JD Edwards World
Address Book Guide

Version A9.1

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Overview to Address Book and Electronic Mail

About Address Book and Electronic Mail

The JD Edwards World Address Book system is an online version of traditional Rolodex card files. It is a central database that shares information across all JD Edwards World systems and, therefore, eliminates redundant data entry and dramatically reduces errors.

Integrated with the Address Book system is the Electronic Mail system. It provides features that promote effective and timely communication throughout your organization, whether you need to send messages within a single site or between domestic and international branch offices.

This section contains the following:

- Address Book Integration
- Address Book Features
- Tables Used by Address Book
- Electronic Mail System Integration
- Electronic Mail Features
- Tables Used by Electronic Mail
- Menu Overview

Address Book Integration

The address book is the foundation for other JD Edwards World software systems. Every JD Edwards World system works with the Address Book system to retrieve up-to-date name and address information. For example, the Accounts Payable system uses address information for supplier payments, while the Accounts Receivable system uses address information for customer invoices and statements.
The following integrate with the address book:

**Financials Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>Set up suppliers and tax entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>Set up customers and tax entities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AEC Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Cost</td>
<td>Set up jobs and assign them to a project manager and superintendent. Job Cost also uses the address book to set up suppliers and subcontractors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Management</td>
<td>Set up suppliers for progress payments. Contract Management also uses the address book for contract logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Billing</td>
<td>Set up architects, customers, owners, remit-to, alternate bill-to, and send-to addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Billing</td>
<td>Set up customers (on work orders) and employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Order Management</td>
<td>Set up customers, managers, originators, and supervisors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management</td>
<td>Set up tenants, managers, leasing agents, buildings, lease managers, parties-to-bill, payment sources, salespersons, and occupants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>Set up employees who are responsible for assets and suppliers who provide assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment/Plant</td>
<td>Set up employees who are responsible for equipment, suppliers who provide equipment, and employees who are assigned to perform preventative maintenance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Order</td>
<td>Set up suppliers, buyers, carriers, branch/plants, ship-to addresses, and landed cost suppliers (duty brokers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Order Management</td>
<td>Set up ship-to addresses, sold-to addresses, carriers, salespersons, branch/plants, and customer billing instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory Management</td>
<td>Set up planners, buyers, and branches/plants in the item master.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manufacturing Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirements Planning</td>
<td>Set up branches/plants and planners, such as material planners or employees in charge of a product or line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasting</td>
<td>Set up hierarchies in forecasting programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Pricing</td>
<td>Set up category codes to categorize customers for special pricing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payroll and Human Resources Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>Set up employees and the name and address of W2 reporting entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources</td>
<td>Set up participants, beneficiaries, and applicants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address Book Features

Information drives every aspect of a business. How you manage and provide information can affect your relationships with customers, suppliers, individuals, and companies. You manage the information about the people and companies with whom you do business using the address book.

The features of the Address Book system include:
- Address book management
- Reporting
- Multi-national functionality

Address Book Management

With a central database that integrates with all JD Edwards World systems, you can maximize your productivity and effectively manage your address book information. For example, you can:
- Maintain complete information and update records on employees, customers, and suppliers
- Notify authorized users about special situations, such as credit warnings, hold messages, or other critical account information, with over 30 possible user defined messages
Reporting

You define how you sort and classify your information. With address book reporting, you can:

- Establish up to 30 user-defined reporting codes for each address book record. For example, sort suppliers by salesperson for one report and by region for another report.
- Identify individuals, such as billing contacts, executives, and sales contacts, who are part of company address book records, with up to 10 custom codes.
- Maintain multiple address within address book for each contact.
- Use a common consolidation code to associate multiple address book records to report on group financial data.
- Customize your database to fit your needs by creating and organizing user defined information, such as textual and statistical information, and attaching that information to address book records.
- Select and sort address information by postal code, customer type, or other requirements.
- Customize reports to produce mailing lists, labels, and so on.

Multi-National Functionality

Multi-national functionality allows you to build a global information network about the people and companies with whom you do business. The multi-national functionality in the Address Book system includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple languages</td>
<td>You can communicate with customers and suppliers in their preferred languages to enhance relationships and reduce potential misunderstanding regarding invoices, vouchers, and other correspondence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International mailing requirements</td>
<td>Each country has different requirements for mailing addresses. The address book provides 16 predefined mailing formats which control the placement of information on mailing labels for specific countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tables Used by Address Book

Tables and Information Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Master (F0101)</td>
<td>Stores names, address numbers, search types, and category codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names and Who's Who (F0111)</td>
<td>Stores names, who's who contacts, given names, and surnames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Phone Numbers (F0115)</td>
<td>Stores contact phone numbers, and types of phones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail/ URL (F01018)</td>
<td>Stores e-mail and URL addresses per address number or contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address by Date (F0116)</td>
<td>Stores addresses, address lines, and effective dates for addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Postal Code Transactions (F0117)
Stores zip codes, postal codes, and the city and state.

### Address Organization Structure Master (F0150)
Stores parent numbers, child numbers, address numbers, and structure types.

### Related Addresses (F01017)
Stores up to 36 related address for each address number.

### Socio-Economic Data (F01014)
Stores socio-economic data as defined and tracked per business or governmental requirements.

### Consolidation Code (F01016)
Stores information related to each consolidation code.

### Customer Master (F0301)
Stores accounts receivable and billing information about a customer.

### Customer Master Company/BU Defaults (F03015)
Stores accounts receivable information for the same customer by company or business unit.

### Supplier Master (F0401)
Stores accounts payable information about a supplier.

### Supplier Master Company/BU Defaults (F04015)
Stores accounts payable information for the same supplier by company and business unit.

The Address Book system also uses the following tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Master Audit Log (F0101A)</td>
<td>Stores changes, additions, and deletions that are made to Address Book records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Batch Input (F0101Z1)</td>
<td>Holds records that originate from an outside (third party) source until they become JD Edwards World Address Book records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Constants (F0070)</td>
<td>Stores country-specific Address Book formats for international mailing labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Repository (F01901)</td>
<td>Stores information from seven Address Book tables and is used for reporting purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Database—Financial (F01090), Code (F01092), and Narrative (F01093)</td>
<td>Stores user defined information, such as textual and statistical information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Word Search Master (F01800)</td>
<td>Stores words that are referenced when you do a name search.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electronic Mail System Integration

The following graphic shows the other JD Edwards World systems that integrate with the Electronic Mail system.

Financial Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book</td>
<td>All electronic mailboxes use an address book number to track messages. Every mailbox in the Electronic Mail system must have a corresponding address book record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>Communications with a customer about credit and collections are logged in the customer’s mailbox as a “promises, promises” message. Credit and collection managers can view this information online or in report format. The system updates the customer’s mailbox when a delinquency notice is sent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AEC Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work Order Management</td>
<td>The Electronic Mail system notifies an approver when a work order needs approval. The approver can directly access the approval form from the Electronic-Mail system. The system also notifies the originator of the requisition when an action has occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Order Management</td>
<td>The Electronic Mail system notifies an approver when a purchase order needs approval. The approver can directly access the approval form from the Electronic-Mail system. The system also notifies the originator of the requisition when an action has occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufacturing Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Data Management</td>
<td>The Electronic Mail system notifies an approver when an engineering change order needs approval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electronic Mail Features

Electronic mail (e-mail) is a vital tool for inter-office and intra-office communication. With e-mail, you can send messages, schedule a conference room, and indicate where you are (for example, at another location or on vacation).

The features of the Electronic Mail system include:

- Electronic mail management
- Workflow management

Electronic Mail Management

With efficient management of your electronic mail, you can:

- Track current addresses and maintain address histories by having the system change address information as of a specific date
- Post global messages or transfer information to a central place where specific groups of people can view them
Workflow Management

Workflow management within the Electronic Mail system helps to create an efficient working environment. You can:

- Expedite workflow with messages that are automatically triggered by user action
- Locate users’ calendars to check time availability for scheduling meetings
- Sign in and out so others know where to find you
- Forward messages to an unlimited number of recipients and add text with each remittance

Tables Used by Electronic Mail

Tables and Information Flow

Tables and Descriptions

The Electronic Mail system uses the following primary tables:
### Table Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message Header (F01131)</td>
<td>Stores serial numbers, parent numbers, from addresses, and tickler dates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message Text (F01132)</td>
<td>Stores serial numbers, line numbers, and generic text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message Distribution (F01133)</td>
<td>Stores serial numbers, address numbers, mailbox designators, tickler dates, and message statuses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin Board Enrollment (F01134)</td>
<td>Stores user IDs, address numbers, display sequences, and user classes/groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Filters for Incoming Mail (F01136)</td>
<td>Stores parent numbers, address numbers, and mailbox designators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Electronic Mail system also uses the following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Master (F0101)</td>
<td>Stores names, search types, address numbers, phone numbers, and category codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Log Ledger (F0112)</td>
<td>Stores time in and time out information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Schedule Master (F0126)</td>
<td>Stores calendar information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Menu Overview

The Address Book and Electronic Mail menus are listed below. This list does not show navigation among the menus.

**Menu Overview - Address Book**

**Address Book G01**

- **Daily Operations**
  - * Daily Operations G01

- **Periodic Operations**
  - * Periodic Processes G0121

- **Setup Operations**
  - * Address Book Setup G0141
  - * Address Book Category Codes G01411
  - * Who’s Who Category Codes G01412

- **Advanced and Technical Operations**
  - * A/B Advanced and Technical Operations G0131
  - * Address Book Organizational Structure G01311
  - * CIF Supplemental Data G01312
  - * Batch Address Processing G01313

**Electronic Mail**

- * Electronic Mail G02
2 Address Book Maintenance
Overview to Address Book Maintenance

Objectives

- To search for addresses in the address book
- To maintain address book information
- To maintain category codes
- To maintain contact names and numbers
- To maintain notes related to addresses
- To maintain addresses by effective date
- To provide security for address information
- To provide an address table that communicates with other JD Edwards World systems

About Address Book Maintenance

You use the address book to maintain information about companies and people with whom you do business. The address book is an online version of traditional Rolodex card files. It contains names, addresses, contact names, phone numbers, notes, and other pertinent information. The address book is the foundation for all other JD Edwards World systems.

Address book maintenance consists of:

- Locating addresses
- Entering address book records
- Reviewing address book records for 1099s and W2s

You will often use the following programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book Revisions</td>
<td>Used to add and maintain basic address information, contacts (who's who), phone numbers, reference addresses, tax information, customer master information, supplier master information, and billing instructions. You can access other forms from Address Book Revisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name Search

Used to find addresses you have added. To find an address, you can enter a full name, partial name, telephone number, parent number, or category code. In addition, you can use the Query Search function to perform an expanded search on information.

The following graphic shows the names of the forms (and corresponding tables) that you can access from Address Book Revisions.

### Approvals Processing

You can define certain users in the Approval Constants the ability to view or maintain the Add, Change, and Delete functions within Address Book. The approvals management system automatically creates a unique transaction number to track changes throughout the approvals process.

The approval management system integrates with following Address Book revision programs:
Overview to Address Book Maintenance

- Bank Account Cross-Reference P0030
- Related Address Revisions P01017
- Address Book - Email / URL addresses P01018
- A/B - Email / URL Selection P01018S
- Address Book Revisions P01051
- Address Book - Category Codes P010512
- Additional Address Book Information P010513
- Address Book - Socio-Economic Information P010514
- A/R Information P01053
- Accounts Payable Information P01054
- Phone Book Information P01075
- Who's Who Information P0111
- Who's Who Information Window P0111W
- Address Revisions P0116

See Also

Locate Addresses

Locating Addresses

From Address Book (G01), choose Name Search.

From the Address Book menu (G01), choose Name Search.

After you create address book records for your customers, suppliers, employees, and so on, you might want to review or revise them. To do so, you must first locate them.

Locating addresses consists of:

- Locating addresses by alpha name
- Locating addresses using query search
To locate addresses by alpha name

You can search for addresses by entering a full or partial name, telephone number, parent number, or category code.

On Name Search

1. Complete the following field:
   - Alpha Name

2. Complete any of the following fields to define and/or limit your search:
   - Search Type
   - Person/Corporation
   - Business Unit
   - Category Code
   - Consolidation Code
   - State
   - Country
   - Postal Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Name</td>
<td>The text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. Spaces, dashes, commas, and other special characters should not be entered as they will be ignored by the system when you use this field to search for the name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Type</td>
<td>A user defined code (01/ST) that identifies the kind of address book record you want the system to select when you search for a name or message. For example: E Employees, X Ex-employees, V Suppliers, C Customers, P Prospects, M Mail distribution lists. Form-specific information Placing security on search types might restrict you from viewing certain records. When security is active, a code is required in this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To locate addresses using query search

You must build the Search Word table before you use the query search function. Query search allows you to perform expanded searches on information in the address book, such as who’s who category codes, phone numbers, and parent numbers.

Additionally, you can use query search to find all addresses that:

- Match a name, partial name, number, partial number, or any combination thereof
- Have telephone numbers that match the characters entered

On Name Search
1. Complete the following field:
   - Alpha Name
2. Enter as many characters as you want.
3. Choose Query.

To use wildcard with the query search

A wildcard search allows you to use approximate criteria instead of the exact criteria to search for a record. Query Search uses an asterisk (*) to perform wildcard searches. You can use an asterisk after any number of characters. The system searches for all records that match the characters preceding the asterisk.

Foreexample:
- If you search on o*, the system locates all records that contain the letter "o."
- If you search on ol*, the system locates all records that contain the two letters "ol."
- If you search on old*, the system narrows its search and locates all records that contain the letters "old."
A wildcard query search locates anything from within the Address Book file including:
  - Any occurrence of a sequence of letters or digits
  - Category codes (first 10 Address Book category codes)

On Name Search

1. Type your search criteria followed by an asterisk ( * ) in the following field:
   - Alpha Name

2. Complete any of the following fields to define and/ or limit your search:
   - Search Type
   - Person/ Corporation
   - Business Unit
   - Category Code
   - Consolidation Code
   - State
   - Country
   - Postal Code

3. Choose Query.

What You Should Know About

**Search type security**

Search type security is combined with action code security. Settings in the Search Type Security Set Up program (P0103) define the search types and action codes allowed or disallowed for each user or group.

**Display formats**

In the Name Search (P01200) screen, you can toggle the display formats.

Press F2 to toggle Alpha Name/ Mailing Name formats.

Press F5 to toggle through the following formats:
  - Address Line 1
  - City
  - Phone Number
  - Address Book Number
  - Credit Message

See Also

- Creating the Search Word Table
Enter Address Book Records

Entering Address Book Records

From Address Book (G01), choose Address Book Revisions

You use the address book to create and maintain address profiles that are used throughout the JD Edwards World systems.

You enter address book records to create a database of information about your employees, customers, and suppliers, including their addresses and phone numbers.

Complete the following tasks:

- To enter basic address book information
- To enter address book control revisions
- To enter additional phone numbers
- To enter who's who information
- To enter notes for an address book record
- To assign additional category codes

What You Should Know About

Deleting address book records

If you delete an address book record, the system deletes information from the Address Book Master table (F0101) and all related data, such as phone number and customer/supplier master information. You cannot delete address book records that have transaction details or master information existing in files throughout the system. This step is taken to maintain data integrity wherever an address number is used for data access.

Duplicate record protection

The program logic compares Alpha Name, Postal Code, and City fields to identify possible duplicate Address Book entries. Set processing option 15 (Duplicate Data Verification) in your version of Address Book Revisions (P01051) to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>No duplicate checking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hard error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To enter basic address book information

You enter basic address book information to create employee, customer, and supplier profiles.

On Address Book Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Alpha Name
   - Mailing Name

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Address Number
   - Long Address Number
   - Phone Prefix
   - Phone Number
   - Phone Type
   - Address (lines 1-4)
   - Postal Code
   - City
   - State
   - Country
   - County
   - Language Preference
   - Industry Class
3. To identify the type of address book record, complete the following fields:
   - Responsible Business Unit (optional)
   - Search Type
   - Payables
   - Receivables
   - Employee (optional)
   - User Code (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Name</td>
<td>The text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. You can enter dashes, commas, and other special characters, but the system cannot search on them when you use this field to search for a name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Name</td>
<td>The company or person to whom billing, payments or correspondence is addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
<td>If you leave this field blank, the system assigns a number using the Next Numbers program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Address Number</td>
<td>A user defined name or number that is unique to the address book number. You can use this field to enter and locate information. You can use it to cross-reference the supplier to a Dun &amp; Bradstreet number, a lease number, or other reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
<td>On this form, it is the address book number of the establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Prefix</td>
<td>The prefix (in the US, the area code) for the phone number. The required format for US area codes is three characters in parentheses, for example (303).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you require an alternate format to accommodate non-US area codes, you must change the data display rules in the data dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>The free-form telephone number. You can use any applicable telephone number format. For example, the format in Laramie, Wyoming might be 321-5223; in Singapore 011-65-469-8382. When you search for an address using the phone number, you must enter the number exactly as it was set up in the Address Book system. If all phone numbers follow a consistent format, you can specify that format in the data dictionary. For example: <strong><strong>-</strong></strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number Type</td>
<td>A user defined code (01/ PH) that indicates either the location or use of a phone number. For example: F Fax, C Car, H Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The first line of the mailing address in the Address Book system. To duplicate the Alpha Name on an address line, place the cursor on the appropriate address line and press the &quot;Duplicate Alpha Name&quot; function key. This saves duplicate entry of proper names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Code</td>
<td>The US ZIP code or the postal code attached to the address for delivery in any other country. This code is used as the low end value when doing Postal Code Transaction range processing. Form-specific information The US ZIP code or the postal code attached to the address for delivery. This code is used as the low end value when doing Postal Code Transaction processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>The city associated with the address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>A code defined for the state or province in the State-Providence/ Country Code file (F0075), in conjunction with a country code defined in UDC 00/ CN. This code is usually a postal service abbreviation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>A user defined code system 00, type CN which identifies the country. The country code is used in the Address Book system for data selection and address formatting. It has no affect on currency conversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>The name of a county, parish, or other political district that is necessary for the address or for tax purposes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Enter Address Book Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resp. Bus. Unit</td>
<td>An alphanumeric field 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, or branch/plant. You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. Note: The system uses this value for Journal Entries if a value is not entered in the AAI table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Type</td>
<td>A user defined code (01/ST) that identifies the kind of address book record you want the system to select when you search for a name or message. For example: E Employees X Ex-employees V Suppliers C Customers P Prospects M Mail distribution lists Form-specific information JD Edwards World recommends that you use T as the search type for each tax authority. When you enter Address Book information for a new employee, the system automatically enters E in this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables Y/ N/ M</td>
<td>A code that identifies the address as a supplier. Valid codes are: Y Yes, this is a supplier. A processing option determines whether the supplier master record automatically displays after you add an address. N No, this is not a supplier. This code does not prevent you from entering a voucher for the address. M This is a miscellaneous, one-time supplier. F This is a supplier with a foreign address. The IRS requires U.S. companies to identify suppliers with foreign addresses for 1099 reporting. You should code tax authorities as suppliers. Code N is informational only, unless you set a processing option. In this case, a warning message appears if both the Payables and Receivables fields are N.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Receivables Y/ N   | A code that identifies the address as a customer. Valid codes are:  
Y: Yes, this is a customer. A processing option determines whether the customer master record automatically displays after you add an address.  
N: No, this is not a customer. This code does not prevent you from entering an invoice for the address. Code N is informational only, unless you set a processing option. In this case, a warning message appears if both the Receivables and Payables fields are N. |
| Employee Y/ N      | A code that indicates whether this address is an employee. Valid codes are:  
Y: Yes, this is an employee.  
N: No, this is not an employee. This code is informational only. It has no predetermined use in the Address Book system. |
| User Code          | A code that you can define in the data dictionary to reference the address. You can use this field to indicate information that is pertinent to your business.                                                         |
| Language Preference| A user defined code (01/ LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports. Before specifying a language, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences. |
| Industry Class     | A code that classifies goods and services. This code can be in the format of any one of the following systems of classification:  
- Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or (NAICS). A numerical system used in the United States to classify goods and services. This code is four (SICS) or six (NAICS).  
- Harmonized System (HS). The international method of classifying goods. More than fifty countries use this code. It can be up to 10 digits.  
- Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC). A numerical code system developed by the United Nations to classify goods used in international trade. International organizations use this code. It can be up to six digits. |
Enter Address Book Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit Message</td>
<td>A user defined code (00/CM) that displays information about a particular customer or supplier. Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Over credit limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Requires purchase order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Not on maintenance agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Notify the credit manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Customer Master Revision and the Supplier Master Revision forms display credit messages for customers and suppliers when you enter or locate information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Number</td>
<td>The Address Book number of a parent company if this is a child company.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

**Entering addresses with effective dates**

To enter different addresses by date for the same address book number, set the effective date in the address book constants. You can view the previous and next effective dates on Address Book Revisions. These dates are maintained in the Address by Date table (F0116).

You must run the Effective Address Update program to ensure that the system is using the correct address for your address book records.

**Address line requirements**

You can designate up to six lines for a given address, which includes the mailing name, city, street, and zip code. However, the 1099 form prints only three of the lines. When you enter an address, the last non-blank line must be the street address.

**Postal code table**

When you enter a postal code, the system assigns default values for city, state, country, and county. A data tape is available from the United States Postal Service that you can use to set up this table. This is available to U.S. clients only.
Double byte processing

If your system is Double Byte enabled, you will have data fields for entering the alternate Alpha Name for the Who’s who name and the proper name of the address.

Once you enter an address with an alternate Alpha Name (ALP1), the Address book file servers will return either the alpha name or the alternate alpha name to the calling program for a description. A single byte user in a double byte environment will see the single byte alpha (or alternate alpha name), which is ABALP1. If the system is double byte and the user is also double byte, the user will see the Alpha name or ALPH. The Alpha Name can contain double byte characters; the alternate alpha name can only contain single byte characters.

If you are single byte user in a double byte environment, you should set up your user's preferences in the hidden selection 85 window. Here you must specify a language preference. If you do not specify a language preference, you will see names from the Address Book which are stored in the Alpha name (ALPH).

Related address

Related addresses are used primarily in conjunction with the Send Statement To field (STTO), the Send Invoice To field (SITO), and the Ship-To or Sold To Related Address (RLAB), all of which are in the Customer Master file (F0301). Application programs use the code located in one of those three fields to locate the related address then used in the application.

