JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools

Delta Process Guide

Release 8.98 Update 4

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Delta Process Guide, Release 8.98 Update 4

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Contents

Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Delta Process Guide.

Audience

This guide is intended for translators and developers who are responsible for editing translation tables.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- The development process and translation tables.

Documentation Accessibility

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Related Documents

You can access related documents from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Release Documentation Overview pages on My Oracle Support. Access the main documentation overview page by searching for the document ID, which is 876932.1, or by using this link:

https://support.oracle.com/CSP/main/article?cmd=show&type=NOT&id=876932.1

To navigate to this page from the My Oracle Support home page, click the Knowledge tab, and then click the Tools and Training menu, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, Welcome Center, Release Information Overview.

This guide contains references to server configuration settings that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne stores in configuration files (such as jde.ini, jas.ini, jdbj.ini, jdelog.properties, and so on). Beginning with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97, it is highly recommended that you only access and manage these settings

for the supported server types using the Server Manager program. See the Server Manager Guide on My Oracle Support.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
Bold	Indicates field values.
Italics	Indicates emphasis and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles.
`Monospace`	Indicates a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne program, other code example, or URL.

1 Getting Started with Delta Process

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 1.1, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Delta Process Overview"
- Section 1.2, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Delta Process Implementation"

1.1 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Delta Process Overview

Delta Process is used to determine the development changes that have occurred in translation tables.

1.2 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Delta Process Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement Delta Process.

In the planning phase of the implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information.

1.2.1 Delta Process Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the Delta Process implementation.

1. Set Delta Process for each release.

   See Understanding the Delta Process.

2. Set up default location and printers.

   See "Working with Report Printing Administration" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide*.

2

Working with the Delta Process for Translation Tables

This chapter contains the following topics:

2.1 Understanding the Delta Process

The delta process determines the development changes that have occurred in translation tables. The process compares the translation tables as they are at the time that you run the process with the translation tables as they were when you last ran the process. The process identifies the changes and indicates to translators or developers any new development in the translation tables that they need to edit. You determine the timing of the delta process. You can run the delta process as often as necessary.

You must perform setup tasks at the beginning of each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software release. After you perform the setup, you can run the delta process as often as necessary. You should establish a schedule for running the delta process so that you can keep current on development changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

2.1.1 Prerequisite

You must perform these setup procedures before you run the delta process. These procedures create the appropriate database instances and environments, and populate the data from the previous JD Edwards software release. After you finish these setup procedures, you can run the delta process.

You must complete all of these tasks before you run the delta process for the first time.

2.2 Setting Up a Database Instance

This section provides an overview of database instances and discusses how to:

- Set up a database instance.
- Add a new environment.

- Create the environments.
- Use translation tools to create an environment.
- Set up user profiles.
- Add user security.

2.2.1 Understanding Database Instances

Your database administrator must set up a database instance for each compare and language code page set that you use.

This table lists the possible environments or databases:

Environment	Language Group
T1B9 or T1B7333	Tier I
T2B9 or T2B7333	Tier II
T3B9 or T3B7333	Tier III
WEUB7333	Western European
CEUB7333	Central European
SCHB7333	Simplified Chinese
TCHB7333	Traditional Chinese
JPNB7333	Japanese
KORB7333	Korean
RUSB7333	Russian

Work with the database administrator to set up libraries or database instances, or both, that apply to your current system environments, depending on your operating system platform and database server.

Note: Each database has specific setup requirements for each code page. Please follow the database administration guidelines for the current release of the database and Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) setup for code pages.

2.2.2 Forms Used to Set Up a Database Instance

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Machine Search & Select	W986115E	System Administration (GH9011), Data Source Management, Database Data Sources.	Locate and copy a machine name and database.
Machine Search & Select	W986110D	In the web client or Microsoft windows client, enter P986110 in the Fast Path. W986115E	Add a new environment.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Environments	W0094E	System Administration Environment (GH9053), Environment Master.	Enter an existing compare environment. Enter a new environment name.
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	Delta Environment Administration (GH793), Create and Compare and Code Page Environment	Select the batch version that you want to run. Select Processing Options from the Row menu.
Work With User/Role Profiles	W0092D	System Administration Tools (GH9011), User Management, User Profiles	Select a user. Set up a profile for the user.
Work with User Security	W980WSCE	Security Administration (GH9052), Security Maintenance, User Security	Find a user and add the appropriate security.

2.2.3 Setting Up a Database Instance

Access the Machine Search & Select form.

1. Click the current machine name and data source for administering environment data sources in the detail area, and then click Select.
2. On the Work With Data Sources form, complete the Data Source Name field in the detail area, and then click Find.
3. In the detail area, click the row for the current data source mapping, and then click Copy.
4. On the Data Source Revisions form, complete the Data Source Name field, and then click OK.
5. Enter the new ODBC information and click OK.

