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## **Appendix**

# *A      Glossary*



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## Appendix

# A *Glossary*

## A

### **access control entry (ACE)**

In Access Manager, each pairing in the access control list of an accessor with the granted privileges.

### **access control list (ACL)**

Access Manager component that contains a list of accessors and, for each accessor, the privileges granted, denied, and not set.

### **Access Manager (AM)**

Teamcenter application that enables the system administrator to grant users access to Teamcenter objects.

### **accessor**

Access Manager component that grants or denies privileges to clusters of users who share certain common traits (for example, perform the same function or work on the same project).

### **ACE**

See *access control entry (ACE)*.

### **ACL**

See *access control list (ACL)*.

### **action handler**

Handler used to extend and customize workflow task actions. Action handlers perform such actions as displaying information, retrieving the results of previous tasks (inherit), notifying users, setting object protections, and launching applications. See also *task handler*.

### **add status task**

Task template that creates and adds a release status to the target objects of a workflow process. There is no dialog box associated with this template.

### **ad hoc process modification**

Functionality that allows users to add tasks to, or delete tasks from, an active workflow process.

### **alias ID**

Identifier of a part that is similar to the current part. You can use it as a substitute part in the product structure. Contrast with *alternate ID*.

**alternate ID**

Different identifier for the current part, but one that represents the same part. Different organizations and suppliers can have their own part numbers. With alternate IDs, you are able to find the part you are looking for using your naming scheme. Contrast with *alias ID*.

**AM**

See *Access Manager (AM)*.

**AP212**

See *STEP AP212*.

**application**

Related functional elements collected and arranged in a software package, designed to accomplish specified tasks. See also *perspective*.

**Application Interface Viewer**

Viewer data tab in applications that allows users to monitor and control PLM XML data exchanges between Teamcenter and another application through a collaboration context.

**approver**

User who has a signoff in a workflow process regardless of role and group membership. In Access Manager, the approver accessor is used to allocate privileges that apply to all signoffs (for example, read access). See also *RIG approver*, *role approver*, and *group approver*.

**assembly**

Compound object that is assembled from other objects and may add additional information to their interpretation.

- In the context of an assembly, other assemblies are called subassemblies, while noncompound objects are called components.
- A single-level compound object that is distinct from a multilevel product structure or bill of materials, which is a hierarchy of assemblies. Assembly data is stored in a BOM view revision.

**attribute**

Named storage variable that describes an object and is stored with the object. Users can search the database for objects using object attributes.

In an object, an attribute is a name/value pair; in the database, an attribute is a field.

**B****bid package**

Contains line items supplied to vendors to submit quotes.

**bid package line item**

Part of a bid package; contains an assembly or part with specific context rules.

**BOM view**

Teamcenter object used to manage product structure information for an item.

**BOM view revision (BVR)**

Workspace object that stores the single-level assembly structure of an item revision. Access can be controlled on the structure (BOM view revision) independently of other data. BOM view revisions are meaningful only in the context of the item revisions for which they are created.

**BVR**

See *BOM view revision (BVR)*.

**C****change**

Temporary or permanent change to a configuration, design requirement, or documentation.

**change order**

Teamcenter object that references the problem, originating change requests, solutions, and related information. A change order contains sufficient information to incorporate the change.

**change request**

Teamcenter object that requests a change, reference the problem, proposed solutions, and related information. A change request contains sufficient information to allow a decision to proceed further with the change.

**change type**

Template of a change process. Change types are created by a system administrator using the Business Modeler IDE.

**Change Viewer**

Teamcenter application used to manage the process of controlling changes to a product's definition and configuration. Change Viewer provides an auditable history of the objects used in a process, making an object's uses traceable. A site can use Change Viewer to propose, incorporate, review, and approve changes. Change Viewer can also be used to track and report change history and to notify members of changes to their organization.

**Closure Rule**

Rule that controls the scope of the translation of data imported to and exported from Teamcenter. Closure rules specify how the data structure is traversed by specifying the relationships of interest and the actions to occur when these relationships are encountered.

**collaboration context**

Teamcenter object that holds a collection of data contained in structure and configuration contexts. This data allows you to capture multiple different Teamcenter structures in one container. You can open a collaboration context in the Multi-Structure Manager application, in Manufacturing Process Planner, or in Part Planner. You can also use a collaboration context to collect data to share with a third-party application. See also *structure context*.