Related address is identified with a one-character User Defined Code (01/RA). Related addresses are stored in the Related Address file (F01017). You can define up to 40 related addresses for an Address Book record.

From Address Book Revisions, press F9 to access the Related Address Revisions screen.

Multiple address feature

If you are using the Multiple Address Feature, you will have an additional field on the screen. The Date - Beginning Effective field (EFTB) will be available to enter an effective date for an address.

You may enter an effective date or leave this field blank.

You need to set an Address Constant to indicate if you are using the Multiple Address Feature. You will need to change the Address Effective Date - Address Book Switch field (EFS). The Address Effective Date - Address Book Switch field is maintained through the Address Book Constants program (P0009011).
Address Book audit log

An Audit Log file (F0101A) is available to record modifications made to the Address Book Master file (F0101). If you wish to use the audit log, the file F0101A must exist in the same library as the Address Book Master file. If this file does exist, an audit log record will be written for every Address Book Master file modification showing the user, as well as the date and time the change was made. Separate audit log records will be written if the change occurs in the Address Book Information program, the Category Codes program and the A/P or A/R Information program.

A processing option is available to designate whether all records should be written to the audit log. The Print Audit Log program (P01430) is provided to view the audit log records.

To enter address book control revisions

You can use the Address Book Control Revisions screen to enter and update Address Book Control fields that need special security, such as tax ID, application hold codes, and credit limits. Controlled fields affect records in Address Book Master (F0101), A/R Ledger (F0301), and A/P Ledger (F0401).

On Address Book Revisions

1. Locate the appropriate address book record.
2. To access Address Book Control Revisions, choose Address Book Control Revisions.

3. On Address Book -Control Revisions, complete the following optional fields:
   - Consolidation Code
- Inactive Code
- Homeland Security Flag
- AR/ AP Netting
- Subledger Inactive
- Person/ Corporation Code
- Tax ID
- Additional Individual Tax ID
- Certificate
- Credit Limit
- Application Hold Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation Code</td>
<td>The Consolidation Code is a way to group associated Address Book numbers in order to report on group financial data. An example would be a chain of stores such as Dollar Stores. You can maintain multiple Address Book numbers, one for each store, in order to have different default, control and statistics associated with each store. However, all stores may be owned and operated by a single corporate entity. A common Consolidation Code lets you report information on an overall basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive Code</td>
<td>If the code is set to '1', the entity is inactivated. No further activity or action may be performed against the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security Flag</td>
<td>A user defined field (01/ HL) that indicates or identifies an Address Book Number in terms of its role in Homeland Security. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Terrorist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR/ AP Netting (Y)</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether an address is eligible to be used in the A/ R and A/ P netting process. This value applies to both the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subledger Inactive Code</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether a specific subledger is active or inactive. Any value other than blank indicates that a subledger is inactive. Examples are jobs that are closed, employees that have been terminated, or assets that have been disposed. If a subledger becomes active again, set this field back to blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you want to use subledger information in the tables for reports but want to prevent transactions from posting to the master record, enter a value other than blank in this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person/Corp Code</td>
<td>A code that designates the type of taxpayer. U.S. clients use one of the following codes with the 20-digit Tax field:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  Corporate entity (printed as 12-3456789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P  Individual (printed as 123-45-6789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N  Non-corporate entity (printed as 12-3456789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank Non-corporate entity (not formatted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The system selects suppliers with P and N codes for 1099 reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-U.S. clients use the following codes with the 20-digit Company field and Individual field:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  Corporate entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  Both an individual and a corporate entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4  Non-corporate entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5  Customs authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax ID</td>
<td>The identification code required by various tax authorities. This can be a social security number, federal or state corporate tax ID, sales tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number, and so on. Do not enter separator characters. The system verifies the number and prints the separators in their correct format, according</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to the value of TAXC (Person/Corporation Code). If there is no value for TAXC, the system does not format this number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you add new line items to a supplier’s worktable record, the supplier master record supplies the default value for the tax ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add’l Ind Tax ID</td>
<td>An additional identification number that a tax authority assigns to an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>A number that identifies a license or certificate that tax authorities issue to tax-exempt individuals and companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Limit</td>
<td>The Credit Limit is the maximum negative balance that a customer can be assigned. The credit limit is retained for a customer account in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Master file (F0301). This field is stored as an integer, no decimals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A zero or blank amount is considered no credit allowed for the customer. If an unlimited credit limit is desired, the user can set a maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>limit by entering a large number, such as 999999999999999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Hold Codes</td>
<td>A code that allows you to prevent future entries for the application. Hold Codes are available for the following applications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Sales Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Contract Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Service Warrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Property Mgmt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Service Billing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What You Should Know About

**Tax ID field**

When preparing a 1099 form, if you have a P or N in the Person/Corporation field, you must enter a tax ID code.

Use processing option 1 (Screen Defaults) in your version of Address Book Additional Information (P010513) to specify whether or not the Tax ID field displays on the screen. Leave option 1 blank to display the Tax ID field for input/change or enter a ‘1’ to suppress display of the Tax ID.

Use processing option 2 (Duplicate Data Verification) in P010513 to prevent duplication of Tax IDs. Enter a ‘1’ in processing option 2 to prevent duplicate entry of Tax ID. If blank, duplicate Tax ID is allowed.

### To enter additional phone numbers

You can enter an unlimited number of phone numbers for each address book number. You can specify different types of phone numbers, such as car, cellular, or fax.

**On Address Book Revisions**

1. Locate the appropriate address book record.
2. To access Phone Numbers, choose Phones.
3. On Phone Numbers, complete the following fields:
   - Prefix
   - Phone Number
   - Phone Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The prefix (in the US, the area code) for the phone number. The required format for US area codes is three characters in parentheses, for example (303). If you require an alternate format to accommodate non-US area codes, you must change the data display rules in the data dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>The free-form telephone number. You can use any applicable telephone number format. For example, the format in Laramie, Wyoming might be 321-5223; in Singapore 011-65-469-8382. When you search for an address using the phone number, you must enter the number exactly as it was set up in the Address Book system. If all phone numbers follow a consistent format, you can specify that format in the data dictionary. For example: _<strong>-</strong>__.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Phone Type  | A user defined code (01/ PH) that indicates either the location or use of a phone number or an e-mail address. For example:  
   - F - Fax  
   - C - Car  
   - H - Home  
   - HEMG - Home Emergency Contact  
   - I - Internet  
   - WEMG - Work Emergency Contact |
What You Should Know About

**Multiple phone numbers**
If you have multiple phone numbers for an individual mailing name, a + (plus sign) appears between the Phone and Sequential Number fields.

To enter who’s who information

For each address, you can create a list of associated contacts that is called who’s who. You can enter names, phone numbers, and other information for the people that you contact for sales, billing and collections, and ordering.

On Address Book Revisions

1. Locate the appropriate address book record.
2. To access Who’s Who, choose the Who option.

3. On Who’s Who, complete the following fields:
   - Display Sequence (optional)
   - Mailing Name
   - Phone Number (optional)
   - Sequence Number (optional)
4. Access the detail area.
5. Complete the following optional field:
   - Type Code

6. To add additional who's who information to a record, next to the appropriate mailing name, choose Who's Who Detail to access Mailing Name Addition Window.

7. On Mailing Name Addition Window, complete the following optional fields:
   - Title
   - Alpha Name
   - Remark
   - Salutation Name
   - Given Name
- Middle Name
- Surname
- Category Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Sequence</td>
<td>A code that indicates the order in which you want data to be presented on the screen. If you leave this field blank, the system uses 0. Form-specific information. Valid values are: 0 By sequence number, 1 By alpha name, 2 By order of entry into system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type Code</td>
<td>A user defined code (system 01, type WO) that identifies the Who’s Who entry. Examples: S Student, B Billing contact, T 1099 legal name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Used to enter the professional title of a contact person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Name</td>
<td>The text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. You can enter dashes, commas, and other special characters, but the system cannot search on them when you use this field to search for a name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remark</td>
<td>A 40-character field that you can use to enter free-form text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salutation Name</td>
<td>The name you would use to address the individual in written correspondence. For example: Ms. Green, Dr. Strasheim, Herr Obermeyer, Mr. Pitt. This field is informational only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given Name</td>
<td>The first name of an individual. This field is informational only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Name</td>
<td>The middle name of an individual. This field is informational only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surname</td>
<td>The surname of an individual. This field is informational only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Explanation

**Category Code 1**

One of ten reporting codes that you can assign to names in the Who's Who list. Use these codes to identify names for special mailing lists, phone directories, and so on. Category codes are user-defined (system 01, types W0 through W9).

Examples:

- 01 New contact or employee
- 02 Christmas card mailing list
- 03 Alumni mailing list
- 04 Credit officer

---

**To enter notes for an address book record**

You can enter notes about your customers, suppliers, and employees.

**On Address Book Revisions**

1. Locate the appropriate address book record.
2. To access Additional Address Book Notes, choose Additional Notes.
3. On Additional Address Book Notes, enter text.
4. If you have a model or standard memo set up, do one of the following:
   - Access the appropriate model
   - Change the text of the model, as needed
5. Use the Change action.
To assign additional category codes

You can assign category codes to your address book records for reports and mailings. For example, you can assign category codes to a record to merge it with other addresses for a sales territory, salesperson, and so on.

On Address Book Revisions

1. Complete the following field:
   - Address Number

2. To access Category Codes, Press F14.

3. On Category Codes, enter a value in the unlabeled field.

Processing Options

See Address Book Revisions (P01051).
Review Address Book Records for 1099s and W2s

Reviewing Address Book Records for 1099s and W2s

For U.S. clients, reviewing the accuracy of address book records is an important part of preparing for tax processing. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has certain requirements for 1099 and W2 tax processing.

To ensure compliance with the IRS requirements, review your address book records and follow these guidelines:

- Set up all companies in the address book.
- Ensure that you have three lines for an address and four lines for a sole proprietor. These are the maximum numbers of lines that are permitted on the respective government forms.
- Ensure that you have the company/individual name in the Mailing Name field. The system prints the mailing name on line 1 of government forms.
- Ensure that the last non-blank line is a street address. The system prints the last non-blank line of the mailing address for the street address and prints the city, state, and postal code from those fields, rather than from the address line fields.
- If a 1099 is to be sent outside the country, verify that the appropriate value (F for foreign address) is entered in the Payables field. The system notes these on the 1099 transmittals.
- For sole proprietorship, verify that the legal name (T for 1099 legal name) of the company is in the Alpha Name field. Then, enter owner information as follows:
  - Ensure that you enter an appropriate value in the Person/Corporation Code field.
  - On Who’s Who, enter the owner’s name and the appropriate option in the Type Code field.
  - On Address Book Revisions - Additional Information, enter the owner’s tax identification code.

See Also

- About 1099s in the Accounts Payable Guide
3  Auxiliary Address Book Information
Overview to Auxiliary Address Book Information

Objectives

- To add alternate mailing addresses to an address book record
- To enter socio-economic information in your address book records
- To enter related address to an address book record
- To create and use address book user reserved fields
- To select and revise email/ URL addresses in the Who's Who records

About Auxiliary Address Book Information

After you create address book records, you can use the Auxiliary Address Book information to maintain information about companies and people with whom you do business.

You may have multiple addresses for an Address Book with each being identified with a User Defined Code called Address Type (01/ AT). This type could indicate things like Home, Work, Post Office Box, etc. In addition, you may enter separate addresses, and multiples based on the Address Type, for every Who's Who contact associated with an Address Book.

Some countries require you to maintain statistics on companies and individuals you do business with. These socio-economic, or diversity, factors may vary by country or states. The Socio-Economic file and associated programs let you to design custom information to work for your particular needs.

Related Addresses are used primarily in conjunction with the Send Statement To field (STTO), the Send Invoice To (SITO) field, and the Ship-To or Sold-To Related Address (RLAB), all of which are in the Customer Master file (F0301). Application programs, such as Sales Order Processing and Purchase Order Processing, use the code located in one of those three fields to locate the related address then used in the application.

Additional user reserved information associated with an address number and type can be maintained in the Address Book -User Reserved program (P0155). Various alpha and numeric fields, as well as date fields and 10 byte category codes can be utilized to record information unique to your company’s business requirements.

Email/ URL selection and revisions programs allows you to store and inquire Email/ URL addresses associated with Address Book Who's Who records. Emails
can be sent and URL addresses can be browsed from this program invoking the corresponding PC application.
Work with Address Revisions

About Working with Address Revisions

From Address Book (G01), choose Auxiliary Address Book Info
From Auxiliary Address Book Info (G0111), choose Address Revisions

You may have multiple addresses for an Address Book with each being identified with a User Defined Code called Address Type (01/AT). This type could indicate things like Home, Work, Post Office Box, etc. In addition, you may enter separate addresses, and multiples based on the Address Type, for every Who's Who Contact associated with an Address Book. The following Address Type codes are hard coded for future use across JD Edwards World Financials and Distribution systems:

- BILL - Billing Address
- INV - Send Invoice To
- STMT - Send Statement To

The Address Revisions program (P0116) allows you to display and enter the multiple addresses for the Address Book itself or any one of the contacts.

There are some considerations you need to keep in mind. The Effective Date field allows you to enter multiple addresses that represent past, current and future dates. This process is still valid but ONLY for the main Address Book number (the Who's Who Line number equals ZERO) and for just the main Address Type (the Address Type field equals BLANK). If you are entering dates for one of the Who's Who contacts or for any Address Type other than Blank (which is the Main Address Type), you may only enter one of these, regardless of what you put in the Effective Date field. The Effective Addresses field lets you display effective addresses, only by default, or display all addresses, past, present, and future.

Procedures

The main Address Book address may still be entered through Address Book Master (P01051) and Address Book Window (P01AB) as you have always done. All other Address Types and addresses for Who's Who contacts should be entered using the Address Revisions program.

The program includes the capability to track or log past addresses. When you delete an address using this program, that address will automatically be written to the log file (F0116A). You can then enter the current or effective address.
Duplicate Entry Checking

The file key is AN8, IDLN, ADTP, EFTB. The system prevents you from entering a duplicate record by comparing all 4 fields if the IDLN = 0 and the ADTP = blank, since this indicates the main Address Book address. You may vary the Effective Dates to enter past or future dates against the main Address Book. If you are entering an address for something other than the main Address Book address, any non-blank Address Type OR for a Who's Who Contact (IDLN is not equal to zero), the system compares just the AN8, IDLN and the ADTP to determine duplicate entry and provide an error.

To enter address revisions

On Address Revisions

1. Complete the following field:
   - Address Number
2. Access the detail area (F4).
3. Complete the following fields for each entry:
   - Address Lines 1 through 4
   - City
   - ST
   - Addr Type
   - Postal code
   - Effective Date
   - County
6B Work with Address Revisions

- Country
- Bad Addr

4. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effective Addresses</strong></td>
<td>A field that controls the display of Address Book addresses. The following are valid values: blank: Display Effective Address only 1: Display ALL Addresses (Past, Present, Future)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Address Line 1**         | The first line of the mailing address for an employee, customer, or supplier in the Address Book system. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) restricts the size of the address that prints on an employee's year-end tax returns. To comply with IRS regulations, the system uses the following restrictions:  
  - On W-2 returns, the system prints only the last three nonblank address lines plus the city, state, and postal code.  
  - On 1099 returns, the system prints only the last nonblank address line plus the city, state, and postal code.  
  - On U.S. federal magnetic media, the system writes only the last nonblank address line plus the city, state, and postal code. |
| **Address Lines 2 through 4** | Attention Payroll users: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) restricts the size of the address that prints on employee's year-end forms. To comply with IRS regulations, the address that prints on W-2 forms includes only the last three nonblank address lines plus the city, state, and postal code. The address that prints on 1099 forms includes only the last nonblank address line plus the city, state, and postal code. If you process year-end information using the federal magnetic media format, the address that prints on those forms contains only the last nonblank address line plus the city, state, and postal code. |
| **City**                   | The city component of the address.                                                                                                         |
| **ST**                     | The code for state or province component of an address.                                                                                     |
| **Postal**                 | The United States ZIP code or the postal code attached to the address for delivery in other countries. This code is used as the low end value when doing Postal Code Transaction range processing. |
### Field Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addr Type</td>
<td>User defined code (01/ AT) for address type. You can have multiple address for an address book entity, but only one with the same address type. Select from the following valid values, or add your own values to UDC 01/ AT.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Blank - Main Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BANK - DLE Funds Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- BILL - Billing Address (Hard Coded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- HOME - Home Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- INV - Send Invoice To (Hard Coded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- PO - P.O. Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- STMT - Send Statements To(Hard Coded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- WORK - Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Date</td>
<td>The date when an address, item, transaction, or table becomes active, or the date from when you want transactions to appear. The way that the system uses this field depends on the program. For example, the date that you enter in this field might indicate when a change of address becomes effective; or it could be a lease effective date, a price or cost effective date, a currency effective date, a tax rate effective date, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>A user defined code (00/ CT) that denotes the name of a county, parish, or other political district that is necessary for the address or for tax purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>A user defined code (00/ CN) that identifies a country. The country code has no effect on currency conversion. The Address Book system uses the country code for data selection and address formatting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Addr</td>
<td>A user defined code (01/ BA) that indicates the reason this particular address is no longer valid. This could be used to indicate that mail has been returned as undeliverable but this is the last and only address you have for this address book number and cannot just delete it. Select from the following valid values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R Returned Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Returned - No Forwarding Addr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Not Deliverable as Addressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

City, County, and Postal codes

The county field in the Postal Code Transactions File (F0117) is a file key to make it possible to have the same Postal Code for different counties. This allows you to report tax to various counties within one city or with common postal codes.
Enter Socio-Economic Information

Overview

Some countries require you to maintain statistics on companies and individuals you do business with. These socio-economic, or diversity, factors may vary by country or states. The Socio-Economic file and associated programs were designed to be flexible and allow you to design them to work for your particular needs.

The Socio-Economic file (F01014) has several fields that are generic in name but provide a place for basic government numbers and agencies. We also have dates in case you have official documents that have effective and expiration dates.

The main part of the file, however, are the 30 diversity code fields (DV01 through DV30) that allow you to define and then track different socio-economic indicators.

Oracle has set up four examples of categories required by the U.S. federal government. You are free to change these or use them or just leave them as is and use the other codes available.

The federal standard diversity codes, with their predefined selection values are shown in the table below. You may use this as a model to add your own diversity codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>UDC</th>
<th>Predefined Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DV01  | Veteran     | 01/ A1 | DVET - Disabled Veteran  
|       |             |     | VET - Veteran       |
| DV02  | Woman       | 01/ A2 | 1 Woman            |
| DV03  | Minority    | 01/ A3 | 1 Asian American  
|       |             |     | 2 African American |
|       |             |     | 3 Hispanic American|
|       |             |     | 4 Native American  |
| DV04s | Business Size | 01/ A4 | 1 Small Business    |

Set-Up

To set up the categories you need, you only need to change the User Defined Code Descriptions and add the User Defined Code values allowed for each of the Diversity Codes.
Enter Socio-Economic Information

For example, you want Diversity Code 04 to represent a category called ‘Geographic Location’. You would go to User Defined Codes for 01/ A 4 (the associated codes for DV04 as found in your Data Dictionary). You press F5 to get to the User Defined Code Types for System 01 and you change the description for Code Type A 4 to ‘Geographic Location’. Press F3 to return to General User Defined Codes and enter the codes available for Geographic Locations.

**Note:** You may not define Blank as a valid value. The programs that deal with the Socio-Economic file (F01014) work under the assumption that if the code for a particular category is blank, it is NOT populated and the address does not fall into that category in any respect.

---

### Maintaining Socio-Economic Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Address Book (G01), choose</th>
<th>Auxiliary Address Book Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Auxiliary Address Book Info (G0111), choose</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may only enter data to the Socio-Economic file for valid Address Book numbers already entered to the system.

You may add a record to this file, change it or delete it if you no longer require this information. The Socio-Economic Report (P01435) is available to print this information.

### To add socio-economic information to an address book record

**On Socio-Economic Information**

1. Complete the following fields:
Enter Socio-Economic Information

- Address Number
- Federal ID #1
- Federal ID #2
- Certificate No.
- Agency
- Eff Dt
- Exp Dt

2. Complete one or more of the Socio-Economic Category fields, as needed.

3. To add additional comments to a Socio-Economic Category entry, choose option 1 to display the Generic Text window.

4. Press Enter.

Note: Entries with additional text display a highlighted Socio-Economic Category field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>The address book number to which you are adding socio-economic data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal ID #1</td>
<td>The Federal Identification (tax) number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal ID #2</td>
<td>Second Federal Identification (tax) number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate No</td>
<td>Diversity Certificate is a user defined code (01/ DV) that identifies a particular characteristic or description of an individual or business that puts it into a protected or special government class. This could indicate a minority owned business, a business located in a HUB zone, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>This is the Agency Name that certified this business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eff Dt</td>
<td>The date the entity is active and available for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exp Dt</td>
<td>The date the entity is no longer active and available for use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enter Related Addresses

Overview

Related Addresses are used primarily in conjunction with the Send Statement To field (STTO), the Send Invoice To (SITO) field, and the Ship-To or Sold-To Related Address (RLAB), all of which are in the Customer Master file (F0301). Application programs, such as Sales Order Processing and Purchase Order Processing, use the code located in one of those three fields to locate the related address then used in the application.

You use the Related Addresses program (P01017) to maintain the related addresses. Because the Address Book system identifies the related addresses with a one character code, you can have around 40 related addresses associated with your Address Book number.

Set-Up

The related address is identified with a one character code. This is a User Defined Code and these values must be predefined in the User Defined Code 01/RA.

There are a few codes that are hardcoded with a predefined usage. This is nothing new but these hardcoded values are not permitted to be entered here in this program. They are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Address Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Parent Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>No Print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Special/ Factor Payee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retrieving Related Addresses

There is a server program (XS01017) that the application programs use to retrieve the related address indicated by our STTO, SITO, and RLAB fields. It takes the code entered and reads the Related Address file (F01017) and returns with the address indicated if it can be found. If it is not found, the main address is returned to the application program, so there is no need to enter related addresses that are equal to the main address itself. In fact, you will receive an error if you try to enter a related
address that either doesn't exist in the Address Book file (F0101) or is equal to the main address itself.