2.2.4 Adding a New Environment

1. Enter P986110 in the Fast Path to access the Machine Search & Select form.
2. Click the data source mapping environment in the detail area, and then click Select.
3. On the Work With Object Mappings form, click Add.
4. On the Object Mapping Revisions form, complete these fields and click OK:
   - Environment Name
   - Object Type
   - Primary Data Source
   - Data Source Mode
   - Allow QBE
5. Map all the tables listed in this guide to the translation compare environment.

All other tables can be mapped according to the standard OCM setup.

Note: You should set up a translation compare environment as a login environment. The code page environment is used only for table mappings and can have one OCM mapping for the DEFAULT TABLE mapping.

2.2.5 Creating the Environments

You must create the environments that are needed to run the delta process. You can complete these tasks manually by using Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administration tools or Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Translation Tools applications.

Access the Work With Environments form.

1. Enter an existing compare environment in the Environment Name query by example line, and click Find.
2. Click the existing compare environment in the detail area.
3. From the Row menu, select Copy Environment to duplicate the environment.
4. Complete the New Environment field, select the Copy *Public Records Only option, and then click OK.

   Use Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OCM to modify the mappings of each environment to reflect your enterprise setup and the mapping for the data sources.

2.2.6 Using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Translation Tools to Create an Environment

Access the Create and Compare and Code Page Environment form.

1. On the Processing Options form, complete these fields:
   - Compare Environment Prefix
   - Release Postfix
2. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, select the version that you want to run, and then select Processing Options from the Row menu.
3. On the Processing Options form, complete the Language Environment Path Code field and click OK.
4. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, select the version that you want to run, and then click Select.

   On Version Prompting, you can use data selection or data sequencing to further define the version that you are running. The version is set to create all of the environments. You must create the compare environment, but you can use data selection to have the batch process create only those language code page environments that you need.
5. After completing any data selection or sequencing on the Version Prompting form, click Submit.
6. On the Report Output Destination form, select one of these options and click OK:
   - On Screen
   - To Printer

You have finished creating the base language environments.

7. Use OCM to modify the mappings of each environment to reflect your enterprise setup.

Note: You must have all of the OCM mappings modified before you run the delta process.

2.2.7 Setting Up User Profiles

Each translator or developer needs to be set up correctly. The translators have additional setup criteria that indicate the language that they use.

Access the Work With User/Role Profiles form.

1. Complete either of these fields and click Find:
   - User/Role
   - Address Number
2. Select a user and click Select.
3. On the User Profile Revisions form, select Translation Pref from the Form menu.
4. On the Translation Preferences form, complete the Language field and click OK.

   You can enter the translator type, but it is not required.
5. On the User Profile Revisions form, enter the language preference for the translator and click OK.

   Some languages require runtime language processing to edit the data.
6. Set up the user profiles for each translator.

2.2.8 Adding User Security

Each data source might require user security. User security acts like a proxy that transforms the current user into another user when accessing the data. User security is generally required for language setup of user profiles. A user profile often contains language information that you need to convert characters between code pages. The wrong user profile can cause data corruption or data source connection problems. User profiles must be set up correctly on each database server and in JD Edwards software to perform user security.

Access the Work With User Security form.

1. Complete the User ID/Role field and click Find.
2. Add all of the necessary data source connections for each user and click OK.
3. Repeat this task for each user ID that accesses the data source's setup.

2.3 Copying the Data from a Prior Release

This section provides overviews of data from a prior release, compare environment tables, and control tables for the code page environment, and discusses how to:

- Copy the data from a prior release
- Edit the language master

2.3.1 Understanding Data from a Prior Release

You must copy data from a prior release to the current release. You can perform this process by using database administration tools or by using a series of batch processes defined as table conversions. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne has a series of batch processes for copying the compare environment, and another series of batch processes to copy to the language code page environments. You need to run all of these batch processes.

Note: The connection of the user profile is critical when copying data between code pages. The code page conversion becomes corrupt when users connect to data sources with the wrong user profile.