**Command Suppression**

Teamcenter application that enables the system administrator to control the display of menu and toolbar commands within Teamcenter applications. Command Suppression allows suppressing the display of commands for an entire group

hierarchy or a specific role within the hierarchy, for entire groups of users, and for users who are assigned a role within a group. It also allows suppressing the display of specific commands on a designated menu or the display of entire menus.

**CommercialPart**

Business object type related to a **Part** object type by a structure relation. A commercial part is made externally by a vendor who resells, builds, or designs and builds the part for the OEM (original equipment manufacturer). Commercial parts may be off-the-shelf market parts or custom-designed parts. A commercial part is a part whose form, fit, and function may be satisfied by one or more vendor parts that the OEM may source from one or more vendors.

**component**

- Objects used to build up an assembly or subassembly.
- Part in a product structure defined in Teamcenter. A component is the lowest level part in the product structure: it cannot be broken down into subparts.

**configuration rule**

Rule that configures a structure. There are two kinds of configuration rules: revision rule and variant rule.

**connection**

Object that defines the connectivity between two or more terminals in a physical model.

**container object**

Any Teamcenter object used to hold other objects and organize product information. For example, folders and items are container objects.

**Content Management**

Teamcenter application that enables users to manage SGML and XML information stored in a Teamcenter database and publish documents in multiple formats using SGML/XML editing and publishing tools. Content Management is used to collect and publish content, storing the content as components that can be reused in multiple publications, while links are maintained between components. The application includes processes for structuring publications so that they can be stored, published, and used for different purposes. Content Management also stores and manages graphics for use in publications, provides content revision control, and can incorporate Teamcenter workflows to facilitate the content development process.

**D****dataset**

Teamcenter workspace object used to manage data files created by other software applications. Each dataset can manage multiple operating system files, and each dataset references a dataset tool object and a dataset business object.

**dataset business object**

Teamcenter object that contains a list of tools that can operate on a dataset.

**dataset tool**

Teamcenter object that is the tool used to create or modify a dataset.

**deep copy rule**

Business rule that defines whether relational type objects can be copied as object, copied as reference, or not copied when the user performs a save-as or revise operation.

**direct model dataset**

Dataset containing a JT (visualization) file.

**document**

Subtype of an item that represents all revisions of a real-world document. This item type supports documentation for products, processes, standards, and other aspects of a business, typically from applications such as Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and so on.

**document management**

Management of real-world documents through the use of item revision definition configuration (IRDC) objects to configure document management behavior. IRDC simplifies user interaction with information and reduces the need for users to understand the Teamcenter data model and relationship model. See also *item revision definition configuration (IRDC) objects*.

**Do task**

Task template that includes the **EPM-hold** handler, which stops the task from automatically completing when the task is started. This template has a customized dialog box that allows administrators to set a check box to indicate when the task is complete.

**E****effectivity rule**

Rule used to set effective dates on released products and processes with a released status.

**envelope**

Teamcenter workspace object that represents a mail message sent by a Teamcenter user. Envelopes can be used to send workspace object references as well as text messages.

**F****feature**

Physical or geometric object associated with a product, component, or part. Alternatively, a logical attribute of a product, component, or part. Examples: a weld point, a signal, or a geometric pattern. A feature may be represented by a generic design element (GDE) in a BOM. See also *generic design element*.

**File Management System (FMS)**

System that manages uploading and downloading file data between clients and volumes in both two-tier and four-tier architecture deployments.

- FMS provides volume servers for file management, a shared server-level performance cache for shared data access between multiple users, a client-based private user cache for rich clients, and a transient datastore mechanism for transporting reports, PLM XML, and other nonvolume data between the enterprise and client tiers.

- FMS file caching enables placing the data close to the user, while maintaining a central file volume and database store.

**filter rules (PLM XML)**

Rules that allow a fine level of control over which data is translated, in PLM XML format, along with the primary objects by specifying that a user-written function be called to determine the operation applied against a specified object.

**FMS**

See *File Management System (FMS)*.

**FMS client cache (FCC)**

FMS process that runs on a client host, uploading files to an FMS server cache process, requesting files from an FMS server cache process, and caching files on the client host. The FCC process manages two caches of whole files: a write cache containing files uploaded to a Teamcenter volume and a read cache containing files downloaded from a Teamcenter volume. It also manages one segment file cache for Teamcenter lifecycle visualization. Each Teamcenter rich client host requires a local FMS client cache.