This server also takes into account those hardcoded values and if the 'P' is requested through the server by the application program the server retrieves the Parent Number and return that. If 'C' or blank is requested, the address itself will be returned. If 'N' is requested, an error is returned. And if 'S' is requested, the AN85 from the Address Book file (F0101) is returned.

Technical Considerations

The system keeps the related addresses in the Address Book file (F0101) in sync with the corresponding addresses in the Related Addresses file (F01017). This enables you to continue using just those six addresses in applications if you do not want to implement and take advantage of the new codes.

Before You Begin

- Set up User Defined Codes in 01/RA.

Entering Related Addresses

To enter related address information

On Related Addresses
1. Choose the Add action.

2. Complete the following fields for each related address:
   - Address Number
   - RA
   - Related Address

3. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>The Address Book number to which you are adding related addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>The User Defined Code assigned to the related address. Set up in UDC 01/RA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Address</td>
<td>The Address Book number of the related address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Work with Address Book User Reserved Fields

Additional user reserved information associated with an address number and type can be maintained in the Address Book -User Reserved program (P0155). A line number as part of the key can be maintained if needed in future use. Various alpha and numeric fields, as well as date fields and 10 byte category codes can be utilized. Category codes and values can be defined in UDC tables 00/R0 through 00/R9.

Access to Name Search, Who's Who, Generic Text, Email/ URL Addresses and Audit Windows are available from the Address Book -User Reserved screen (P0155).

Different industries have requirements for maintaining information such as:

- Insurance carriers, policy numbers, and renewal or expiration dates
- Certificate or certification numbers
- Drivers license numbers
- Bonding information
- Permits
- Training

The user reserved fields provide you with the flexibility to define and store unique information associated with an address book record. Each organization must determine how best to use these fields, and set up the user defined code tables, accordingly.

Set Up

You need to set up user defined codes for User Reserved Types in table 00/ T1. Examples include:

- INS - Insurance
- PRM - Permits
- TRN - Training

You also need to set up user defined codes for any or all of the category codes that you will use. All user reserved types share the same set of 10 category code fields, but you can use different category code fields or different category code values for various reserved record types. For example, you might use values from category code 01 (00/ R1) with INS type records, and category code 03 (00/ R3) for TRN record types.
Entering User Reserved Information

Before You Begin

- Set up User Reserved Type codes in 00/ T1
- Set up User Reserved Category Codes in 00/ R0 through 00/ R9

To add user reserved information to an Address Book record

On Address Book - User Reserved

1. Choose the Add action code.
2. Complete the following required fields:
   - Address Number
   - Type
3. Complete the following optional user reserved fields, as needed:
   - Field 1A through Field 3A
   - Field 8A
   - Field 8S
   - Field 15P
   - Field 30A
• Field 40A
• Date
• Date3 through Date7
• Category Code 01 through Category Code 10

4. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>The Address Book number to which you are added user reserved information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>A User Defined Code (00/T1) that identifies the User Reserved Type Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INS Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRN Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field 1A through Field 3A</td>
<td>Alphanumeric user reserved fields that allow free text entry. The number in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the field label indicates the field length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field 8A and Field 8S</td>
<td>Eight-character numeric user reserved fields that allow free text entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field 15P, Field 30A and Field</td>
<td>Alphanumeric user reserved fields that allow free text entry. The number in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40A</td>
<td>the field label indicates the field length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and Date3 through Date7</td>
<td>User reserved date fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Code 01 through</td>
<td>User reserved category code fields. User defined code values must be set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Code 10</td>
<td>in 00/R0 through 00/R9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Type code settings**

The key to file F0155 is Address Number, Type (user defined values that can be setup in UDC 00/T1), and Line Number (zero unless changed by the user).

You can pre-load a Type Code (validated in UDC 00/T1) to the P0155 entry screen in processing option 1.

If you want to protect this field, enter a ‘1’ in processing option 2 and users can maintain only that Type Code (for example, INS=Insurance) for Address Numbers. When the Type Code is left blank and therefore unprotected, or the Protect processing option is left blank, users may maintain all Address/Type records.
### User defined codes

Category codes and values can be defined in UDC 00/ R0 through 00/ R9. The system provides a 10-character alphanumeric field for the user defined codes. Description 1 and Description 2 fields are available to contain explanatory text for each code.

### Alphanumeric fields

The generic labels on the alphanumeric fields indicate the field length. These are free text entry fields to be used as determined by your organization.

### Date fields

The fields Date and Date3 through Date7 give you eight available fields to store date information, as needed.

### Vocabulary overrides

Your system administrator can use the Vocabulary Override function to customize the generic labels for alphanumeric and date fields on the P0155 screen.

See Working with Vocabulary Overrides in the Technical Foundation Guide.
Work with Address Book Email/URL Selections

About Working with Address Book Email/URL Selections

Working with Address Book Email/ URL selection consists of the following:

- Using Address Book Email/ URL Selection
- Entering Address Book Email/ URL Revisions

Email/ URL Selection (P01018S) allows you to inquire on email and URL addresses based on different user's selection criteria. Emails can be sent and URL addresses can be browsed from this program invoking the corresponding PC application.

Email/ URL Revisions (P01018) allows you to store and inquire Email/ URL addresses associated with Address Book Who's Who records. Emails can be sent and URL addresses can be browsed from this program invoking the corresponding PC application.

Using Address Book Email/URL Selection

| From Address Book (G01), choose Auxiliary Address Book Info |
| From Auxiliary Address Book Info (G0111), choose Email/URL Selection |

All records can be inquired with the selection proposed at the time the program is invoked. Address Book is blank and the rest of selection fields with asterisks. Selection criteria can be entered for a specific Address Book number. An email can be sent or a URL address can be browsed from this program.

Note: This feature is available if Client Access 5250 emulator is being used. Emulator Type must be setup to "1" in the User Display Pref Revisions (Hidden Selection 85).

Only the first 117 positions of the "Email or URL" field will be passed to the PC application invoked. For example if the PC application to browse a URL larger than 117 positions long, including "http:// " or "https:// ", it will be truncated passing only the first 117 positions to the Web browser.

You can use the Update option for a selection to review or revise a selected record, or use the Exit to Email/ URL Update program function (F6) add change, or delete records in the Email/ URL Revisions program (P01018).
To make an Email/URL selection

On Email/ URL Selection

1. Complete the following field to select a record:
   - Address Number
2. Complete one or more of the following fields to narrow your selection:
   - Who’s Who Line
   - Email/ URL Type
   - Email/ URL Cat C.
3. Press Enter.
4. Choose an option for a selected record row to do one of the following:
   - Gen Text - Add text in the Address Book Email/ URL text window (P0016)
   - Update - Edit the selected Email/ URL record in the Email/ URL Revisions screen (P01018)
   - Send/ Browse email/ URL - Invoke the PC email application to send to an Email selection or the PC Web browser application to browse a URL.
5. Press Enter.

Entering Address Book Email/URL Revisions

From Address Book (G01), choose Auxiliary Address Book Info
From Auxiliary Address Book Info (G0111), choose Email/URL Revisions
When a new email/URL address is being entered, it must be associated to a valid Address Book Number and Who's Who number related to the Address Book Number entered. If the Who's Who Number is left blank, the record entered will be directly associated to the primary Who's Who Number for the Address Book Number.

If an Email/URL Line number is entered and it does not exist for the Address Book, Who's Who Line, Email/URL Type and Email/URL Cat. Code (these fields are the partial key) entered, a new record will be created. If Email/URL Line number is left blank, the program will assign the next number available for the partial key entered.

An email can be sent or an URL address can be browsed from this program.

**Note:** This feature is available if Client Access 5250 emulator is being used. Emulator Type must be setup to "1" in the User Display Pref Revisions (Hidden Selection 85).

### Before You Begin

- Set up Address Book records with Who’s Who contacts
- Set up URL/Email Category Codes (01/UC)

### To enter an email/URL record

On Email/URL Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Address Number
   - Who’s Who Line
- Email/ URL Type
- Email/ URL Cat C.
- Email/ URL Line
- Description
- Email or URL

2. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>This is the Address Book number associated with the email/ URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who’s Who Line</td>
<td>This field is used to identify the line ID number for a Who’s Who record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Email/ URL Type  | This flag indicates whether the address is an Email address or a URL address.  
|                  | Valid values include:                                                       |
|                  | 1   Email Address                                                           |
|                  | 2   URL Address                                                             |
| Email/ URL Cat C.| This field is a user defined code (01/ UC) that provides a description of the Email Address or URL Address.  
|                  | Valid values might include:                                                |
|                  |   CORP - Corporate URL address                                              |
|                  |   MAIN - Default address for email/ URL                                     |
|                  |   PERS - Personal email address                                             |
|                  |   WORK - Work email address                                                |
| Email/ URL Line  | This field is used to create a unique key within a file and should be used with a next number approach. |
| Description      | This field is used to enter a user defined name or remark                   |
| Email or URL     | This is the actual Email or URL address.                                    |
4 Address Book Reports and Mailing Labels
Overview to Address Book Reports and Mailing Labels

Objectives

- To review information by address and contact person (who’s who)
- To check for duplicate address information
- To track changes made to your master records
- To understand the different types of mailing labels

About Address Book Reports and Mailing Labels

You can print several types of reports to verify accuracy and track any changes made to your address book information. Additionally, several types of mailing labels are available to suit your specific business requirements.

Complete the following tasks:

- Print reports by address and Who’s Who
- Print the Check for Duplicates report
- Print an audit log
- Create the Address Book Reporting table
- Print mailing labels

Which Report Should You Print?

The following describes the address book reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reports by Address</td>
<td>Print this report for a list of all addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports by Who’s Who</td>
<td>Print this report for a list of only addresses that have contact names.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Description

Check for Duplicates
Print this report periodically to verify that you do not have duplicate information in the address book. Additionally, you should print this report if you have recently converted to the JD Edwards World system.

The current program logic compares Alpha Name, Postal Code, and City fields to identify possible duplicate Address Book entries. Set processing option 15 (Duplicate Data Verification) in your version of Address Book Revisions (P01051) to configure duplicate checking functionality:

Blank No duplicate checking
1 Hard error
2 Warning

Audit Log
Print an audit log to track who changed information for master records and when they changed it. This log shows “before” and “after” information about changes made in the Address Book, Accounts Receivable, or Accounts Payable systems.

What Are the Types of Mailing Labels?

The following types of mailing labels are available:

- Address and Who’s Who labels
  Address and Who’s Who labels are standard labels that print two or three across a page, depending on the type of printer you use.

- Cheshire labels
  Cheshire labels are different from standard mailing labels. They print four labels across that are 3.2 inches wide by .9 inches high. You can print a maximum of nine lines on a Cheshire label. The form size for Cheshire labels is 14-7/8 inches wide by 12 inches high. Cheshire labels are printed on a Cheshire printing machine.

- Dun & Bradstreet labels
  Dun & Bradstreet labels are the same as Cheshire labels, except that they print in the Dun & Bradstreet style.
Print Reports by Address and Who’s Who

Printing Reports by Address and Who’s Who

To review and verify addresses and contact names for your address book records, you can:

- Print reports by address
- Print reports by Who’s Who

Each report has three versions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One line for each address</td>
<td>Prints a condensed report with one line of detail for each address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full address with reporting codes and notes</td>
<td>Prints all address book information, except category codes 11 - 30. This report is helpful when preparing to print mailing labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full address without reporting codes or notes</td>
<td>Prints all address book information, except category codes and notes, on 8-1/ 2 by 11 inch paper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address and who’s who reports use information in the following tables:

- Address Book Master (F0101)
- Who’s Who (F0111)
- Address by Date (F0116)
- Country Constants Master (F0070)

What You Should Know About

- **Wrong address printing on report**
  If you have multiple addresses for the same entity and an incorrect address prints, run Effective Address Update so that the current address prints when you rerun the report.

- **Multiple addresses printing on report**
  For some reports, an address prints multiple times, depending on how many contact names are assigned to an address.

- **Page breaks**
  Do not specify page breaks in the processing options if your system is double-byte enabled.
Printer overrides You cannot change printer overrides for these reports. The overrides are hard-coded.

Formatting addresses Use country constants to format your addresses according to the mailing specifications of the country.

Printing Reports by Address

From Address Book (G01), choose Periodic Processes
From Periodic Processes (G0121), choose Reports by Address

The following report samples show address information that includes:

- One line for each address
- Full address with codes and notes
- Full address without codes and notes
# Report by Address - One Line per Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Mailing Name</th>
<th>Line 1</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Postal</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A Financial/Distribution (303)</td>
<td>555-1100</td>
<td>A Model Financial/Distribution 8055 East Tafts Avenue</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80237</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4006 A&amp;B Electric Motor Service (303)</td>
<td>744-7554</td>
<td>A&amp;B Electric Motor Service 2455 Market St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80204</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4175 Abernathy &amp; Ritch (212)</td>
<td>234-1887</td>
<td>Abernathy &amp; Ritch 5907 Fifth Avenue</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>10019</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5661 Able Bakery Company (916)</td>
<td>543-1145</td>
<td>Able Bakery Company 8767 Primrose Lane</td>
<td>San Pedro</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>95655</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>611 Able, Robert/Helen (303)</td>
<td>644-1101</td>
<td>Robert/Helen Able Dublin Apts/Gateway, Unit 101</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80207</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6373 Aqua Cascade Corporation (303)</td>
<td>555-3522</td>
<td>Aqua Cascade Corporation 6533 Crystal St.</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80212</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5389 Arthur Mitchell, PC (303)</td>
<td>320-1040</td>
<td>Certified Public Accountants Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80206</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6568 Avis Car Rental (303)</td>
<td>270-AVIS</td>
<td>Avis Car Rental (Tenant) 11000 East Airport Blvd</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80207</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6656 ABF Freight Systems (303)</td>
<td>555-2795</td>
<td>ABF Freight Systems 4567 Navajo Blvd</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80227</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2313 Baker Manufacturing, Ltd (404)</td>
<td>933-6465</td>
<td>Baker Manufacturing, Ltd 400 Broadland Road NW</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>30342</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Address Total - 10**
### Report by Address - Full Address with Codes and Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name, Address, and Notes</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Rep Cde</th>
<th>Cde 4</th>
<th>Cde 5</th>
<th>Cde 6</th>
<th>Cde 7</th>
<th>Cde 8</th>
<th>Cde 9</th>
<th>Cde10</th>
<th>Cod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4005</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>(303) 722-5754</td>
<td>CLB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver CO 80205</td>
<td></td>
<td>JD Edwards World</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A & D Parts Company was founded in 1983 and specializes in maintaining all Xerox office products.

3003 Central Specialty Store | (402) 629-3003 | DAL ROD STH
43 Biltmore Plaza
Scottsdale AZ 85257

Store specializing in gift items, stationery, souvenirs and specialty books.

3001 Centrum Incorporated | (212) 629-3000 | NYC ANN SAS
World Trade Center
Suite 96-1000
New York NY 10048

See various associated subsidiary companies, Customer Accounts 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005. Centrum Incorporated is a holding company.

4010 Gourmet & More | (303) 488-4500 | RET
1234 Sunny Drive
Denver CO 80237

This company specializes in gourmet cookware and food.

### Report by Address - Full Address without Codes and Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4005</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>(303) 722-5754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver CO 80205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4006</td>
<td>A&amp;B Electric Motor Service</td>
<td>(303) 744-7554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>A-Z Fuels, Inc</td>
<td>(409) 228-3142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4175</td>
<td>Abernathy &amp; Hitch</td>
<td>(212) 234-1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5651</td>
<td>Abigail Rothchild</td>
<td>(303) 756-8976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5661</td>
<td>Able Bakery Company</td>
<td>(916) 543-1145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options

See Reports by Address (P01301).

Printing Reports by Who's Who

From Address Book (G01), choose Periodic Processes
From Periodic Processes (G0121), choose Reports by Person (Who's Who)

The following report samples show address information that includes:

- One line for each address
- Full address with codes and notes
- Full address without codes and notes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Mailing Name</th>
<th>Line 1</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Postal Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Mr. Adam Beamum</td>
<td>(303) 488-4500</td>
<td>Bear Creek National Bank</td>
<td>3234 Bear Creek Drive</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80239</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Mr. George S. May</td>
<td>(212) 629-3000</td>
<td>Centrum Incorporated</td>
<td>World Trade Center</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>10048</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5003</td>
<td>Mr. John Loring</td>
<td>(303) 443-5003</td>
<td>Adams County</td>
<td>4560 Brighton Blvd</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80209</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5003</td>
<td>Mr. John Montoya</td>
<td>(303) 443-5003</td>
<td>Adams County</td>
<td>4560 Brighton Blvd</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80209</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5003</td>
<td>Mr. Robert Timbrock</td>
<td>(212) 629-3000</td>
<td>Centrum Incorporated</td>
<td>World Trade Center</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>10048</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2727</td>
<td>Mr. Todd Ammon</td>
<td>(214) 555-4001</td>
<td>Acme Drilling Company</td>
<td>Attn: Red Adair</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>75206</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2727</td>
<td>Ms. LaDonna Kirchner</td>
<td>(214) 555-4001</td>
<td>Acme Drilling Company</td>
<td>Attn: Red Adair</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>75206</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Ms. Regina Delisi</td>
<td>(212) 629-3000</td>
<td>Centrum Incorporated</td>
<td>World Trade Center</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>10048</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5003</td>
<td>Ms. Rosalie Albertano</td>
<td>(303) 443-5003</td>
<td>Adams County</td>
<td>4560 Brighton Blvd</td>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80209</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16846</td>
<td>Ms. Susan Beardsley</td>
<td>(303) 488-4500</td>
<td>Bear Creek National Bank</td>
<td>1234 Bear Creek Drive</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80239</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address Total: 10
### Report by Who’s Who - Full Address with Codes and Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4005</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>(303) 722-5754</td>
<td>DEN</td>
<td>ROD</td>
<td>MDW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>(303) 722-5755</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Brian Ballard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denver CO 80205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company was founded in 1983 and specializes in maintaining all Xerox office products.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Brian Ballard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Paul O’Connor</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Melinda Merrell</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3003</td>
<td>Central Specialty Store</td>
<td>(602) 629-3003</td>
<td>DAL</td>
<td>ROD</td>
<td>STR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Specialty Store</td>
<td>(602) 629-3333 FAX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Hector Jimenez, Billing Supervisor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43 Biltmore Plaza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scottsdale AZ 85257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Store specializing in gift items, stationery, souveniers and specialty books.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Hector Jimenez, Billing Supervisor</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5001</td>
<td>University Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stanford Office Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Englewood CO 80111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See various associated subsidiary companies, Customer Accounts 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005. Centrum Incorporated is a holding company.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Jonathan Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Maradith Williams</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Report by Who’s Who - without Codes and Notes

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<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4950</td>
<td>Fashion Mall</td>
<td>(303) 320-2950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Fashion Mall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2950 East University Blvd</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denver CO 80206</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5001</td>
<td>University Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stanford Office Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Englewood CO 80111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5055</td>
<td>The Stanford Office Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Stanford Office Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University Office Park</td>
<td>(303) 320-2520</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas TX 75094</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5081</td>
<td>Dublin Tower</td>
<td>(303) 320-2503</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dublin Tower</td>
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<td>2580 East Darmouth</td>
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<td>Green Valley AZ 40489</td>
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<tr>
<td>5101</td>
<td>The Fashion Center</td>
<td>(303) 320-2951</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Fashion Center</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2955 East Arapahoe Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denver CO 80206</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options

See One Line per Address – Who's Who (P01402W).
Print the Check for Duplicates Report

Printing the Check for Duplicates Report

To verify that you do not have duplicate information in the address book, print the Check for Duplicates report. If you have recently converted to the JD Edwards World system, you should print this report to verify that you did not create duplicate records during the initial setup of your system. After reviewing this report, delete or inactivate duplicate address book records.

With this report, you can print duplicate information for alpha names only or alpha names and one of the following:

- Postal codes
- Phone numbers
- Postal codes and phone numbers
- Who’s who

This DREAM Writer report is based on a join table (F0101JD) that combines the following:

- Address Book Master (F0101)
- Address by Date (F0116)
- Phone Number Master (F0115)

Before You Begin

- If you use effective dates, run the Effective Address Update report to ensure that the most current addresses print on your report

What You Should Know About

Deleting address book records

If you delete an address book record, the system deletes information from the Address Book Master table (F0101) and all related data, such as phone number and customer/supplier master information. You cannot delete address book records that have transaction details or master information existing in files throughout the system. This step is taken to maintain data integrity wherever an address number is used for data access.
You control page breaks by the Location of the Page Overflow field in the printer overrides. To ensure that no page break occurs in the middle of an address, verify that this field is not larger than the setting in the Demo versions. For example, for eight characters per inch, the overflow field should be 54 to allow six lines of margin for a full address.

Check for Duplicates Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>Name, Address, and Notes</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Branch Sales</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Cat</th>
<th>Category Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Centennial Technical Park</td>
<td>(303) 555-1234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centennial Technical Park</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CO KO299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751</td>
<td>Centennial Tech. Park Phase 1</td>
<td>(303) 555-1234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centennial Tech. Park Phase 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CO KO299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>Centennial Tech. Park Phase 2</td>
<td>(303) 555-1234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Centennial Tech. Park Phase 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CO KO299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5070</td>
<td>Denver City &amp; County Tax</td>
<td>(303) 640-2644</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taxpayer Service Division</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>CO KO202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5071</td>
<td>Denver City &amp; County Tax</td>
<td>(303) 640-2644</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processing Options

See Check Duplicates - Name, Postal Code, Phone (P014052).
Print an Audit Log

Printing an Audit Log

You can track who changed address book information and when they changed it by printing an audit log. The audit log shows “before” and “after” information regarding changes made to the following tables:

- Address Book Master (F0101)
- Who’s Who – Mailing Name (F0111)
- Customer Master (F0301)
- Supplier Master (F0401)

The system does not automatically record changes and deletions that are made to the address book. All additions and deletions are recorded to the audit log when the processing option is activated for Address Book Revisions (P01051).

Additionally, the following audit log reports are available if you activate the Audit Log:

- Address Book Updates
- Customer/Supplier Master Information Updates
- Category Code Updates

Information is stored in the Address Book Master Audit Log table (F0101A). To generate and print an audit log, this table must be in the same library as the Address Book Master table.