See "Working with Logs" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

2.3.2 Understanding Compare Environment Tables

These tables are from the compare environment, which you can access from the Status (Compare Environment) menu (GH7931):

Table Types	Table Descriptions
Control Tables	User Defined Code Types (F0004) and Language Status (F00041)
Control Tables	User Defined Codes (F0005) and Language Status (F00051)
Control Tables	Menu Text Override File (F0083) and Language Status (F00831)
Control Tables	Task Master (F9000) and Task Relationships (F9001) and Language Status (F90021)
Control Tables	Variant Description (F9005) and Language Status (F90051)
Control Tables	Variant Detail (F9006) and Language Status (F90061)
Control Tables	Component Definition (F9060)
Control Tables	Workspace Definition (F9061)
Control Tables	Top-Level Navigation Icon Definition (F9062)
Control Tables	Secondary Navigation Definition (F9063)
Data Dictionary Tables	Data Field Display Text (F9202) and Data Dictionary Row Description Language Status (F92021)
Data Dictionary Tables	Data Item Alpha Descriptions (F9203) and Data Dictionary Alpha Description Language Status (F92031)
Data Dictionary Tables	Media Objects storage (F00165) and Generic Text Language Status (F001651)
Pristine Tables	Date Title (F83100) and FASTR Date/Title Language Status (F831001)
Pristine Tables	Column Headings (F83110) and FASTR Column Headings Language Status (F831101)

Table Types	Table Descriptions
Pristine Tables	Favorites Relationships and Properties (F91100) and Favorites Language Status (F911001)
Central Object Tables	Forms Design Aid Extracted Spec (F79751) and Forms Design Aid Extracted Text Language Status (F797501)
Central Object Tables	Report Design Aid Extracted Spec (F79761) and Report Design Aid Extracted Spec Language Status (F797601)
Central Object Tables	Processing Option Text (F98306) and Processing Option Text Language Status (F983061)
Service Pack Resource Tables	Resource Text Translation Work File (F7920) and Resource Text Translation Language Status (F79201)
Translation Tables	Language Master (F7901)
Translation Tables	Delta Table Inclusion (F7902)
Translation Tables	User Overrides Table (F98950)

2.3.3 Understanding the Control Tables for the Code Page Environments

This table lists the Code Page environments:

Table Types	Environments
Control Tables	User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions (F0004D)
Control Tables	User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions (F0005D)
Control Tables	Menu Text Override File (F0083)
Control Tables	Task Alternate Descriptions (F9002)
Control Tables	Variant Description Alternate Description (F9005D)
Control Tables	Variant Detail Alternate Description (F9006D)
Control Tables	Component Definition - Alternate Description (F9060D)
Control Tables	Workspace Definition - Alternate Description (F9061D)
Control Tables	Top-Level Navigation Icon Definition - Alternate Description (F9062D) XE Code Page environments: F9062D (Top-Level Navigation Icon Definition - Alternate Description)
Control Tables	Secondary Navigation Definition - Alternate Description (F9063D)
Data Dictionary Tables	Data Field Display Text (F9202)
Data Dictionary Tables	Data Item Alpha Descriptions (F9203)
Data Dictionary Tables	Media Objects storage (F00165)

Table Types	Environments
Pristine Tables	Date Title (F83100)
Pristine Tables	Column Headings (F83110)
Pristine Tables	Favorites - Alternative Description (F91100D)
Central Object Tables	Forms Design Aid Extracted Text (F79750)
Central Object Tables	Report Design Aid Extracted Text (F79760)
Central Object Tables	Processing Option Text (F98306)
Suggestion Table	Translations Suggestions (F7910)

Note: You can copy the F7910 to preserve existing suggestions or you can generate a new table without any data. You should consider the needs of each translation group when you determine the pre-loading of this data.

This table lists the JD Edwards Content Builder compare environments:

Table Types	Environments
Data Dictionary Tables	Data Field Display Text (F9202) and Data Dictionary Row Description Language Status (F92021)
Data Dictionary Tables	Data Item Alpha Descriptions (F9203) and Data Dictionary Alpha Description Language Status (F92031)
Data Dictionary Tables	Media Objects storage (F00165) and Generic Text Language Status (F001651)
Data Dictionary Tables	Forms Design Aid Extracted Spec. (F79751) and Forms Design Aid Extracted Text Language Status (F797501)
Data Dictionary Tables	Report Design Aid Extracted Spec. (F79761) and Report Design Aid Extracted Spec Language Status (F797601)
Data Dictionary Tables	Processing Option Text (F98306) and Processing Option Text Language Status (F983061)
Code Page	Media Objects storage table (F00165) is the only table included in the Code Page or workspace.

2.3.4 Forms Used to Copy the Data from a Prior Release

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	From the Delta Environment Administration menu (GH793), copy the data from both the Compare and Code Page environments and data sources.	Select a code page to copy. Select the version that you want to run and submit it.
Translation Tools Language Master	W7901A	Delta Process Administration (GH792) menu, Language Master	Edit the language master and verify that the values are correct.

2.3.5 Copying Data from a Prior Release

Access the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form.

