JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools

Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide

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Preface

Welcome to the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide*.

> **Note:** This guide has been updated for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.1 Update 3. For details on documentation updates, refer to the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Net Change for Tools Documentation Library*

Audience

This guide is intended for application developers who are responsible for creating or modifying interactive and batch objects using Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA).

Documentation Accessibility

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Related Documents

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

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

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

This guide contains references to server configuration settings that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne stores in configuration files (such as jde.ini, jas.ini, jdbj.ini,

jdelog.properties, and so on). Beginning with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97, it is highly recommended that you only access and manage these settings for the supported server types using the Server Manager program. See the *Server Manager Guide*.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

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Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 1.1, "Development Guidelines for Application Design Overview"
- Section 1.2, "Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation"

1.1 Development Guidelines for Application Design Overview

Development Guidelines for Application Design is used as Development Guidelines for Application Design when you create or modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interactive and batch using Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA).

1.2 Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement Development Guidelines for Application Design.

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

1.2.1 Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the Development Guidelines for Application Design implementation.

- See "Configure Object Management Workbench" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

  See "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW " in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

- "Configure Object Management Workbench user roles and allowed action" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

  See "Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

- "Configure Object Management Workbench functions" "in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

See "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW Functions " in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

- "Configure Object Management Workbench activity rules " in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

  See "Configuring Activity Rules "in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

- See "Configure Object Management Workbench save locations "in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

  See "Configuring Object Save Locations" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

- "Set up default location and printers" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide.*

2

Understanding Application Development Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 2.1, "Interactive Application Fundamentals"
- Section 2.2, "Batch Application Development Guidelines"

2.1 Interactive Application Fundamentals

This section discusses:

- Interactive application guidelines overview.
- Guidelines to use when developing interactive application forms.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers should follow the standards contained in this document when creating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. These guidelines are intended primarily for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers and quality assurance analysts to ensure that applications comply with the standards.

2.1.1 Interactive Application Guidelines Overview

These guidelines provide standards for issues such as:

- Column title formats
- Report headers
- Currency
- Tab sequence
- Font defaults

The interactive application guidelines provide design standards for the appearance and function of the controls that developers use in interactive applications. A control is an object on a form that enables the user to interact with an application.

While many of these standards apply to all form types, separate guidelines contain specific standards for each particular form type. Where appropriate, the guidelines also include industry-specific instructions, such as one set of instructions for manufacturing and distribution applications, and another set of instructions for financial applications.

2.1.2 Guidelines for Interactive Application Forms

When you are developing any interactive application form, you should ensure that:

- Static text fields and grid column titles have enough space allocated to allow for translations.

  In general, an increase of 30 percent in the size of a static text field provides adequate room for translated text. Therefore, the text for many static text fields must not occupy more than 70 percent of the field. These are general guidelines only; to provide ample space for an increase in the number of characters during translation any static text field on a form should be stretched to the maximum.

  Refer to this table for guidelines about how much you must increase a static text field based on the number of characters of English text:

Number of English Characters	Additional Space Required
1 character	400 percent or 4 characters
2—10 characters	101—200 percent
11—20 characters	81—100 percent
21—30 characters	61—80 percent
31—70 characters	31—40 percent
More than 70 characters	30 percent

- Help information is available for all input-capable fields. You can use data dictionary glossaries to define the help information.
- A Visual Assist is available for search and UDC fields
- Tab sequences have these characteristics:
  - Within an application, form tabs are ordered in a logical sequence.

    Ensure that the physical order of the tabs is the same as the tab sequence so that the cursor does not skip fields when the user presses the Tab key.
  - Within a form, the tab sequence applies to each group box.

    When a group box contains two or more columns, the tab sequence should move down the left-most column of controls and then down the column to the right.
  - The grid is a tab stop.
  - In Add mode, the tab sequence begins with the key fields.
  - In Change mode, the tab sequence begins with the first unprotected field.

Note: If related controls appear side-by-side in different columns, then either create a tab sequence that moves across the row or rearrange the order of the fields.

2.1.2.1 Form Guidelines

When developing forms in interactive applications, ensure that you:

- Do not preload a next number.
- Use any of these actions to prevent a user from accessing a form or row exit:
  - Disable the exit.
  - Set an error.

- You use the four-digit data item Fiscal Year (FYR) for a fiscal year filter.
- You use an alpha field to display the fiscal year on a form so that you can distinguish between blank and zero.

  When you enter a two-digit mathematical numeric fiscal year on a form, it appears as a single digit for years zero through nine, and users might not be able to differentiate between a blank and a zero. Use the display field FYOW for the fiscal year and include this logic:

  ```
  IF not blank convert FYOW to FY
  ```

- You use an asterisk (*) as the default value for Subledger and blank as the default value for Subledger Type, when you use Subledger and Subledger Types as filter fields.
- You use a text variable rather than a hard-coded text string to load a field or variable. Text variables can be translated, but hard-coded text cannot.
- You verify:
  - That grid totals sum only data that is the same date type.

    For example, *do not* sum different currencies or values with different decimal points.
  - That totals for a form level are generally within the group box that surrounds the grid.

2.1.2.2 Financials Forms for Interactive Applications

Use these guidelines when developing any form type within a financials application:

- On all forms on which an address book number appears, use Long Address Number, data item ALKY, rather than Address Book Number, data item AN8, because ALKY allows 20 characters for input.

  If necessary, use ALKY to call AN8 for information. Address number controls that are input-capable must accept an alternate number as input. The symbols in the Address Book Constants determine the default address book number. Use the business function B0100016, Scrub Address Number, to accomplish this.
- If you enter an asset number in an unknown format, such as ASCII, the system returns the number as the primary asset number, which is determined by the symbols in the Fixed Asset Constants.

  Use the business function X1202-F1201, Validate Asset Number, to accomplish this.

2.1.2.3 Workforce Management Forms

When developing all form types within workforce management applications.

Ensure that:

- You rename Address Book Number (AN8) to Employee Number or Employee No.
- You do not use associated descriptions for job type and job step.

  Retrieve the description for job type/step from the Job Information table (F08001).

2.1.2.4 Manufacturing and Distribution Forms

Use these guidelines when developing all form types within a manufacturing or distribution application.

Ensure that:

- You place the Branch/Plant identifier in the upper-right corner.
- You use Branch/Plant identifier as the static text for MCU or MMCU, as appropriate.
- If you enter an item number in an unknown format, such as UITM, ensure that the number returns in the same format in which you entered it.

2.1.2.5 Localization Forms

Use these guidelines when developing any form types used within localization applications.

Ensure that:

- The form and row exits to localization requirements from the base application are labeled *Regional Info.*
- The message box displays the text *Regional Information not available for User Preferences* when the Country System field is blank.

2.1.2.6 Find/Browse Forms with Currency Controls

Use these guidelines when developing Find/Browse forms that use currency controls.

Ensure that:

- Both domestic and foreign amounts, when both are available, are included in the grid.
- If all records in the grid reflect the same currency, then the currency code, exchange rate, and base currency appear in the header portion of the form.
- If the records potentially have different currency codes, exchange rates, or base currencies, then this information appears in the grid.
- Columns containing more than one currency have no totals.

  Suppress total records, if necessary.
- All currency-related controls and grid columns are hidden (for Dialog is Initialized) when currency processing is turned off.

  To hide the currency-related fields, test the system value for Currency Processing for N.
- Currency Mode (CRRM) does not appear on the Find/Browse form because both foreign and domestic currencies appear.
- If amounts are applicable to the main portion of the grid, then the domestic amount and currency code appear.

  The foreign amounts might exist in the scroll-to grid area.

Note: If you need to include the Base Currency field (the currency that is defined at the company level) in the QBE row or as a filter field, then consider joining the transaction table to the Company Constants table (F0010). This join provides direct database access to the Base Currency field, which can be used in the QBE.

2.1.2.7 Interactive Application Forms with Currency Controls

Use these guidelines when developing any form type that uses currency controls.

Ensure that:

- Currency controls appear directly above the grid in this sequence:
  - Currency (CRDC)
  - Exchange (CRR)
  - Rate Base (CRCD)
  - Foreign Option
- Currency fields hold at least 18 digits.

2.2 Batch Application Development Guidelines

This section discuses:

- Standards set up automatically by the tool set.
- Report appearance.
- Reports to view.
- Reports to print.
- Reports to file.
- Reports that contain currency.
- Error listings.

You should follow the batch application guidelines when you create a new report or batch application for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software. These guidelines assist you with various issues such as presentation of totals and grand totals, use of error messages and job status messages, placement of any required content for report headers, and use of cover pages.

2.2.1 Standards Set Up Automatically by the Tool Set

When you create a new report or batch application, the system automatically applies certain standards for you. While you can change many of the settings, to do so violates design standards for batch applications. This table describes the standards automatically set by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne development toolset:

Object	Standards
Font	7 point, Arial, regular font.
Report name	Appears in the upper-left corner.
Actual run date and run time values	Appears on the right side of the first and second lines.
Label Page, followed by the page number	Appears in the upper-right corner.
Report titles	Centered in the report header.
Company name	Appears on the first line of the report title.

2.2.2 Report Appearance

Use these guidelines for the appearance of the report.

Ensure that you:

- Include space between columns.

  The default space between columns is five characters.
- Use landscape orientation for the report.
- Set up the report to run on laser printers.
- Set up the report to use a paper size of 8 1/2 x 11 (standard size in the U.S.), unless you are processing a special form.
- Underline and center column headings for the width of the column.
- Overline total amounts with a single line.
- Use a single overline and a double underline for a grand total.
- Align total amounts directly beneath the amount fields to which they apply.
- Do not include page footers or report footers in a standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report.

2.2.3 Reports to View

Use these guidelines when developing reports for end-user viewing.

Ensure that you:

- Base the level 1 section of the report on a business view that contains all columns in the table to enable data selection over any column from the table.
- Group a Level 1 section and all of its associated sections together.
- Locate these conditional sections at the bottom:
  - Conditional sections that are not called.
  - Conditional sections that are associated with more than one level 1 section.
- Use a group section for processing that does not produce printable output.

  You define those section properties as invisible and conditional.
- Use constants to place comments in sections that are invisible or that appear in conditional sections that are not called.

  These comments can appear in report viewing. A constant that contains the section name and description is a standard comment in these sections.
- The report variables in an invisible section are listed when you select the Report View tab.

  A section does not appear in the report output when the Visible option is turned off in the Section Properties.

2.2.4 Reports to Print

Use these guidelines when developing reports that generate output to print.

Ensure that:

- The page header is located at the top.

- Demo versions of a report should not be set to print a cover page.
- For an error report that prints only errors, when no errors exist, the report header prints, followed by a confirmation line that states *No Errors.*
- For reports that do not generate any output, notes, or error messages, a message that indicates whether the batch job completed successfully is sent to the originator.

  Use the send message system function to send this message. You can use a template message to provide as much information as possible about why the job was unsuccessful, as well as to indicate the job to which the message pertains.

2.2.5 Reports to File

When developing reports that generate output to file, ensure that batch programs do not contain a standard page header section.

2.2.6 Reports that Contain Currency Amounts

Use these guidelines when developing reports that contain currency amounts.

Ensure that:

- The columns for currency amount fields are 21 spaces wide, where possible.
- You do not display totals for amounts that represent different currencies.

2.2.7 Error Listings

If you create a processing option that gives users a choice about where errors are listed, use these design guidelines.

Ensure that you:

- Provide the option to list errors either in the Work Center or in the report.

  Errors may not appear in both locations.
- Use this format to list errors in the report:

  085X--This record is not correct.
- Do not repeat errors, and ensure that they appear in a logical order, especially when Parent/Child relationships are involved.
- Do not stop processing for warning-type error messages.

  Error-type messages should stop processing.

3

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Naming Conventions

This chapter contains the following topics:

3.1 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Naming Conventions Overview

A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application is composed of multiple objects. When you create a new object, you must name the object and provide a description. Naming conventions provide a standard for each object type that you can create.

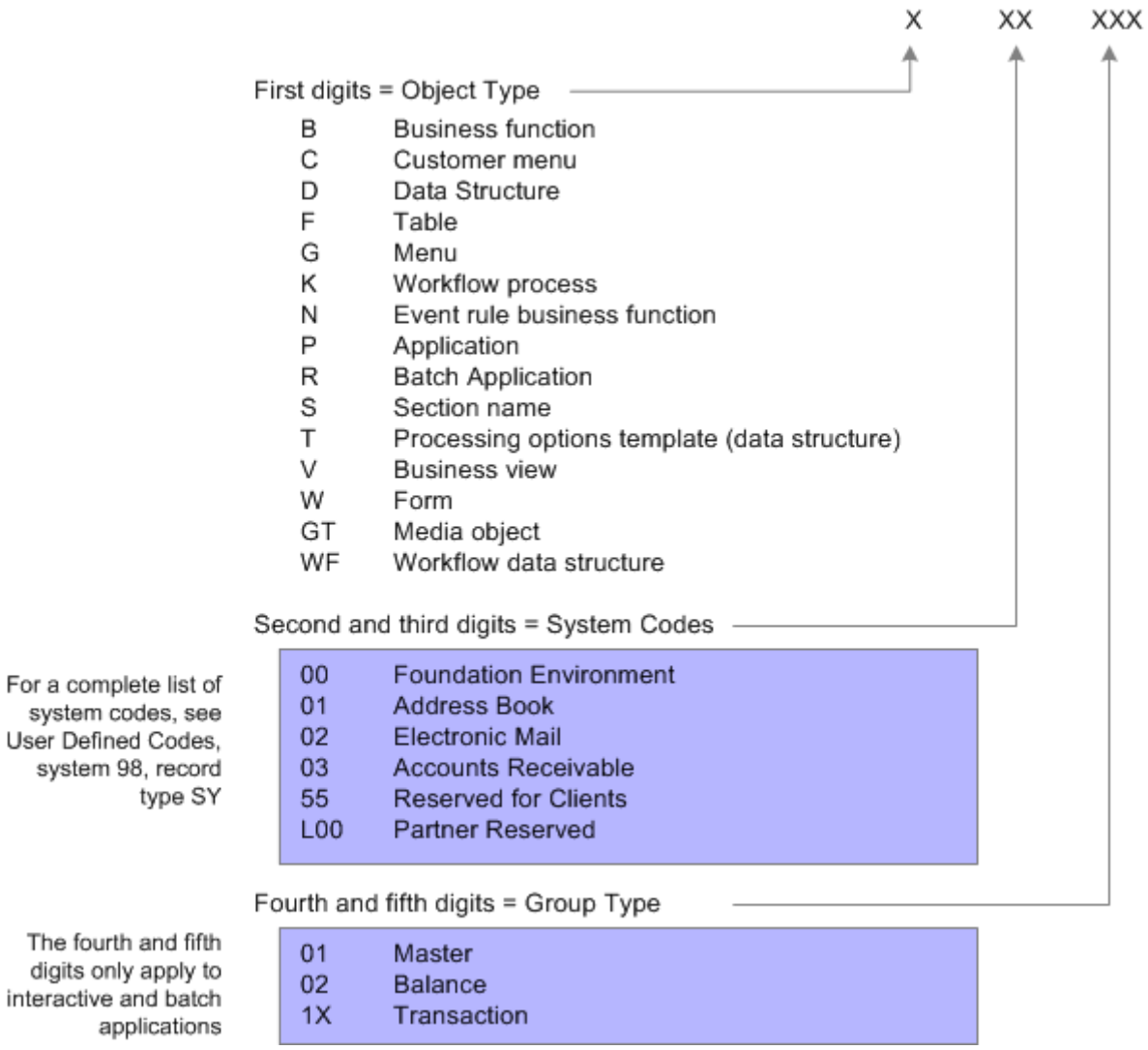
You may further define the characteristics within the object. For example, when you create a table, you may designate a key that consists of more than one field within that table. When you create the index of the table, you should follow the standard for naming that index.