Before You Begin

Set the appropriate processing option for:

- Address Book Revisions
- Supplier Master Information
- Customer Master Information
What You Should Know About

If there are no records selected by the DREAM Writer, you will get a report with the message 'No Records Selected' as well as a job log. You must review the data selection to confirm that the selection criteria are valid.
### Address Book Updates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Ms Clas</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>C Trm</th>
<th>P Day</th>
<th>Clas S</th>
<th>P Trm</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Rev Date</th>
<th>O Cod Ex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A * D Parts Company</td>
<td>** Before **</td>
<td>07/07/17</td>
<td>13:37:20</td>
<td>PE5989911</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A * D Parts Company</td>
<td>** After **</td>
<td>07/07/17</td>
<td>13:37:20</td>
<td>PE5989911</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBC - Sociedade Brasileira de Computação</td>
<td>** Before **</td>
<td>06/08/17</td>
<td>08:21:22</td>
<td>DB9046849</td>
<td>546896212145645622</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>BRL V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBC - Sociedade Brasileira de Computação</td>
<td>** After **</td>
<td>06/08/17</td>
<td>08:21:22</td>
<td>DB9046849</td>
<td>546896212145645622</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
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</table>

### Customer/Supplier Master Information Updates

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<th>ID</th>
<th>C Trm</th>
<th>P Day</th>
<th>Clas S</th>
<th>P Trm</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Rev Date</th>
<th>O Cod Ex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4005 04/19/17 10:25:13 DEMO</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>** Before **</td>
<td>04/19/17</td>
<td>10:25:13</td>
<td>DEMO</td>
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<td>885965545</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4005 06/11/17 10:59:13 DEMO</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>** Before **</td>
<td>06/11/17</td>
<td>10:59:13</td>
<td>DEMO</td>
<td>4110</td>
<td>885965545</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4005 08/30/17 11:51:04 DEMO</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>** Before **</td>
<td>08/30/17</td>
<td>11:51:04</td>
<td>DEMO</td>
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<tr>
<td>4005 04/19/17 10:25:13 DEMO</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
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<td>04/19/17</td>
<td>10:25:13</td>
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<tr>
<td>4005 06/11/17 10:59:13 DEMO</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>** After **</td>
<td>06/11/17</td>
<td>10:59:13</td>
<td>DEMO</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4005 08/30/17 11:51:04 DEMO</td>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>** After **</td>
<td>08/30/17</td>
<td>11:51:04</td>
<td>DEMO</td>
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## Category Code Updates

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<th>CC</th>
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<td>10:24:23</td>
<td>DEMO</td>
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<td>4005 7000</td>
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<td>** After **</td>
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<td>4005 7000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** Before **</td>
<td>** After **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Processing Options

See [Print Audit Log (P01430)](javascript:openURL('Print Audit Log (P01430).'))
Print Mailing Labels

Printing Mailing Labels

The Address Book system provides several types of mailing labels to suit your specific business needs. You can print mailing labels which include name and address information. The following labels include additional formats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address and who’s who</td>
<td>• Bulk mailings (USA only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Address book number and phone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Address book number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Phone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contact person (who’s who labels only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire or Dun &amp; Bradstreet</td>
<td>• Address number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Phone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Address and phone numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Labels with memo (Cheshire labels only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before You Begin

- Enter all your addresses and who’s who information
- If you use effective dates, run the Effective Address Update to ensure that the most current addresses print on your labels
- Print Report by Address - with Codes and Notes to verify your address book information is accurate
- Load the labels in your printer

What You Should Know About

**Label formats for countries**

Labels print in the format specified for the country. If a country is not set up in Country Constants, the labels print with the default country format.
Printing Address and Who’s Who Labels

One of the versions for Reports by Address and Reports by Who’s Who is for mailing labels. The following reports show examples of the types of mailing labels you can print.

### Mailing Labels by Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;B Electric Motor Service</td>
<td>2455 Market St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Dominique Abbot</td>
<td>1407 W. Chenango</td>
<td>Englewood</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mailing Labels by Who’s Who

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Brian Ballard</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Paul O’Connor</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Melinda Merrell</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Sandra Stemple</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mailing labels are standard labels that print two or three across a page, depending on the type of printer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dot Matrix printers</td>
<td>Use Data Documents labels, #35023-3, 3-1/2 by 1-7/16 inch, to print three labels across. You can specify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ten characters per inch to print 32-character labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fifteen characters per inch to print 40-character labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser printers</td>
<td>Use Avery Laser Printer labels, #5163, 2 by 4 inch, to print two labels across.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printing Cheshire Labels

Cheshire labels print four labels across that are 3.2 inches wide by .9 inches high. You can print a maximum of nine lines on a Cheshire label page. The form size for Cheshire labels is 14-7/8 inches wide by 12 inches high. Cheshire labels are printed on a Cheshire printing machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; D Parts Company</td>
<td>3080 Walnut St</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>80205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Printing Dun & Bradstreet Labels

From Address Book (G01), choose **Periodic Processes**
From Periodic Processes (G0121), choose **Print Dun/Bradstreet Labels**

Dun & Bradstreet labels are the same as Cheshire labels, except that they print in the Dun & Bradstreet style.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A &amp; D Parts Company</th>
<th>A-Z Fuels, Inc</th>
<th>Ms Dominique Abbot</th>
<th>Abernathy &amp; Hitch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3020 Walnut St</td>
<td>4322 Combustible Drive</td>
<td>1407 W. Chenango</td>
<td>5907 Fifth Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver CO 80205</td>
<td>Beaumont TX 77422</td>
<td>Englewood CO 88110</td>
<td>New York NY 10019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Processing Options**

See [Mailing Labels Print – Who's Who (P01401W)](#).

See [Cheshire Labels (P01401C)](#).

See [Cheshire Labels - Dun/ Bradstreet (P01401C1)](#).
Create the Address Book Reporting Table

Creating the Address Book Reporting Table

| From Address Book (G01), enter 27 | From A/B Advanced & Technical Operations (G0131), choose **Build A/B Reporting File** |

To create custom reports using World Writer or a third-party report writer, you can create a reporting table that is based on the seven address book tables. By extracting information from these tables and creating the Address Book Repository table (F01901), reporting on address book information is simpler and more flexible.

When you create the Address Book Repository table for address book reports, the system gathers information from the following:

The structure of the table allows for only one record for each address book number. As a result, some of the one-to-many relationships are lost when you create the table. For example, the table includes only one address and two phone numbers for each address book number.

**Processing Options**

See [Build Address Book Reporting File (P01901)](#).
Data Selection for Build Address Book Reporting File

If you intend to select most address book records, JD Edwards World recommends that you select all of them for faster processing.
5 System Setup
Overview to System Setup

Objectives

- To set up the controls that let you process address book information

About Address Book System Setup

Before you use the Address Book system, you need to define certain information that the system will use during processing. The information that you define customizes the system for your business needs. For example, you might set up codes to group and report on economic activity in business areas, such as agricultural services, mining, and so on.

System setup for address book consists of:

- Setting up constants for address book
- Setting up country constants for address book
- Setting up postal codes for address book
- Understanding user defined codes
- Understanding user defined codes for address book
- Working with user defined codes
- Setting up category codes for address book
- Setting up next numbers for address book
- Setting up consolidation codes
The following describes the Address Book setup features:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constants</td>
<td>Establish system basics, such as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The address book number format that the system uses as the default value when searching for records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Whether you require electronic mail (e-mail) security to restrict users from viewing other user’s messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Whether you want to define special mailing formats for specific countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Whether you want to maintain multiple addresses for one address book entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal codes</td>
<td>Define customized codes to speed your data entry of mailing addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User defined codes</td>
<td>Define customized codes, such as search types, that are appropriate for your business needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category codes</td>
<td>Define customized codes to organize various types of address book information, such as who's who information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next numbers</td>
<td>Establish an automatic numbering system for address book records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation code</td>
<td>Group-associated Address Book numbers used to report on group financial data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set Up Constants for Address Book

From Address Book (G01), enter 29
From Address Book Setup (G0141), choose Address Book Constants

Constants provide a basic framework for how the Address Book system works, based on your business needs. Generally, one person sets up constants. JD Edwards World recommends that you do not change constants after they have been set up because this might produce unpredictable results.

Setting up address book constants consists of:

- Defining the format of the address book number
- Activating effective dates
- Activating electronic mail security

Before You Begin

- Ensure that only authorized personnel can access and change address book constants
To define the format of the address book number

To determine how the system searches for address book numbers, you choose a format for the number. The formats are as follows:

- **Short Address ID.** This is a numeric, eight-character number. Next numbers usually assigns this number.

- **Long Address ID.** This is a free-form, 20-character number. You can use alpha, alphanumeric, or numeric characters for this number.

- **Tax ID.** This might be a social security number, federal or state tax ID, sales tax number, and so on.

On Address Book Constants

1. To choose a default format, leave one of the following fields blank:
   - Symbol to Identify A/B Short Number
   - Symbol to Identify A/B Long ID

2. To choose an alternate format, complete one or more of the following fields (that you have not already designated as the default):
   - Symbol to Identify A/B Short Number
   - Symbol to Identify A/B Long ID
   - Symbol to Identify A/B Tax ID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol to Identify A/B Short Number</td>
<td>A code to designate that the Address Book Short Number is being entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol to Identify A/B Long ID</td>
<td>A code to designate that the Address Book Alternate Key is being entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol to Identify A/B Tax ID</td>
<td>A code to indicate that the Address Book Tax ID is being entered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To activate effective dates

To maintain multiple addresses for the same entity, you might want to activate the effective date constant. This is helpful if a person or company moves to another address on a given date. You can send correspondence, billing payments, or other pertinent information to the most current address.

If you activate this feature, the effective date appears when you enter address book records. The addresses are stored in the Address by Date table (F0116).

On Address Book Constants

Complete the following field:

- Address by Effective Date
### 18B Set Up Constants for Address Book

#### Field Explanation

**Addresses by Effective Date**

This field is used to indicate whether you are using the feature of multiple addresses by Effective Date for an Address Book entity.

- **Form-specific information**
  - This determines if multiple addresses are maintained for the same entity.
  - 0: Do not use the multiple address feature.
  - 1: Use the multiple address feature.
  - If you leave this field blank, the system uses 0.

---

### To activate electronic mail security

To restrict users from viewing other users’ electronic mail (e-mail) messages, set up e-mail security.

**On Address Book Constants**

Complete the following field:

- **E-Mail Security**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail Security</td>
<td>This code determines if E-Mail security is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No, do not restrict users from viewing others E-Mail messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes, restrict users from viewing others E-Mail messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Set Up Country Constants for Address Book

Setting Up Country Constants for Address Book

From Address Book (G01), enter 29
From Address Book Setup (G0141), choose Country Constants Revisions

Each country has different requirements for mailing addresses. If you do business in several countries, you might need to specify formats for each country. To control the placement of this information on reports and labels for a specific country, set up a country constant.

There are predefined mailing formats available to help you quickly set up country constants. In addition to the mailing address format, you can specify the use of a postal code, standard salutation, and attention line.

![Map showing different countries with their respective address formats.](image)
### What Are the Predefined Mailing Formats?

The following describes the predefined mailing formats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Format 01</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Postal Code/ City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 02</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Postal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 03</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* City/ Postal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 04</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* City/ State/ Postal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 05</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 06</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Postal Code/ State/ City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 07</td>
<td>* Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Format 08 | • Mailing Name  
          | • Address Block  
          | • Postal Code/ City/ State  
          | • Country |
| Format 09 | • Mailing Name  
          | • Address Block  
          | • City/ State  
          | • Postal Code |
| Format 10 | • Mailing Name  
          | • Address Block  
          | • City/ Postal Code  
          | • Country |
| Format 11 | • Mailing Name  
          | • Postal Code/ City  
          | • Address Block  
          | • Country |
| Format 12 | • Mailing Name  
          | • Address Block  
          | • City/ State  
          | • Postal Code  
          | • Country |
| Format 13 | • Postal Code  
          | • Mailing Name  
          | • Address Block  
          | • Country |
| Format 14 | • Mailing Name  
          | • Address Block  
          | • City  
          | • County  
          | • Postal Code  
          | • Country |
| Format 15 | • Postal Code  
          | • Address Block  
          | • Mailing Name  
          | • Country |
### Format Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Format 16</td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Postal Code/ City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 17</td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Postal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 18</td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Postal Code/ Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 19</td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Postal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 20</td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· City/ Postal Code/ Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 21</td>
<td>· Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format 22</td>
<td>· Postal Code/ City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Mailing Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Address Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is stored in the Country Constants Master table (F0070).

### Before You Begin

- Set up the country’s value on the user defined codes list 00/ CN
- Verify that the country code does not have an address format already set up
- Ensure that only authorized people can access and change the country constants
See Also

- Working with User-Defined Codes (P00051)

To set up country constants

On Country Constants Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Country
   - Address Format ID
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Postal Code Sign
   - Standard Salutation
   - Standard Salutation Placement
   - Attention Abbreviation
   - Attention Name Placement
   - Title
   - Print Country
### Field | Explanation
--- | ---
**Country** | A user defined code system 00, type CN, which identifies the country.  
The country code is used in the Address Book system for data selection and address formatting. It has no affect on currency conversion.  
**Address Format ID** | A code that indicates how an address will appear on documents, reports, and mailing labels.  
Form-specific information  
These are hard coded formats. The valid values are on UDC 00/ AF.  
A standard postal code sign must precede the Postal Code Sign. The standard postal code sign and Postal Code Sign are required to appear on the first line of an address.  
**Standard Salutation** | The Standard Salutation is a code used to indicate a personal salutation in an address.  
**Standard Salutation Placement** | The Standard Salutation Placement field indicates where the salutation should appear with the name.  
Blank means the Standard Salutation will appear before the name 0 means the Standard Salutation will appear before the name 1 means the Standard Salutation will appear after the name 2 means the Standard Salutation will appear:  
a. - At the end of the last non-blank address line if no attention name exists.  
b. - At the end of the attention name if one exists.  
**Attention Abbreviation** | A field that tells the system how you want the word “Attention” abbreviated on mailing labels.  
**Attn Name Placement** | A code that indicates where the attention name line should appear in the formatted mailing address. Valid codes are:  
0 Insert attention line after Address Line 1.  
1 Insert attention line after Address Line 2.  
2 Insert attention line after last non-blank address line.  
If you leave this field blank, the system uses 0.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>This code will control where the title of the Who’s Who attention name is placed when printing an address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Place the title after the Who’s Who attention name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Place the title before the Who’s Who attention name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you leave this field blank, the system uses 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Country (1/0)</td>
<td>A flag to designate the printing of Country Code on Mailing Addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allowed Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Do not print Country Code. (Default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Print Country Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When blank the system uses 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set Up Postal Codes for Address Book

Setting Up Postal Codes for Address Book

From Address Book (G01), enter 29
From Address Book Setup (G0141), choose Postal Code Revisions

If you have many address book records to enter, you can speed your data entry by setting up postal codes. After you do this, you no longer have to enter certain information when you enter an address book record. You simply enter the postal code, and the system enters the city, state, and country for you.

Rather than manually entering zip code information, JD Edwards World recommends that you obtain a tape from the U.S. Postal Service called Zip Code Revisions. You can then use the Universal File Converter program to upload zip code information to the JD Edwards World Postal Code Transactions table (F0117), which is where postal code information is stored.

Before You Begin

- Determine whether you use singular postal codes (United States) or postal code ranges (European countries)
To set up postal codes

On Postal Code Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Postal Code
   - City
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - State
   - County
   - Country
3. If you use a postal code range, access the detail area.
4. Complete the following field:
   - Second Postal Code

5. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Postal Cd</td>
<td>The postal code attached to an address for delivery in any country. This code is used as the high end value when doing Postal Code Transaction range processing. Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you leave this field blank, the system enters the value you entered in the Postal Code field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Overriding postal code information**

You can override the postal code or city information on Address Book Revisions. The system does not use information in the Postal Code Revisions table to verify the validity of a postal code or city.

**Multiple counties per postal code**

There are instances where a postal code applies to one city—yet multiple counties. In these instances, you must designate the county as the unique key to differentiate each postal code entry. This will allow you to enter the same postal code more than once for the same city.
Understand User-Defined Codes

About User-Defined Codes

Many fields throughout the JD Edwards World systems accept only user-defined codes. When you enter an invoice, for example, you must enter a user-defined code to specify its current payment status. The system does not accept user-defined codes that are not defined in a user-defined list.

Each user-defined code is either soft-coded or hard-coded. You can customize any soft-coded user-defined code to accommodate your specific business needs. You can set up additional codes that are soft-coded as well. You cannot customize a user-defined code that is hard-coded.

User-defined code types are identified by the system code and the user-defined code list. For example, 00/DT represents system 00 and user-defined code list DT (document types).

Information about user-defined codes is stored in the User-Defined Codes table (F0005).

Elements of a User-Defined Code Form

The User Defined Code Revisions screen shows the various codes that are assigned to a specific user-defined code, such as search types (01/ST).
The Character Code field accepts 1, 2, 3, or 10 characters, depending on the user-defined code you are setting up.

The name of the user-defined code appears in the upper portion of the form.

The second description field is not available for some user-defined codes.
Understand User-Defined Codes for Address Book

About User-Defined Codes for Address Book

Each time you create an address book record, you will need to enter a user-defined code in a field. Many fields in the Address Book system accept only user-defined codes. For example, you must enter a user-defined code to specify a search type when you create an address book record. If the search type code is not defined in the user-defined code list, the system will not accept the information.

Some user-defined codes are already set up when you receive the JD Edwards World systems, others you can customize for your business needs.

The user-defined codes in the Address Book system are:

- Address Book Category Codes (01/01-30)
- Who's Who Category Codes (01/W1-9, WT)
- Search Type Codes (01/ST)
- Standard Industry Codes (01/SC)
- Flash Message Codes (00/CM)
- Country Codes (00/CN)
- Salutation Codes (01/SL)
- Electronic Mail Message Type Codes (01/MT)
- Language Preference Codes (01/LP)
- Word Search Stop Word Codes (01/SW)
- Dun & Bradstreet Rating Codes (01/DB)
- Trans World Credit Rating Codes (01/TR)

See Also

- Working with User-Defined Codes
- Setting Up Category Codes

Address Book Category Codes (01/01-30)

Address book category codes help organize your address book information for specific reporting purposes. For example, you can set up a category called
Salespersons and assign a code for each salesperson. You can set up any number of salespeople.

See Also

- Working with User-defined Codes (P00051)

Who’s Who Category Codes (01/W1-9, WT)

Who’s Who category codes let you define additional information for each person you enter on the Who’s Who form. For example, you might set up a category called Holiday and assign a code for each person to whom you send a holiday greeting card. This lets you print a list of all people who receive holiday greeting cards.

See Also

- Working with User-defined Codes (P00051)

Search Type Codes (01/ST)

You can assign search type codes to classify addresses and limit the information that the system uses for searching. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Applicant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Supplier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard Industry Codes (01/SC)

You can assign standard industry code (SICs) to group economic activity into areas. The SIC was developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce in conjunction with U.S. businesses. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0100</td>
<td>Agricultural Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Metal Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flash Message Codes (00/CM)

You can assign flash message codes to notify you of a credit status when you locate an address book record. JD Edwards World uses flash messages throughout the Financials systems. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bad credit risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Over credit limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Requires purchase order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Country Codes (00/CN)

You can assign codes up to three characters in length to abbreviate a country. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Setting Up Country Constants for Address Book (P0070)

Salutation Codes (01/SL)

You can assign salutation codes to designate a title that precedes the name on a list, mailing label, and so on. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electronic Mail Message Type Codes (01/MT)

You can assign message type codes to send a speed message to another user. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asked that you call back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Will call again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Returned your call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wants to see you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language Preference Codes (01/LP)

You can assign language preference codes to identify the language for external documents, such as invoices and statements. These codes work in conjunction with vocabulary overrides to select the correct translation. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Search Stop Word Codes (01/SW)

You can assign stop word codes that the system ignores when doing a query search. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ave</td>
<td>Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blvd</td>
<td>Boulevard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corp</td>
<td>Corporation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dun & Bradstreet Rating Codes (01/DB)

You can assign rating codes up to three characters in length, as defined by Dun & Bradstreet. Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BA1</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA2</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA3</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA4</td>
<td>Limited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trans World Credit Rating Codes (01/TR)

You can assign credit rating codes up to three characters in length, as defined by Trans World Credit (TRW). Examples include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Work with User-Defined Codes

Working with User-Defined Codes

From Address Book (G01), enter 29
From Address Book Setup (G0141), choose an option under System Controls and Codes or Other User Defined Codes

Because your system already has some user-defined codes in place, you should verify that they are appropriate for your business needs and set up additional user-defined codes, as needed.

Working with user-defined codes consists of:

- Setting up user-defined codes
- Translating user-defined codes

To set up a user-defined code

On the appropriate user-defined codes form

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Character Code
   - Description
   - Description-2 (optional)

2. Press Enter.

Note: To set up a user-defined code from any user-defined codes form, you must complete the System Code and User-defined Codes fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character Code</td>
<td>This column contains a list of valid codes for a specific user-defined code list. The number of characters that a code can contain appears in the column title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A user-defined name or remark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description-2</td>
<td>Additional text that further describes or clarifies a field in JD Edwards World systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Deleting a user-defined code
To delete a user-defined code, clear the Character Code and Description fields. To delete the entire list, use action code D.

Printing a list of user-defined codes
Choose User-defined Codes List from the General Accounting System Setup menu and run the appropriate DREAM Writer version.

Setting up blank codes
A code of blank in a user-defined code list indicates that a blank is a valid entry for the code. This means that the user-defined code does not require a specific value to be assigned to the field on a form.

Leave the character code blank and type a period in the last position of the description to set up a valid code equal to blank.

To translate a user-defined code
Multi-national businesses can translate the descriptions of their user-defined codes. The descriptions work in conjunction with the language specified for each person who uses the JD Edwards World system. For example, if a French-speaking user accesses a user-defined code that has a French translation, the description appears in French.

On the appropriate user-defined codes form
1. Choose a code to translate.
2. Access Translate (F18).
3. On Translate User-defined Codes, complete the following fields:
   - Language
   - Description
   - Description 02 (optional)
**Field** | **Explanation**
---|---
Language | A user-defined code (system 01/type LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports. For World, if you leave the Language field blank, the system uses the language that you specify in your user preferences. If you do not specify a language in your user preferences, the system uses the default language for the system. Before any translations can become effective, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.