Note: The table mappings in Object Configuration Manager should be based on the standard location, except for the tables in the Content Builder compare environment. The tables in the Content Builder compare environment should always be mapped to the compare environment and the code page environments. The naming convention of the environment and data source should be synonymous.

1. Right-click the compare environment or Code Page environment that you want to copy.
2. Select Prompt For, and then click Version.
3. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, select the version that you want to run.
4. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
5. On Processing Options, complete these fields on the Environments tab:
   - From Environment

     Enter the language environment name from the prior software release.
   - To Environment

     Enter the language environment name of the current software release.
6. Select the Conversion Process tab, complete these fields and then click OK:
   - Conversion Program Name

     The system populates this field, but you can overwrite it with the name of any of the language table conversion batch applications.
   - Program Version

     The system populates this field, but you can overwrite it with any of the language table conversion batch application versions, as long as it applies to the conversion program name.

7. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, select the version that you want to run, and then click Select.
8. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.
9. On the Report Output Destination form, select one of these options and click OK:
   - On Screen
   - To Printer

You have finished copying production data from the prior JD Edwards software release to the current release.

2.3.6 Editing the Language Master

The language master is an integral part of the delta process and translation tools. The delta process uses the language master to define which status records are maintained during the change process. To use all of the necessary tools, you also need code page mapping information and other setup information.

Access the Translation Tools Language Master form.

1. Edit the records for the appropriate languages that match the status records in the compare environment.

   Any languages that are missing status records, or any status record without a language master corrupts the database when you run the delta process.

   During the copy, languages should exist from the data for the previous release.
2. Verify and edit the correct record or records for these fields, and then click OK:
   - Code Page

     This value comes from user-defined code table H79/CP.
   - L
   - MS Word Language ID
   - Code Page

     This value is the code page data source.

Note: Complete all of the preceding tasks before you run the delta process for the first time. You should verify the environments and data sources for accuracy, especially code page conversions for all languages. Ensure that users are able to enter the compare environment and edit changes before running the delta process.

2.4 Working with the Delta Process

This section provides an overview of the delta process and translation tables, and discusses how to:

- Add translation tables to the delta process.
- Revise translation tables included in the delta process.
- Run the delta process.
- View the progress of the delta process.
- Use jde.log.

- Track the status of each delta process.
- Use preview functionality.

2.4.1 Understanding the Delta Process and Translation Tables

The delta process is a batch application. These tasks explain how to create the batch version for the delta process (which includes selecting translation tables), run that version, and then debug that version, if necessary.

This task explains how to select the translation tables that you want to include in the delta process. The delta process uses batch versions to group the translation tables. You initially define the batch version in the translation tools; this definition indicates the translation tables that you want to include. You also must add the version to the system using the Batch Versions application.

These translation tables are included in the delta process:

- F0004
- F0005
- F00165
- F0083
- RF7920
- F79750
- F79760
- F83100
- F83110
- F9000
- F9005
- F9006
- F9060
- F9061
- F9062
- F9063
- F91100
- F9202
- F9203
- F98306

2.4.2 Forms Used to Work with the Delta Process

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Delta Table Inclusions	W7902A	Delta Process Administration (GH792), Delta Inclusion	Add a translation table to the delta process.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Delta Table Inclusions	W7902A	Delta Process Administration (GH792), Delta Inclusion	Select the delta table that you want to revise, and revise it.
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	Delta Process Administration (GH792), Delta Process Batch Submission	Select the delta process that you want to run. Verify that the information in the processing option is accurate. Submit the batch to run.
Work with Delta Table Inclusions	W7902A	Delta Process Administration (GH792), Delta Inclusion	Select the delta process for which you want to view progress. Review the status description information.
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305	Delta Process Administration (GH792), Status Report	Track the status of each delta process.
Work with Delta Table Inclusions	W79028	Delta Process Administration (GH792), Delta Inclusion	Preview the functionality.

2.4.3 Adding Translation Tables to the Delta Process

Access the Work with Delta Table Inclusions form.

1. Click Add to create a new version, or click Select to edit an existing version.
2. On the Delta Table Inclusion form, edit the appropriate tables to be included as part of each version.
3. Complete these fields and then click OK:
   - Version

     Enter the name of a version (for example, **XJDE0001**).

     Note: When you create this version using the Batch Versions application, you need to use this name.

   - Delta Source Environment

     Enter the name of the environment from which the delta process reads the source files.

   - Delta Destination Environment

     Enter the name of the environment from which the delta process writes or updates the destination files.

   - Delta Include

     Enter **1** to include the table or **0** (zero) to exclude the table when you run the delta process.

– Delta Table

  Enter the name of a delta table.

4. On the Work with Delta Table Inclusions form, click Find to view the delta tables that you added.
5. Add the version using the Batch Versions application.