To provide consistency for developers and users, all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects follow standard naming conventions. The naming conventions require that each object, such as a table, report, interactive application, or menu, has a unique name. The naming conventions help you identify types of objects and prevent users from creating objects with duplicate names.

3.1.1 Naming Conventions for Objects

This diagram illustrates naming conventions for objects:

Figure 3–1 Naming conventions for objects



3.1.2 System Codes

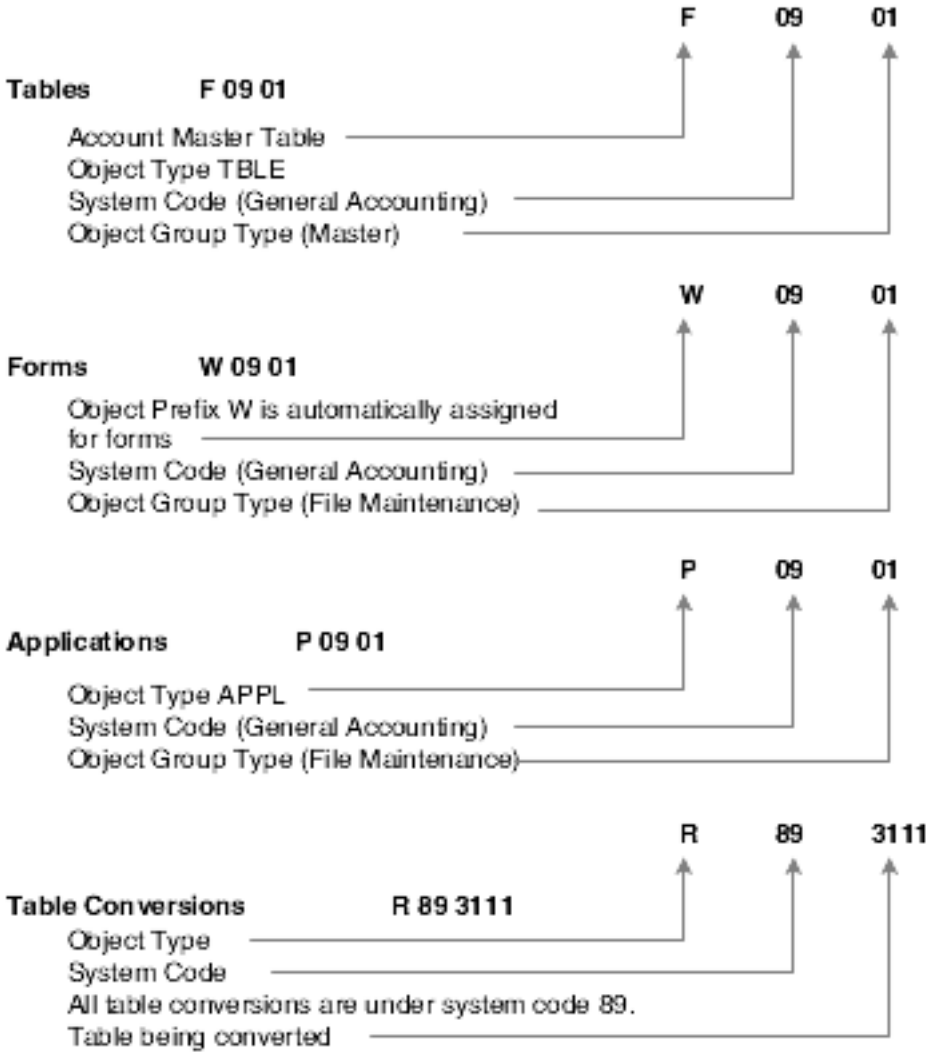
The system code is included in an object name. For a complete list of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system codes, see UDC table 98/SY.

If you are performing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne custom work, use system codes 55 and 60-69.

3.1.3 Example: Program and File Names

This diagram illustrates examples of the naming conventions for tables, forms, and applications:

Figure 3–2 Naming conventions for tables, forms, applications, and table conversions



3.1.4 Text Overrides and Jargon

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides several options for overriding text in forms and reports to enable different terms and languages. However, you should be aware of these restrictions when you decide how to override text and use jargon:

- You can use jargon in the data dictionary to override text for the entire system, but if the text is overridden again in Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA), then jargon terms do not appear.
- You can use text variables to present different text strings under different conditions; but test all valid cases to ensure that you have allowed enough space on the form or report for translation.

3.2 Data Dictionary Naming Conventions

This section discusses:

- Data item alias
- Data item name

- Data item description
- Row description

You must adhere to data dictionary naming conventions to ensure database integrity and prevent data items from being overwritten by other data items.

3.2.1 Data Item Alias

A data item alias is five or more alpha characters in length. The software uses the data item alias when searching within database routines (for example, application program interfaces (APIs) used in business functions) and within Table Design Aid when you create a table. For each table that you create, a prefix is added to the alias, which makes it unique to this table. For example, the alias ABMCU indicates that the data item MCU is used within the Address Book (AB) applications. You can also identify a data item by the data item name or alpha description.

Note: After you add a data item, you cannot change its name or alias.

When assigning an alias, do not:

- Begin the alias with the characters *TIP* or *TERM*.

  Aliases that begin with *TIP* are reserved for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tips information; aliases that begin with *TERM* are reserved for term glossaries.

- Use blanks or special characters such as %, &, ,, ., and +.

  Neither blanks nor these characters are allowed as part of a data item alias in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

3.2.1.1 Alias for an External Data Dictionary Item

An external data dictionary item is one that is created by a developer outside of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software. When you create an external data item, you must use a *Y* or *Z* in the first character of the data item name to distinguish an external data dictionary item from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item.

For external data items, the data dictionary alias can be a maximum of eight alphanumeric characters and adheres to this format:

Ysssdddd, where:

Y or Z = The first digit of any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system-assigned external system code. This character indicates that the data dictionary item is external.

sss = The system code number, which is 55x-59x for enterprise-level development of new modules, or 60x-69x for custom development of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

dddd = The name of the data item.

3.2.2 Data Item Name

A data item name is a 32-character, alphabetic field that identifies and defines a data item. You must leave enough room in the field name for a 30 percent expansion of the English text for translation. You can also identify a data item by its alias or alpha description.

The data item name forms the C data name (for example AddressNumber) that you use in business functions, data structures, and event rules.

Note: After you add a data item, you cannot change its name or alias.

Do not use blanks or special characters such as %, &, ,, ., and +. Neither blanks nor these characters are allowed as part of a data item alias in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

3.2.3 Data Item Name for an External Data Dictionary Item

When you create an external data item, you must use a *Y* or *Z* in the first character of the data item name to distinguish an external data dictionary item from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item.

The data item name can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters, and adheres to this format:

Ysssddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd, where:

Y or Z = The first digit of any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system-assigned external system code. This character indicates that the data dictionary item is external.

sss = The system code number, which is 55x-59x for enterprise-level development of new modules, or 60x-69x for custom development of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd = The name of the data item.

3.2.4 Data Item Description

The data item description categorizes a data item so that you can search for it in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Dictionary. When you create a new data item, provide a description using these conventions, depending on the data item type:

Data Item	Data Item Description Convention
Address Number	Begin all address numbers, such as employee, customer, owner, with Address Number.
Amount	Begin all unit, quantity, and volume fields with Amount.
Code	Begin all code fields with Code.
Date	Begin all date fields with Date.
Factor	Begin all factor fields with Factor.
Name	Begin all 30-byte description fields with Name.
Prompt	Begin all Y/N prompting fields with Prompt.
Units	Begin all units, quantity, and volume fields with Units.

3.2.5 Row Description

Provide a description that appears for the field description on forms and reports. English text must leave room for an expansion of 30 percent for translation.

3.3 Processing Option Data Items

You use processing options with interactive and batch applications to enable users to supply parameters that direct the functions of an application. For example, processing options enable you to specify default values for certain fields on forms, control the format in which information prints on reports, change the way in which a form displays information, and activate additional logic. Users access processing options from a processing option tab form. A processing option tab form can contain one or more processing option fields.

You define processing option fields in the data dictionary, similar to other data dictionary items. Each processing option field can also have special, defined help information. This help information is displayed when the end user presses F1 when the focus is on a processing option item. You define the help text using a separate data item called **help data dictionary item**.

3.3.1 Glossary Group for Processing Options

Use the H glossary group when you add the help data dictionary item for a processing option.

3.3.2 Data Item Name for Processing Option Help Item

You must create a separate alias for each processing option help item (F1 data item text) for each application or report. You can share similar text, if applicable, but each processing option *must* have a unique alias. The naming convention for a processing option help item is as follows:

Syyyyyzz, where:

S = Processing option

yyyyy = The program number

zz = A sequential number

For example, for report R12855, the first processing option data item is S1285501.

3.3.3 Processing Option Glossary Description

After you name a processing option data item, you must specify a glossary description. Follow these guidelines when you enter the glossary description for a processing option data item:

- Use the same text for the data item description field as the processing option title on the processing option tab form.
- Capitalize the first letter of each word, such as G/L Date (alias GLD in the data dictionary).
- Leave room for translation of the description by using only 70 percent of the allowed character space.

  This technique allows for up to 30 percent expansion in translation.
- Number the processing option on the tab on which the processing option data item is used, but never refer to a processing option by its number in the description in the data dictionary.

Note: You must enter a glossary. Do not simply enter a period in the Description field.

3.3.4 Missing Processing Option Helps Finder

The Missing Processing Option Helps Finder (R87POHELP) is a batch program that can be utilized to help you find and identify processing options that are missing their help text data items.

A processing option exists on the UBE that allows you to specify the reporting system code you would like to have the program process. Once you specify the reporting system code, you simply submit the UBE to produce the output.

The output from running R87POHELP is intended to show you the processing option template and the processing option text for the item that is missing the help text. This should help you to easily identify the option that needs to have a help text data item created and attached. The ultimate goal is to have this report show NO items.

3.4 Table I/O Handle Data Item

In table Input/Output (I/O) statements you can use a special type of data dictionary items, called *handle* items, to represent the table that you need to access. The data item name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as HFxxxxxx, where:

H = A table handle data item.

Fxxxxxx = The name of the table.

For example, the table handle data item name for table F4211 is HF4211.

3.5 Object Naming Conventions

Object naming conventions provide a methodology for identifying object names used in applications. An interactive application, batch application, or report consists of multiple objects, such as a table, business view, form, and event rules. Before you can begin to create an interactive application, batch application, or report, you must add the objects required for the application.

This section discusses:

- Section 3.5.1, "Tables"
- Section 3.5.2, "Business Views"
- Section 3.5.3, "Processing Options"
- Section 3.5.4, "Versions"
- Section 3.5.5, "Interactive Applications"
- Section 3.5.6, "Batch Applications"
- Section 3.5.7, "Embedded BI Publisher Naming Conventions"

3.5.1 Tables

The Object Management Workbench (OMW) name for a table can be a maximum of eight characters. It is recommended that you format it asFxxxxyyy, where:

F = data table

xx (second and third digits) = the system code, such as:

00 - Foundation environment

01 - Address Book

03 - Accounts Receivable

xx (fourth and fifth digits) = the group type, such as:

01 - Master

02 - Balance

1X - Transaction

yyy (sixth through eighth digits) = object version, such as programs that perform similar functions but vary distinctly in specific processing, such as:

JA through JZ - Table join

You provide up to a 60-character description for a table.

The table description is the topic of the table. If the table came from the IBM i, it should be the same name as the file it represents, such as Address Book Master (F0101) or Item Master (F4101).

However, for a work table, make sure to include the name *Work Table* in the descriptions and insert *UI* after the system code; for example, Organization Structure Report Work Table (F10UI005).

Another consideration is Z tables. Z tables are used for importing data from another system as well as used in batch processes. When you name a Z table, ensure that the letter Z is the sixth digit; for example, Address Book - Batch File (F0101Z1).

3.5.1.1 Data Item Prefix

In a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table, a data item represents a column in a table. The Table Design Aid tool assigns a table column prefix to each column. The column prefix that is assigned to the table does not have to be unique. For example, table F0101 has a column prefix AB, and AN8 (Address Number) is a data item AB in that table. The system references AN8 as F0101_ABAN8. If another table, F740101, uses AN8 and the same prefix AB, the system references that column as F740101_ABAN8, so that it is unique, as well.

3.5.1.2 Adding a Table

Before adding a new table, determine whether an existing table contains the data items required by the application. If an existing table does not exist, you must add a new table.

When you add a new table, you must include these audit trail columns:

- User ID (USER)
- Program ID (PID)
- Machine Key (MKEY)
- Date Updated (UPMJ)
- Time of Day (UPMT)

3.5.1.3 Indices

Name the index with the key fields in the index.

If there is only one field in the index, list the field as the index name, such as Address Number.

If the index has two fields, list them consecutively, such as Address Number, Line Number ID.

The total length of the index name cannot exceed 19 characters. If you have more than two key fields in the index, name the index carefully, so that it does not exceed 19 characters. If you exceed 19 characters, the table may not be generated, and any business functions the use the table may not compile.

Do not use special characters or C reserved words, such as "+" in the index name.

3.5.1.4 External Developer Considerations for Tables

External development is the process by which developers who work for outside organizations, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a table so that you can distinguish between objects created by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers. When you create a new table, use the naming convention Fxxxxyyy, where:

F = A data table

xxxx = The system code applicable to the enterprise

yyy = A unique next number or character pattern unique within the enterprise

3.5.2 Business Views

The OMW name for a business view can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as VzzzzzzA, where:

V = Business view.

zzzzzz = The characters of the *primary* table.

A = The letter that indicates the view. For example, V0101A is the first view of the table F0101; V0101B is the second view of the same table.

Ensure that you provide up to a 60-character description for a business view. The description should reflect the application description followed by the form type, such as Item Master Browse and Item Master Revisions.

The primary, unique, key fields should remain in the business view. Do not reorganize the primary, unique, key fields.

Note: Each table should have only one business view that includes all columns. Use this business view for the level 01 section in all reports that are based on the table.

Also, only one business view is enabled for each form type, except for Header/Detail forms. For Header/Detail forms, you can select two business views, one for the header portion of the form and one for the detail portion of the form.

3.5.2.1 Joined Views

To format the name for joined views, use the names of the two tables that you are joining and separate them with a forward slash. Ensure that you place the primary table first.

For example, if F4101 is the primary table in the joined view between F4101 and F4102, use the name F4101/F4102.

