Amounts	Populates the AP Daily Counts and Amounts table (F80D253).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R80D254 AP Discount Information Data Load	Populates the AP Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D254).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D255 AP Open Payables Data Load	Populates the AP Open Payables Aggregate table (F80D255).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D256 AP Vouchers Paid Late - Data Load	Populates the AP Voucher Paid Late Aggregate table (F80D256).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D272 ACA Most Profitable Customers Data Load	Populates the Most Profitable Customers Aggregate table (F80D272).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D273 ACA Most Profitable Products Data Load	Populates the Most Profitable Products Aggregate table (F80D273).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D274 ACA Most Profitable Brands Data Load	Populates the Most Profitable Brands Aggregate table (F80D274).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D280 AR Daily Counts and Amounts	Populates the AR Daily Counts and Amts Aggr table (F80D280).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D281 AR Delinquency – Data Load	Populates the AR Delinquency Info Aggregate table (F80D281).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R80D282 AR Discount Information – Data Load	Populates the AR Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D282).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D283 AR Open Chargeback Information - Data Load	Populates the AR Open Chargeback Aggregate table (F80D283).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D284 AR Open Receivables Data Load	Populates the AR Open Receivables Aggregate table (F80D284).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D285 AR Total Chargeback Information - Data Load	Populates the AR Total Chargebacks Aggregate table (F80D285).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.
R80D701 Unposted Transaction - Data Load	Populates the Unposted Transactions Aggregate table (F80D701).	Type *BV* in the Fast Path field and click the arrow. Enter the report ID number in the Batch Application field on the Available Versions form.

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.

Index

S

T

U

V

W