**FMS master configuration file**

File that configures FMS (**fmsmaster.xml**). The FMS master configuration file describes the FMS network and defines groups of server caches. It can also define default values for server caches and client caches, such as maximum sizes. Values defined in the server cache configuration file and in the client cache configuration file can override the default values defined in the master configuration file.

**FMS master host**

Host that contains the FMS master configuration file (**fmsmaster.xml**). This file is optionally mounted at each FSC server.

**FMS server cache (FSC)**

FMS process that runs on a server host and performs as a volume server (when running on a host where a volume is located or directly mounted) or a cache server (when running on a host where a volume is not located or directly mounted) and a configuration server. As a volume or cache server, the FSC checks all file access requests for a ticket that Teamcenter generates to authorize file access. As a cache server, it manages two segment file caches, one for downloading files and one for uploading files. As a configuration server, it provides FMS configuration information to file client caches and other FSCs. As a transient server, it delivers PLM XML and other transient files to clients. A minimum of one FSC must be deployed in any Teamcenter installation. Multiple FSCs can be deployed, with each FSC performing one designated purpose as either a volume, a cache, or a configuration server.

**folder**

Graphical representation of an aggregation of objects, such as a group, class, or subclass. For easy distinction in the class hierarchy, each of these aggregations has a different type of folder icon associated with it: a group folder icon, a class folder icon, or a subclass folder icon.

**form**

Teamcenter workspace object used to display product information (properties) in a predefined template. Forms are often used to create an electronic facsimile of a hardcopy form in Teamcenter. See also *master form*.

**FSC**

See *FMS server cache (FSC)*.

**FSC configuration file**

File that configures an individual FMS server cache (**fsc.xml**). The FSC configuration file defines such values as the address of the master FSC, the maximum sizes of the segment file caches, and the upload time-out value. It can also define default values for FCCs and other FSCs.

**FSC group**

Group of server caches defined in the FMS master configuration file.

**G****GDE**

See *generic design element*.

**generic design element**

BOM item that cannot have different revisions. See also *feature*.

**group (Organization)**

Organizational grouping of users at a site. Users can belong to multiple groups and must be assigned to a default group.

**group administrator**

User with special maintenance privileges for a group.

**group approver**

User who is a signoff in a workflow process with a specific group of users. In Access Manager, the group approver accessor is used in Workflow ACLs and matches the signoff definition (that is, group) for the release level associated with the Workflow ACL. The group approver accessor ensures that only signoffs are given privileges, not a user who matches the group. See also *approver*, *RIG approver*, and *role approver*.

**group preference**

Teamcenter preference applying to an entire group.

**H****harness**

Assembly of insulated conductors formed to a predetermined pattern or configuration; also called a *wiring harness*.

**I****item**

Workspace object generally used to represent a product, part, or component. Items can contain other workspace objects including other items and object folders.

**item relation**

Description of an association between a Teamcenter item and a piece of information that describes or is related to the item.

**item revision**

Workspace object generally used to manage revisions to items.

**item revision definition configuration (IRDC) objects**

Objects that define how item revisions are handled at specific times in the life cycle, such as at item creation, checkin, checkout, save as, and revise. IRDC objects are defined in the Teamcenter Business Modeler IDE application. Any item can be associated with an IRDC. For example, IRDC objects typically support business processes by managing document checkin and checkout and by specifying rendering of visualization or markup versions from source datasets.

**item revision relation**

Description of an association between a Teamcenter item revision and a piece of information that describes or is related to the item revision.

**L****Lifecycle Visualization**

Visualization components available in the rich client, the thin client, and as a stand-alone application. A scalable solution for the viewing and analysis of 2D and 3D product data, Lifecycle Visualization is available in a number of configurations to meet the requirements of different organizations.

**M****ManufacturerPart**

Business object type that is related to a **CommercialPart** object type by a **Satisfies** relation. A manufacturer part, which can be obtained from one or more vendors, has a part number assigned by the actual builder of the part. The **ManufacturerPart** object is represented in the Teamcenter user interface by the term **Vendor Part**.

**master form**

Teamcenter workspace object used to display product information (properties) in a predefined template. Master forms are used to display product information in a standardized format.

**master FSC**

FMS server cache that reads the master configuration file directly from the FMS master host. An FSC is configured either to read the master configuration file directly from the master host or to download it from another FSC with access to it.