   You must use the same version name in the Translation Tools and in the Batch Versions applications.

> **Note:** All batch applications working with the delta process use the delta inclusion table information. Data selection for every delta batch application works with the version information that is defined in the delta inclusion application. Depending on the administrator requirements, you can enable or disable all tables. To add the version, see "Creating a Batch Version" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide*

2.4.4 Revising Translation Tables Included in the Delta Process

Access the Work with Delta Table Inclusions form.

1. Click Find to view any versions for the delta process.
2. Select the delta table that you want to revise, and then click Select.
3. On the Delta Table Inclusion form, complete the Delta Include field to indicate whether you want to include the delta table the next time that you run the delta process.

   If you exclude a delta table, the delta process does not run over the table. This exclusion does not delete the delta table from the delta process version; it merely disables it. Use the options of the Form menu for Yes and No to quickly change all tables.
4. When you finish including and excluding tables, click OK.
5. On the Work with Delta Table Inclusions form, click Find to view the revision that you made.
6. To delete a delta table, click a delta table row in the detail area, and then click Delete.

2.4.5 Running the Delta Process

This task explains how to verify the delta process processing options and run the delta process. You should verify the processing options first, and then run the version.

> **Note:** You should always run the batch application locally. The Form Design Aid (FDA) and Report Design Aid (RDA) contain binary large objects (BLOB) that can be interpreted only on a Windows client computer.

2.4.5.1 Standard Procedures for Running the Delta Process

You should complete these procedures when you run the delta process:

1. Send an announcement message that includes the scheduled start date and time and the estimated end date and time.
2. Verify the OCM mapping of the source environment and target environment.

   Incorrect mappings cause database corruption.
3. Verify that the delta administrator is signed into the target environment.

   Translators use this same environment.
4. Use the Universal Table Browser to verify each data source and table.

   Data source connection problems might corrupt the database.
5. Begin the delta process at the scheduled time.

   A delta process might take as long as ten hours when the compare environment has multiple languages.
6. Make a backup copy of the compare environment.

   The delta process does not affect any code page data. The delta process compares only source and destination tables, making appropriate source record changes and updating status records in the compare environment.

2.4.6 Running the Delta Process

Access the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form.

1. In the detail area, click the version that you want to run, and then select Processing Options from the Row menu.
2. On Processing Options, verify the information in these fields and then click OK:
   - Delta Source Environment

     Enter the name of the environment to override where the delta process reads the source files.
   - Delta Destination Environment

     Enter the name of the environment to override where the delta process writes or updates the destination files.
   - Maximum Cache Size

     Enter the maximum size, in megabytes, for source and destination caches. If the maximum cache size is reached, the delta process stops.
   - Maximum Consecutive Errors

     Enter the maximum number of consecutive errors that you want the delta process to allow before the process stops. For example, you can have the delta process stop automatically if it processes five errors in a row. However, if five or more errors occur during the process, but they are not consecutive, the delta process continues.
   - Compare Source and Destination records

     If the delta source and destination records reside on different types of computers, enter **1** in this field to disable the caching capability of the delta process. For example, if the source records reside on an AS/400 and the destination records reside on an HP9000, enter **1** in this field. If you do not disable the caching, the respective caches fill to their maximum cache size, and the delta process stops.

If the source and destination records reside on the same type of computer, such as AS/400s, leave this field blank to enable caching, which results in faster performance of the delta process.

3. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, in the detail area, select the version that you want to run, and then click Select.
4. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.

   If the Processing Options form prompts for editing, click OK; the system displays the Report Output Destination form.
5. On the Report Output Destination form, click one of these options, and then click OK:
   - On Screen
   - To Printer

     The delta process runs, comparing the source and destination files and identifying any differences between them. The report lists these changes.
6. At the end of the delta process, the system runs a secondary synchronized batch process, the System Code Status Record Update program (R79803).

   The System Code Status Record Update program updates product or system code information in the status records. The tables containing this information must be mapped to the correct source environment.

   The system code tables include:
   - F9001
   - F9200
   - F9860

Note: You can run the System Code Status Record Update program at any time. It is not a task menu item. To run it, the delta administrator must start the Batch Versions program by entering **BV** in the Fast Path, entering the batch application number **(R79803),** selecting a version, and launching it. The table selection works with the delta inclusion application information.

2.4.7 Viewing the Progress of the Delta Process

This task explains how to view the progress of the delta process, which includes the status of the process.

Access the Work with Delta Table Inclusions form.

1. Click Find to view any versions for the delta process.
2. Review the Status Description field for these status messages:
   - **Unknown Error**

     Indicates that the delta process has stopped running.
   - **Fatal Error**

     Indicates that the delta process has stopped running.
   - **Minor Error**

Indicates that the delta process has stopped running because the number of errors that occurred consecutively matches or exceeds the value that you entered in the processing option for the maximum number of consecutive errors.