**Processing Options**

See [User Defined Codes (P0005A)](#).
About Setting Up Category Codes for Address Book

You can set up category codes to organize your address book information and to quickly retrieve records for reporting purposes. Category codes are user-defined codes that you can customize for your business needs.

JD Edwards World provides 40 category codes. Setting up these codes consists of:

- Setting Up Address Book Category Codes
- Setting Up Who's Who Category Codes

Address Book has 30 category codes, and Who's Who has 10.

Although category codes are assigned to system code 01, the system uses them throughout multiple JD Edwards World systems for various purposes. The following information describes some of the systems that use category codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>Used for reporting purposes. You can map any ten of the thirty Address Book category codes for Accounts Payable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable (category codes 1 - 10)</td>
<td>Used for reporting purposes. You can use Category codes 01 and 02 to create subgroups for credit management purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll (category code 10)</td>
<td>Used for IRS reporting requirements by railroad clients who use the Payroll system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Mail (category codes 01 - 04)</td>
<td>Used for reporting purposes to track information, such as branches, salespersons, and territories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Category codes 11 - 30 are used primarily by the Address Book system.

Before You Begin

- Determine the following:
  - Types of groups (categories) you need for reporting
  - Specific category code values you need within each group
Setting Up Address Book Category Codes

You can set up category codes to group your address book information and quickly locate records for a specific purpose, such as reporting. For example, you might set up a category code called Sales Territory and assign a code for each territory. Then, when you enter a customer or prospect in the address book, you can assign a territory to the record. This assignment allows you to print a list of addresses by sales territory.

Setting Up Who’s Who Category Codes

You can set up category codes to define additional information for each person that you enter on Who’s Who. For example, you might set up a category called Job Function and assign codes for each job. When you enter Who’s Who information for a person, you can assign a job code to that person. This assignment lets you print a list of people with the same job function.
Set Up Next Numbers

Setting Up Next Numbers

From Master Directory (G), enter 29
From General Systems (G00), choose Next Numbers

When you enter a document, such as an invoice or journal entry, you can assign a
document number or let the next numbers program assign one. Next Numbers
assigns numbers to documents using either or both of the following:

- Standard next numbers. The system finds the next available number in the Next
  Numbers table (F0002) and assigns the number to the document.
- Next numbers by company and fiscal year. The system assigns a unique set of
  next numbers for each company, fiscal year, or combination of company and
  fiscal year in the Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year table (F00021).

Setting up next numbers consists of:

- Reviewing standard next numbers
- Activating check digits for standard next numbers
What You Should Know About

Changing next numbers  Do not change any next numbers after you start using the JD Edwards World systems. Changing the numbers can result in duplicates as well as the inability to locate previously added numbers.

Changing the sequence of next numbers  Do not change the sequence of the next numbers in the table. Each next number must remain on its current line because programs reference a specific line in the table.

For example, in the General Accounting system the next number for journal entries must be on the second line.

To review standard next numbers

On Next Numbers

1. Complete the following field:
   - System Code

2. Verify information in the following field:
   - Next Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Code</td>
<td>A user-defined code (98/ SY) that identifies a JD Edwards World system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Number</td>
<td>The number that the system will use next when assigning numbers. Next numbers can be used for many types of entries, including voucher numbers, invoice numbers, journal entry numbers, employee numbers, address numbers, contract numbers, and so on. You must use the next numbers already established, unless custom programming has been provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To activate check digits for standard next numbers

You can have the system assign check digits for any set of standard next numbers. Check digits prevent errors caused by transposition during data entry. For example, activating check digits in the address book for suppliers prevents a voucher from being assigned to the wrong supplier if digits are transposed during voucher entry.

JD Edwards World recommends that you use check digits for next numbers only if a transposition during data entry is likely to create errors.

On Next Numbers

1. Complete the following field:
   - System Code
2. For each set of next numbers, complete the following field:

- Check Digit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check Digit</td>
<td>A code 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. Check digits provide a method of randomly incrementing numbers to prevent the assignment of transposed numbers. In the example above, the system would never assign next number 72 while check digits are activated. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Yes, add a check digit to this next number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>No, do not add a check digit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set Up Consolidation Codes

Setting Up Consolidation Codes

From Address Book (G01), enter hidden selection 29
From Address Book Setup (G0141), choose Consolidation Code Revisions

The Consolidation Code is a way to group associated Address Book numbers in order to report on group financial data.

An example would be a chain of stores such as Dollar Stores. You might have multiple Address Book records set up, one for each store, in order to have different default, control and statistics associated with each store. However, all stores may be owned and operated by a single corporate entity for which you want information reported on a consolidated basis.

The Parent Child relationship can accomplish some of this reporting for just one level but because we allow multi-level parent/child setup, it is more complicated to use. The Consolidation Code offers a simpler way to achieve consolidated reporting. Each Address Book number may be assigned a Consolidation Code and this code is defaulted to each invoice and voucher entered for the Address. You can then run standard reports using DREAM Writer processing to sort and select on this code. Consolidation codes are stored in the Consolidation Code file (F01016).

Selected inquiries to allow for Consolidation Code inquiry such as Customer and Supplier Ledger, as well as Speed Release.
To set up consolidation codes

The Consolidation Code must be defined and entered on Consolidation Code Revisions (P01016) prior to its use in Address Book. If you want to leave the Consolidation Code blank, you must set 'blank' up as a valid code in the file. You must also provide a description of the group you are trying to consolidate.

On Consolidation Code Revisions

Complete the following fields

- Consolidation Code
- Description
- Security Business Unit (optional)
- Inactive Code (optional)
- Expiration Date (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation Code</td>
<td>A code for grouping address numbers. This field is alphanumeric and can be up to eight characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A description of the code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Business Unit</td>
<td>You may assign a business unit to the code to be used with Business Unit security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive Code</td>
<td>Use this to deactivate a code. If a code is set as inactive, errors will occur if you try and enter transactions for any address number associated with the code, for example invoice entry, voucher, entry, sales order entry, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration Date</td>
<td>You may record when a code is no longer used. This is informational only and there are no edits against this date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Parent/Child Relationships
Overview to Parent/Child Relationships

Objectives

- To create and revise organizational structures
- To sequence organizational structures

About Parent/Child Relationships

After you enter addresses in the Address Book system, you can define parent/child relationships among them. You can set up these relationships for:

- Accounts receivable structures
- Accounts payable structures
- Reporting structures within your organization

You can define two types of structures:

- A structure in which an address can appear multiple times
- A structure in which an address can appear only once
The following graphic illustrates the structural relationship between a company and its subsidiaries:

![Diagram showing parent-child relationships]

**Before You Begin**

- Set up address numbers
- Set up parent/child structure types in the user defined code list (01/TS)
Work with Parent/Child Relationships

Working with Parent/Child Relationships

Address book records are organized into multiple levels of parent/child relationships, arranged in tree-like structures. Use parent/child relationships for e-mail distribution lists and A/R and A/P reporting structures.

Working with parent/child relationships consists of:

- Creating Parent/Child Relationships
- Viewing Parent/Child Relationships
- Printing Parent/Child Relationships

Creating Parent/Child Relationships

You can create parent/child relationships for use in e-mail, A/R, and A/P. For example, in A/R you create parent/child relationships to track which children owe money to a parent.

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Organizational Structure
From Address Book Organizational Structure (G01311), choose Structure Revisions
To create parent/child relationships

On Structure Revisions

1. Complete the following fields for inquiry:
   - Parent Address Number
   - Structure Type (optional)
   - Parent/Child 0/1 (optional)
2. Access the detail area (F4).
3. Complete the following fields:

- Child Number
- Display Sequence
- Beginning Effective Date (optional)
- Ending Effective Date (optional)
- Remark (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Number</td>
<td>The address book number that you want to assign as a child of the parent address number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Type</td>
<td>A user-defined code (01/TS) that identifies a type of organizational structure with its own hierarchy in the Address Book system. For example, Accounts Receivable or e-mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The structure type for customers or suppliers must be blank. The Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable systems will use the blank structure type for parent/child processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent/Child 0/1</td>
<td>Determines whether child addresses or parent addresses will be displayed. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0  Child addresses (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  Parent addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  The entire structure (parents and all children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg Eff Date</td>
<td>The date on which the address book record will appear in the structure. The Beginning Effective Date field will prevent the address number from occurring in the structure until the beginning effective date is the same as the current date. If left blank, the address number will always occur in a structure unless there is an ending effective date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Eff Date</td>
<td>The date on which the address book record will cease to exist in the structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remark</td>
<td>A generic field that you use for a remark, description, name, or address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>A number that reorders a group of records on the form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type 1 next to the address book number you want displayed first. Type 2 next to the address book number you want displayed second, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting up permanent distribution lists</th>
<th>When setting up permanent distribution lists, you must create parent/child relationships.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deleting parent/child relationships</td>
<td>Because you must locate the parent of an organization before you can delete the organization, ensure that the processing option is not set to display children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating parent/child relationships for payables companies</td>
<td>When creating parent/child relationships for payables companies, you must leave the structure type blank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viewing Parent/Child Relationships

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Organizational Structure
From Address Book Organizational Structure (G01311), choose Structure Inquiry

After you create parent/child relationships, you can view all or part of the structure rather than each individual parent and children within the structure in any of the following ways:

- With the levels indented or aligned
- Through certain levels
- Through certain dates

You can also:

- Revise parent/child relationships on Structure Revisions
- Revise address book information on Address Book Revisions
- View information for a particular address on the Central Information File (CIF) Index

Before You Begin

- To preload certain header information, set the appropriate processing option
To view parent/child relationships

On Structure Inquiry

![Structure Inquiry](image)

Complete the following field:
- Parent address number

Depending on how you set the processing option, the system preloads the following information:
- Display mode
- Align levels
- Display thru level
- Effective date
- Structure type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Align Levels</td>
<td>A code that determines whether levels are indented or aligned on the form. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 indented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 aligned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp thru Level</td>
<td>A number indicating the level of a child in the relationship to its parent in a hierarchy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Printing Parent/Child Relationships

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Organizational Structure
From Address Book Organizational Structure (G01311), choose Structure Print

After viewing an organizational structure, you might want to print it. You can print:

- A single parent/multiple child organizational structure
- The entire structure type with all of its associated parents and children

Printing this report is especially helpful when researching accounts receivable relationships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent Address Number</th>
<th>Child Address Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Structure Type</th>
<th>Display Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4005 A &amp; D Parts Co.</td>
<td>2014 Action Energy</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>1,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.2</td>
<td>6331 Atlantis Water</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.3</td>
<td>4010 Gourmet &amp; More</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2727 Acme Drilling</td>
<td>2,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4006 A&amp;B Electric</td>
<td>3,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processing Options

See Address Book Organization Structure Revisions (P0150).

See Structure Print (P01425).
7 Address Book Supplemental Data
Overview to Address Book Supplemental Data

Objectives

- To create a database of information about your addresses that is both meaningful and useful to your organization
- To determine what data you want to track
- To determine how you want to report the data
- To set up, add, and revise the data
- To secure the data

About Address Book Supplemental Data

In addition to the data in the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master), you can maintain supplemental data with the Central Information File (CIF). This file contains different types of data for prospects, employees, customers, and suppliers.

Generally, the data you maintain for an employee is different from the data you maintain for a customer or prospect. You can assign search types to differentiate among these different types of address book entries. In addition, you can transfer data. For example, if your prospect eventually becomes your customer, you can transfer their data to a new customer record by changing the search type of the address book number.

After you set up your supplemental data, you can classify the data by categories, such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, or sales. You can then control which data type classifications display upon inquiry. You can also allow or disallow access to data types. You control data type classifications and access to data types by setting up sequences for:

- Group IDs
- User IDs
- *ALL

The tasks within address book supplemental data consist of:

- Defining data types
- Entering and copying supplemental data
- Changing data types
• Viewing supplemental data
• Working with supplemental data reports

When Do You Use Supplemental Data?

There are many uses for supplemental data in your business. The following graphic shows several commonplace applications for supplemental data.
What Are the Major Tables in the Supplemental Database?

- **Supplemental Database Data Types (F01090)**
  - Contains Central Information File (CIF) setup information

- **Supplemental Database Code Information (F01092)**
  - Contains information that you can attach to a user-defined code

- **Supplemental Database Narrative Text (F01093)**
  - Contains free form text
Define Supplemental Data

Defining Supplemental Data

Defining supplemental data is useful in adding detail to your address book records. For example, you can specify what percentage discount each customer is receiving, who your contact person is, and when payments are due.

Defining supplemental data consists of:

- Defining Data Types
- Defining CIF Sequences
- Defining Supplemental Data Security

Before You Begin

- Set up address book records for the entities to which you want to attach supplemental data

Defining Data Types

Data types are user-defined codes that you use to organize data. You define how you will use a data type or group of data types by determining what type of information that you want to track for each data type. Three modes are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>You can define column titles for the information to be entered. The CIF includes dates, amounts, and supplemental data, which can be associated with a user-defined code (UDC) table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>You can enter notes, memos, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>You can automatically run a program that displays your customer data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete the following tasks:

- Define a code data type
- Define a narrative data type
- Define a program data type

To define a code data type

On Define Your Own Data Types

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Type Data
   - Mode (Mde)

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Description
   - Class (CLS)
   - Code Title
   - Amount Title
   - System (SY)
   - Record Type (RT)
   - Search Type

3. Access the detail area (F4).
4. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Remark 1
   - Remark 2
   - Coded Type Function

5. Press Enter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type Data</td>
<td>A code that identifies a specific type of data within a classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The format of a data type. This code determines the display mode for supplemental data. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Code format, which displays the form for entering code-specific information. These codes are associated with User-defined Codes table (F0005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Narrative format, which displays the form for entering narrative text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Program exit, which allows you to exit to the program you specified in the Pgm ID field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Message format, which displays the form for entering code-specific information. However, the system can edit the code values you enter against values in the Generic Rates and Messages table (F00191). This code is not used by the Human Resources or Financials systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A user-defined name or remark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLS</td>
<td>A user-defined code that identifies a group of data types in the Central Information File.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Title</td>
<td>The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to user-defined codes. Enter the user-defined codes for the supplemental data type in this column. For example, if the supplemental data type relates to the educational degrees of employees (BA, MBA, PHD, and so on), the heading could be Degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amt Title</td>
<td>The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to an amount. This column contains statistical or measurable information. For example, if the data type relates to bid submittals, the heading could be Bid Amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY</td>
<td>A user-defined code (98/ SY) that identifies a JD Edwards World system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT</td>
<td>Identifies the table that contains user-defined codes. The table is also referred to as a code type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Type</td>
<td>A user-defined code (01/ ST) that identifies the kind of address book record you want the system to select when you search for a name or message. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Ex-employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V Suppliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C Customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P Prospects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Mail distribution lists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rmrk 1</td>
<td>The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to user-defined codes. This heading describes the first Remark field on the data entry form. It contains additional information and remarks. For example, if the data type relates to bid submittals, the heading could be Subcontractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rmrk 2</td>
<td>The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to user-defined codes. This heading describes the second Remark field on the data entry form. It contains additional information and remarks. For example, if the data type relates to the educational degrees of employees, the heading could be College or University.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Define Supplemental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coded Type Function</td>
<td>This field applies to data types that are designated as Coded types (have a C in the Display Mode field). The value you enter determines which information (valid code value or amount value) will appear on the Communications form (P010921). If a code value is expected to be entered for this data type, enter a blank or 0 in this field. If a statistical or measurable amount will be entered with no code value, then you enter 1 in this field. If both a coded value and an amount will be entered, leave this field blank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### To define a narrative data type

On Define Your Own Data Types

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Type Data
   - Mode (Mde)

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Description
   - Class (CLS)
   - Search Type

3. Press Enter.

#### To define a program data type

On Define Your Own Data Types

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Type Data
   - Mode (Mde)

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Description
   - Class (CLS)
   - Search Type

3. Access the detail area (F4).
4. Complete the following fields:
   - Program ID
   - Version

5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Existing Program
   - File

6. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pgm ID/ Version</td>
<td>Specifies the name of an executable program. This name must follow the standard AS/ 400 naming conventions and all of JD Edwards World standards for program names (that is, the beginning character must be a J, P, or X).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exist Pgm/ File</td>
<td>The number of a specific table. For example, the General Ledger Master table name is F0901. See the Standards Manual on the programmers’ menu for naming conventions. Within the Cross Reference Search facility, this represents names of all types of objects (that is, programs, tables, field names, data dictionary names, and so on). One special reserved name for displaying overall total RPG statistical information is “XRPGTOT” in combination with type=”P” and to display type=”#”. For example, the table name for a French Electronic Funds Transfer is F04572F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Deleting data types

You can delete data types individually. Be certain not to delete the entire table. To delete a data type, use the Change action and enter 9 in the Option field next to the data type you want to delete.

Defining CIF Sequences

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data
From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose CIF Sequence Revisions

You set up sequences to include and exclude data types, depending on who you want to access certain data types. You set up the sequences by one of the following:

- User ID
- User class/group

For example, if you use the user class/group to search on accounts payable, the following data types might appear:

- Billing Contact
- Delivery Method
- Supplier Master
- Warranty

If you want an employee to view the supplier master and none of the other data types, you assign a sequence number only to the supplier master.

Data types appear alphabetically. If you do not want them in this order, you can assign sequence numbers so that they will appear in the order that you want.
To define CIF sequences

On CIF Sequence Revisions

1. Complete one of the following fields:
   - User ID
   - User Class/ Group
2. Complete the following field:
   - Search Type
3. For each data type that you want to rearrange, complete the following field:
   - Sequence (Seq)
4. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>The IBM-defined user profile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| User Class/ Group   | A profile used to classify users into groups for security purposes. Some rules for creating a User Class/ Group are as follows:  
|                     | ▪ The 'Class/ Group' profile must begin with * so that it does not conflict with any System profiles.  
|                     | ▪ The 'User Class/ Group' field must be blank when entering a new group profile. |
30B Define Supplemental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seq</td>
<td>A number that reorders a group of records on the form. Form-specific information Use the following methodology when setting up supplementary data sequences: Type 10 next to the information you want first in the sequence, 20 for the next piece of information, and so on. You can sequence some or all of the supplemental data types available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Resequencing

After you set up supplementary data sequences in the order that you want, you can resequence them. For example, if four data types are listed as 10, 15, 20, and 30, you can resequence them. The system will list them as 1, 2, 3, 4. Resequencing makes your list neater.

The *All user preference

The *All user preference lets you move information from one search type to another.

Defining Supplemental Data Security

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data
From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose A/B Supplemental Data Security

You can restrict access to certain data types. For example, you might not want your accounts payable personnel to view customer master information. Even though the A/P search type is assigned to their user profile, you can still restrict their access to this information by defining supplemental data security.
To define supplemental data security

On A/B Supplemental Data Security

1. Complete the following field:
   - Skip to User ID

2. Complete the following fields:
   - User ID
   - Search Type
   - Type of Data
   - Allow

3. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether a user is allowed access to the function key or selection. Valid codes are: Y Yes, allow access N No, prevent access blank Yes, allow access (default).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Setting up security on an exception basis

If most of your security is the same, you can designate *Public access and then set up users on an exception basis.
Enter and Copy Supplemental Data

You can enter supplemental data for such things as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in an employee, customer, or supplier record. For example, you might want to enter notes in a customer record about an important meeting.

If the supplemental data applies to more than one record, you can copy the data into all of the records to which it applies. Entering and copying supplemental data consists of:

- Entering detailed supplemental information
- Copying detailed supplemental information
- Entering narrative text
- Copying narrative text
Entering Detailed Supplemental Information

When you want to enter notes in your employee, customer, or supplier records, enter detailed supplemental information. Supplemental information includes such things as a contact person and method of delivery.

You can enter detailed supplemental information only for data types in the C (Code) mode.

To enter detailed supplemental information

On Data Entry

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Address Number
   - Skip to Class (optional)
   - Skip to Type (optional)

2. Next to a data type in the C mode, complete the following field:
   - Option
   
   The form that appears depends on the data type you choose.

3. On the form that appears, complete any entry fields as necessary.
Enter and Copy Supplemental Data

**Field Explanation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skip To Class</td>
<td>A user-defined code that identifies a group of data types in the Central Information File.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skip To Type</td>
<td>Use this field to limit the display of data types.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Copying Detailed Supplemental Information

Copying detailed supplemental information is useful when you want to assign the same information to multiple records. For example, you can assign the same sales quote to multiple customers.

You can copy detailed supplemental information only for data types in the C (Code) mode.

**To copy detailed supplemental information**

**On Data Entry**

1. Locate an address record with the appropriate data type.
2. Select a data type.
   - The form that appears depends on the data type you choose.
3. On the form that appears, complete the following field for the address number to which you want to copy the data type:
   - Address Number
4. Press Enter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enter narrative text to record additional information about an address or data type.

**To enter narrative text**

On Data Entry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Address Number

2. Complete the following field to access Supplemental Data - Narrative:
   - Option

3. On Supplemental Data - Narrative, enter narrative text.
Copying Narrative Text

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data
From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312) choose Data Entry

Copy narrative text whenever the information you have entered applies to multiple customers, suppliers, prospects, or other address numbers.

To copy narrative text

On Data Entry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Address Number

2. Complete the following field next to the narrative type that applies to the text to be copied:
   - Option

3. On Supplemental Data - Narrative, for every line of text to be copied, complete the following field:
   - Option
4. Complete the following field for the destination address and select the Add option:
   - **Address Number**

   A second window appears with the existing text for the data type you entered.
Change Data Types

Changing Data Types

You can change data types. For example, you might want to change the percentage
discount you offer a customer and enter a note about the change in their customer
record.

Changing data types consists of:

- Changing Code and Narrative Data Types
- Changing Program Data Types
Changing Code and Narrative Data Types

When you want to change information about a customer, employee, a group of people or any other user defined code, change the data type.

To change code and narrative data types

On Define Your Own Data Types
1. Complete the following fields:
   - Description
   - Mode
   - Search Type
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Classification
   - Code Title
   - Amount Title
3. If the data type refers to a user defined code list, complete the following fields:
   - System
   - Reporting Type
4. Access the detail area (F4).
5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Remark 1
   - Remark 2

6. If the data type contains amounts rather than values, complete the following field:
   - Coded Type Function

7. Use the Change action.

What You Should Know About

Changing the search type

When you change only the search type, the system retains the original data type and adds the additional one.