**master object**

Controlling object in a Multi-Site Collaboration network.

When an object is created and saved, that instance is the master object until it is exported with transfer of ownership. There can be only one master object in a Multi-Site Collaboration network, and only the master object can be modified. If a master object is replicated, it cannot be deleted until all replicated objects are deleted.

**metadata**

Object description in the Teamcenter database.

**Multi-Site Collaboration**

Teamcenter capability that allows the exchange of data objects among several Teamcenter databases. Transfer of objects among databases is controlled by daemon processes running on designated servers. Objects are replicated by exporting them

from their original database and importing them into the requesting database. Configuration of Multi-Site Collaboration is optional.

## N

**named ACL**

Named group of access controls. See also *access control list (ACL)*.

**named reference**

File types that are managed by a dataset. Datasets are the only workspace objects that use named references.

**naming rule**

Business rule that defines the naming conventions for the string property value in different type objects. Naming rules can be attached to the following properties:

- Item ID, item revision ID, and name in item types
- Dataset name, ID, and revision number in dataset types
- Name form types

**navigation pane**

Rich client framework component that displays buttons of the applications available for use in the rich client. Clicking the application button launches the application.

## O

**object-based protection**

Use of access control lists to create exceptions to rules-based protection on an object-by-object basis. Object access control lists are most useful for either granting wider access or limiting access to a specific object.

**object chooser**

Displays objects appropriate for linking with another Teamcenter product. In determining the objects to display, the object chooser considers the security rights of the person accessing the Teamcenter product. See also *remote workflow*.

**object directory services server**

Multi-Site Collaboration network node that runs a daemon process to handle publication of data objects within a Multi-Site Collaboration environment. One ODS server node must be designated for each object directory services site and each server node can act only for one object directory services site.

**object directory services site**

Site with the database that maintains a record of each object in a Multi-Site Collaboration network. At least one Teamcenter database on a Multi-Site Collaboration network must be designated as an ODS site. This site is used to store publication records for the data objects.

**object launcher**

Launches another Teamcenter product from a linked object. Each Teamcenter product has an object launcher. See also *remote workflow*.

**ODS server**

See *object directory services server*.

**ODS site**

See *object directory services site*.

**Organization**

Teamcenter application that enables a system administrator to create and manage critical Teamcenter files and database entries. It is the point of access for creating a company's virtual organization and for performing system administration activities such as volume creation, maintenance, and site administration. Organization enables creation and management of person, user, role, and group definitions; definition of the hierarchical structure of the Teamcenter organization; management of data volumes; and establishment and maintenance of Teamcenter sites.

**owner**

User that owns an object, initially the user who created it. Ownership can be transferred from the owner to another user. An object owner usually has privileges that are not granted to other users (for example, the privilege to delete the object).

**owning group**

Group that owns an object, usually the group of the user creating the object. Because users commonly share data with other members of a group, additional privileges may be granted to the owning group (for example, the privilege to write to the object).

**owning site**

Multi-Site Collaboration site where the master object resides. The owning site is the only site where the object can be modified.

**P****part**

Business object type that can participate in a structure as an assembly or component, with or without attached datasets. In Teamcenter, a business item managed in a company's part releasing system. Typically, the assembly or component is designed and built by the OEM.

**persistent object manager (POM)**

Interface between Teamcenter objects and the Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). The persistent object manager provides definition of classes by inheritance from other classes and definition of attributes, manipulation of in-memory objects and support for their saving and retrieval to and from the underlying RDBMS, support for applications accessing the same data concurrently, protection against the deletion of data used by more than one application, and support for the access control lists attributed to objects.

**person**

Definition containing real-world information about each Teamcenter user, such as name, address, and telephone number. Person definitions are stored as simple text strings so that they can be easily changed and updated. The name must be unique.

**perspective**

Container in the rich client user interface for a set of views and editors collected to accomplish specified tasks. See also *view*.

**PLM XML**

Siemens PLM Software format for facilitating product life cycle interoperability using XML. PLM XML is open and based on standard W3C XML schemas.

Representing a variety of product data both explicitly and via references, PLM XML provides a lightweight, extensible, and flexible mechanism for transporting high-content product data over the Internet.

**preference**

Configuration variable stored in a Teamcenter database and read when a Teamcenter session is initiated. Preferences allow administrators and users to configure many aspects of a session, such as user logon names and the columns displayed by default in a properties table.