3.5.2.2 External Developer Considerations for Business Views

External development is the process by which developers who work for organizations other than Oracle, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a business view so that you can distinguish between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. When you create a new business view for a standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table, use the naming convention Vssss9999, where:

V = Business view.

ssss = The system code for the enterprise.

9999 = A next number or character pattern that is unique within the enterprise.

3.5.3 Processing Options

This section discusses the elements of processing options.

3.5.3.1 Processing Option Data Structure

The OMW name for a processing option data structure can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as Txxxxxyyyy where:

T = Processing option data structure

xxxxxyyyy = The program number for the application or report

3.5.4 Versions

When you create a new version, provide a description of the version. The description should indicate what the report does and how to set the processing options for the version. The description may be up to 60 characters long.

XJDE versions are used for demo purposes and are typically batch applications. When called from a menu, batch applications display the versions list so that clients can create production versions. During an installation, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may overwrite XJDE versions.

ZJDE versions are used for default purposes and are typically interactive applications, or they are called from another application. You usually attach these versions to a menu. Clients can set these versions. When called from a menu, interactive applications with a version are called with a blind execution based on predetermined processing option values. ZJDE versions are not overwritten during installation upgrades.

See Also: ■"Creating Data Structures" in the*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Data Structure Design Guide*.

3.5.5 Interactive Applications

The OMW name for an application can be a maximum of eight characters. Although the software accepts up to 10 characters, if you enter more than eight characters the entry will be truncated. Format the name as Pxxxxyyy, where:

P = Application

xxxx = The system code

yyy = A next number, such as 001 and 002

Ensure that you provide a description of up to 60 characters. The description should reflect the subject of the forms within the application; for example, Companies and Constants.

3.5.5.1 Naming Conventions for Forms

Form Design Aid automatically assigns a name to the form using the format WzzzzzzzzA, where:

W = Form.

zzzzzzzz = The application name.

A = The first form created in the application. It is usually, but not always, the entry point to the application. Subsequent forms are assigned sequential letters, such as B for the second form, C for the third form, and so on.

Ensure that you provide a form description that is based on the form type. This table provides examples of form descriptions:

Form Type	Form Description
Find/Browse	The words *Work With* followed by the subject of the application, such as *Work With Companies* or *Work With Constants*.
Fix/Inspect, Header/Detail, and Headerless/Detail	A title that reflects the topic of the form, such as *Supplier Information*, *Item Master Revisions*, or *Purchase Order Entry*.
Lower-Level Windows	A title that reflects the topic of the window, with the title of the calling form appended to it, such as *Enter Voucher - G/L Distribution*. When the title of a window includes a verb, use an active verb, not a nominalization; such as *Work With Vouchers*.

3.5.5.2 Form Interconnection Data Structures

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne toolset automatically creates form interconnection data structures using the key fields in the business view.

You can change the data item name and description to describe the item that is passed between forms.

Because Message forms do not have Business Views, you must manually create the form interconnect data structure.

See Also: ■"Working with Forms" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Form Design Aid Guide.*

3.5.6 Batch Applications

Object naming conventions ensure consistency and make batch applications easier to identify and locate. For batch applications, the name can be a maximum of eight

characters and should be formatted as Rxxyyyyy, such as R09800, R30440, and so on, where:

R = Batch (report) application

xx = System code

yyyyy = For these digits, follow the same naming convention as you use on IBM i.

The Function Use field follows the same naming standards as IBM i, such as:

130-139 = Batch Processes

160-169 = Reports

Report Category Codes follow the same standards as the Form Design standards.

3.5.7 Embedded BI Publisher Naming Conventions

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Object naming conventions ensure consistency and make report templates and report definitions for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne embedded BI Publisher reports easier to identify and locate.

See Section 8.1, "BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Overview" for more information about JD Edwards EnterpriseOne integrations with Oracle BI Publisher.

3.5.7.1 Template Names

Templates are required to format JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Embedded BI Publisher reports, translations, and transformations. The template uses data that resides in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

See "Templates" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Guide*

After you design a template, you must upload it to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to create a template object. The template name should be the same as the template object name. A template object is required as part of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report definition.

Template object names in OMW can be a maximum of 100 characters and should be formatted as TPwwwxxxxyyzz, such as TP743005TR1 where:

TP = Template for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Embedded BI Publisher

www = Two or three characters for the system code

xxxx = Three to four characters to identify the associated UBE. For example, use 3005 if the source UBE is R743005.

yy = Template type. The template types are:

BI Publisher Object	BI Publisher Object Type	File Type
Templates	TE	.rtf
-	TL	.xls
-	TP	.pdf
-	TR	.rtf
-	TS	.xsl
Translation template	XL	.xml or .xlf
Transformation template	XF	.xsl

zz = A sequentially assigned number to identify the different outputs associated with the same UBE. For example, TP743005TR1 and TP743005TR2 could produce different .rtf outputs, whereas TP743005TS1 could produce .xsl output.

3.5.7.2 Report Definitions

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report definitions specify the information that BI Publisher requires to process and deliver BI Publisher output.

See "Creating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne BI Publisher Report Definitions" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Guide*

Report definition names can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as RDwwwxxxxyy, such as RD743005A where:

RD = Report definition template

www = Three characters for the system code

xxxx = Three to four characters to identify the associated UBE. For example, use 3002 if the source UBE is R743005)

yy = One to two sequential characters to identify the different report definitions associated with the same UBE, for example RD743005A and RD753005B.

3.6 Section Names

A section name within a report can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as SzzzzzzzzA, such as S09800A, S30440B, and so on, where:

S = Report section name

zzzzzzzz = Program name

A = A sequentially assigned letter

The tool set uses next numbers to automatically assign section names. Examples include S1, S2, S3, and so on.

The section description should include the section type, such as Batch Total Section, Payment Level Break Header Section.

Sections should be logically arranged in report rendering.

3.7 Purge Table Program

The Table Conversion-Batch Delete program is the generic purge program in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that removes selected records from a table and stores the data in a backup file. To use this batch program, you must first create a table conversion in the OMW, rather than a new version, for the table that you want to purge.

The purge table conversion name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as Pxxxxxxp, where:

P = The purge table

xxxxxxp = The table (file) name

See Also: ■See "Understanding Logic and Processing", "Understanding Report Processing"," Section Processing" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Report Design Aid Guide.*

- See "Creating Reports", "Understanding Report Writing", "Report Components", "Report Sections" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Report Design Aid Guide.*
- See "Creating Batch Versions in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Report Design Aid Guide*.

3.8 Naming Conventions

This section discusses naming conventions for:

- Event rule variables
- Business functions
- Workflow processes
- Media objects
- Menus
- Table conversions

3.8.1 Event Rule Variable Names

Event Rule variables are named similarly to C variables and should be formatted as xxx_yyzzzzzz_AAAA, where:

xxx = A prefix that varies depending on the scope. The system automatically assigns the prefix, such as:

frm_ (form scope)

evt_ (event scope)

yy = Hungarian Notation for C variables, including:

c - Character

h - Handle Request

mn - Math Numeric

sz - String

jd - Julian Date

id - Pointer

zzzzzz = A programmer-supplied variable name. Capitalize the first letter of each word.

AAAA = The data dictionary alias (all upper case).

For example, a branch/plant event rule variable would be evt_szBranchPlant_MCU. Do not include any spaces.

3.8.1.1 Text Variables

The system automatically assigns a name using the format TVzzzzzzzz, where:

TV = Text Variable

zzzzzzzz = Programmer-supplied variable name

See Also: ■"Working with Event Rules Design" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Event Rules Guide*.

3.8.2 Business Functions

The source code for business functions should be formatted as Bxxxyyyy or Nxxxyyyy, where:

B = C Business function (for example, `B3101260`)

N = Named Event Rule (NER) Business function (for example, `N0400121`)

xxx = The system code

yyyy = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

Note: To preserve the data structure or D names, the next numbering for business functions and named event rules should not be shared.

3.8.2.1 Business Function Data Structures

The data structure for business function event rules and business functions should be formatted as DxxxyyyyyA, where:

D = The data structure.

xxx = The system code

yyyy = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

A = An alphabetical character, such as A, B, C, and so on, that you include at the end of the data structure name when multiple data structures exist for a function. For example, the data structures for business function B3101260 are D3101260A, D3101260B, D3101260C.

The data element in the data structure should use Hungarian Notation, with the data item alias appended. For example, if the alias for a data structure element is LANO, its name would be mnSite_LANO.

When you add parameters to an existing data structure, add the new parameters at the bottom of the list. Also, do not resequence an existing data structure. Resequencing and adding parameters to the middle of the data structure might cause a runtime memory error.

See Also: ■"Creating Data Structures", "Creating Business Function Data Structures" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Data Structure Design Guide.*

- "Using Business Functions" in the*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools APIs and Business Functions Guide*.

3.8.3 Workflow Processes

The name for a workflow process can include up to 10 characters and should be formatted as Kxxxxyyyyy, where:

K = A Workflow process

xxxx = A system code that be up to four digits (use codes 55 through 59 for customer-specific processes)

yyyyy = A next number

You must also provide a description of up to 32 characters that indicates the purpose of the workflow process.

3.8.3.1 Workflow Data Structures

A workflow process has two data structures: key data and additional data. The key data are the data items that make an instance of a process unique. Additional data contains all of the data that the process needs to complete the process flow.

The Process Master program (P98800) allows you to create the workflow data structure as you define a workflow process. When you create a workflow data structure within the Process Master program, the system automatically names the key data or additional data for you. However, you can rename the data structures to something else by entering a new name. The name for the key and additional structure are the same, except for the last character. Begin both structures with WF, formatted as WFxxxxyyyA or WFxxxxyyyB, where:

WF = The workflow data structure

xxxx = The system code

yyy = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

A = The key data structure

B = The additional data structure

3.8.4 Media Objects

The Object Librarian name for a media object data structure can be a maximum of eight characters and is formatted as GTxxxxyyA, where:

GT = Media object.

xxxx = The file name, excluding the letter *F.*

yy = A next number.

A = An alphabetical character, such as *A*, *B*, *C*, and so on, that you include at the end of the media object name if multiple media objects exist for a file.

Provide a description of up to 60-characters. It should reflect the subject of the media object.

3.8.5 Menus

The name of a menu can be a maximum of nine characters and is formatted as Gxxxxyyyy, where:

G = Menu.

xx (second and third digits) = The system code. Numbers 55 through 59 are reserved for customer-specific processes.

xx (fourth and fifth digits) = An additional identifier for the menu (optional).

y (sixth digit) = The display level or skill level, such as:

1 - Basic, such as daily processing

2 - Intermediate, such as periodic processing

3 - Advanced, such as advanced or technical operations

4 - System administration, such as system setup

y (seventh digit) = An additional character that you use to differentiate between two menus of the same system with the same skill level.

For example, the menu name G0911 consists of:

G = The menu prefix

09 = The system code

1 = The basic skill level

1 = The first menu of multiple menus

3.8.5.1 External Developer Considerations for Menus

External development is the process by which developers who work for organizations other than Oracle, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a menu so that you can distinguish between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. When you create a new menu, use the naming convention Gxxxxyy, where:

G = The menu prefix.

xx (second and third digits) = Use a number between 55 and 59, to indicate that it is a custom menu.

xx (fourth and fifth digits) = The system code.

y (the sixth digit) = The display level or skill level. Use this digit only if you need multiple custom menus for each application.

1 - Basic, such as daily processing

2 - Intermediate, such as periodic processing

3 - Advanced, such as advanced or technical operations

4 - System administration, such as system setup

y (the seventh digit) = An additional character that differentiates between two menus of the same system with the same skill level.

For example, the menu name G550911 consists of:

G = The menu prefix

55 = Custom menu

09 = The system code

1 = the basic skill level

1 = The first menu of multiple menus

3.8.6 Table Conversions

The name of a table conversion can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as R89xxxxyyy, where:

R89 = Conversion program

xxxx = The system code

yyy = The table or file name

For a table conversion, provide a description of up to 60-characters. The description should be formatted as [File name] Conversion From yyy To zzz, where:

yyy = The release from which the table is being converted

zzz = The release to which the table is being converted

4

Understanding Tasks

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 4.1, "Task Design"
- Section 4.2, "Task Processing Options"

4.1 Task Design

Task design provides you with the features that you need to efficiently design and manage tasks. Ensure that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tasks that you create comply with task standards so that they are consistent with tasks throughout all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

Use this task hierarchy when you create task structures:

GXX - system task

GXXYY - module description

GXX10 - Daily Processing

GXX20 - Periodic Processing

GXX31 - Advanced and Technical Operations

GXX41 - System Setup

4.2 Task Processing Options

When you create tasks for an interactive application or batch application, you can designate processing options to be used with them. Processing options for a task determine how the interactive application or batch application is executed, such as whether to prompt the user for a version of an application or to execute an application blindly.

The UDC table 98/CD assists you when defining the task processing options. You access the UDC table 98/CD Task Design on the Task Selection Revisions form (W0082C).

Generally, you should set up UBEs (batch applications) on a task to prompt for a version if there are processing options associated with the UBE. When there are multiple versions of a batch application, the user must select the version before the application executes.

With interactive applications, you should set up blind execution on a task. When an application is set up on a task using the blind execution option, the application executes without any interaction from the user.

This table lists more detailed information about setup options:

Option Code 98/CD	ZJDE0000	XJDE0000	Blank (or not version defined)
Blank = No processing option	Warning: Currently, this setup produces the versions list. Calling the versions list contradicts the definition and purpose of a ZJDE version. Set the Options Code to 1 or 3.	OK: No warning given. The versions list will be presented.	OK: No version exists or more than one UBE version exists. The versions list will display. For an interactive application where there are no versions, use this setup.
1 = Blind execution	OK: A blind submit will occur. Use for interactive applications or batch applications with ZJDE versions.	Warning: An XJDE is not usually a blind execution submit. Set the Option Code to Blank or 2, or determine if the version should be a ZJDE.	Warning: If you are blindly submitting, you should have a ZJDE version defined. Resolution: Determine which version type you have and set the Option Code accordingly.
2 = Prompt for Versions	Warning: A ZJDE is a blind version submit. It is incorrect to ask for the versions list to be displayed with a ZJDE version. Change the Option Code to 1 or 3, or determine if the version should be a XJDE.	OK: Multiple XJDE versions exist or user-defined versions exist and you want to select from the versions list. Option Code Blank displays the versions list.	OK: Versions list will be displayed.
3 = Prompt for Values	OK: The processing options will display and an automatic launch will occur.	OK: This could happen. Probably more likely to see this at a client site.	Warning: If you have not set up a version, prompting for values is incorrect. If no versions exist, set Option Code to Blank.

5

Understanding Table I/O Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

5.1 Table I/O Guidelines

Use these guidelines when you create table I/O functionality.

Ensure that you:

- Update the **date, time, user**, and **program name** when updating a table.
- Create a business function for each table to provide an API to retrieve, insert, delete, and update data from the table.

  For simple retrievals, insertions, deletions, and updates, use table I/O statements in Event Rules Design.
- Avoid updating a table with a business function from a different vertical than the vertical for the table.

  If a business function accesses multiple tables, limit the table I/O or API to the tables within same vertical as the business function. Ensure that a business function calls additional functions to retrieve data from other verticals.