Changing Program Data Types

You might need to change the program exit currently defined for the data type. For example, if you want to exit to Supplier Master Information from Supplemental Data Entry, you can change the program data type to exit to that program.

To change program data types

On Define Your Own Data Types

1. Access the detail area (F4).
2. Complete the following fields:
   - Program ID
   - Version
   - Existing Program
   - File
3. Use the Change action.

Processing Options

See Define Type of Data - CORE (P01090).
View Supplemental Data

Viewing Supplemental Data

You can view detailed information about an address or data type. For example, you can determine when payments are due from a customer or the name of your contact person at a particular company.

Viewing supplemental data consists of:

- Viewing Data by Address
- Viewing Data by Data Type

Before You Begin

- Set up supplemental data security, if applicable

Viewing Data by Address

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data
From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose Inquiry by Address

You can view data such as your billing contact and the method of delivery that you designated for a company.
To view data by address

On Inquiry by Address

Complete the following field:

- Address

Viewing Data by Data Type

- From Address Book (G01), enter 27
- From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data
- From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose Inquiry by Data Type

You can view such data as the address and narrative text that you assigned to a company.
To view data by data type

On Inquiry by Data Type

1. Complete the following field:
   - Type of Data

2. For C (code) data types, limit your selection by completing the following field:
   - Skip to Value

What You Should Know About

Alternate format

Choose Address 1/Name to toggle between address line #1 and the mailing name.
Work with Supplemental Data Reports

You must build a worktable before you can print supplemental data reports. Supplemental data reports are useful when you want to review the data in your supplemental database.

These reports summarize data stored in the following tables:

- Supplemental Database - Core (F01090)
- Supplemental Database - Code (F01092)
- Supplemental Database - Narrative (F01093)

Working with supplemental data reports consists of:

- Creating a Worktable
- Printing Supplemental Data Reports

Before You Begin

- Verify that you have information stored in CIF

Creating a Worktable

| From Address Book (G01), enter 27 |
| From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data |
| From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose Work File Build |

Before you can print supplemental data reports, you must use Work Table Build to build a worktable that contains address book data.

The supplemental data that exists in your worktable comes from data stored in the Address Book Master and in the Supplemental Database tables. This supplemental data is the basis for your reports.
Processing Options

See Supplemental Data Work File Build (P01460).

Printing Supplemental Data Reports

To view a printed version of your supplemental data, you can:

- Print the Data by Data Type report
- Print the Data by Address Book report

These are DREAM Writer reports. In addition to using DREAM Writer to create these reports, you can use the World Writer and World Vista reporting programs.

See Also

- World Writer Reference Guide
- World Vista Reference Guide

Printing Data by Data Type Report

| From Address Book (G01), enter 27 |
| From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data |
| From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose Data by Data Type |

Billing Contact

4005 A & D Parts Company
Assigned Billing Contact-Mr. Bob Morrison
All monthly billings to be paid by end of month.
After 6 months, discount will be calculated at 2% of gross sale.
Processing Options

See Address by Data Type (P01440).

Data Sequence for Data by Data Type Report

You must sequence your data in one of two ways:

- All addresses for a record type
- All information for a record type by address

All Addresses for a Record Type

To print all addresses for a specific record type (for example, all addresses with professional licenses, listed by license), use the following sequence:

1. Type Data - Total Level 02
2. User Defined Code - Total Level 01
3. Address Number
4. Effective Date
5. Line Number

To print record types in alphabetical order, use the following sequence:

1. Type Data - Total Level 02
2. User Defined Code - Total Level 01
3. Alpha Name
4. Address Number
5. Effective Date
6. Line Number

All Information for a Record Type by Address

To print all information for a specific record type by address (for example, licenses held by addresses, listed by address or address emergency contacts), use the following sequence:

1. Type Data - Total Level 02
2. Address Number - Total Level 01
3. User Defined Code
4. Effective Date
5. Line Number

To print record types in alphabetical order, use the following sequence:

1. Type Data - Total Level 02
2. Alpha Name - Total Level 01
3. Address Number
4. User Defined Code
5. Effective Date
6. Line Number

Printing the Data by Address Book Report

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose CIF Supplemental Data
From CIF Supplemental Data (G01312), choose Data by Address Book
34B Work with Supplemental Data Reports

Supplemental Data - by Address

Date: 04/18/17

Address Number: 4005 A & D Parts Company
Mailing Address: A & D Parts Company
3080 Walnut St, Denver CO 80205
Hold Invoices: V Suppliers
Hold Payment: N Location: DEN Denver Branch
Payment Terms: A/R Credit Message
Payment Terms: A/P Temp Cr. Msg.
Phone Number: (303) 722-5754 Multiple Payments: N Credit Limit: N

Billing Contact

Assigned Billing Contact: Mr. Bob Morrison
All monthly billings to be paid by end of month.
After 6 months, discount will be calculated at 2% of gross sale.

Delivery Method

Delivery scheduled for every 3rd Friday after 12:00 noon.

Warranty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Effective From</th>
<th>Through</th>
<th>WARRANTY EXPLANATION</th>
<th>Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Copiers</td>
<td>02/01/17</td>
<td>02/01/17</td>
<td>Extended warranty available</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Personal Computers</td>
<td>02/01/17</td>
<td>This includes all upgrades</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processing Options

See Supplemental Data (P01450).

Data Sequence for Data by Address Book Report

You must sequence your data to produce accurate results. To print all addresses in address order, use the following sequence:

1. Address Number
2. Type Data
3. User Defined Code
4. Effective Date
5. Line Number

To print all addresses in alphabetical order, use the following sequence:

1. Alpha Name
2. Address Number
3. Type Data
4. User Defined Code
5. Effective Date
6. Line Number
8 Address Batch Processing
Overview to Address Batch Processing

Objectives

- To add and revise address information for batch processing
- To add accounts payable and accounts receivable information for batch processing

About Address Batch Processing

You can transfer address batches from an outside source, such as a personal computer, a third-party or custom system, or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). To do so, you use the address batch process to convert those address batches into JD Edwards World batches.

During processing, the system creates JD Edwards World records in the Address Book Master table (F0101) and the associated tables for addresses, phone numbers and Who's Who information. If you are working with accounts receivable or accounts payable, the system also creates JD Edwards World records in the Customer Master (F0301) and Supplier Master (F0401) tables, respectively. The transferred address batches remain in the Address Book Batch Input table (F0101Z1) until you process and purge the batch. The system produces an error report listing batches it cannot process.

Address batch processing consists of the following tasks:

- Reviewing address batches
- Working with address batches
- Processing address batches
- Purging address batches
The following graphic shows the address batch process.
Review Address Batches

Before and after converting your addresses, you must review them and make any necessary corrections. In certain custom conversions, you might need to manually correct the information in some fields after the address batches are converted, but before they are processed into the address book tables.

Reviewing address batches consists of:

- Reviewing Addresses
- Reviewing Transaction Detail

Before You Begin

- Verify that you have transactions in the Address Book Batch Input table (F0101Z1). This temporary table contains the addresses to be converted.

See Also

- Entering Address Book Records (P01051)
Reviewing Addresses

To ensure that your addresses are correct, review them both before and after processing them.

To review addresses

On Batch Address Review

1. Locate the addresses that you want to review.
2. To limit the addresses displayed, complete any of the following fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction Number
   - Address Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>The source of the transaction. This can be a user ID, a workstation, the address of an external system, a node on a network, and so on. This field helps identify both the transaction and its point of origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch Number</td>
<td>The number that the transmitter assigns to the batch. During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the JD Edwards World transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Number</td>
<td>This is the number that an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transmitter assigns to a transaction. In a non-EDI environment, you can assign any number that is meaningful to you to identify a transaction within a batch. It can be the same as a JD Edwards World document number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reviewing Transaction Detail

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Batch Address Processing
From Batch Address Processing (G01313), choose Batch Address Review
The transaction detail is retrieved from an outside source and held in a temporary table until you upload the data into the Address Book Master table. Review the transaction detail to ensure that the data you upload is correct. For example, you might want to ensure that the correct transaction number corresponds to a particular user ID or that you did not right-justify the information in a field when you intended to left-justify it.

To review transaction detail

On Batch Address Review

1. Choose Transaction Detail.

2. On Address Book Maintenance, view the transaction detail to ensure that the uploaded data is correct.

Processing Options

See Address Book Batch Maintenance (P0101Z1).
Work with Address Batches

You work with address batches to make additions, corrections, or deletions to existing address batches.

Working with address batches consists of:

- Adding Address Records to Batches
- Revising Batch Address Records

Before You Begin

- Convert the address information in the Address Book Batch Input table (F0101Z1)

What You Should Know About

Processed addresses: The system highlights processed addresses on Batch Address Revisions.
Adding Address Records to Batches

You can add new data to an existing address batch.

Adding address batch information consists of:

- Adding a general address record to a batch
- Adding a customer master record to a batch
- Adding a supplier master record to a batch
- Adding Who’s Who contacts to a general address record
- Adding phone numbers to a general address record

What You Should Know About

Processed address book records

Once address book records have been processed, changes and deletions must be done on Address Book Revisions.

Address batch information for the customer master and supplier master

Processed address batch information is stored in the Address Book Master (F0101), Customer Master (F0301), and Supplier Master (F0401) tables.

To add a general address record to a batch

On Batch Address Revisions

1. To uniquely identify a batch, complete the following key fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction

2. Complete the following transaction information fields:
   - Address Number (optional)
   - Alpha Name
   - Mailing Name
   - Search Type
   - State
   - Country

3. Complete any of the additional information fields. Use the appropriate function to access phone numbers (F12) or Who’s Who contacts (F5).
To add a customer master record to a batch

On Batch Address Revisions
1. To uniquely identify a batch, complete the following key fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction
2. Complete the following transaction information fields:
   - Address Number
   - Alpha Name
   - Mailing Name
   - Search Type
   - Receivables
3. Use the Accounts Receivable function (F10), if necessary.
4. Complete any of the receivables information fields.
5. Press Enter.

To add a supplier master record to a batch

On Batch Address Revisions
1. To uniquely identify a batch, complete the following key fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction
2. Complete the following transaction information fields:
   - Address Number
   - Alpha Name
   - Mailing Name
   - Search Type
   - Payables
3. Choose the Accounts Payable function (F9), if necessary.
4. Complete any of the payables information fields.
5. Press Enter.
### Field Explanation

**Address Number**  
A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.

- **Form-specific information**
  Before uploading your address batches, you might want to assign an address number to correspond with the number from a prior system. If you do not pre-assign a number, the system assigns one through Next Numbers.

**Name - Alpha**  
The text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. You can enter dashes, commas, and other special characters, but the system cannot search on them when you use this field to search for a name.

**Mail Nm**  
The company or person to whom billing or correspondence is addressed.

**Search Type**  
A user defined code (01/ST) that identifies the kind of address book record you want the system to select when you search for a name or message. For example:

- **E** Employees
- **X** Ex-employees
- **V** Suppliers
- **C** Customers
- **P** Prospects
- **M** Mail distribution lists

### Revising Batch Address Records

Before you process a batch of addresses, you might need to revise them. When you revise address batches, these screens hold the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch Address Revisions:</td>
<td>Identifies the transaction on the batch. The combination of user ID, batch number, and transaction number identify the batch in the Address Book Batch Input table. The system identifies any transaction with the same combination of data as one transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch Address Revisions:</td>
<td>Uses transaction information to create JD Edwards World records in the Address Book Master table (F0101).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Address Book Accounts

**Address Book Accounts Payable (F9)**
- Uses accounts payable information to create JD Edwards World records in the Supplier Master table (F0401).

**Address Book Accounts Receivable (F10)**
- Uses accounts receivable information to create JD Edwards World records in the Customer Master table (F0301).

**Who’s Who (F5)**
- Uses contact information to create JD Edwards World records in the Who’s Who table (F0111). You may enter multiple contacts per address record.

**Additional Phone Numbers (F12)**
- Uses phone number information to create JD Edwards World records in the Contact Phone Numbers table (F0115). You may enter multiple phone numbers per address record.

---

### To revise address batches

**On Batch Address Revisions**

1. **Change the transaction information, if necessary.**
2. **Toggle to the Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable format, if necessary.**
3. **Change the payables or receivables information.**
4. **Use the Change action.**

---

### What You Should Know About

**Deleting address batch information**
- You can delete address batch information by deleting the transaction information.
Process Address Batches

Processing Address Batches

After you upload or add address information and revise it as necessary, process the address batches.

You can process address batches in either of the following modes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proof mode</td>
<td>This mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verifies the data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Produces an error report (if errors are detected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final mode</td>
<td>This mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Creates address records in the Address Book Master table (F0101).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assigns address book numbers, if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supplies information for fields that you leave blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Produces an update report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you discover errors after processing your batch, you might need to:

- Purge processed batch addresses
- Delete the records through Address Book Revisions

This ensures that the records in error are removed from both the Address Book Batch Input table and the Address Book Master table (F0101). Then, if necessary, you can add the transactions again.

This program converts the addresses in the Address Book Batch Input table into JD Edwards World address records and stores them in the Address Book Master (F0101).

When you process address batches, the system generates two reports:

- Address Book Batch Update.
- Batch File Entry - Exceptions. This report prints only if errors or warnings are detected depending on how the processing options are set for Batch Address Processing (P01110Z).
Before You Begin

- Verify that your transactions are correct on Batch Address Review
- Ensure that you have revised your address records if necessary

What You Should Know About

**Processing additional phone numbers and/or Who’s Who contacts**

You can process as many phone numbers or Who’s Who contacts per address record as you want. Any errors found in the phone number/contact information will prevent the address record from processing unless you bypass the edits for this information via the processing options for Batch Address Processing (P01110Z).

You may provide Line Numbers for additional Who’s Who contacts and update information for an existing main contact (line number 0) by setting the processing option for Batch Address Processing.

Processing Options

See [Address Book Batch File Processing (P01110Z)](#).

Data Sequence for Batch Address Processing

Do not change the data sequencing for this report. If changed, the report produces inaccurate results.
Purge Address Batches

Purging Address Batches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Address Book (G01), enter 27</th>
<th>From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Batch Address Processing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Batch Address Processing (G01313), choose Processed Batch Address Purge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After you create JD Edwards World address batches, you can purge them. Because transactions cannot be processed more than once, purging batches saves disk space.

When you purge processed address batches, you purge all processed addresses from the Address Book Batch Input table, regardless of which batch they are in. This does not affect any other tables.

This is a DREAM Writer program.

Before You Begin

- Verify that your transactions processed correctly on Batch Address Review
- Back up the Address Book Batch Input table

What You Should Know About

- **Setting processing options for purging**: Alternatively, you can purge your processed address batches by setting a processing option when you process address batches.
- **Deleting processed information**: You cannot delete information on Batch Address Revisions. You must purge processed address batches to delete information from the Address Book Batch Input table.

Processing Options

See [Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)].
9 Updates and Purges
Overview to Updates and Purges

Objectives

- To update credit messages
- To update the category codes in the address book
- To update the most current address for an entity
- To purge:
  - Address book information
  - Audit logs
  - Message logs
  - Time logs

About Updates and Purges

Periodically, you might need to update or purge address book information. You can:

- Update credit messages
- Update category codes
- Update effective dates
- Create and update the search word table
- Purge records
Update Credit Messages

Updating Credit Messages

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Credit Message Reference

Credit messages, sometimes referred to as flash messages, are valuable tools for communicating caution or special handling instructions about customers. You can view all addresses to which you have assigned a credit message code and easily update the credit message.

You revise credit messages when a customer with financial difficulty needs to pay you directly instead of through the mail or when a group of customers were updated with the incorrect credit message.

Examples of address book credit messages include:

- Over credit limit
- Requires purchase order
- Bad credit risk

Messages are stored in the Address Book Master table (F0101).

Before You Begin

- Assign the appropriate credit message code to your supplier and customer records

What You Should Know About

Revising credit messages You can also revise credit messages on the customer and supplier master records.
To update credit messages

On Credit Message Reference

1. Complete the following field:
   - Message
2. To review the appropriate record, choose Exit to Supplier/Customer Master.
3. On Supplier or Customer Master Information, update the credit message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message</td>
<td>A user defined code (00/CM) that displays information about a particular customer or supplier. Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Over credit limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Requires purchase order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Not on maintenance agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Notify the credit manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Customer Master Information and the Supplier Master Information forms display credit messages for customers and suppliers when you enter or locate information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Double-byte environments

Enter uppercase characters (A-Z). If you enter lowercase characters, no information displays.
Update Category Codes

Updating Category Codes

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Global Update Category Codes

You might need to update some of the category codes you originally entered in the address book. For example, if you change the description of a category code, you need to update it throughout the JD Edwards World system.

You update category codes globally to update items stored in the Address Book Master table (F0101). Examples include:

- Category Codes 1 - 30
- S.I.C. Code
- Employee
- Payables
- Receivables
- Business Unit
- Credit Message
- Search Type
- Tax ID
- Person/ Corp Code

This is a DREAM Writer program.

What You Should Know About

Entering processing options

Because the program does not verify information in certain fields, use care when entering information in the following processing options:

- Employee
- Payables Y/ N/ M/ F for suppliers
- Receivables Y/ N for customers
Before You Begin

- Back up the Address Book Master table (F0101)

Processing Options

See Global Address Book Update (P01490).
Update Effective Dates

Updating Effective Dates

If you maintain addresses by effective date, you need to update effective dates on a regular basis. Running Effective Address Update ensures that you are using the most current address when you send correspondence, billing, payments, and other mailings.

When you update effective addresses, the system updates the Address Book Master table (F0101) with the effective date for the current address in the Address by Date table (F0116).

This is a DREAM Writer program.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that the Address by Effective Date feature is activated in address book constants

See Also

- Setting Up Constants for Address Book (P 0009011)

Data Selection For Effective Address Update

If you do not want to update all addresses, use data selection criteria to limit the addresses affected.

You can set up a version to update addresses to a date other than the current date. This might be helpful to ensure that addresses are in effect for the day you mail your correspondence instead of the day that the addresses were generated.
Create and Update the Search Word Table

Creating and Updating the Search Word Table

With the word search feature, you can locate a name or address by performing one of the following:
- Name search, to locate names
- Query search, to locate telephone numbers, category codes, and so on

When you make additions, changes, or deletions to the address book, you need to create and then update the search word table so that your word search includes the most current information.

To create and update your search word tables, the following fields are used:
- Alpha Name (ABALPH, ABALPH1). Only double-byte environments use ABALPH1.
- Search Type (ABAT1).
- Category Codes 1 through 30 (ABACxx).
- Tax ID Number (ABTAX, ABTX2).
- Long Address Number (ABALKY).
- Who’s Who Mailing Name (WWMLN1, WWMLN1). Only double-byte environments use WWMLN1.
- Phone numbers for Who’s Who (WPAR1, WPPH1).
- Address lines 1 through 4, City, County (ALADDx, ALCTY1, COUN). These fields are for both single- and double-byte characters. However, if you enter double-byte characters, you cannot search on them. Use the Additional Query Search Criteria available on the Address Book Revisions form (F18) to enter a single-byte version.
- State Code (ALADDS).
- Postal Code (ALADDZ).
- Country Code (ALCTR).
- Parent Number (MAPA8).
- Generic Text. Text can be entered on the Text window. For double-byte environments, note that you cannot search on the double-byte text.
This task consists of:

- Creating the Search Word Table
- Updating the Search Word Table

Creating the Search Word Table

| From Address Book (G01), enter 27 |
| From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose **Build Search Word File** |

You should create the search word table only once. You create this table using key words found in the address book and who’s who.

To create the table, run the Build Search Word program. This program writes a record in the Word Search Master (F01800) and the Word Search Occurrence Master (F009101) tables for every word found in certain Address Book and Who’s Who fields.

When you create the search word table, the system reads every record in the following tables:

- Address Book Master (F0101)
- Who’s Who (F0111)
- Contact Phone Numbers (F0115)

The program excludes stop words (common words), such as street, avenue, or building, that are found throughout the Address Book system.

Before You Begin

- Determine whether the search word table has already been created. Use command **WRKOBJ ABLOG**. If object ABLOG of type *DTAQ appears in your production library, it has already been created.

Updating the Search Word Table

| From Address Book (G01), enter 27 |
| From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose **Refresh Search Word File** |

Use the Refresh Search Word program (P01820) to periodically update your word search table. This program updates the Word Search Master and Word Search Occurrence Master tables.

All changes made to words in the Address Book Master table are logged in a data queue called “ABLOG.” When you run the Refresh Search Word program, the system updates the word table based on the information in this data queue. The data queue is created by the CL program (J01BDWRD) that calls the Build Search Word program (P01BDWRD).

Updating the search word table runs more quickly than creating the table.
Before You Begin

- Ensure that all users are signed off the system before you run this program
Purge Records

Purging Records

To conserve disk space on your system and to keep the volume of your records from becoming unmanageable, you should periodically purge your address book records. This task consists of:

- Purging Address Book Information and Related Files
- Purging the Audit Log
- Purging the Message Log
- Purging the Time Log

These are DREAM Writer programs.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that all users are signed off the system before you run a purge program
- Back up the appropriate table, depending on which records the program purges

What You Should Know About

**Purge Address Book**

Purge Address Book is the only purge program in the Address Book system that has processing options. All purge programs have data selection so that you can specify which records to purge.

**Caution:** You should back up your current Address Book files prior to executing this purge.

If you would like to display which records will be selected for deletion, you should run this program in the Proof mode. Once you are satisfied with the results presented in the Proof mode, you can run this program in the Final mode.

For best results, choose a low system demand time to run this purge program.
Purging Address Book Information and Related Files

You should periodically purge addresses that have become inactive or were entered in error. To do this, run the Purge Address Book program. The Purge Address Book program (P01800) will delete any records selected by the DREAM Writer which are not active addresses in certain major files or are not active addresses used as subledgers.