**preference protection scope**

Hierarchical range for which a Teamcenter preference can be set. The protection scope of a hierarchical preference can be site, group, role, or user.

**privileged team member**

Project team member with privileges to assign and remove objects from that project. Compare with *project team member*.

**process assignment list**

Distribution list associated with a workflow process template, allowing users to assign resources for all tasks in a process from a single dialog box.

**process structure**

Hierarchy of manufacturing processes and operations with a sequenced relationship that together describe how a related product is manufactured. Compare with *product structure*.

**process template**

Blueprint of a workflow process defined by placing workflow and/or change management tasks (for example, do, perform signoff, route, and checklist) in the required order of performance. Additional process requirements, such as quorums and duration times are defined in the template using workflow handlers.

**product structure**

Hierarchy of assembly parts and component parts with a geometric relationship between them, for example, a bill of materials (BOM). Variant and revision rules define the generic BOM. This BOM can then be loaded to display the configured variant.

**product view**

Saved configuration of the assembly viewer, including the selection of objects, zoom factor, rotation angle, and pan displacements.

**project**

Basis for identifying a group of objects available to multiple organizations, such as project teams, development teams, suppliers, and customers for a particular piece of work.

**Project administrator**

Teamcenter super user with unrestricted access to administer projects they create using the Project application. A Project administrator creates, modifies, and deletes project information and team members.

**project team administrator**

Project team member with privileges to modify project information and project team members for that project. Only one project team administrator is allowed per project.

**project team member**

Team member who does not have privileges to assign objects to or remove objects from their projects. Compare with *privileged team member*.

**property format finder (PFF)**

Feature that allows you to gather and report data related to the objects returned by a query. PFF objects provide the necessary links and relationships required to locate arbitrary data without reformatting the query instance. PFF objects also enable you to acquire additional information that a single query would be incapable of rendering.

**property rule**

Business rule that allows an administrator to control access to and the behavior of object properties.

**pseudofolder**

Special container in Teamcenter that stores and displays item and item revision relations in My Teamcenter. See also *smart folder*.

**published object**

Object available to other sites in a Multi-Site Collaboration network. Publishing an object creates a record in the ODS site database that can be read and searched by other sites. Until an object is published, it can be seen only by the owning site.

**Q****Query Builder**

Teamcenter application that enables a system administrator to create and maintain customized searches for objects in the Teamcenter databases, both local and remote. Saved queries are subject to standard object protection and can be accessed by users through the search feature in My Teamcenter.

**query form**

Predefined query used in My Teamcenter to quickly search the database without building a custom query. Query forms limit search criteria to boxes displayed in the form. Accessing additional search capabilities requires building a custom query.

**quorum**

Number of users who must vote to approve a task for that task to be approved.

**quote**

Response to bid package line items.

**R****registry file**

Properties (**.properties**) file that contains the user-defined configuration settings (keys and values) that are relative to how the application displays and performs in the Teamcenter rich client. Each application registered in the rich client has a **.properties** file known as a registry file.

**relation**

Description of an association between a Teamcenter object and a piece of information that describes or is related to the object.

**release status**

Status associated with a workspace object when it is released through a workflow process.

**remote workflow**

Teamcenter component that enables users to create links between Teamcenter objects and objects in other Teamcenter products, such as Teamcenter portfolio, program and project management. Users can then launch the linked Teamcenter product from within either the rich client or the thin client.

**render**

Process that invokes the data translations specified for an item, such as a document revision, to generate derived visualization data. Translate is an action on a dataset. Render is an action taken on an object, such as a document. See also *translate*.

**replicated object**

Copy of master object residing at sites within a Multi-Site Collaboration network. See also *master object*.

**review task**

Task template that includes the **select-signoff-team** and **perform-signoffs** subtasks. Each subtask contains a unique dialog box for executing the process.

**revision filter**

Filter used to configure the display of items and item revisions based on established revision rules.

**revision rule**

Parameter set by the user that determines which revision of an item is used to configure product context.

**rich client**

Java-based user interface to Teamcenter installed on user workstations. The rich client accesses Teamcenter databases using a remote or local server. Compare to *thin client*.