See Also: ■"Understanding Events", "Event Rules", and "Runtime Processing" in the*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Event Rules Guide*.

6

Understanding Performance Considerations

This chapter contains the following topics:

6.1 Performance Considerations for All Forms

When you create forms, consider the recommended performance guidelines, which ensure that the forms perform optimally.

Use these guidelines as standards to increase performance for all form types:

- Limit the number of columns in the grid to the minimum that is required by the application.
- Limit the number of columns in the business view to the minimum that is required by the application.
- Limit the number of form controls, whether hidden or visible, to the minimum needed by the application.
- Use event rule variables as work fields instead of hidden form controls.
- On form and grid controls, disable the data dictionary functions that are not required, such as edits and default values.

  This guideline applies to both hidden and visible controls.
- Limit the amount of input and output performed for each grid row to the minimum that is required for the application.
- Use the Stop Processing system function whenever feasible to skip the processing of unnecessary event rules.
- For temporary data storage, use the most efficient method that is available at the time.

  For example, consider the relative efficiency of cache, linked lists, and work files.
- If performance diminishes when you load data into a form, use media object system functions to edit and display attachments instead of enabling automatic media object functionality.

  When you use media object system functions, you do not need to verify whether an attachment exists before you can display a bitmap. When you use automatic

media object functionality, you must verify whether an attachment exists before you display a bitmap.

6.2 Performance Considerations for Browse Forms

Use this guideline as a standard to increase performance for Browse (Find/Browse, Parent/Child, and Power Browse) forms.

Ensure that the sort order on the grid partially or completely matches both an index that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software and a logical that is defined on the IBM i.

The logical **AND** index must contain at least all of the fields in the grid sort. The fields selected for the grid sort must be in the same sequence as the logical **AND** index fields. The index or logical might include additional fields that are not included in the grid sort. For example, in a partial match, the grid sort can be KIT, MMCU, and the logical and index can include KIT, MMCU, TBM, and BQTY.

6.3 Performance Considerations for Header Detail and Headerless Detail Forms

Use this guideline as a standard to increase performance for header detail and headerless detail forms.

Ensure that the sort order on the grid partially or completely matches both an index that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software and a logical that is defined on the IBM i.

The logical and index must contain at least all of the fields in the grid sort. The fields selected for the grid sort must be in the same sequence as the logical and index fields. The index or logical might include additional fields that are not included in the grid sort. For example, in a partial match, the grid sort can be KIT, MMCU; and the logical and index can include KIT, MMCU, TBM, and BQTY.

7

Understanding Standard Event Rules Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 7.1, "Standard Event Rules Guidelines"

7.1 Standard Event Rules Guidelines

Use these guidelines when you create event rules (including Table I/O).

Ensure that you:

- Set up the option to accept a numeric value rather than a character for options that are passed back from the business function (this is more acceptable internationally).

  For example, use 1 (rather than T or Y) for true and 0 (rather than F or N) for false.

- Include a blank line before and after each comment; separate logical sections of event rules with a dashed line.
- Use a grid variable if the work field is a grid column.
- Do not use a hard-coded text string to load a field or variable; use a text variable instead.
- Use the data item Program ID (PID) to update the database; for example, P01021 for an Address Book event rule from an interactive application.
- Always use the directional arrows to attach business functions.

  If you do not use a parameter, then use the symbol. This symbol identifies a parameter that is not used by the application that calls the business function. Additionally, it provides documentation to other readers of the code.

- Include a revisions log at the top of `DialogIsInitialized` for the entry point form for an interactive application and `InitializeSection` for a batch application.

  The revisions log contains the date, user, and software action request (SAR) number of the modifications made to the application.

  See Also:

  - "Working with Forms"," Understanding Forms" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Form Design Aid Guide*.

8

Understanding BI Publisher Report Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

8.1 BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Overview

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne has three integrations with Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Publisher:

- **Embedded BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne**: Transforms the output from a UBE into customer facing documents (Pixel Perfect). Common use cases for Embedded BI Publisher with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne are invoices, statements, pick slips, and checks.

  See the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Guide* for more information.

- **One View Reporting**: Enables end users to create and run their personalized reports directly from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interactive applications. These reports are typically specific to the user or role and are those that users will run on a daily, weekly, or other periodic basis as part of their normal activities. Users require a high degree of personalization regarding data selection, sequencing, data columns included, and data visualization (charts, tables, graphs) with this type of report. These end user reports improve user productivity by providing users with better visibility into operational data as part of their standard day-to-day business process. One View Reporting enables users to select data fields and perform specific data selection from within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and leverage the layout capabilities within BI Publisher to define the report output formatting. Common use cases might be sales reports, customer reports, supplier reports, and employee reports.

  See the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications One View Reporting User Guide* for more information.

- **Ad Hoc Reporting**: Allows power users and IT staff to build powerful queries to interrogate data on an ad hoc basis. This type of report is typically created to meet a specific business requirement outside of the normal business process, and it is only run once or twice. These reports typically require users to create a SQL

statement to retrieve the data (query builder). The query is usually created by the IT department or a power user who understands the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data schema. After building the query, IT or a power user will create a report layout with tables and charts to display the data (template builder). This integration leverages the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne JDBC Driver and Oracle BI Publisher Enterprise Edition. This integration has commonly been called "interactive reporting." By definition, there are no common use cases.

See "Creating Oracle BI Publisher Reports with JD Edwards Data Access Driver" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Guide*.

8.2 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne UBE and Report Definition Guidelines

Each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Embedded BI Publisher report requires a template, a UBE, and a report definition. The template is used to define the report layout. The UBE is a Report Design Aid (RDA) report template that is used to generate data for the report defintion.The template and UBE are associated with the report definition, which specifies the information that BI Publisher requires to process and deliver BI Publisher output.

See the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools BI Publisher for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Guide* for more information.

8.2.1 UBEs for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Report Definitions

Use these guidelines when designing a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report to use as the batch application (UBE) for a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report definition. Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Report Design Aid to create the UBE.

- Report Constants

  Avoid including any report constants in the UBE layout, unless the constant is used in the BI Publisher report layout.

- Report Variables

  Report variable names act as a root element data tag in the resulting XML file. Make the report variable name as representative as possible. The data dictionary alias, type and length should be included in the report variable name. Report variables must be unique in the report design.

- Section Names

  Section names act as group element data tag in the resulting XML file. Make the section name as representative as possible.

- Level Breaks

  Level breaks represent the grouping in the XML structure. Include as many level breaks as the number of groups you will have in the BI Publisher layout. It is preferable to have level break footer totals processed by the UBE to avoid calculation during BI Publisher processing.

- Sorting

  Sort the data in the UBE design as you want it to appear in the BI Publisher report. Sorting in the BI Publisher template will affect performance and should be avoided.

- Page Related Data

Headers, Footers, Brought Forward and Carried Forward sections should be avoided. Any data related to a page should not be included in the UBE design. The UBE used in a BI Publisher report definition does not generate pages as the output, it generates an XML file without pages. Any page related information loses context when the XML file is generated.

- Conditional Sections

  Group similar information in conditional sections. For example, Address Book information could be in an AddressBookInformation Section called from the Customer or from the Supplier sections.

- Data Formatting

  Ensure the data is formatted properly in the UBE. BI Publisher does not have access to user preferences, so the date format and the amount decimal separator must be handled by the UBE engine.

8.2.2 Report Definition Guidelines

Use these guidelines when designing a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report definition.

- Output Types

  All the possible output types should be selected when generating a report definition.

- Default Output Types

  PDF output type should be the default output type.

- Default Language

  User Preference Language should be selected.

8.3 Oracle BI Publisher Layout Editor Guidelines

Use the following guidelines for Oracle's BI Publisher Layout Editor when designing BI Publisher reports for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

8.3.1 Report Layout Types

Use these guidelines when designing BI Publisher report layouts.

- Listing Report

  This is the most common type of report. These reports are intended to present information that is useful for performing a specific business function. Developers creating this kind of report should comply with the standards listed in this document.

- Letter

  This format is used to communicate information in a more personal letter format. Standards described in this document shall be used as guidelines for this kind of report

- Fixed Form Reports

  These reports include both pre-printed and application-printed forms, such as pre-printed forms for government and business forms such as1099s,W-2s, and mailing labels. These reports have their own formatting standard as defined by the requirements of the form.

- Batch Update UBEs

  BI Publisher is not intended for simple error reports or UBEs that do not produce any output.

- Customer Facing Documents

  These are documents that are highly customized and might include barcodes, repeating headers, page totals, and so forth. Purchase orders and invoices are examples of this type of report. Standards described in this document should be used as guidelines for this type of report.

8.3.2 Page Attributes

Use these guidelines when designing page attributes.

- Page Size

  Use the standard Letter (8 ½ x 11inches) size for reports. Most reports are destined to be printed. Consequently, using custom paper sizes is not acceptable. For those customers where the standard paper size is A4, the rendering engine will scale the report up to the A4 size.

- Orientation

  Standard report layouts should be defined as landscape or portrait. Landscape should be used as the default for most reports. Considerations for using a portrait layout include the width of data to be printed (for example, table data is 7 inches wide or less), industry standards, or common business practice. For example, customer invoices are customarily portrait orientation, thus the report layout is set up to print using portrait.

- Page Margins

  Margins for the top and bottom of the page shall not exceed 0.5 inches.

  The minimum margins are:

Page Margin Minimums	Size
Top	.03 inches
Bottom	.03 inches
Left	.03 inches
Right	.03 inches

For reports that contain data in table format, left and right page margins should be set to match the margins shown when the table is centered. Report header and footer contents should align with the same margins as the displayed table data.

For additional alignment standards, see Multiple Row Tables - Position and Alignment Between Report Data Objects.

8.3.3 Page Header and Footer

Use these guidelines when designing the page header and footer in the Oracle BI Publisher Layout Editor.

8.3.3.1 General Guidelines

The report template should contain a report header and footer unless it is a legal requirement to exclude them, or it is a report type (such as a letter or invoice) that does not require a header.

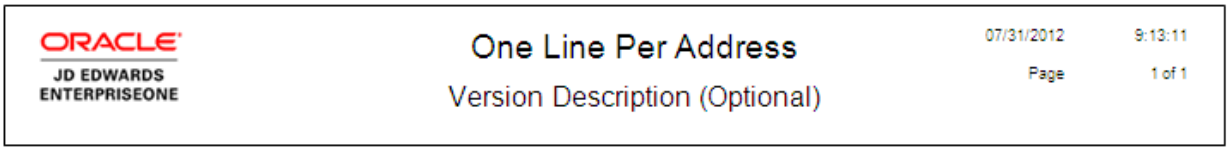
The use of tables to organize information (including header information) on a report is required. This is necessary because of the way the XML is formatted and for translations. The table borders should be turned off for the table in the header so that they do not appear in the final output document.

> **Important!:** Do not use Microsoft Word's built in features for page headers and footers, because they cause performance issues with Oracle BI Publisher. Use <?start:body?> <?end body?>. Everything above <?start:body?> is interpreted as page header information by the BI Publisher engine, and everything below <?end body?> is interpreted as footer information.

Include a page header on every page of a report and span the entire page width. Include the following information in the page header:

Feature	Position	Comment
Report Title	Centered in the page header	
Report Version Description or Subtitle	Upper-centered under Report Title	Optional
Company Logo	Upper-left page corner	
Report Date and Time	Upper-right page corner	Report time is optional
Page Number	Upper-right page corner under the Report Date	Use "Page x of x" format

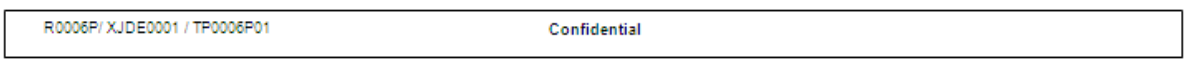
This is an example of a correctly designed page header:



Include a page footer on every page of a report and span the entire page width. Include the following information in the page footer:

Feature	Position	Comment
Report ID/Version ID/Template Name	Lower-left page corner	
Confidential Label	Centered in the page footer	Optional

This is an example of a correctly designed page footer:



8.3.3.2 Company Logo

The standard for Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers is to hardcode the Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne logo into the template. The logo should be used at its original size.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne customers may or may not use logos on their custom BI Publisher reports, according to their preferences.

8.3.3.3 Report Title

Include a report title for each page header. Format the title as follows:

Note: These font, size, color, and format standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other standards for these attributes.

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	14 point
Color	Black
Text format	Bold
Position	Centered

Map the report title to the UBE title <Title> from the XML properties group.

Following is an example of the XML <Title> value (Business Unit Report in this example), which would be used as the BI Publisher report title:

8.3.3.4 Report Subtitles

Report subtitles should be centered below the report title in another row of the table. The subtitle should be the version description or a user-defined subtitle. Using a version subtitle is optional. Format the subtitle as follows:

Note: These font, size, color, and format standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other standards for these attributes.

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	12 point
Color	Black
Text format	Bold
Position	Centered

8.3.3.5 Report Date and Time

Place the report date in the top right corner of the report. The report date is the date the report is generated. Format the date as follows:

> **Note:** These font, size, and color standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other standards for these attributes.

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	7 point
Color	Black

Do not format the date value. Map the BI Publisher report date and time to the UBE report date <Date> and time <Time> from the XML properties group:

8.3.3.6 Page Numbering

Display the page number in the top right corner of the report under the report date. Format the page numbers as follows:

> **Note:** These font, size, and color standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other standards for these attributes.

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	7 point
Color	Black

Use two cells, one for the word "Page" and the other for the page numbers. Use the following format for page numbers:

Page 1 of 10

For reports with a large amount of data, including the total number of pages can cause performance issues. In this case, simply print the word "Page" in one cell and the page number in a second cell as shown in this example:

Page 1

If you do not include the total number of pages in the page numbering format, display a notice at the end of the report that the last page has been reached.

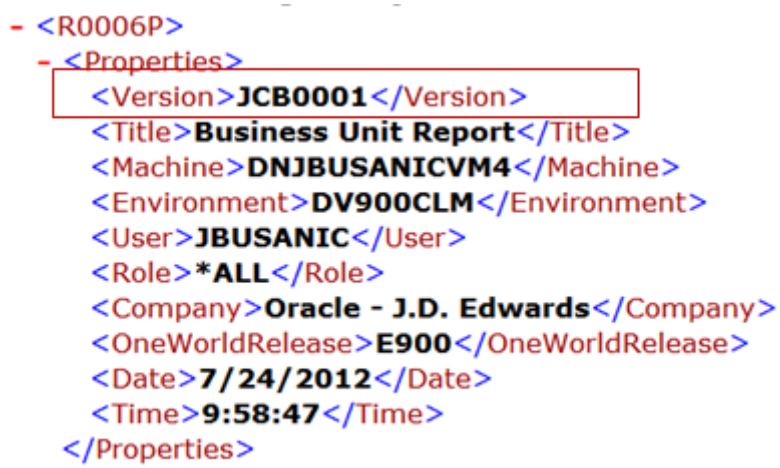
8.3.3.7 Report Name / Version ID / Template Name

Display the report name, version ID, and template name in the page lower left corner. Use the following format:

> **Note:** These font, size, and color standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other standards for these attributes.