– **Processing**

Indicates that the delta process is still running. This status message continually updates during the delta process.

– **Complete Success**

Indicates that the delta process completed successfully.

Note: With a successful backup copy, users can enter the compare environment to continue working. It is better to have no users in the system, and the translation tools application limits access to data based on the current status of the delta process. In the event of data corruption, the data should be restored from the backup copy.

2.4.8 Using jde.log

Use the jde.log file to follow the progress of the delta process and to identify errors that might have occurred. JD Edwards software automatically uses the jde.log file to track the progress and any errors of the delta process; no setup is required. While the delta process is running, you can access the jde.log file to view the progress.

When viewing the jde.log file, locate any delta process information by searching for the word *delta* or for the B7900022 business function.

The delta keeps a one-to-many relationship between the source records and status records. The language master defines the one-to-many relationship. Any time that a status record is missing, the delta attempts to insert all records. An insert failure might inadvertently result from keeping the one-to-many relationship.

2.4.8.1 Using jdedebug.log

Use the jdedebug.log file to identify process errors that might occur during the delta process. You need to set up jdedebug.log by using the jde.ini file if you want to use the log file for debugging the delta process.

2.4.9 Tracking the Status of Each Delta Process

This task explains how to report the changes for each delta process. The delta inclusion saves the last historical information by default. You can export this information from the detail area for reporting purposes.

If you need more historical information, you can run the Translation Compare Status report (R79810) for statistics. You should run this report at the completion of every delta process. The report displays the total changes over the compare environment. You can use the report to analyze delta problems and concerns that you might have after you run the Delta Purge and Rebuild Process program (R79801).

Access the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form.

1. In the detail area, select the version that matches the table selection for the delta inclusion version, and click Select.
2. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.

3. On Processing Options, enter the language selection to limit the size of the report and click OK.

   When the language selection is blank (the default value), all languages in the compare environment print on the report.

2.4.10 Using Preview Functionality

Many of the translation tools have a preview feature that is built into the application. The preview feature uses local specifications to retrieve current source and target text changes to preview the current delta changes.

You must download specifications to each client machine before processing the preview functionality. The delta process keeps the compare environment synchronized with the objects in a path code, but the delta does not update local machine specifications. Translation Tools has implemented the Advanced Get feature from Object Management Workbench (OMW) to perform previews.

If the items have changed, Translation Tools automatically retrieves the specifications based on untranslated status items.

Access the Work with Delta Table Inclusions form.

1. Select Constants from the Form menu to edit the necessary information for the preview feature.
2. On the Delta Constants form, complete these fields:
   - Path Code

     OMW activity rules must be set up to access the objects in this path code.
   - Release

     Enter the current release that matches your path code.
3. Select any of these options, and then click OK:
   - Forms Design Aid (FDA)
   - Report Design Aid (RDA)
   - Processing Options (PO)
   - Data Dictionary (DD)

   Note: The options are disabled until you enter a path code and release.

2.5 Working with Delta Process Advanced Options

This section provides an overview of delta process advanced options, and discusses how to:

- Purge and rebuild delta tables.
- Fix status record problems.
- Use Content Builder batch applications.
- Create non-BLOB FDA specifications.
- Update FDA and RDA tables with translated text.

2.5.1 Understanding Delta Process Advanced Options

The environments and database contain a large set of data that could become corrupt. The delta process includes a suite of batch applications to help keep the compare and code page environments intact.

2.5.2 Forms Used to Work with Delta Process Advanced Options

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	Purge and Rebuild (GH7922) menu, Purge and Rebuild Batch Submission	Purge and rebuild delta tables.
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	Purge and Rebuild menu (GH7922), Check Delete Status Batch Submission Language Mastering Administration menu (GH7933), FDA Blob Update	Check delete status with text records.
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	Language Mastering Administration menu (GH7933), FDA Blob Update	Update FDA and RDA tables with translated text.

2.5.3 Purging and Rebuilding Delta Tables

When the compare and code page environments are out of synchronization, use the Delta Purge and Rebuild Process (R79801) to identify and fix problems. You should rebuild at the beginning of the translation lifecycle, but purge before mastering the software.

The purge process deletes these types of records:

- Status and language records that are marked for deletion (status = 99).
- Language records that do not have a corresponding status record.

  This means that the language record is extraneous because, without a corresponding status record, it does not match any of the English records. The translation record has become an orphan.
- All untranslated language records (status = 20).

  This removes bad translations. Untranslated text is a better result than a bad translation.