- Address Book Master (F0101)
- Who's Who (F0111)
- Address Book Generic Text (F0016/ F00163)
- Contact Phone Numbers (F0115)
- Address by Date (F0116)
- Supplier Master (F0401)
- Supplier Company/ Bus.Unit Defaults (F04015)
- Payee Control (F0450)
- Customer Master (F0301)
- Customer Company/ Bus.Unit Defaults (F03015)
- Address Organizational Structure Master (F0150)
- Bank Account Cross Reference (F0030)
- E-Mail/ URL (F01018)
- Socio/ Economic Data (F01014)
- Related Addresses (F01017)
- User Information (F0155)
- Supplemental Data (F01092/ F01093)
- Time Log (F0112)
- User Filters (F01136)
- A BLOG – update data queue A BLOG. Regeneration of word file will exclude purged address

This program does not purge records that have associated transactions in specific files. The following is a list of the major files and the fields which are being edited:

- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) RPAN8
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311) RPAN8
- Address Book Master (F0150) MAPA8
- Sales Order Detail (F4211) SDAN8, SDSHAN
- Purchase Order Detail (F4311) PDAN8
- Accounts Balances (F0902) GBSBL, GBSBLT
- Contract Billing Master (F5201) G4AN80
- Tenant/ Lease Master (F1501) NEAN8, NEAN8J
- Work Order Master (F4801) WAAN8
- Employee Master (F060116) YAAN8
- Participant Master (F08901) HUAN8
- Account Ledger (F0911)GLSBL, GLSBLT


Once an error is detected in the editing of these major files, the remainder of the files will not be checked and the deletion will not occur.

**What You Should Know About**

This report can be run in Proof or Final mode.

An exception report will be generated when this program is run. The report will inform you of the address book records which cannot be deleted. If there are no problems with the address book records you want to purge, no report will be generated.

There is a processing option which will allow you to print all of the report information. In this case, you will receive report information of the Address Book records which will be deleted.

You may set a processing option to delete one-time suppliers. This program will delete any one-time suppliers without validating the address over files throughout the system. A one-time supplier is defined by setting the Payables flag (ABATP) to ‘M’ in the address record.

**Caution:** An address book record can be partially deleted because the record is ‘in use’. If a "Record in Use" error occurs, you should wait and try to purge the address another time. You may re-run this program until the address is successfully deleted out of the Address Book files.

The Purge Address Book program uses the data selection to determine which records to consider for purging. The Data Sequence is set for Address Book Number only and should not be altered.

Once the records are selected, the Purge Address Book program calls the Address Book Delete Server (X01950). The Address Book Delete Server was designed to delete all of the information attached to an Address Book Number in the Address Book. All secondary files in the Address Book Database will be checked and deleted if a delete is valid.

**Processing Options**

See [Address Book Purge (P01800)](#).
Purging the Audit Log

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Purge Audit Log

If you use the Audit Log feature, you should periodically purge your audit log records from the Address Book Master Audit Log table (F0101A). To do this, run the Purge Audit Log program.

Purging the Message Log

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Purge Message Log

If you use the Electronic Mail system, you should periodically purge your message log records from the Message Log table (F0113). To do this, run the Purge Message Log program.

Purging the Time Log

From Address Book (G01), enter 27
From A/B Advanced and Technical Operations (G0131), choose Purge Time Log

If you use the Electronic Mail system, you should periodically purge time log records from the Time Log Ledger table (F0112). To do this, run the Purge Time Log program.
10 Electronic Mail
Overview to Electronic Mail

Objectives

- To understand the features and functions of Electronic Mail

About Electronic Mail

You can use the Electronic Mail system to let others know whether you are in the office, leave remarks, send and receive messages, and display time logs.

- Maintain a calendar
- Create temporary and permanent mail distribution lists

The tasks for electronic mail (e-mail) consist of:

- Working with employee mailboxes
- Working with messages
- Working with message features
- Working with bulletin boards
- Assigning e-mail user defined codes
Work with Employee Mailboxes

Working with Employee Mailboxes

From Electronic Mail (G02), choose **Employee Mail Boxes**

Working with employee mailboxes allows you to:

- Sign in and out
- Access mailboxes
- Enter remarks
- View the calendar
- Revise the calendar
- View time logs
To sign in and out

Signing in and out informs others of your whereabouts. When you sign out, you can also enter a remark, return date, and return time. If you do not enter a remark, the system supplies the word home. If you do not enter a return date, the system uses the next business day.

On Employee Mailboxes
Choose In or Out in the following field:
- Option

What You Should Know About

Alternative method of signing in and out
You can also sign in and out by accessing the Electronic Mail menu (G02) and choosing Sign In and Out. This method is quicker.

To access a mail box

The system provides a repository of mailbox categories. You can access mail from these user-defined categories. Examples include:
- Personal in basket
- Priority mail
- Junk mail

On Employee Mailboxes
1. Choose See Memo.
2. On Mail Box Selection, select the appropriate mailbox.
3. On Message Summary, choose View/ Enter Message next to the message.
What You Should Know About

Incoming mail

Every mailbox that contains a message appears on the Mail Box Selection window. A highlighted option field indicates that a mailbox contains a new message.

To enter remarks

You can enter a remark to provide more information about your whereabouts, your schedule, and so on. For example, you might enter a remark indicating that you are in a meeting, on vacation, or can be reached at a particular phone number. Later, you might need to update your existing remark, for example, if you are no longer in a meeting and are leaving on a business trip.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. In the Option field, choose Remark
2. Enter your remark.

To view the calendar

Use the calendar to show others your appointment times.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Enter the name of the person whose calendar you want to view.
2. Choose Calendar.
To revise the calendar

You can revise your appointment times after they have been entered. In addition, use the calendar for scheduling conference rooms and equipment. You can do this by setting up address book records with specific search types. For example, use IF for internal facilities.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Enter the name of the person whose calendar you want to view.
2. Choose Calendar.
3. Choose Revise Calendar to make a revision.

What You Should Know About

Revising the calendar for extended periods of time

When the Calendar Inquiry form is in input mode (all input areas are underlined), you can revise the calendar by typing information or using the following special characters:

- Enter an equals sign (=) with a specific time under the scheduled item to create ditto marks (") for the time indicated. For example, in the first time slot, Thursday (8:00), enter San Antonio. Move the cursor to the next slot (9:00) and enter = 600. The system creates ditto marks in all time slots through 6:00 p.m. on the same day.

- Enter a plus sign (+) with a number of hours under the scheduled time to create ditto marks for the time calculated. For example, start in the 8:00 p.m. time slot. Move the cursor to the next slot down (9:00) and enter +200. The system creates ditto marks in time slots for the next two hours. You can also use the plus sign for multiple days. If you enter +2400, the ditto marks are repeated for 48 hours (two days).

- Enter ditto marks in the time slot beneath the appointment description to reserve specific times.

To view time logs

You can view the times that employees sign in and out and view employee remarks.

On Employee Mail Boxes

Enter 9 in the Option field to access Time Log Inquiry.
Processing Options

See Message Log (P012501).
Electronic mail (e-mail) enables you to communicate more efficiently with the people in your company. You can send e-mail messages, receive messages, and work with messages in a variety of ways.

This section includes instructions for the following:

- To send a message
- To revise a sent message
- To create a temporary distribution list
- To send a message to a permanent distribution list
- To view a message
- To forward a message
- To return a message
- To route future mail by setting the mail filter
- To deactivate mail re-routing
- To print a message log
To send a message

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes

You can use the e-mail system to send messages. In addition, you can control when a message is sent by assigning a tickler date. This is especially helpful if you want to remind yourself about upcoming meetings or other obligations.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose Send Memo to access Message View/Entry.

2. On Message View/Entry, complete the following optional fields:
   - Company
   - Phone
   - Date

3. Enter a message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>The associated company name of the individual who is sending the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>The phone number of the individual who is sending the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The future reminder date. The system does not send the message until this date. The default value is today's date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

**Viewing sent messages**
You can view the messages that you have sent. On Employee Mail Boxes, choose See Memo to access the Mail Box Selection window. On Mail Box Selection, choose Sent Messages.

**Entering more text to your messages**
You can enter more text to your messages by paging down to access additional pages.

**Entering partial names or numbers**
You can enter a partial name or an employee number in the Alpha Name/Number field of Message View/Entry. If your entry matches a name or number in the Address Book Master table (F0101), the full alpha name appears in the field.

If the address book contains multiple names that begin with the partial name you entered, Name Search appears with a list of possible names from which to choose.

**Keeping a copy**
Use the Keep Copy feature when you want a copy for future reference or for subsequent mailings. Enter 1 in the Keep Copy field and the system places a copy in your mail box.

To revise a sent message
You can revise a message after you have sent it. For example, you might want to change the meeting time from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. on a message you have already sent.

On Employee Mail Boxes
1. To access Mail Box Selection, choose See Memo.
2. On Mail Box Selection, choose the Sent Message (F6). You can also select the mailbox to see messages sent only for that particular mailbox.
3. On Message Summary, choose View/Enter Message.
4. On Message View/Entry, use the Change action to revise the message.

What You Should Know About

Revising the text of a sent message

If you revise a sent message, a highlighted “REVISED” message appears on Message Summary to alert recipients who already viewed the original message that it has been changed. Recipients who have not yet viewed the message see only the revised version.

When you are revising a sent message, your name appears in both the Alpha Name and From Name fields. Your message still reaches the destination that you have specified.

To create a temporary distribution list

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes

For a one-time message, you can create a temporary distribution list for a group of people. This allows you to send notices, instructions, or requests to several people, without creating a permanent distribution list.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose Send Memo.
2. On Message View/Entry, choose the Quick List (F6).

3. On Quick Distribution List, enter the names that you want to include in the list.

4. Return to Message View/Entry.

5. Enter the message.
   To identify the distribution list as temporary, the system displays *Quick List in the Name field.
What You Should Know About

**Entering partial names or numbers**

You can enter a partial name or an employee number in the Alpha Name/Number field on the Quick Distribution List form. If your entry matches a name or number in the Address Book Master table (F0101), the full alpha name appears in the field.

If the address book contains multiple names that begin with the partial name you entered, Name Search appears with a list of possible names from which to choose.

**Making a temporary distribution list permanent**

To make a temporary distribution list permanent, choose Save List on the Quick Distribution List window. The system creates a parent/child organizational list with structure type EML (for e-mail).

**Sending messages to a permanent distribution list**

To send a message to a permanent distribution list, you send the message to the parent address book number.

**Securing mail distribution lists**

You cannot secure mail distribution lists. However, you can activate e-mail security in the address book constants. This prevents users from viewing each other’s mail.

---

**To send a message to a permanent distribution list**

![From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes](image1)

You must create a permanent distribution list before you can use it to send messages. These distribution lists are necessary to communicate with a group of people on a regular basis.

**On Employee Mail Boxes**

1. Choose Send Memo.
2. On Message View/Entry, type the parent mail distribution number in the following field and press Enter:
   - Number
3. Enter the message.
What You Should Know About

Locating a permanent distribution list

If you do not know the parent mail distribution number but you know its name, you can locate it by doing one of the following:

- Press F9 in the Alpha Name field on Message View/Entry to access Name Search
- Press F9 in the Number field on Message View/Entry to access Name Search

On Name Search, enter a partial or complete name in the Alpha Name field and M in the Search Type field.

Deleting names from distribution lists

To delete names from a permanent distribution list, you must locate a parent and delete the unwanted children on Structure Revisions.

See Also

- Creating Parent/Child Relationships (P0150) for information about setting up a permanent distribution list

To view a message

You can use the Electronic Mail system to view your messages. Additionally, your company might choose to set up mail box categories that route a message sent to you to a particular mail box. Examples of mail box categories (which are user defined) include:

- Personal in basket
- Priority mail
- Junk mail

If you receive a new message, the system highlights the Option field next to your name on Employee Mail Boxes.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo.
2. On Mail Box Selection, choose a mailbox.
3. On Message Summary, choose View/ Enter Message.

What You Should Know About

Mail Box Selection window

The Mail Box Selection form does not appear if you have messages in only one mail box. In this case, when you choose See Memo from Employee Mail Boxes, you immediately access Message Summary.

Printing a message

To print a single message, choose Print Message.

Workflow “active messages”

Workflow “active messages” are electronically generated messages from the Electronic Workbench. These messages prompt you for information relating to tasks such as the approval of purchase orders and work orders.

Identifying multiple recipients

To identify other recipients of the same message that you received, access Message Summary and enter 5 in the Option field.
To forward a message

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes

If you want another person or group of people to see a message that you have received, you need to forward the message. This task is different from responding to a message and returning it to the original sender.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo.

2. On Mail Box Selection, select a mail box to access Message Summary.

3. On Message Summary, choose View/Enter Message.
4. On Message View/Entry, choose the Forward (F13).

5. Complete one of the following fields:
   - Alpha Name
   - Alpha Number

6. If necessary, enter additional message text.
To return a message

If you want to respond to a message and return your response and the original message, you need to return the message to the original sender. This task is different from forwarding a message to another person.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo.

2. On Mail Box Selection, select a mail box to access Message Summary.

3. On Message Summary, choose View/ Enter Message.

4. On Message View/ Entry, type your response to the message.
5. Choose Return to Sender (F16).

To route future mail by setting the mail filter

From Electronic Mail (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes

Electronic mail received from a specific address or distribution list may be automatically assigned to a Priority Mail or Junk Mail category. When redirecting future mail to a Priority or Junk Mail category, the current message, as well as all future mail from that address or distribution list, will be routed to the assigned mail box. For example, if a message is received from your manager and you would like all future mail from this person to go directly to your Priority Mail Box, select Redirect Future Mail to Priority Mail next to the message. This creates a record in the User Filters of Incoming Mail file (F01136) for that particular address number.

You must receive a message before you can reroute future mail to a mail box category. These categories include:

- Priority mail
- Junk mail

After you have received a message from a particular address or distribution list, you can assign that address or list to a mail box category. The current message as well as all future mail from that address or distribution list is routed to the assigned mail box.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo.
2. On Mail Box Selection, select a mail box.
3. On Message Summary, locate the message you want to route.
4. In the Option field next to the message, press F1.
5. On Available Functions/Options, choose one of the following:
   - Redirect Future Mail to Priority Mail
   - Redirect Future Mail to Junk Mail

   The system directs future mail from the address associated with the message to the mail box category.

What You Should Know About

**Directing a message to a mail box category**

You can direct a message to someone to the priority or junk mail box category. To do this, enter the mail box user defined code (UDC table 02/MB) in the Mail Box field on Message/View Entry before you send the message.

**Directing messages to yourself**

You can direct messages to yourself by setting up a mail box user defined code (02/MB) for a personal to-do list.

**Electronic mail boxes user defined codes (UDC)**

User Defined Code (UDC) table 02/MB contains valid values for mail box designators (MBDS). In the special handling code of the UDC table 02/MB, values of 3 and 4 designate the filter mailboxes. If a 3 is in the special handling code for the UDC value, this will be the mail box designated the Reroute Future Mail to Priority Mail option is used. If a 4 is in the special handling code for the UDC value, this will be the mail box designated when the Reroute Future Mail to the Junk Mail option is used. There can only be one mail box designated with a handling code of 3 and one designated with a special handling code of 4 within the UDC 02/MB.

To deactivate mail re-routing

If you decided to no longer redirect messages from certain people or distribution list, you can choose to stop directing messages to a mailbox.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo to access mail Box Selection.
2. On Mail Box Selection, select a mail box to access Message Summary.
3. On Message Summary, locate the message to re-route.
4. On the Option field next to the message, choose Remove Mail Filter (option 6).

Future mail from this address book or distribution list will go to the mailbox designated on Message/View Entry (V011011). The record in the User Filters of Incoming Mail (F01136) file is deleted.

Although future mail will be re-routed, mail already received and currently in specific mailboxes will remain in the mailbox. To move existing mail to a different mail box, follow the instructions below:

1. Access the message in Message/View Entry (P011011).
2. Type the new Mail Box (MBDS) value that designates the desired destination mail box.

3. Use the Change action

4. Press Enter.

To print a message log

From Electronic Mail (G02), choose Print Message Log

The message log lists all current and closed (non-purged) messages. You can set up versions that print only certain types of messages, such as priority messages. It is helpful to print this report before you purge messages from the Message Header table (F01131).
Processing Options

See Message Log (P012501).
Work with Message Features

Working with Message Features

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes

The Electronic Mail system allows you to view the status of messages in a particular mailbox and change the sequence of your messages.

Working with message features consists of:

- Viewing messages with the same status
- Changing a message sequence

To view messages with the same status

You can access and view e-mail for a particular mailbox while the mail is in any of the following statuses:

- Unopened
- Opened
- Revised
- Archived

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo to access Message Summary.
2. On Message Summary, complete the following field:
   - Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status - Electronic Mail Message</td>
<td>Indicates the current status of the mail message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Revised - The message has been changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unopened - The message has not been viewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Opened - The message has been viewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Archived - The message has been saved and stored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To change a message sequence

You might want to view your messages in a certain order. You can choose the sequence in which your messages appear after they arrive in your mailbox.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo to access Mail Box Selection.
2. On Mail Box Selection, select a mailbox to access Message Summary.
3. On Message Summary, complete the following field:
   - Sequence
### Field Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Sequence| Controls the sequence of information that displays. Values are:  
blank View the newest messages first (descending date order)  
1 View the newest messages last (ascending date order)  
2 View the messages in sequential order  
If the messages have not been sequenced, the system displays them in the order of arrival. |

### What You Should Know About

**Sequence number values**  
The sequence number values in the detail area are valid only when the sequence is 2.
Work with Bulletin Boards

You can post a message in a central area where it can be viewed by users who subscribe to the corresponding bulletin board. Bulletin boards can be used as a central repository for messages, such as Procedure Suggestion Box or Upcoming Company Events, to a group of users. They can also be used to organize and track information related to a project.

Working with bulletin boards consists of:

- Subscribing to a bulletin board
- Accessing a bulletin board

To subscribe to a bulletin board

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Bulletin Board Subscription

On Bulletin Board Subscription

1. Complete the following field:
### Display

2. Use the Change action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Sequence</td>
<td>A number that reorders a group of records on the form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placing a sequence number in this field will subscribe the user to the bulletin board.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What You Should Know About

**Assigning an administrator to a bulletin board**

You can assign an administrator or owner to a bulletin board. The administrator is the only person authorized to change or delete bulletin board postings. To assign an administrator, enter the address number in the Reference Address 1 field for the bulletin board address record on Address Book Revisions.

**Identifying a bulletin board**

When you create a bulletin board, you identify it as an internal bulletin board by using search type MB.

**Removing your name from a bulletin board subscription list**

To remove your name from a bulletin board subscription list, remove the display sequence value.

### To access a bulletin board

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes.

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose See Memo to access Mail Box Selection.
2. On Mail Box Selection, toggle to Bulletin Board/ Mail Box.

### What You Should Know About

**Viewing postings**

On Bulletin Boards, you can view a posting by choosing View/ Enter Message. In addition, you can add a posting by choosing the appropriate option in the last Option field.

**Accessing the bulletin board**

You can toggle to the bulletin board list directly from Employee Mail Boxes.
The order in which the bulletin board fields are sequenced is the order in which they display when you access the bulletin board.

**Bulletin board display sequences**
Assign E-Mail User Defined Codes

Assigning E-Mail User Defined Codes

From the Electronic Mail menu (G02), choose Employee Mail Boxes

The system provides two fields that you can use to add more detail to your e-mail messages. These fields are user defined (02/MC and 02/LS). For example, you might create a field for Marketing Campaign or Lead Source. You can change the values for these fields by accessing a list of optional codes.

To assign e-mail user defined codes

On Employee Mail Boxes

1. Choose Send Memo to access Message View/ Entry.

2. On Message View/ Entry, complete the following fields:
   - Marketing Campaign
   - Lead Source
Assign E-Mail User Defined Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category Code - E-mail</td>
<td>One of two reporting codes that you can assign to a message in the E-mail system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

User defined code list

In the data dictionary, you can change the user defined code list used by this program to a different list.
11 Processing Options
Address Book Maintenance Processing Options

# Address Book Revisions (P01051)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUDIT LOG FILE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter a '1' to utilize the Audit Log file (F0101A).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ENTRY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter a '1' to automatically enter the following information on an add:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Category Code Information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Customer/Supplier Information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This option is based on the Receivables/Payables fields in Address Book. A warning will occur if both fields have a value of 'N'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Address Book Control Revisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Related Address Numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAILING ADDRESS WINDOW:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Enter the type code of the Who's Who attention name which will appear in the Mailing Address Window.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank (default), the attention name line will not be included in the mailing address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAILING ADDRESS IN WHO'S WHO:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Enter '1' to protect the actual Address Book Mailing Name (IDLN =0) from change on the Who's Who screen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, you may change all Mailing Names in Who's Who.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Processing Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DREAM WRITER VERSIONS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the version for each program: If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Name Search (P01200)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. A/R Information (P01053)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10 A/P Information (P01054)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. Control Revisions (P010513)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHONE NUMBER DISPLAY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.</strong> Enter the phone type to display on the first phone number display.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14.</strong> Enter the phone type to display on the second phone number display. If left blank, the first 2 phone numbers for the customer will be displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUPLICATE DATA VERIFICATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15.</strong> Enter one of the following values to control duplicate data entry. The Alpha Name, Postal Code and City fields will be used to determine a potential duplication. blank = No Duplicate Check 1 = Hard Error 2 = Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POSTAL CODE WARNING:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16.</strong> Enter one of the following to receive a warning if the Postal Code is not found in the Postal Code file (F0117) and no info is returned: blank = No warning issued. '1' = Warning if City left blank. '2' = Warning if City OR County left blank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Address Book Reports and Mailing Labels Processing Options

## Reports by Address (P01301)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS BOOK REPORTS W/ OUT WHO'S WHO:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Select the format you wish to print.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Mailing Labels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A - Mailing Labels/ Bulk (Address Format 04 Only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - One Line per Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Full Address w/o Codes and Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Full Address w/ Codes and Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - Mailing Labels w/ Address number and Phone number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9A - Mailing Labels w/ Address number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9B - Mailing Labels w/ Phone number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> When running Form 3 the based on file must be the F0101JB. All other forms must be based on the F0101JC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PAGE BREAK:

2. Enter 1 to skip to a new page when the first alpha character changes.
   Default of blank will not page break.

### GENERIC TEXT:

3. Enter a '1' to print the Address Book Generic Text in a 40 character width, a '2' to print text in an 80 character width.
   If left blank, Generic Text will not be printed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAT OVERRIDE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Enter the Address Format ID to be used for labels.</td>
<td>If left blank, the format ID associated with the address book country will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If you are printing Bulk Mail Labels, the override entered will not be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE OF PRINTER:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Enter a '1' if you are using a laser printer to print your labels.</td>
<td>Default of blank indicates you are using a dot matrix printer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHARACTERS PER INCH:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Enter a '1' if you want your dot matrix printer to print with 15 characters per inch and 40 character labels.</td>
<td>Default of blank will set your dot matrix printer to 10 characters per inch and 32 character labels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**One Line per Address – Who's Who (P01402W)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable the first alpha character changes.</td>
<td>Default of blank will not cause a page break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Enter a '1' to include the Who's Who contact list for each address number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default of blank will not include any Who's Who contacts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
## Check Duplicates – Name, Postal Code, Phone (P014052)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALPHA NAME DUPLICATES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter the number of characters, up to 25, to be considered when searching for duplicate Alpha Names.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUPLICATES WITHIN ALPHA NAME:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter a '1' on the lines below to search for duplicates of the Postal Code and/or Phone Number within the same Alpha Name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, that field will not be used to search for duplicates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If both are chosen, both must be duplicates for selection.</td>
<td>Postal Codes Phone Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO'S WHO INFORMATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enter a '1' to print the Who's Who contact title field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, no contact titles will print.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Print Audit Log (P01430)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATEGORY CODES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter a '1' to print the Category Codes 11 through 20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter a '1' to print the Category Codes 21 through 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPORT SELECTION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enter a '1' to bypass the print of the indicated report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, the report will print.</td>
<td>Address Book Information R014301 Category Code Information R014302 A/ R and A/ P Information R014303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mailing Labels Print – Who's Who (P01401W)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter a ‘1’ to include the Who's Who contact list for each address number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default of blank will not include any Who's Who contacts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cheshire Labels (P01401C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REPORT FORM:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Select ONE of the following forms:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Regular Labels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Labels w/ Address Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Labels w/ Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Labels w/ Address Number and Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Labels w/ Memo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT OVERRIDE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter the address format ID to be used for labels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, the format ID associated with the address book country will be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cheshire Labels - Dun/Bradstreet (P01401C1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REPORT FORM:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Option</td>
<td>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Select ONE of the following forms:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Regular Labels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Labels w/ Address Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Labels w/ Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Labels w/ Address Number and Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORMAT OVERRIDE:**

2. Enter the address format ID to be used for labels.
   If left blank, the format ID associated with the address book country will be used.