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	7 point
Color	Black

Map the version name to the UBE <Version> value (JCB0001 in the example below) from the XML properties group.



8.3.3.8 Labeling Confidential Reports

Because they are not translatable, do not use Microsoft Word hard-coded watermark strings to indicate that a report is confidential. To indicate confidentiality, add a subtitle in the page footer. Center the confidential subtitle in the center of the page footer. Format the confidential subtitle as follows:

> **Note:** These font, size, color, and format standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other standards for these attributes.

Default Formatting for Confidential Subtitle

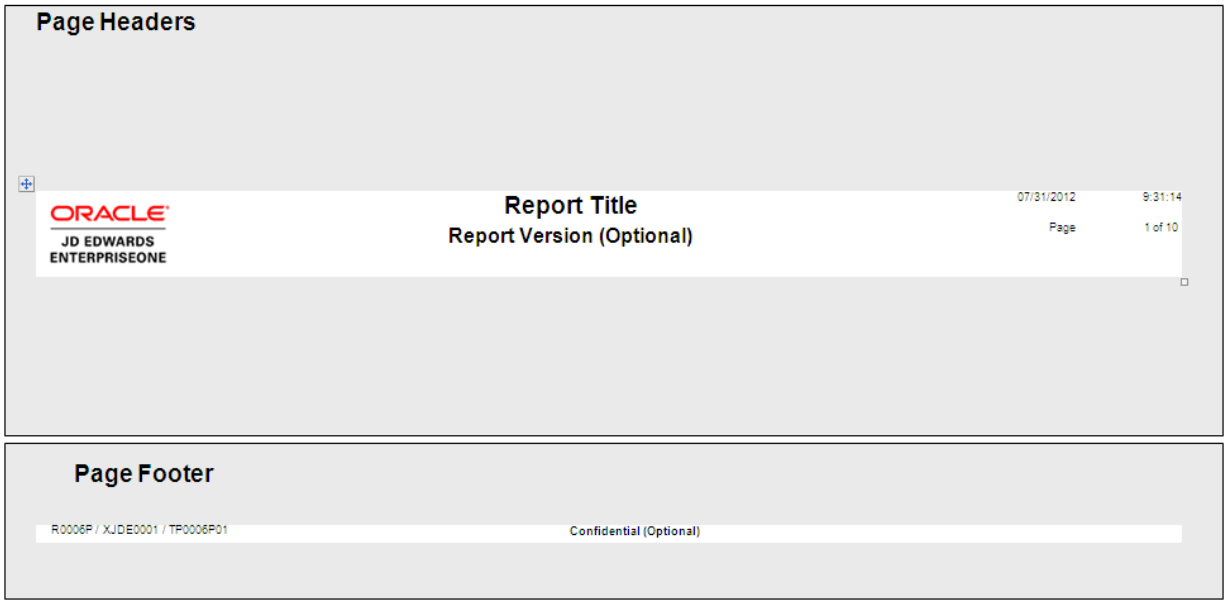
Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	7 point
Color	Black
Text format	Bold
Position	Centered in footer

Maximum Formatting Options for Confidential Subtitle

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	9 point
Color	Black
Text format	Bold
Position	Centered in footer

8.3.3.9 Page Header and Footer Example

Following is an example of a correctly formatted header and footer for a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne BI Publisher report.



8.3.4 Report Data

Use the following guidelines for displaying data in a BI Publisher report.

8.3.4.1 Font

In general, for the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software, use Arial 7 point font for all text on the report. If the report does not have much information on it, Arial 9 point font is acceptable as the maximum font size. Custom reports may use other fonts.

8.3.4.2 Table Use

Because the RTF template facilitates the use of tables to organize the data in a report, Oracle recommends that you use the RTF format.

Use a Microsoft Word table for single data items, labels, and data tables in a BI Publisher report. The header, tables, footers, and any object must be contained in a Microsoft Word table cell.

8.3.4.3 Single Data Field

Single field values must be displayed with a left-aligned, Arial, 7 point, bold label and left-aligned 7 point values. Do not use a colon after the label. These standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software.

- Display single field labels as left-aligned, Arial, 7 point, bold formatting.
- The field labels should have the first letter of each word in upper case.
- Do not separate the field label and the field value with a colon.
- The field values should be left-aligned, Arial, 7 point.
- Use a 15% border table border for the table.
- A single data label and single data value should have a 15% grey border for separation.
- A single data value and single data description should not have any separation.

This is an example of single data field formatting:

User ID	T13523	
Batch Number	6472	
Batch Date	2003-04-21	
G/L Bank Account	77.1110.CANADA	Canadian National Bank
Base Currency	CAD	Canadian Dollar

8.3.4.4 Multiple Row Tables

In general, a table with multiple rows should consist of a header that is shaded for clarity and data rows with alternate 15% grey shading, as this example illustrates:

Note: These color standards apply to the reports that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ships with its software. Custom reports may use other colors for these rows.

Heading A	Heading B	Heading C	Heading D
String Data A1	String Data B1	Amount Data C1	Amount Data D1
String Data A2	String Data B2	Amount Data C2	Amount Data D2
String Data A3	String Data B3	Amount Data C3	Amount Data D3
String Data A4	String Data B4	Amount Data C4	Amount Data D4

8.3.4.5 Multiple Row Tables - Header Alignment

All table headers should be centered unless the header is used for wide column. In this case, the table header for that column can be left-aligned.

8.3.4.6 Multiple Row Tables - Header Color

For multiple row table headers, set the header background shading to (Red, Green, Blue) (207, 224, 241).

8.3.4.7 Multiple Row Tables - Alternate Row Shading

Data table rows should be alternately shaded with a 15% grey shade, as this example illustrates:

Address Number	Alpha Name	Area Code	Phone Number	Mailing Name
1	Financial/Distribution Company	303	555-0101	Financial/Distribution Company
3	Broken Hill Wash			Broken Hill Wash
4	t-4			t-4
6	t-6			t-6
7	t-7			t-7

Note: To achieve alternate grey shading, the next conditional formatting must be included after the for-each sentence:

```
<?if@row: position()mod 2 = 0?>
<xsl:attribute name="background-color"
xdofo:ctx="incontext">#d9d9d9</xsl:attribute>
<?end if?>
```

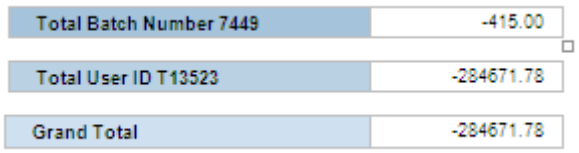
8.3.4.8 Multiple Row Tables - Totals Shading

Reports with multiple child levels should use the following shading for separating totaling levels.

Level	Background Color (Red, Green, Blue)
1	(207, 224, 241)
2	(185, 209, 227)
3	(165, 195, 219)
4	(145, 181, 211)
5	(114, 161, 200)

These colors were designed to work well on both monitors and the printed page. You should use these shading levels to help distinguish between levels of a report.

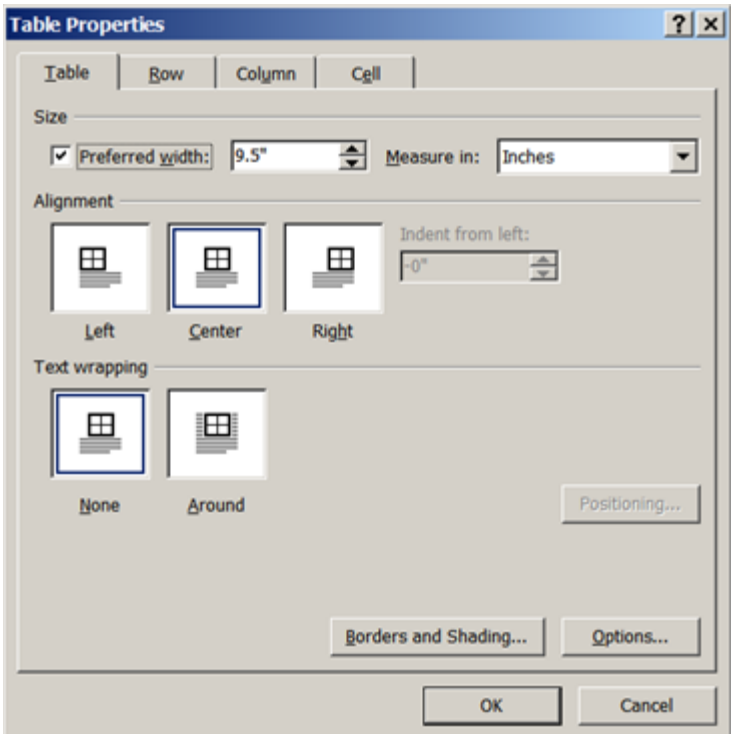
In order to use the different styles of shading, each shaded row requires its own table, as shown in this example:



8.3.4.9 Multiple Row Tables - Position

The default position for multiple row tables is the center of the page. If the table is narrow, left alignment is acceptable.

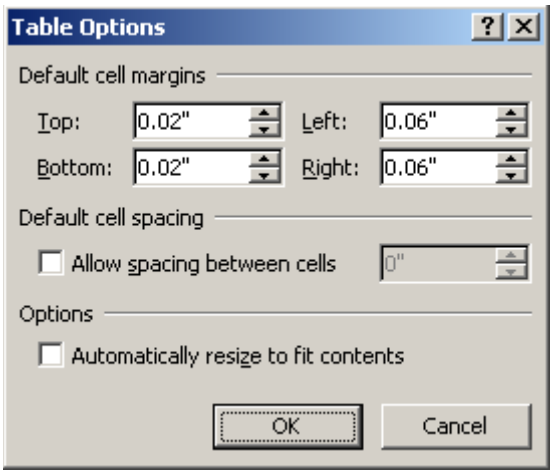
To set the table alignment and preferred width, select Table Properties.



Note: Although it is optional, setting the preferred width will help when aligning the different report objects in the layout. Set the preferred width to display the data properly in the report layout.

8.3.4.10 Table Cell Margin

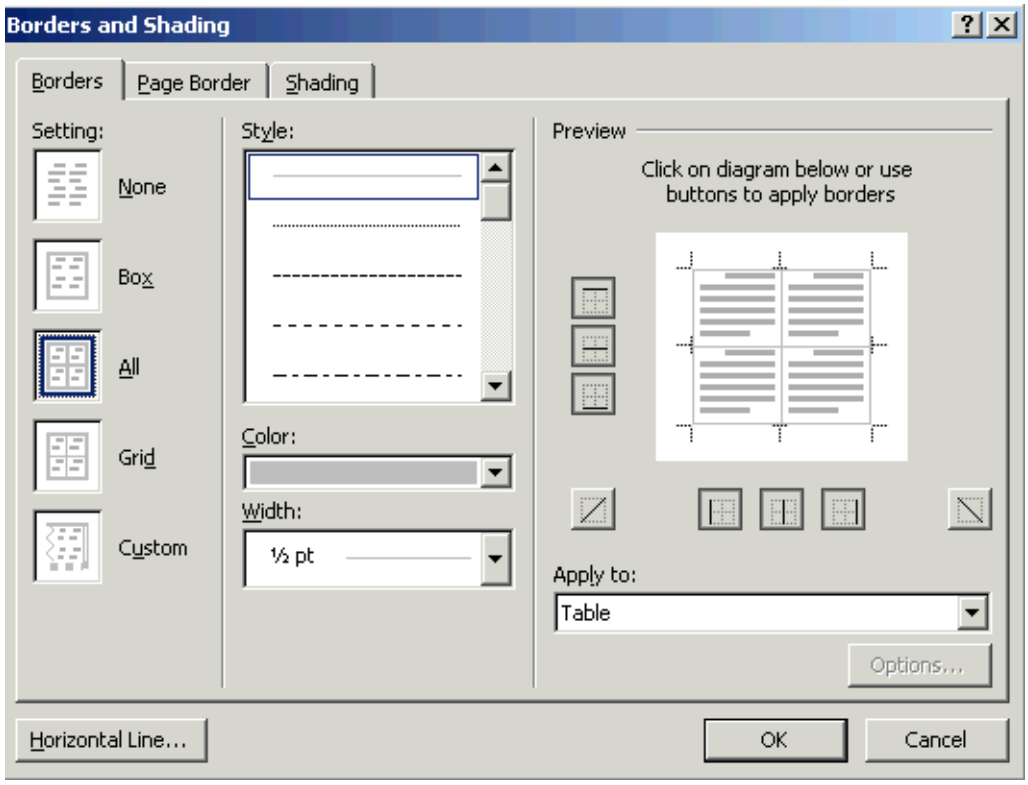
Set table cell margins as shown in the following illustration:



Cell margin values apply to single data tables, multiple row tables, and totals tables.

8.3.4.11 Table Borders

The entire table should have solid, 1/2 point lines, and the table border color should be 25% grey, as shown in the following illustration:



8.3.4.12 Alignment Between Report Data Objects

Use the following guidelines for alignment between report data objects:

- Single data tables should be left-aligned with the associated multiple row tables.
- Totals should be right-aligned with the multiple row tables.

This example shows a left-aligned single data table, with right-aligned total row tables:

User ID	T13523	
Batch Number	7449	
Batch Date	2005-03-21	
G/L Bank Account	1.1110.AUTOBST3	Auto Bank Statement3
Base Currency	USD	U.S. Dollar

Pymnt	Rec Date	Co	Name Remark	Address Number	Doc Type	Invoice Number	Document Company	Curr Code	Payment Amount
45687	2005-06-01	00001	Computer supplies	1001	RI	112208	00001	USD	-415.00

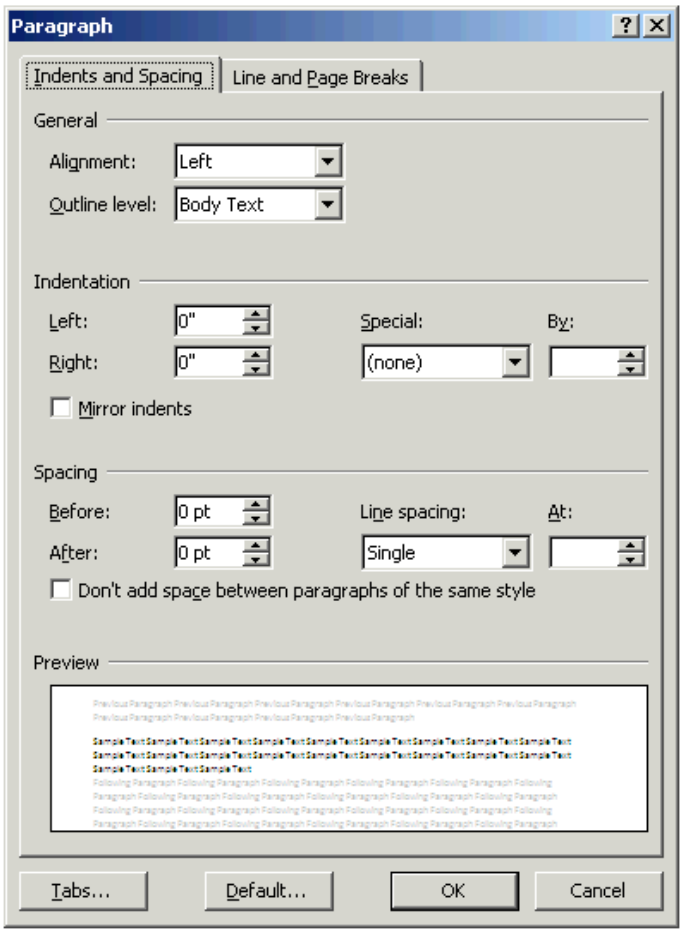
Total Batch Number 7449	-415.00
Total User ID T13523	-284671.78
Grand Total	-284671.78

You may display data in more than one table on a report. For reports with more than one table, set the margins so that the widest table is centered on the page. By doing so, the margins will be set according to the widest table, and the remaining tables will then be aligned to the left side of the widest table.