The rebuild process performs these tasks:

- Checks certain status records for missing translation records or untranslated text.
- Compares all status records that are complete (status = 11) for matching language records.
- Changes the status of the corresponding status record to either untranslated (status = 20) or new item (status = 40) for each language record that meets these conditions:
  - Record does not exist.

- Record is blank.
- Record contains English (you need to set a processing option for this function).

Access the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form.

1. Select the Purge and Rebuild version in the detail area and then select Processing Options from the Row menu.
2. On the Processing Options form, complete these fields on the Process tab and click OK:
   - Language

     Enter the language code, such as **W** for Swedish, for the language records that you want to purge and rebuild.
   - Translation Compare Environment

     Enter the compare environment or leave this processing option blank to use the default compare environment. The wrong compare environment can cause corruption in the database.
   - Code Page Environment

     Enter the language code page environment or leave this processing option blank to use the default code page environment. The wrong code page environment can cause corruption in the database.
   - Purge

     Leave this processing option blank to run the purge process. Enter **1** in this processing option to prevent the purge process from running.
   - Rebuild

     Leave this processing option blank to run the rebuild process. Enter **1** in this processing option to prevent the rebuild process from running.
   - Duplicate English

     Enter **1** in this processing option to run a process that checks language records for any source English that also appears in the source English records. Any duplicate source English changes the corresponding status record to untranslated (status = 20). Generally, translation memory problems cause English text to appear in translated software, and this process can reset the status appropriately.
3. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, in the detail area, select the version that you want to run, and then click Select.

   The data selection is defined by the delta inclusion application.

   If the Processing Options form prompts for editing, click OK; the system displays the Report Output Destination form.
4. Select one of these options, and then click OK:
   - On Screen
   - To Printer

     The batch process runs.

Note: The purge and rebuild process also rebuilds information in the code page records. Tables such as F0005D, F7920, and F98306 contain information from the source records. This process fixes translation or mastering issues.

2.5.4 Fixing Status Record Problems

Sometimes, status records are not updated appropriately. These records are often missing the English source and have become orphaned. You can run the Check Status with Text Records program (R79802) to fix these problems. This process runs in the compare environment and works with all language status records that are missing a source record.

Access the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form.:

1. Select the version in the detail area and select Processing Options from the Row menu.
2. On the Processing Options form, complete these processing options and click OK:
   - Update Delete Status Records

     The report displays the totals for the records that will be purged from the system.
   - Delete Status
3. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, in the detail area select the version that you want to run, and then click Select.

   The data selection is defined by the delta inclusion application.

   If the Processing Options form prompts for editing, click OK; the system displays the Report Output Destination form.
4. Select one of these options and click OK:
   - On Screen
   - To Printer

     The batch process runs.

2.5.5 Using Content Builder Batch Applications

Content Builder uses the delta process to track English source changes. The changes can then be edited by developers into a code page or workspace database. A tool in Content Builder enables developers to access the data dictionary to edit the delta glossary items. These edits eventually need to be synchronized with the pristine database for the purposes of translating and mastering the software.

From the Work With Delta menu (GH7941), select Delta Data Synch.

1. On the Processing Options form, complete these processing options and click OK:
   - Compare Data Source

     This data source contains the status records and the compare source English.
   - Code Page Data Source

     This data source contains the edits that the developers entered, and which need to be updated in the compare and destination data sources.

- Destination Data Source

  This data source contains the current pristine set of data for the current release of the data dictionary.

- Synch by Status

  This option selects the status records to update, so that only edited items are replaced.

- Update Compare Status

  This option updates the status, so that the same records are not continually updated with this process.

2. On the Report Output Destination form, select one of these options and click OK:

   - On Screen
   - To Printer

     The batch process runs.

When Content Builder is not using the delta process to track changes, a set of non-Binary Large Object Form Design Aid (non-BLOB FDA) data is required to use the token integration tool. The non-BLOB data can be generated from the BLOB specifications to enable edits when using token integration in Content Builder.

2.5.6 Creating Non-BLOB FDA specifications

Access the FDA Spec Conversion.

1. On the Processing Options form, complete these processing options and click OK:

   - FDA Spec Source Environment

     This environment contains the path code information of the current FDA BLOB specifications.

   - FDA Data Destination Environment

     This environment contains the mapping to the compare environment.

   - Maximum Consecutive Errors
   - From Range - Interactive Application Name

     To limit the size of the non-BLOB specification data, enter a starting application such as Business Unit Master (P0006).

   - Through Range - Interactive Application Name

     To limit the size of the non-BLOB specification data, enter an ending application such as Purchase Order Entry (P4310).

2. On the Report Output Destination form, select one of these options and click OK:

   - On Screen
   - To Printer

     The batch process runs and creates the data that is necessary to use the token integration tool for Content Builder.