---

**Build Address Book Reporting File (P01901)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILE MAINTENANCE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter a '1' to clear the file before processing.</td>
<td>Default of blank will update the file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# System Setup Processing Options

## General User-Defined Codes (P0005A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT CODE/TYP**E:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter the desired Install System Code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter the desired Record Type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parent/Child Relationships Processing Options

Address Book Organization Structure Revisions (P0150)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-LOADED DATA SELECTIONS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Any values entered in the following options will be loaded upon entry into the program:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization Structure Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent/ Child (0/1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure Print (P01425)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT MODE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter output mode to print:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' ' =Parent/ Child mode (default)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'1' =Child/ Parent mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'3' =Print entire tree structure(s) that the given address number is included in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTRUCTURE SUPPRESSION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter a '1' to suppress printing substructures that are a part of a larger structure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, all substructures within a structure will be printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF LEVELS TO PRINT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Option</td>
<td>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.                | Enter the maximum number of levels to be printed up to 25.  
|                   | If left blank, the default is 25.                  |
| **ALIGN LEVELS:** |                                                  |
| 4.                | Enter a '1' to align the level numbers.           
|                   | If left blank, the level numbers will be indented. |
| **BYPASS DUPLICATE ADDRESS NUMBERS:** |                                          |
| 5.                | Enter a '1' to bypass the printing of duplicate address numbers.  
|                   | If left blank, duplicate address numbers in the structure will be printed. |
| **EFFECTIVE DATE:** |                                                |
| 6.                | Enter an effective date for the structure.        
|                   | If left blank, the effective date will be the current date. |
Address Book Supplemental Data Processing Options

Define Type of Data - CORE (P01090)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter the search type that you wish to review.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Default of blank will load Type of data for all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>search types).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplemental Data Work File Build (P01460)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTIVE DATE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter the effective date for selecting Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type Values/ Amounts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank the current date will be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DATA TYPE SELECTION:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. Enter the Data Types which should be included in the work file.  
  Data Type 1  
  Data Type 2  
  Data Type 3  
  Data Type 4  
  Data Type 5  
  Data Type 6  
  Data Type 7  
  Data Type 8  
  Data Type 9  
  Data Type 10 | RECORDS TO INCLUDE: 3. Enter a '1' if all address book records should be placed in the file even if they do not have supplemental data.  
  A default of blank will only include those that have supplemental data. |

**Address by Data Type (P01440)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Enter a 'N' to bypass printing text information on the report.  
  Default of blank will print the text. | |

**Supplemental Data (P01450)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Enter an 'N' to bypass printing text information on the report.  
  Default of blank will print the text. | |
## Address Book Batch Processing – Processing Options

### Address Book Batch Maintenance (P0101Z1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BATCH FILE REVIEW:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter a '1' to view the Batch Review screen prior to working with the Batch Address Book Entry. A default of blank will take you directly to the Entry screen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter a '1' to display the EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) fields on the Batch Review screen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A/ R and A/ P INFORMATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enter '1' next to the application screens you would like to see appear automatically when adding or changing batch address book records. If left blank, no additional information will be displayed. Accounts Receivable Accounts Payable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Address Book Batch File Processing (P01110Z)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROOF OR FINAL MODE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processing Option</strong></td>
<td><strong>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Enter a '1' to process the batch information in Final mode.  
If left blank, the batch processing will be performed in Proof mode and no file updates will occur. |  |

**AUTOMATIC PURGE:**

| 2. Enter a '1' to automatically purge processed transactions from the batch file.  
If left blank, transactions will be flagged as processed and will remain in the file. |  |

**ERROR REPORT:**

| 3. Enter a '1' to suppress the printing of error/update reports.  
If left blank, reports will be printed. |  |

**ERROR FILE:**

| 4. Enter a '1' to write error messages out to the PC Batch Entry Error file (F0040).  
If left blank, no records will be written to the file. |  |

**SUPPRESS WARNINGS:**

| 5. Enter a '1' to suppress the printing of warnings on the error report and in the PC Batch Entry Error file.  
If left blank, warnings will print on the error report and be placed into the error file. |  |

**DW VERSION FOR ADDRESS BOOK PROCESSOR:**

| 6. To override standard Address Book processing (DREAM Writer XT01012, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup. |  |

**MULTIPLE CONTACTS/ PHONES:**
### Address Batch Processing – Processing Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Enter '1' to process the Address Book record even if errors are found in the additional Who's Who (F0111Z1) or additional Phone Number (F0115Z1) records associated with this address. If left blank, any error found will prevent creation of the new Address Book number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Enter '1' if you are providing Line Numbers for add'l Who's Who contacts (program will NOT default the IDLN value) and would like us to UPDATE Line = 0 (main contact) information. If left blank, we will assume all additional contacts with IDLN = 0 are new contacts that need to have the Line Number (IDLN) assigned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Enter '1' to bypass Additional Who's Who edits (Title, Salutation Name, Cat Codes 1-10, etc.) for 'Blanks Invalid' error. This assumes that you are not sending in data for these additional fields. If the fields are non-blank, they will be edited, regardless of this processing option. If left blank, all edits will occur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAVE PURGED RECORDS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter a '1' to save the purged records to a special purge library. (Default of blanks will NOT save any purged records.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REORGANIZE FILE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter a '1' to reorganize the purged file. (Default of blanks will NOT reorganize the file.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Updates and Purges Processing Options

Global Address Book Update (P01490)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter the data value to be replaced or &quot;plugged&quot; into the selected Address Book fields (*BL = blanks):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Category Code 1 (3 character)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot; 2 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot; 3 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. &quot; 4 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. &quot; 5 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. &quot; 6 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. &quot; 7 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. &quot; 8 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. &quot; 9 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. &quot; 10 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. &quot; 11 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. &quot; 12 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Category Code 13 (3 character)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. &quot; 14 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. &quot; 15 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. &quot; 16 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. &quot; 17 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. &quot; 18 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. &quot; 19 (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Processing Option Processing Options Requiring Further Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20. &quot; &quot; 20 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. &quot; &quot; 21 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. &quot; &quot; 22 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. &quot; &quot; 23 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. &quot; &quot; 24 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. &quot; &quot; 25 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. &quot; &quot; 26 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. &quot; &quot; 27 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. &quot; &quot; 28 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. &quot; &quot; 29 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. &quot; &quot; 30 (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. S.I.C. Code (10&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Employee (1&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Supplier (1&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Customer (1&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Business Unit (12&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Credit Message (2&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Search Type (3&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Tax I.D (20&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Person/Corp Code (1&quot; )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Address Book Purge (P01800)

**PROOF OR FINAL MODE:**

1. Enter a '1' to process the information in Final mode.
   
   If left blank, the processing will be performed in Proof mode and no file updates will occur.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINT REPORT INFORMATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter a '1' to print the report information of the Address Book records which were deleted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ONE-TIME VENDORS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. Enter a '1' to purge One-Time vendors regardless of existing A/ P ledger transactions.  
  If left blank, regular edits will be performed before the purge is permitted. | This applies to address book records that have an ‘M’ designated in the Payables flag. This flag classifies the supplier as a miscellaneous, one-time supplier. |
# Electronic Mail Processing Options

## Message Log (P012501)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing Option</th>
<th>Processing Options Requiring Further Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFAULTS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Enter defaults desired for display:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Type (e.g., E=Employee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch or Location (Category Code 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salesman (Category Code 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territory (Category Code 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Code 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRELOADING OF USER NAME:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To use this feature, you must have each user's Address Book number set up in User Information (P0092). Enter &quot;1&quot; to activate preloading.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DREAM WRITER VERSION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the version for each program:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Message Entry (P011011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Message Log Inquiry (P012401)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Name Search (P01200)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Option 4 does NOT apply to Personal To Do List or Bulletin Boards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Appendices
Appendix A – Batch Input Setup

To successfully upload address book records into the Address Book - Batch Table (F0101Z1) from an outside source, such as PC data entry, a third-party system, or electronic data interchange (EDI), you must enter data into certain fields in the appropriate format.

The batch table consists of batch control fields and transaction fields. It is important to recognize the difference between these fields, as some fields (for example, batch number) seem to appear as both a batch control and a transaction field:

- Batch control fields temporarily identify transactions in the batch table, because permanent identification has not yet been established. These fields are assigned by you and go no further than the batch table.
- Transaction fields refer to the values that directly correlate with the fields in the JD Edwards World tables. These fields are assigned by the system during batch processing and are passed on to the JD Edwards World tables.

This section contains the following:

- Batch Control Information
- Transaction Information
- Technical Considerations
- DREAM Writer Considerations
- Address Book Field Instructions
- Table 1 - Required or Conditionally Required Fields
- Table 2 - Optional Control Fields
- Table 3 - Additional Fields
- Table 4 - Ignored Fields

**Batch Control Information**

Batch control allows unique identification for each record in the address book batch input table. Batch control fields are temporary control fields which include the following:

- User ID
- User Batch Number
- Transaction Number
- Transaction Type
On the Batch File Revisions form, these fields are separated from the actual transaction fields.

While transactions exist in the batch input table, the system considers any records with the same combination of values in User ID, User Batch Number, and Transaction Number to be one transaction.

**Transaction Information**

Transaction information consists of those fields that exist in the Address Book Master table (F0101). The system provides default values for many of the optional fields that you leave blank.

The following fields are required to create an address. All other fields can be blank, because the system will assign default values:

- Alpha Name
- Mailing Name
- Search Type

The following fields are required to delete an address. All other fields can be blank, and the system will use the appropriate values from the original address:

- Transaction Action
- Address Number

You cannot make changes to addresses that already exist in the Address Book Master table using batch input. You can make these changes using Address Book Revisions.

**Technical Considerations**

Batch tables consist of batch control fields which are used by the batch table processing programs, followed by transaction fields which directly reflect the corresponding JD Edwards World table layout.

**Preassigned Address Numbers**

You can allow the batch processing program to assign the address number by using the JD Edwards World next numbers facility. You can also assign the address number in advance, in order to facilitate a smooth transition between two systems. If you enter an address number in the transaction field, the batch processing program will use this number when creating the new transaction record.

You can generate the address number by using a custom next number program. If you do, be aware that some numbers you assign may have already been used if you also enter addresses interactively.

You can also generate the address number by accessing the JD Edwards World next numbers facility, obtain and reserve a valid next number, and assign this number to the batch input transaction.
Override Address Book Functional Server Version

There are processing options associated with the functional servers utilized by the batch processing programs. You can specify which version of the functional server to use when processing. In most cases, you should not change this option since functional server options should be set throughout the system in a variety of programs.

DREAM Writer Considerations

Processing Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proof or final mode</td>
<td>Proof mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prints the error/exception report with errors or warnings detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Does not perform table updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Can print both an update and an error/exception report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Creates records in the Address Book Master table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You should use proof mode to detect any errors and make corrections prior to running final mode. To correct errors, do one of the following:

- Correct the batch file data at the source and regenerate the batch file on the AS/400.
- Directly update the individual batch records already on the AS/400 through the Address Book Batch File Maintenance program (P0101Z1).

After making corrections, you must resubmit your version of batch file processing. Previously processed records are bypassed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purge processed records</th>
<th>A processing option indicates if you want to purge after processing:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank The system flags successfully processed records as Processed in the batch table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 The system deletes transactions after they are successfully processed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When transactions are not purged at processing time, you must use the Address Book Batch File Purge program (P00PURGE) to globally delete all processed addresses in the Address Book Batch Input table.
Appendix A – Batch Input Setup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Error file</td>
<td>In addition to printing an error/exception report, you might choose to write all errors and warnings to the PC Error file (F0040). This file can be used to download the error information to the PC after processing is complete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Selection

You can use any criteria, such as user ID, a range of transaction numbers, and so on, to select transactions to be included in this batch.

Data Sequence

Do not change the data sequence. If you change the data sequence, processing will not run properly.

Address Book Field Instructions

Table 1 in this appendix lists the fields required by the Batch Address Processing program for uploading records. Tables 2 and 3 list optional fields that might be useful to you in organizing the data, but are not required by the program. Table 4 lists fields that the system ignores during the upload process. The functional server does not pass ignored fields to the JD Edwards World fields.

Each field in tables 1 - 3 is shown as required, conditional, or optional, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R (Required)</td>
<td>You must enter data in this field to successfully upload the records to the Address Book - Batch Table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (Conditional)</td>
<td>Under certain conditions, you must enter data into this field to successfully upload the records to the Address Book - Batch Table. The conditions are listed in the table under Explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O (Optional)</td>
<td>You may enter data in this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information in the tables includes:
### Information Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>The valid input value is edited. If no value is listed, you may enter any value that meets the field’s alphanumeric specifications. If the table shows DD as the value, the system takes valid values from the data dictionary specifications for the data item. The system can validate data dictionary specifications against user defined codes, allowed values, or upper/lower allowed values. If a file or user defined code (xx/xx) is listed, the system validates the value you enter against that file or user defined code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>The default value that the system assigns if you leave the field blank. If no default is listed, the system uses the initialization value for the data item, with blanks for alpha fields and zeros for numeric fields. If DD is listed, the system uses the default value for the data item from the data dictionary. You can revise some of the defaults through the functional server processing options (XT0101Z1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Formats     | - Julian date - The JD Edwards World Julian date format is CYYDDD, where C is the century (1900=0, 2000=1), YY is the year, and DDD is the day of the year.  
- Numeric amounts - The data dictionary shows amounts with 0 data file decimals. The data item size includes the decimal values. For example, if the display decimals = 2, the file keeps $5.50 as 550. If display decimals = 0, the file keeps $1000 as 1000.  
- Multi-currency - If you are working in a multi-currency environment, the system uses the company or account display decimals for ledger type AA (domestic), and the transaction currency code for ledger type CA (foreign). |

Other special format considerations appear under Explanation for the specific field. If no format is listed, use the data dictionary specifications for the data item to enter the field.

**Table 1 - Required or Conditionally Required Fields**

The Address Book Batch Processing program (P01110Z) requires the fields in this table for adding or deleting address book records.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDTN</td>
<td>Transaction Number</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The user transaction, address number, or sequential number for batch processing. This field, in combination with EDUS and EDBT, will uniquely identify an address book transaction. This field is required to add a record.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDBT</td>
<td>Batch Number</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User assigned for processing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPH</td>
<td>Alpha Name</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to add a record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLNM</td>
<td>Mailing Name</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to add a record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT1</td>
<td>Search Type</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to add a record</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Search type security</td>
<td>01/ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLN1</td>
<td>Mailing Name</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to add a record in double byte systems.</td>
<td>DD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRCA</td>
<td>Amount Currency</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if multi-currency is activated</td>
<td>F0013</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDTC</td>
<td>Transaction Action</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to delete a record (EDTC = D). Enter only one line to indicate the JD Edwards World address number to be deleted.</td>
<td>A = Add</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D = Delete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blank = Add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN8</td>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to delete a record (EDTC = D). If you leave this field blank when you add a record, the system uses Next Numbers to assign an address book number. If you enter an address number, it must not already exist for an add, but must exist for a delete.</td>
<td>F0101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Address Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Next Numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTAR</td>
<td>A/R Model JE</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if document and company exist.</td>
<td>F0005 00/DT</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCAR</td>
<td>A/R Model JE</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if document type and company exist.</td>
<td>F0005 00/DT</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCOR</td>
<td>A/R Model JE</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if document and type exist.</td>
<td>F0010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTAP</td>
<td>A/P Model JE</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if document and company exist.</td>
<td>F0005 00/DT</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCAP</td>
<td>A/P Model JE</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if document type and company exist.</td>
<td>F0005 00/DT</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCOP</td>
<td>A/P Model JE</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if document and type exist.</td>
<td>F0010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCUR</td>
<td>CC - A/R Default</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if OBAR is entered.</td>
<td>F0006</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCUP</td>
<td>CC - A/P Default</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required if OBAP is entered.</td>
<td>F0006XY</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2 - Optional Control Fields

The fields in this table might be useful in processing and organizing batch data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUS</td>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined ID number. This field, in combination with EDTN and EDBT, uniquely identifies a specific address book entry. PC processing uses this field as the PC terminal ID number.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDAN</td>
<td>User Address Number</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A number that you assign in the address book record when the actual address number is to be assigned by next numbers during batch processing. This number can be used in A/R Invoices or A/P Vouchers to link the new address number to those transactions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRCD</td>
<td>Currency Code</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If multi-currency is activated, the system edits this field. This is the default currency for customer entry and inquiry.</td>
<td>F0013</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRRP</td>
<td>Currency Code</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If multi-currency is activated, the system edits this field. This is the default currency for voucher entry and inquiry.</td>
<td>F0013</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAX</td>
<td>Tax ID</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAXC</td>
<td>Person/ Corporation Code</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXR1</td>
<td>Tax Explanation Code</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXR2</td>
<td>Tax Explanation Code 2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXR3</td>
<td>Tax Explanation Code 3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXA1</td>
<td>Tax Rate/Area</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If you enter a code here, the system performs tax calculations.</td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXA2</td>
<td>Tax Rate/Area 2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXA3</td>
<td>Tax Rate/Area 3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX1</td>
<td>European Company Tax ID</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 - Additional Fields

The fields in this table are optional. You can use them to provide additional information about the address book records. Some of these fields are for future use with EDI processing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDTY</td>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDSQ</td>
<td>Record Sequence</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDCT</td>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDLN</td>
<td>Line Number</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDST</td>
<td>Transaction Set</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Future EDI field.</td>
<td>A standard EDI set number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDFT</td>
<td>Translation Format</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Future EDI field.</td>
<td>A valid translation format set up through the third-party translators for EDI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDDT</td>
<td>Transmission Date</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valid calendar date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDER</td>
<td>Send/Receive Indicator</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDDL</td>
<td>Number of Detail Lines</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of detail lines in the specific transaction. For user verification only. For address book, this should always be 1.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDSP</td>
<td>Processed (0/1)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If processed (1), this transaction will be bypassed for batch processing.</td>
<td>0 = No</td>
<td>1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDTR</td>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used for address book.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDGL</td>
<td>Create G/ L Record</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Future use.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCU</td>
<td>Business Unit</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F0006</td>
<td>Business Unit 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR1</td>
<td>Area Code</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH1</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR2</td>
<td>Area Code 2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH2</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC01</td>
<td>Location or Branch</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC02</td>
<td>Salesperson</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC03</td>
<td>Sales Territory</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC04</td>
<td>Category Code 4</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC05</td>
<td>Category Code 5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC06</td>
<td>Category Code 6</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC07</td>
<td>Category Code 7</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC08</td>
<td>Category Code 8</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC09</td>
<td>Category Code 9</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User defined reporting code.</td>
<td>F0005</td>
<td>01/ 09</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4 - Ignored Fields

If you enter data into these fields, the functional server does not pass it to the JD Edwards World fields. The Address Book Batch Processing program (P01110Z) supplies blank, zero, or the default shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDLN</td>
<td>Line ID in Who’s Who</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCK7</td>
<td>Line Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS55</td>
<td>Display Sequence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLN</td>
<td>Line ID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFTB</td>
<td>Effective Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Description - Compressed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT2</td>
<td>AR/ AP Netting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT3</td>
<td>Address Type 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT4</td>
<td>Address Type 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT5</td>
<td>Address Type 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFCE</td>
<td>Crt Fin Chg Entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CKHC</td>
<td>Credit Check Handling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVNT</td>
<td>Revenue Netted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNSC</td>
<td>Min Check Code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOTC</td>
<td>Foreign Owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPTC</td>
<td>WPT Ind/ Non</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLBA</td>
<td>G/ L Bank Code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMK</td>
<td>Remark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTI</td>
<td>Time Scheduled In</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDI</td>
<td>Date Scheduled In</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAOJ</td>
<td>Date Account Opened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPN</td>
<td>Person Opening Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSO</td>
<td>Days Sales Outstanding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB2</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Code 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB3</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Code 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPMT</td>
<td>Time Last Updated</td>
<td></td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USER</td>
<td>User ID</td>
<td></td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Program ID</td>
<td></td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPML</td>
<td>Date Updated</td>
<td></td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBN</td>
<td>Work Station ID</td>
<td></td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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