An exception to multiple table alignment is when tables and their related graphs display on the same page. For reports containing graphs and their related tables, center each table with its graph. For any other tables on a report containing graphs, the widest table standard applies. Use page breaks to separate tables that are related to graphs and non-related tables.

8.3.4.13 Paragraph Setting

Use table cells and margins to lay out the data in the report. Do not use special paragraph settings when creating the report template. Use the paragraph settings shown in the following illustration:



8.3.4.14 Tab Use

Do not use tab characters in the report. Tab characters might cause problems when the template is translated. In place of tabs, use tables without borders to organize objects in the report layout.

8.3.4.15 End of a Report Indication

If you do not show the total number of pages in the page header, print the phrase "End of Report" centered on the last page. Center the phrase on the last page that contains a report body and place it inside a single-celled table after the end of the template content.

Format the "End of Report" phrase as follows:

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	7 point
Color	Black

Format	Value
Text format	Bold
Position	Centered on last page that contains a report body

8.3.4.16 No Data Indication

To indicate that no data was found, print the title, page headings and column headings followed by the centered phrase "No Data Selected." Place the phrase inside a single-celled table after the end of the template content. Use an If condition for the data generated by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne UBE XML to determine whether the phrase should appear on the report.

Format the "No Data Selected" phrase as follows:

Format	Value
Font	Arial
Size	7 point
Color	Black
Text format	Bold
Position	Centered after the end of the template content

Note: The following condition must be included before the "No Data Selected" message:

```
<?if:ErrorMessage_ID0='No Data Selected'?> No data Selected <?end
if?>
```

8.3.4.17 Page Break

To avoid an extra blank page at the end of the report, do not use the native Microsoft Word page break.

Use `<?split-by-page-break:?>` syntax immediately before the `<?end for-each?>` instead.

8.3.4.18 BI Publisher Report Example

The following example shows a BI Publisher report with these options correctly formatted:

- **Single Data Labels**

  Align right; in their own cell; Arial, 7 point, black, bold font.

- **Single Data Values**

  Align left; in their own cell; Arial, 7 point, black font.

- **Column Headers**

  Centered; in their own cell; Arial, 7 point, black, bold, font.

- **Column Data**

  Align left or right, depending on data; in their own cell; Arial, 7 point, black font.

- **Multiple Data Row Shading**

Alternate 15% grey shading.

- **Report Total Labels**

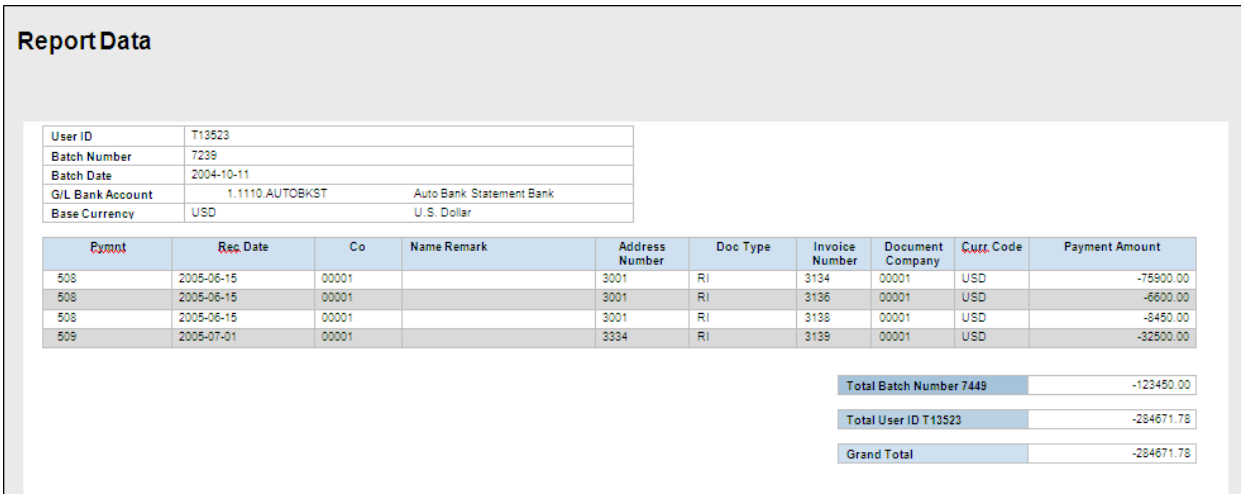
  Match background color to the level they represent; Arial, 7 point, black, bold font.

- **Report Totals**

  Embed column value within label text.

- **Report Total Data**

  Align right; in their own cell; Arial, 7 point, black, bold font.



8.4 Translation Guidelines

Language translation of reports can be a particularly time-consuming and expensive endeavor. To facilitate report translation, follow these guidelines for spacing and anchoring all boilerplate text. Oracle recommends that you allow 30% for text expansion.

- Do not format the document by using characters. For example the following string is not acceptable:

  ----------Financial Data ----------
  Invoice Number Invoice Amount

  Instead, it is recommended that you use a 2-celled table and bold the text, as shown in this example:

Financial Data	
Invoice Number	Invoice Amount

- Do not use consecutive symbols in a translatable string, for example, By: _____. If you need to create this type of text along with consecutive underscores to indicate a line, use a 2-celled, borderless table with the text in the left column (such as the word "By" in the previous example). Then use the lower border of the second cell to achieve the line.

- Do not use words connected with underscores, for example, ACCOUNTING_ SEQUENCE_NAME. This type of string will not be translated.

- Do not concatenate a variable string with a static string at runtime to create a string. There are several translatability issues with this approach. The translator will not be able to determine the variable string value.
- Do not use incorrect spelling in templates. Use a spell checker to ensure that the words are spelled correctly.

8.5 XPath Usage

Oracle BI Publisher uses XPath to access data elements. The following example shows a typical hierarchy tree of data elements:

The XPath search procedure for DEPARTMENT_NAME in the example above is as follows:

1. DEPARTMENT_NAME is inserted as `<?DEPARTMENT_NAME?>`
2. `<?DEPARTMENT_NAME?>` is translated to the XPath `.//DEPARTMENT_NAME`
3. `.//DEPARTMENT_NAME` searches for DEPARTMENT_NAME in the complete sub-tree, starting from the current context. That is, it searches for any element with the name field in the correct context. With large data sets, this search procedure can affect system performance.

For small documents, search time is negligible, but with large data sets use the full relative path to improve performance. For example, in the hierarchy tree above:

- Instead of `<?for-each:DEPT?>` use `<?for-each:/DEPT_SALS/DEPT?>`
- Instead of `<?DEPARTMENT_NAME?>` use `<?./DEPARTMENT_NAME?>`

Additionally, large documents might not fit into memory, thereby requiring disk access for searches. By using the full relative path, full tree searches are avoided, resulting in large performance improvements.

9

Using Currency

This chapter contains the following topics:

Enterprises that do business internationally require additional accounting considerations and added complexity. This complexity arises from doing business in different currencies and the obligation to follow different reporting and accounting requirements. Some fundamental requirements for an international enterprise include:

- Conversion of foreign currencies to the local currency.
- Conversion of multiple currencies into one currency for reporting and comparisons.
- Obligation to regulations mandated in the countries of operation.
- Continued evaluation of currencies due to fluctuation in exchange rates.

9.1 Currency Implementation

This section provides overviews of:

- Currency implementation.
- Advantages of developers controlling currency.
- Working with currency.

9.1.1 Understanding Currency Implementation

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne currency implementation includes these features:

- Currency retrieval

  Accomplished through database triggers and table event rules.

- Currency retrieval logic

  Handled using business functions.

- System Application Programming Interface modules (APIs)

  Assist you in accessing cached tables.

9.1.2 Advantages of Developers Controlling Currency

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables developers to control currency retrieval. Enabling developers, instead of the system, to control currency, provides greater flexibility and easier maintenance. Some of the advantages of enabling developers to control currency are:

- The addition of currency tables does not require changes to system modules. Only new business functions need to be added.
- Business logic is captured in business functions, rather than in system modules that assume knowledge of business logic.
- Table event rules enable you to attach currency retrieval logic at the table object level.
- Table event rules are triggered by table events instead of application events.
- Any application that uses the table that has currency business functions attached to it receives the same logic, so you do not need to modify each application.
- No hard-coded logic is embedded in the runtime engine.

9.1.3 Working with Currency

When identified amounts are written to or retrieved from a database, or when they are used in calculations during processing, proper decimal placement is extremely important. Currency implementation is needed to adjust decimal placement on Math_Numeric currency fields according to a specified currency. Common applications of currency implementation include conversion of currency amounts and revaluation of currency due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Implementing currency involves:

- Performing currency setup.
- Creating a business function that contains logic to retrieve currency information. Currency business functions are known as currency triggers.
- Attaching a currency trigger to the *Currency Conversion* event in Table Event Rules (TER).
- Designing TER functions through Event Rules Design. The system then converts the event rules to C and compiles them into a consolidated DLL through the Object Management Workbench (OMW) application.
- Modifying applications as necessary.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database middleware then calls the appropriate TER function when the *Currency Conversion* event is triggered.

9.1.3.1 Understanding the Build Triggers Option

The Build Triggers option performs these steps:

- Converts event rules to C source code.

  This creates the files OBNM.c and OBNM.hxx (where OBNM is the Object Name). The source file will contain one function per TER event.

  For example, if you are working with the F0411 table, the Build Triggers option creates a C source member called F0411.c. You can browse through the C code and ensure that all of the parameters are set up correctly. The system generates an

error log if an error occurs during the ER-to-C conversion. The error log is called eF0411.log.

- Compiles the new functions and adds them to JDBTRIG.DLL. This is the consolidated DLL that contains TER functions.

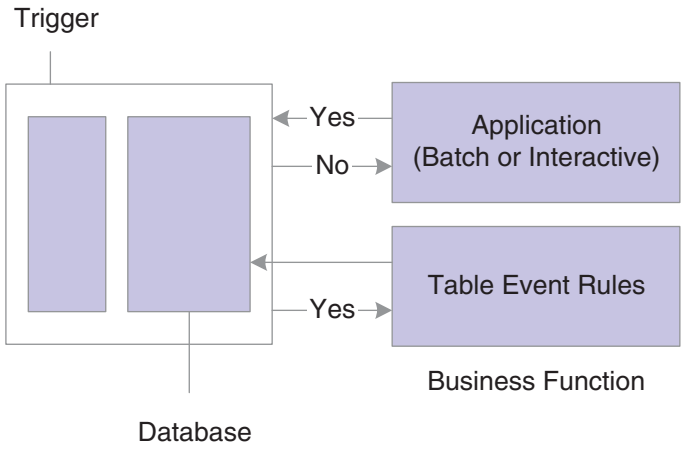
9.1.3.2 Understanding How Table Event Rules Work with Currency Processing

The *Currency Conversion* event runs if currency processing is enabled.

Table triggers for currency run after the record is fetched and before the record is added to the database.

This process flow illustrates the currency conversion process:

Figure 9–1 Currency conversion process



On FETCH:	On ADD/UPDATE:
1. Application requests data.	1. Application sends data.
2. Is currency on?	2. Is currency on?
3. If yes, run currency trigger.	3. If yes, run currency trigger.
4. Currency Trigger calls TER, The TER: ■ Executes the business function. ■ Performs the business logic. ■ Scrubs data accordingly.	4. Currency Trigger calls TER. The TER: ■ Executes the business function. ■ Performs the business logic. ■ Scrubs data accordingly.
5. Return data to database, and then to application	5. Update database.

When passing Math_Numeric currency fields into a business function, the currency values in the respective data structure must be populated. Math_Numeric work fields that contain currency values also need the proper currency information.

You can copy currency information to controls (work fields or others) in event rules by using the system function Copy Currency Info. You can call the currency triggers from within an application's event rules or from another business function.

9.2 Implementing Currency Conversion

This section discusses how to:

- Set up currency conversion.
- Show currency-sensitive controls.
- Create a currency conversion trigger.

9.2.1 Understanding Currency in Applications and Tables

If your business uses more than one currency, you must designate the method of currency conversion to use.

When you design an application, you can decide whether to hide or show currency-sensitive controls at runtime.

If the table that you are using for the application contains currency fields, you must specify how many decimal places exist in each column. When the source or destination fields are currency fields and you have not created a currency trigger, problems might arise if the value is used in a calculation. If you do not create a currency conversion trigger, the system cannot determine where to locate the decimal within a field.

9.2.2 Prerequisites

Create a project in Object Management Workbench. Create an interactive application or locate an interactive application that you want to modify for currency conversion and add it to the project.

9.2.3 Forms Used to Work With Currency Conversion

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
System Setup	W0000A	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Menus, Multi-Currency Setup (G1141), Set Multi Currency Option	Set up currency conversion.
General Accounting Constants	W0000B	System Setup, click General Accounting Constants	Set up currency conversion.
Form Design Aid	NA	Object Management Workbench, select an interactive application and click the Design button.	Show currency sensitive controls
Object Management Workbench	W98220A	Type **OMW** in the Fast Path field of Solution Explorer	Create a currency conversion trigger.

9.2.4 Setting Up Currency Conversion

Access the General Accounting Constants form.

Multi-Currency Conversion (Y, N, Z)
Select a code that specifies whether to use multi-currency accounting, and the method of multi-currency accounting to use:

Codes are:

N Do not use multi-currency accounting. Use this option if you enter transactions in only one currency for all companies. The multi-currency fields do not appear on forms. The system supplies a value of N if you do not enter a value.

Y Activate multi-currency accounting and use multipliers to convert currency. The system multiplies the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

Z Activate multi-currency accounting and use divisors to convert currency. The system divides the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

9.2.5 Showing Currency-Sensitive Controls

Check out and open an interactive application in Form Design Aid.

1. Double-click the control that you want to appear on the form.
2. Select the Control Options tab.
3. If you want to display currency fields, verify that the No Display if Currency is Off option is deselected.

   When the No Display if Currency is Off option is selected, currency-sensitive controls do not appear. If the No Display if Currency is Off option is deselected, currency fields are visible.

You must exit the current JD Edwards EnterpriseOne session and begin a new one to apply currency conversion changes.