2.5.7 Updating FDA and RDA Tables with Translated Text

This task explains how to update FDA and RDA tables with translated text. JD Edwards software stores FDA and RDA tables in the BLOB format. The delta process converts the FDA and RDA text into Unicode, ASCII, or Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCIDIC), depending on your system. After translation is complete and before language mastering, the mastering administrator needs to run the batch processes to convert the translation text back into the BLOB format for use within JD Edwards software.

The UBE for FDA is R798750 and the UBE for RDA is R798760.

Access the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form.

1. Select the version in the detail area and then select Processing Options from the Row menu.
2. On the Processing Options form, complete these processing options and click OK:
   - Translation's Code Page Environment
   - Master's Code Page Environment
   - Language Selection

     Enter the language code, such as **W** for Swedish, for the language records that you want to purge and rebuild.
3. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, select the version in the detail area, and then click Select.
4. On the Version Prompting form, click Submit.

   If the Processing Options form prompts for editing, click OK; the system displays the Report Output Destination form.
5. Select one of these options and click OK:
   - On Screen
   - To Printer

     The batch process runs.
6. Return to the Language Mastering Administration menu, and select RDA Blob Update.

2.6 Code Page Character Sets

Translation text exists in many forms of character code pages. Some of these code pages include Unicode, ASCII, or EBCIDIC, depending on your system. Unicode has different encoding sets, such as UTF-16, UTF-8, USB-2, and so on. Unicode character code pages are often converted to either ASCII or EBCIDIC code pages for processing on different platforms.

This table displays the character sets for ASCII character code pages:

Language	Description	ASCII ID	ASCII Code
AR	Arabic	AR_CP1256	720
C	Czech	EE_CP1250	852
CS	Simplified Chinese	SC_GB	936
CT	Traditional Chinese	TC_BIG5	950

Language	Description	ASCII ID	ASCII Code
DN	Danish	WE_ISO88591	437
DU	Dutch	WE_ISO88591	437
F	French	WE_ISO88591	437
FN	Finnish	WE_ISO88591	437
G	German	WE_ISO88591	437
GR	Greek	GR_CP1253	737
HU	Hungarian	EE_CP1250	852
I	Italian	WE_ISO88591	437
J	Japanese	JA_SJIS	932
KO	Korean	KO_KSC	949
NO	Norwegian	WE_ISO88591	437
P	Portuguese	WE_ISO88591	437
PO	Polish	EE_CP1250	852
RU	Russian	RS_CP1251	866
S	Spanish	WE_ISO88591	437
TR	Turkish	TK_CP1254	857
W	Swedish	WE_ISO88591	437

Language	Description	EBCIDIC ID	EBCIDIC Code
AR	Arabic	AR_EBCDIC	420
C	Czech	EE_EBCDIC	870
CS	Simplified Chinese	SC_EBCDIC	935
CT	Traditional Chinese	TC_EBCDIC	937
DN	Danish	US_EBCDIC	37
DU	Dutch	US_EBCDIC	37
F	French	US_EBCDIC	37
FN	Finnish	US_EBCDIC	37
G	German	US_EBCDIC	37
GR	Greek	GR_EBCDIC	875
HU	Hungarian	EE_EBCDIC	870
I	Italian	US_EBCDIC	37
J	Japanese	JA_EBCDIC	939
KO	Korean	KO_EBCDIC	933
NO	Norwegian	US_EBCDIC	37
P	Portuguese	US_EBCDIC	37
PO	Polish	EE_EBCDIC	870
RU	Russian	RS_EBCDIC	1025

Language	Description	EBCIDIC ID	EBCIDIC Code
S	Spanish	US_EBCDIC	37
TR	Turkish	TK_EBCDIC	1026
W	Swedish	US_EBCDIC	37

Glossary

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.

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).

Auto Commit Transaction

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

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

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.

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 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).

checksum

A fixed-size datum computed from an arbitrary block of digital data for the purpose of detecting accidental errors that may have been introduced during its transmission or storage. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne uses the checksum to verify the integrity of packages that have been downloaded by recomputing the checksum of the downloaded package and comparing it with the checksum of the original package. The procedure that yields the checksum from the data is called a checksum function or checksum algorithm. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne uses the MD5 and STA-1 checksum algorithms.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

direct connect

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

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

Do Not Translate (DNT)

A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.

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 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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Monitoring Application

An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EnterpriseOne 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.

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-incapabilities 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).

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 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.

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.

replication server

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

super class

An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. “Tree” might be the super class of “Oak” and “Elm,” for example.

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.

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.

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.

versioning a published business service

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

Versions 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.

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 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.

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

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W