**RIG approver**

User who is a signoff in a workflow process with a specified role and group. In Access Manager, the RIG approver accessor is used in Workflow ACLs and matches the signoff definition (that is, role in group) for the release level associated with the Workflow ACL. This accessor ensures that only signoffs are given privileges, not a user who matches the role in group. See also *approver*, *group approver*, and *role approver*.

**role**

Function-oriented cluster of users that models skills and/or responsibilities. The same roles are typically found in many groups. In Access Manager, role is an accessor used to grant privileges to all users with the same skills and/or responsibilities regardless of project.

**role approver**

User who is a signoff in a workflow process with a specific role. In Access Manager, the role approver accessor is used in Workflow ACLs and matches the sign-off definition (that is, role in group) for the release level associated with the Workflow ACL. This accessor ensures that only signoffs are given privileges, not a user who matches the role. See also *approver*, *group approver*, and *RIG approver*.

**role in group**

Specific role in a specific group. In Access Manager, role in group is an accessor used to grant privileges to all users with the same skills and/or responsibilities in the same group.

**role in owning group**

Specific role in the object's owning group. In Access Manager, role in owning group is an accessor used to grant privileges to users with the same skills and/or responsibilities on the same project. For example, all designers in the owning group are usually granted write privilege on their development data.

**role preference**

Teamcenter preference applying to an entire role.

**root**

Starting point of a hierarchy. Hierarchies are usually displayed as hanging trees with the root of the structure at the top and the leaves at the bottom.

**rule handler**

Handler used to integrate workflow business rules into Enterprise Process Modeling processes at the task level. Rule handlers attach conditions to an action. See also *task handler*.

**rules-based protection**

Conditions or rules that control who can or cannot access objects. These rules are global (that is, they affect the entire Teamcenter site) and are enforced by the Access Manager. These rules are defined by a system administrator.

**rule tree**

Access Manager component the system administrator uses to grant users access to Teamcenter objects. It is a tree of rules and access permissions that when processed determines the access that each user has to a specified object.

**S****Security Services**

Services that eliminate prompts for logon credentials when users switch Teamcenter products within a user session. Authentication is performed by an external identity service provider, such as lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP), instead of the Teamcenter product. At a site that deploys multiple Teamcenter products and Security Services, users log on once to access all participating Teamcenter products.

**signal**

Physical representation of a message or an information flow being generated, processed, or conveyed within an electrotechnical system.

**site**

Individual installation of Teamcenter comprising a single Teamcenter database, all users accessing that database, and additional resources such as hardware, networking capabilities, and third-party software applications (tools) required to implement Teamcenter at that site.

**site ID**

Unique identifier of a Teamcenter site. The site ID is used to generate internal identifiers for Teamcenter objects that must be unique throughout an enterprise. Once established, site IDs should not be modified.

**site name**

Unique name of a Teamcenter site stored in the database as a user-defined character string.

**site preference**

Teamcenter preference that applies to the entire site.

**smart folder**

Pseudofolders configured in a hierarchical structure used to apply hierarchical levels of filtering to project data. See also *pseudofolder*.

**STEP AP212**

Standard for the Exchange of Product Model Data (STEP) for the Industrial Automation Systems and Integration – Product Data Representation and Exchange international standard (ISO 10303). This standard provides a framework through which industries can exchange and share product information within and between enterprises. AP212 is an application of this standard and describes the information necessary to customize electrotechnical products.

**structure context**

BOM or assembly structure contained in a collaboration context. The structure context can contain occurrence groups, items, and item revisions. See also *collaboration context*.

**Structure Manager**

Teamcenter application that enables creation of generic product structures that can be configured to show the product structure that is in production, effective on a certain date, used by a particular customer, and so forth. Structure Manager enables creation and modification of a product structure and its associated occurrence data, display of a product structure in a multilevel indented format, and viewing graphics tightly coupled to the structure for easy identification of a component by location in the structure or in the embedded viewer.

**subscription**

Combination of a workspace object and an event for which a Teamcenter user requests notification of occurrence. Teamcenter notifies a subscribed user when the event occurs in association with the object. Users can subscribe to objects from Teamcenter applications, such as My Teamcenter and Structure Manager.

**Subscription Manager**

Tool used to find, delete, and modify active subscriptions.

**system administrator**

Teamcenter user who is a member of the system administration group.

**T****task (workflow)**

Fundamental building block used to construct a process. Each task defines a set of actions, rules, and resources used to accomplish that task.