9.2.6 Creating a Currency Conversion Trigger

Access Object Management Workbench

1. Move the table to which you want to attach the currency trigger into the project.
2. Check out the table.
3. Ensure that the table is highlighted, and then click the Design button in the center column.
4. On Table Design, select the Design Tools tab, and then click Start Table Trigger Design Aid.
5. On Event Rules Design, select the Currency Conversion event and attach the currency trigger business function that you want to use.
6. Click the Business Functions button.
7. On Business Function Search form, use the query by example (QBE) line to search for business functions.

   You can use Category **CUR** or System Code **11** to find existing currency business functions. To read notes that describe the purpose of the business function, its parameters, and program requirements, click the Attachments button.
8. Select the business function with which you want to work, and then click Select.

9. On Business Functions, attach the table columns to the business function data structure, and then click OK.

   The available objects that appear are for table column only.

10. On Event Rules Design, click Save, and then click OK.

11. On Table Design, select the Table Operations tab, and then click Generate Table.

12. Select the data source for the table, and then click OK.

13. On Table Design, select the Design Tools tab, and then click Build Table Triggers.

    The system creates the table event rule (TER). The newly created or modified table event rule functions are now called from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system whenever the corresponding event occurs against the table.

10

Understanding Translation Issues

This chapter contains the following topics:

10.1 Translation Issues

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software is translated into several different languages. Adhering to translation standards ensures that components can be accurately translated. These software components are subject to translation:

- Data dictionary items (Alpha, Row, and Column descriptions).
- Data dictionary glossaries (used for F1 help).
- Menus.
- Tasks.
- User Defined Codes (UDCs) (Column 1 description only).
- Reports.
- Forms.
- Text variables in forms and reports.
- Processing options.
- Processing option glossaries (used for F1 help)
- Resource files.

Use short, complete sentences. Keep sentences as simple and straightforward as possible. In general, use active voice. Active voice clarifies who or what is doing the action, and is usually more direct and less wordy than passive voice. Compare these examples:

- Active voice: *Use this program to enter vouchers.*
- Passive voice: *This program is used to enter vouchers.*

10.2 Writing for Translation

This section discuses:

- Using consistent terminology.
- Avoiding telegraphic English.
- Identifying placeholders.
- Avoiding technical jargon, slang and Americanisms.
- Using abbreviations and acronyms judiciously.
- Including *that* in relative clauses.
- Avoiding false subjects.
- Using parallel structure in lists.
- Capitalizing words consistently and appropriately.

10.2.1 Using Consistent Terminology

Use terms consistently. Use the *one term, one concept* rule: Avoid the use of different terms to convey the same concept, and avoid the use of one term to convey different concepts. These terms are sometimes used to convey the same concept:

- Match and reconcile.
- Spread, distribute, and allocate.
- Move and transfer.
- Change, revise, alter, and modify.

These terms are sometimes used to convey different concepts:

- Item
- Order
- Rate
- Schedule

In some cases, a word can be used either as a noun or a verb. In such cases, try to use the word in only one way. For example, use *default* only as a noun. For example:

Incorrect	Correct
The system defaults the value.	The system supplies the default value.

10.2.2 Avoiding Telegraphic English

The term *telegraphic English* refers to writing in which words have been omitted for brevity. Functional words, such as articles and pronouns, are frequently omitted. Adjectives and linking verbs, such as *is* and *are*, are sometimes omitted. Telegraphic English is frequently ambiguous. Consider this message:

Empty File

Is *Empty* a verb (Empty the file) or is it an adjective (The file is empty)? Evaluate error messages, and if they might be ambiguous because of telegraphic English, reinstate the omitted words. This message contains two words that might or might not be verbs:

Quantity Changes Impact Rate Master

If *Changes* is a verb and *Impact* is an adjective, rewrite as *The quantity changes the impact rate master.* If *Changes* is a plural noun and *Impact* is a verb, rewrite as *Changes in quantity impact the rate master.*

10.2.3 Identifying Place Holders

When using placeholders (&n), precede the placeholder with a noun that identifies what it is. Translators need to know, among other things, the gender of nouns to effectively translate them. Consider this example:

The &1 of test &2, branch &3, effective &4 through &5, has been approved.

We know what &2 and &3 are, because they are identified by the nouns *test* and *branch*. However, we do not know what &1 is. We can assume that &4 and &5 are dates, but that is only an assumption from the context of the sentence, and it could be wrong.

In this example, all placeholders are effectively identified:

The specified month &2 and year &3 have not been defined in the workday calendar file (F0007) for Branch/Plant &1.

10.2.4 Avoiding Technical Jargon, Slang, and Americanisms

Technical jargon, slang, and Americanisms are difficult to translate. The term *hyperitem* in this example is technical jargon:

The hyperitem option is not valid for the selected row.

Examples of phrases that are Americanisms are *on the fly* and *beef up the functionality.*

10.2.5 Using Abbreviations and Acronyms Judiciously

American English uses abbreviations far more freely than some other languages and cultures. Abbreviations are sometimes misunderstood by translators and sometimes cannot be translated. Some languages do not have abbreviations. Therefore, a judicious use of abbreviations and acronyms is important. Observe these guidelines:

- Use only standard, common abbreviations.
- Do not overuse JD Edwards EnterpriseOne-created abbreviations and acronyms.
- Do not invent abbreviations, not even to meet space requirements.
- If you use an abbreviation, use it to mean only one thing.

  For example, *LT* can mean either ledger type or less than.

10.2.6 Including "That" in Relative Clauses

English allows the omission of the relative pronoun *that* in many cases. In most European languages, inclusion of the relative pronoun is mandatory. Even for English speakers, the use of *that* helps comprehension. Consider this sentence:

Verify the draft is at the appropriate status.

Initially, a reader might understand the meaning to be *Verify the accuracy of the draft.* Including *that* prevents an initial misreading and speeds comprehension:

Verify that the draft is at the appropriate status.

A good practice is to include *that* even when you do not anticipate that a sentence will be misunderstood. For example:

Changes that you have made will affect the total quantity requested for this rate.

10.2.7 Avoiding False Subjects

A false subject is a construction in which *it* or *there* appears to be the subject of a sentence or clause, but upon analysis is really a nonsensical word. The true subject is either missing or buried in the sentence, that is, it is not obvious. For example, a common expression in English is *It is raining*. But what is *it*? The three constructions that commonly indicate a false subject are *It is*, *There is*, and *There are*.

The use of false subjects in English is acceptable, idiomatic, and usually clear to English speakers. But most other languages have no comparable idiom. Translators have difficulty translating sentences with false subjects because they have trouble identifying the true subject of the sentence.

Most sentences that contain false subjects can be easily revised so that the subject is easily identified. Consider this example:

There are currently no logs on this server.

From the structure of the sentence, *there* appears to be the subject but the actual subject is *logs*. The sentence can be revised as follows:

No logs are currently on this server.

10.2.8 Using Parallel Structure in Lists

When creating bulleted or numbered lists, ensure that all items in the list have the same structure. For example, all items begin with an imperative verb or all items begin with a noun; all items are complete sentences or all items are phrases

10.2.9 Capitalizing Words Consistently and Appropriately

Use capital letters consistently and appropriately. Most technical documentation tends to overuse capital letters. Translators usually assume that capital letters indicate a program, a form, a table, a field, and so on. Use capitalization for:

- The first letter of the first word of a sentence.
- Acronyms.
- Headings and names of things.
- In headings, capitalize the first and last words and all other words except articles (the, a, an), conjunctions (and, or, but, and so on), and prepositions (in, to, on, from, and so on).
- Capitalize names of things, such as systems, programs, forms, tables, and fields. Always precede the name with *the* and follow it with what it is. For example, *access the Speed Invoice Entry form* not *access Speed Invoice Entry.*
- Capitalize names as they appear in the software, even if they do not follow the conventions for headings.

Do not capitalize terms when they are used in a generic sense, even if the same term might be used as a name and capitalized in some other context. For example, in the sentence *Enter a pay code in the Pay Code field*, the term *pay code* is capitalized only when it is the name of the field.

This is a list of terms that should be not capitalized when used generically:

- address book

- automatic accounting instructions
- category codes
- chart of accounts
- company constant
- detail area
- processing options
- user defined codes
- multicurrency
- general ledger

10.3 Translation Coding Guidelines

Use these guidelines to ensure a successful translation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software components:

- Limit the size of text items to no more than 70 percent of the space allotted to them.

  Many words and phrases increase in size when translated; therefore, ensure that all field sizes leave room for text expansion of up to 30 percent. If you exceed the space allotted, you will receive a Warning Message in event rules (ER). *Do not* ignore this message.

- Verify that push buttons can change size dynamically to compensate for any text size increase that occurs in translation.
- Use only approved acronyms and abbreviations.
- Use text variables instead of hard-coded text.

  Text variables are translated, while hard-coded text cannot be translated.

- Do not use contractions.
- Avoid long or ambiguous noun strings.
- Leave controls visible in the Properties and use the hide/show functionality in ER.

  Any control set to *hidden* in the control's properties (the Visible check box is cleared) is not extracted for translation and, therefore, cannot be translated. If the control is *never* to be displayed, then clear the Visible option. If the control is sometimes displayed, select the Visible option and use the hide/show functionality in ER.

- Whenever Table I/O is used to retrieve user-defined code (UDC) descriptions, ensure that you enable retrieval from either the User Defined Codes table (F0005) or the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D), depending on the user's logon language setting.

  Translated UDC descriptions and UDC type descriptions are not stored in the same tables for all languages. For the English language, they are stored in the User Defined Code Types table (F0004) and the User Defined Codes table (F0005), respectively. For all other languages, they are stored in the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0004D) and the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D).

10.4 Translation Readiness Guidelines

Use these guidelines when either creating new applications or enhancing existing applications. If you do not adhere to these guidelines, any translation efforts will take more time and, therefore, be more costly.

This table lists the questions you should ask yourself to ensure that translation efforts and costs are optimized:

Item	Question
Abbreviations and Acronyms	Did I use only approved abbreviations and acronyms?
Concatenated Text	Was concatenation of text removed?
Controls	Are the controls listed in ER selected as visible?
Cultural References	Were puns and cultural references removed?
Data Dictionary	Were data dictionary glossaries written and formatted according to standards?
Font Overrides	Was the font override removed?
Hard-coded text	Was hard-coded text removed and replaced with text variables?
Icons and other Images	Was text removed from icons and other images? Are icons generic enough to be understood in all target markets?
Sizing of Text Areas and Buttons	Were text areas stretched to the maximum width to provide sufficient room for text expansion when the text is translated? Were buttons sized wide enough to provide sufficient room for text expansion?
Source Text	Is the source text grammatically correct and easy to understand?
Terminology	Did I use terminology consistently?
Text Variables	Were the text variables assigned to an identifier?
UDCs	Do UDCs retrieve the description in user language preference?

10.5 Actions that Trigger Translation

When you create or change a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that is extracted for translation, the component is flagged in the system for either first-time translation or retranslation, as appropriate. Changing the layout, tab sequence, or control location for a component does not trigger a retranslation. These actions trigger a retranslation in the system:

- Adding text.
- Deleting text.
- Changing text, including correcting typographical errors and punctuation.
- Changing the formatting of text, text alignment, and line indentation.

- Adding or deleting spaces between text.
- Changing the size of a field and so on.
- Adding or deleting line breaks.
- Changing menu sequence, even if you do not change the text.
- Changing processing option sequence on a processing option tab.
- Adding or changing menu toolbar exits.

This section discuses how to:

- Identify text strings used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.
- Identify approved text strings.
- Identify system codes for translating global product solutions.

10.5.1 Working with Noun Strings

This section discusses:

- Working with noun strings.
- Noun strings used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.
- Approved text strings.
- System codes for translating global product solutions.

Avoid long noun strings. A noun string is a group of three or more nouns in succession. Noun strings are difficult to translate because the relationship between words is not always clear. Consider this example:

Manual G/L Transactions Entry

Does this mean *manual entry of G/L transactions* or *entry of manual G/L transactions?* A good way to rewrite a noun string is to change the order of the words (often starting at the end and reversing the order) and to use prepositional phrases to clarify relationships:

Manual Entry of G/L Transactions

If any word is a nominalization (a noun formed from a verb), change it back to a verb:

Entering G/L Transactions Manually

If space is a consideration, you can use hyphens to indicate the relationship between words:

Manual G/L-Transactions Entry

Use one of these strategies to avoid noun strings:

- Insert helpful words such as *of*, *for*, and *to*.
- Add *-ing* or *-ed* to indicate what has been or is being acted upon.

For example, depending on the intent, consider rewording Install System Code to:

- Installed System Code.
- Install the System Code.
- Code for Install System.
- Install Code for System.

- Code the Install System.

The Install System Code example is particularly confusing because both install and code could be verbs. This phrase could be one very long noun, a request for action, or an action already taken.

To effectively translate text, translators often require more information than English readers do. The translator must know who or what is performing an action. Translators also face gender issues. Depending on how the words are organized, a word can be feminine or masculine.

If you are in doubt about how to separate a long string of nouns, ask whether one of the nouns is a verb. If so, then insert a verb helper, like to, the, of, or for, or change the tense of the verb. Consider shortening a long noun string by eliminating words that might not be necessary. For the noun string Install System Code, either Install Code or System Code is easier to translate.

10.5.2 Noun Strings Used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications

Some noun strings present translation challenges because the translator must first determine whether words contained in the string are nouns or verbs. For example, in the field name *Install System*, is the word *install* a verb or a noun? In this instance, *install system* is a compound noun string. Many developers understand this string because they are familiar with the way in which JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementations use it. However, for a translator or international user, the meaning of the string is unclear.

This table lists examples of text strings that are currently used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and a description of the confusion that each one can cause a translator or an international user:

Field Name	Question Asked By a Translator
Log File Name	Does this mean to log the filename or the name of the log file?
Setup Function	Does this mean to set up the function or the function for the setup?
Setup Menu	Does this mean to set up the menu or the menu containing setup options?
Install Data	Does this mean to install data or data referring to the installation?
Install Data Sources	Does this mean to install data sources or data sources referring to the installation?
Install Environments	Does this mean to install environments or environments referring to the installation?
Install Hosts	Does this mean to install hosts or hosts referring to the installation?
Add Following	Add the word *following* or add after?
LineNumber	Why are the words not separated by a space? Is this a parameter or does it mean the number of lines?

10.5.3 Approved Noun Strings

This is a list of approved, standard noun strings. For better understanding, easier translation, and consistent usage across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, refer to this list when you name fields:

Text String	Usage
Data Structure	Data structure is a noun string. Data structure means the structure of the data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool set contains different types of structures. Any text that precedes the text *data structure* refers to the type of the data structure and functions as an adjective. Examples: ■ Business function data structure ■ Form data structure ■ Media object data structure ■ Processing option data structure ■ Report data structure
[noun] Design	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool set includes many design tools, each of which is a different type of tool for creating a specific object type. For example, the Table Design tool creates a table. Examples: ■ Application Design ■ Business View Design ■ Data Dictionary Design ■ Event Rule Design ■ Form Design ■ Parameter Design ■ Table Design
[noun or verb] Event	Numerous events or activities exist in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The text that precedes the type of event can be a string of nouns, a verb, or a combination of nouns and verbs. In any case, the text string that precedes the word *event* is an adjective and describes the purpose of the event. Examples: ■ Button Clicked event ■ Row is Exited event
High-level Default Trigger	High-level is an adjective for the noun string *default trigger*. A high-level default trigger is criteria that are automatically evaluated for data in a field.
Install [noun]	Install is an adjective, not a verb. Examples: ■ Install system ■ Install data ■ Install data sources ■ Install environments ■ Install hosts
Line Number	The number of the line.
Menu Revisions	Menu Revisions is a noun string. This JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool maintains interactive and batch application menus.
Object Librarian	Object Librarian is a noun string. This JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool maintains objects or building blocks that make up applications.
Object Type	Object type is a noun string. Object type means the type of object.