**task handler**

Small Integration Toolkit program or function. Handlers are the lowest level building blocks in Enterprise Process Modeling. They are used to extend and customize tasks. There are two kinds of handlers: action handlers and rule handlers. See also *action handler* and *rule handler*.

**task template**

Blueprint of a workflow task.

**Teamcenter Application Registry**

Independent Web-based service that allows a Teamcenter product to look up other available Teamcenter products for launching a linked object. Administrators can register and unregister installed instances of a Teamcenter product in the registry.

**Teamcenter application root directory**

Directory location of the Teamcenter shared binary executables. The **TC\_ROOT** environment variable defines this location. Generally, the contents of this directory change only with a new version of Teamcenter.

**Teamcenter data directory**

Directory location of the Teamcenter shared data subdirectories and files. The **TC\_DATA** environment variable defines this location. Each data directory is associated with a single database instance.

**Teamcenter option**

See *preference* and *user preference*.

**thin client**

Teamcenter user interface that provides a streamlined browser-based view of product information stored in a Teamcenter database. The thin client is configured in the Web tier, which creates and serves its Web pages to the client. Compare to *rich client*.

**transfer mode**

Objects composed of rules that configure PLM XML import and export operations. Transfer mode allows users to import and export data with little knowledge other than the name of the transfer mode object.

**translate**

Process that converts data from one file format into another file format. In the context of Teamcenter document management, source data is converted to derived visualization data formats. The conversion is based on available translators. Translate is an action on a dataset. Render is an action taken on an object, such as a document. See *render*.

**type display rule**

Business rule that allows an administrator to control the object types that are available for creation in Teamcenter.

**U****unpublished object**

Object not available to other sites in a Multi-Site Collaboration network. Users can unpublish previously published objects so they are once again accessible only to the owning site.

**user**

Definition that is the mechanism by which Teamcenter identifies and interacts with each user. User definitions contain a name (derived from the person definition), user ID, operating system name, and password.

**user preference**

Teamcenter preference applying to a specific user.

**V****variant condition**

- Rules applicable to one component in a product structure.
- Condition set on an occurrence to specify the option values required to configure that occurrence (for example, Load IF engine = 1200).

**variant rule**

Collection of option values used in determining the variant of the BOM to be configured (for example, car type = GLS, engine = 1200, gearbox = manual).

**vendor**

Business object type; provider of parts or services. In Teamcenter, a vendor can take on one or more roles. Role definitions are not fixed in the data model, and can be adjusted to meet customer business mode. Vendor roles, for example, can include:

- **Distributor:** Resells, but does not make, parts.
- **Supplier:** Makes parts to order for OEM.
- **Manufacturer:** Makes parts for the general market.

**vendor management**

Software functionality used to model vendor contributions to a product by letting users capture information about the vendors and the vendor parts they provide to satisfy the form, fit, and function of commercial parts.

**VendorPart**

Business object type that is related to a **CommercialPart** object type by a **Satisfies** relation. A vendor part can be obtained from one or more vendors, but the actual builder of the part assigns a part number.

**view**

Software element in a rich client user interface perspective. It provides the ability to navigate hierarchies of information, display information about selected objects, open an editor, or display properties. See also *perspective*.

**W****work context**

Object containing user, group, role, and project requirements for a particular task. Work contexts streamline the definition of the correct user settings required to perform tasks. For example, a user typically assigned three types of tasks can create three work contexts reflecting the required group/role settings. Rather than logging out and logging back in with the required group/role settings, right-clicking a task displays the user's defined work contexts. Selecting the appropriate work context automatically changes the user's group/role settings. Work contexts can also define the current project, if project functionality is used at the site.

**workflow**

Automation of the concept that all work flows through one or more business processes to accomplish an objective. Using workflow, documents, information, and tasks are passed between participants during the completion of a particular process.

**Workflow Designer**

Teamcenter application that enables administrators to graphically design workflow process templates, incorporating company business practices and procedures into the templates. Teamcenter users initiate workflow processes using these templates.

**Workflow Viewer**

Teamcenter application that enables users to view the progress of a workflow process. Users are not required to be participating members of the process being viewed. Depending on preference settings, Workflow Viewer also allows ad hoc process modification. See also *ad hoc process modification*.

**working revision**

Revision that can be changed by a user with write privileges. No record of intermediate states of a working revision is maintained by Teamcenter.

**world**

All users regardless of group or role.