Text String	Usage
Process Function	A function of a process. On a form, process function is a noun string, where process describes the function.
Process Usage	A usage of a process. On a form, process usage is a noun string, where process describes the usage.
Set Up	Set up, when spelled as two words, is a verb
Setup [noun]	Setup, when spelled as one word, is a noun or an adjective, not a verb. Examples: ■ Setup function ■ Setup menu

10.5.4 System Codes for Translating Global Product Solutions

Most software products provide global solutions, and they are translated into all supported languages. The system code assigned to a global solution is also global. It does not specify a country or region. Some software products, however, provide solutions to a specific country or region. The system code of these products must specify the country or region where the products will be used. The system codes indicate into what language the products need to be translated.

These are two examples:

- Address Book (system code 01) provides a global solution that is translated into all supported languages.
- HR & PR Foundation Canada (system code 05C) provides a solution for a specific country, Canada.

  Since Canada has two official languages, English and French, HR & PR Foundation Canada must be translated into French.

11

Understanding Acronyms and Abbreviations

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 11.1, "Acronyms and Abbreviations"

11.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Oracle maintains a list of acronyms and abbreviations that you can use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. You must refer to this list before you use an acronym or abbreviation. If a specific acronym or abbreviation is not in this list, request that your application development manager add it.

Several acronyms and abbreviations contain the ampersand (&) symbol. When you define a form control or menu that includes an acronym or abbreviation that contains the ampersand symbol, you must enter two ampersands rather than a single one. Otherwise, the runtime engine interprets the *&* as an underscore (_).

This table is the list of acronyms and abbreviations that you can use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications:

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
A/B or AB	Address Book
A/P	Accounts Payable
A/R	Accounts Receivable
A/V	According to Value
AAI	Automatic Accounting Instruction
AAP	Affirmative Action Planning
AB	Aktiebolag (Sweden)
ABC	Activity-Based Costing
ABI	Application Binary Interface
ABM	Activity-Based Management
ACD	Automatic Call Distributor
ACE	Adjusted Current Earnings
ACH	Automated Clearing House
ACP	Actual Contribution Percentage
ACP	Average Contribution Percentage

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
ACRS	Accelerated Cost Recovery System
AD&D	Accidental Death and Dismemberment
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADDL	Additional
ADJ	Adjustment
ADP	Actual Deferral Percentage
ADR	Assets Depreciation Range
AEC	Architecture, Engineering, and Construction
AF	Advanced Forecasting
AFE	Authorization for Request
AFRA	Average Freight Rate Assessment
AFS	Available for Sale
AG	Aktiengesellschaft (Germany)
AGI	Adjusted Gross Income
AGM	Auto Generate Master
AGVS	Automated Guided Vehicle System
AIA	American Institute of Architects
AIX	Advanced Interactive Executive (IBM's proprietary version of UNIX)
AKA or aka	Also Known As
Amt	Amount
AMT	Alternative Minimum Tax
AN	Address Number
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOQL	Average Outgoing Quality Level
AP	Accounts Payable
AP/C	Agricultural Products, Crops
APA	Advanced Price Analysis
APD	Application Program Driver
API	Air Position Indicator
API	American Petroleum Institute
API	Application Program Interface
APICS	American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.
APPL	Application
APR	Annual Percentage Rate
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level
AR	Accounts Receivable
AS	Agricultural Services

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
AS	Application System
AS/RS	Automatic Storage/Retrieval System
ASAP	As Soon As Possible
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASI	Application Specific Instructions
ASI	Application Specific Instrument
ASN	Advanced Ship Notice
ASP	Auxiliary Storage Pool
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ATO	Associated Text Output
ATO	Assembly to Order
ATP	Available to Promise
ATPU	Available to Promise Unadjusted
ATRS	American Tanker Rate Schedule
AU	Actual Units
Avl	Availability
AWOL	Absent Without Leave or Absent Without Official Leave
B/D	Barrels per Day
B/L	Bill of Lading
BA	Beginning Available
BA	Budget Amount
BACS	Bank Automated Clearing System
BASIC	Business Application Software Introduction Class
BAU	Beginning Available Unadjusted
BCI	Billing Control Identification
BDA	Business View Design Aid
BEF	Belgian Francs
BEP	Break-Event Point
BFOE	Barrels of Fuel Oil Equivalent
BIPS	Billion Instructions per Second
Blk	Blank
BLOB	Binary Large Object
bn	Billion
BO	Back Order
BOC	Building Operating Costs
BOL	Bill of Lading

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
BOM	Bill of Materials
BP	Business Partner
BPI	Bits per Inch
BPS	Bits per Second
BPT	Bulk Product Transaction
Br	Branch
Brn	Branch
Brn/Plt	Branch/Plant
BS&W	Bottom Sediment and Water
BSFN	Business Function
BSVW	Business View
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BTX	Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene
BU	Budget Units
BU	Business Unit
C & F	Cost and Freight
C/O or c/o	Care of
C/R	Cash Receipts
C/S	Client/Server
CA	Contract Administration
CAD	Computer Assisted Design
CAE	Common Applications Environment
CAE	Computer-Aided Engineering
CAIT	Computer-Aided Inspection and Test
CAM	Common Area Maintenance
CAM	Computer-Aided Manufacturing
CAP	Computer Assisted Programming
CAT	Category
CAPP	Computer-Aided Process Planning
CASE	Computer-Aided Software Engineering
CATP	Cumulative Available to Promise
CBD	Cash Before Delivery
CBO	Cash Basis Only
CBT	Computer Based Training
CC	Cost Center
CCC	Cycle Count Code
CCITT	Consultative Committee for International Telephony and Telegraphy

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
CCQ	Office de la construction du Quebec (French)
Cd	Code
CD	Certificate of Deposit
CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFPIM	Certified as a Fellow in Production and Inventory Management
Chg	Change
Chk	Check
CID	Computer-Integrated Distribution
Cie	Compagnie (France)
CIF	Central Information File
CIF	Computer-Integrated Fax
CIF	Cost, Insurance, and Freight
CIM	Computer-Integrated Manufacturing
CIS	Customer Information System
CISC	Complex Instruction Set Computer
CL	Control Language
CM	Change Management
CM	Corrective Maintenance
CMMS	Computerized Maintenance Management Systems
Cmp	Compensation
CMS	Cost Management System
CNC	Computer Numeric Control
Co	Company
CO	Change Order
COA	Certificate of Analysis
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language
COD	Cash on Delivery
COFC	Container on a Railroad Flatcar
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold
COLA	Cost-of-Living Adjustment
COLA	Cost-of-Living Allowance
COLD	Computer Output to Laser Disk
COM	Computer Output to Microform
COM	Component Object Model

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
COMMS	Customer Oriented Manufacturing Management Systems
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COQ	Cost of Quality
COR	Collision Repair
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker
Core	The central and foundational systems of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software (Financials)
Corp	Corporation
COS	Corporation for Open Systems
CP	Configurator Processing
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CPI or cpi	Characters per Inch
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI	Continuous Process Improvement
CPIM	Certified in Production and Inventory Management
CPM	Critical Path Method
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CR	Change Request
CR or Cr	Credit
CREDITEL	CREDITEL (Credit Reporting Agency)
CRP	Capacity Requirements Planning
CRP	Conference Room Pilot
CRT	Cathodic Ray Tube
CS	Client/Server
CSC	Client Service Coordinator
CSR	Customer Service Representative
CSW	Customer Service Workstation
CTD	Cumulative Trauma Disorder
CTI	Computer-to-Telephone Integration
CTI	Computer Telephony Integration
CTO	Chief Technical Officer
CTRL or Ctrl	Control
CTRY	Century
CUA	Common User Access
Cum	Cumulative Update
CUM	Cubic Meter
CUR	Currency Code
Curr	Current

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
CVP	Cost/Volume/Profit
D & B	Dun & Bradstreet (Credit Reporting Agency)
DA	Day
DASD	Direct Access Storage Device
DBA	Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals
DBA	Doing Business As
DBMS	Data Base Management System
DCE	Distributed Computing Environment
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
DD	Data Dictionary
DDE	Dynamic Data Exchange
DDP	Distributed Data Processing
DDS	Data Description Specifications
DE	Design Engineering
DEMO	Demonstration
DFI	Deposit Financial Institution
DFU	Data File Utility
DIF	Data Interchange Format
DIL	Data Import Language
DIN	Deutsche Industrie Norm
DISOSS	Distributed Office Support System
DIST	Distribution
DLL	Dynamic Link Library
Dlt	Delete
DNC	Direct Numerical Control
DNS	Do Not Spread
Do Ty	Document Type
DOB	Date-of-Birth
DOI	Division of Interest
DPI or dpi	Dots per Inch
Dpt	Department
DR or Dr	Debit
DREAM Writer	Data Record Extraction and Management Writer
DRP	Distribution Requirements Planning
DRP	Distribution Resource Planning
DS	Data Structure
DSO	Days Sales Outstanding

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
Dsp	Display
DSS	Decision Support System
DSTR	Data Structure
DT	Document Type
Dta	Data
DTF	Demand Time Fence
Dup	Duplication
DW	DREAM Writer
DZ	Dozen
E & P	Earnings and Profits
E & O	Expenses and Others
E.P.	Expense Participation
Email	Electronic Mail
E&OE	Errors and Omissions Excepted
EA	Each (Unit of Measure)
EA	Ending Availability
EAC	Estimate at Completion
EADT	Everest Application Development Tool
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EBB	Electronic Burst and Bind
EC	Edit Code
EC	European Community
ECM	Engineering Change Management
ECN	Engineering Change Notice
ECO	Engineering Change Order
ECR	Efficient Consumer Response
ECS	Electronic Customer Support
ECS	Energy and Chemical Systems
EDA	Estimated Date Available
EDC	Everest Development Center
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDP	Electronic Data Processing
EE	Employee
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EFP	Enterprise Facility Planning
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
EFTS	Electronic Funds Transfer System
EI	Employee Involvement
EIC	Earned Income Credit
EIN	Employer's Identification Number
EIS	Enterprise Information Systems
EIS	Executive Information System
EM	Equipment Management
EMEA	Europe, Middle East, and Asia
EMS	Environmental Management System
EOI	Evidence of Insurability
EOJ	End of Job
EOM	End of Month
EOQ	Economic Order Quantity
EP	Expense Participation
EPOS or epos	Electronic Point of Sale
EPS	Earnings Per Share
EPSS	Expert Performance Support System
EQ	Equal To
EQP	Equipment
ER	Employer
ER	Event Rule
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act
ERPx	Enterprise Requirements Planning Execution
ERR	Error
ESOP	Employee Stock Ownership Plan
ETC	Estimate to Complete
ETO	Engineer to Order
EVP	Executive Vice-President
EVS	Enumeration Verification System
Exc	Exclude
EXW	Ex Works
F & F or f & f	Fixtures and Fittings
F/A	Fixed Asset
FA	Functional Acknowledgement
FAP	Final Average Pay
FAS	Final Assembly Schedule
FAS	Free Alongside Ship

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FASTR	Financial Analysis Spreadsheet Tool and Report Writer
FCST	Forecast
FCU	Fax Control Unit
FDA	Form Design Aid
FDP	Fiscal Date Pattern
FED	Federal Tax
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHC	Freight Handling Code
FICA	Federal Insurance Contribution Act
FIFO	First In, First Out
FIGS	French, Italian, German, Spanish
FIT	Federal Income Tax
FK	Function Keys
FLSA	Fair Labor Standard Act
FMC	Flexible Machine Center
FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act
FMS	Flexible Manufacturing System
FOB	Free on Board
FOQ	Fixed Order Quantity
FPO	Firm Planned Order
FR	Financial Reporting
FREQ	Frequency
FRF	French Francs
FRS	Federal Reserve System
FSA	Flexible Spending Account
ft	Foot
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FTE	Federal Tax Entry
FTE	Full-Time Employee
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FTO	Finish-to-Order
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zones
FUI	Federal Unemployment Insurance
FUTA	Federal Unemployment Tax Act
FWO	Firm Work Order

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
FY	Fiscal Year
FYI	For Your Information
G & A	General and Administrative Expenses
G/A	General Accounting
G/L	General Ledger
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	General Accounting Office
GBC	General Building Contractor
GBP	British Pounds
GE	Greater Than or Equal To
gig	Gigabyte (one billion bytes)
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
GL	Glossary
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Germany)
GOSIP	Government Open Systems Interconnect Profile
GST	Goods and Services Tax (Canada)
GT	Greater Than
GTE	Gross Tax Exclusion
GUI	Graphical User Interface
GUID	Globally Unique Identifier (technical system codes)
H & S	Health and Safety
HCE	Highly Compensated Employee
HEX	Hexadecimal
HLL	High-Level Language
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Workforce Management
HRM	Workforce Management
HS	Hidden Selection
HT	Hypertext
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
I/O	Input / Output Control
ICCC	Inter Company Cost Center
ICD	Identification Code Designator
ICH	Inter Company Hub
ID	Identification

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
ID	Inter-Plant Demand
IDC	Intangible Depletion Cost
IDL	Interface Definition Language
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IM	Inventory Management
In	Inch
Inc	Include
Inc	Incorporated
Inv	Invoice
IOU	I Owe You
IP	Internet Protocol
IPL	Initial Program Load
IPS	Implementation Planning Session
IR	In Receipt
IRA	Individual Retirement Account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISO	International Standards Organization
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number
IT	Information Technology
ITC	Income Tax Credit
ITC	Investment Tax Credit
ITD	Inception-to-Date
Itm	Item
J/E	Journal Entry
JAD	Joint Application Development
JC	Job Cost
JCA	Job Cost Accounting
JCB	Job Cost Billing
JE	Journal Entry
JF	Join File
JIT	Just-in-Time
JPO	Java Persistent Object
JT	Journal Type
JVI	Joint Venture Interest
K	Thousand
Kb	Kilobyte (1,024 bytes)
KBG	Knowledge-Based Generator

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
KK	Kabushiki-Kaisha
L/C	Letter of Credit
L/O	Line/Order
LAN	Local Area Network
lb	Pound
LBO	Leveraged Buyout
LC	Landed Cost
LCL	Less than a Carload
LD	Level of Detail
LDA	Local Data Area
LE	Less Than or Equal To
LF	Logical File
LIFO	Last In, First Out
LIMIT	Lot-Size Inventory Management Interpolation Technique
LIPL	License Plate
LOA	Leave of Absence
LOB	Line of Business
LOD	Level of Detail
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LPI or lpi	Lines per Inch
LRP	Long Range Planning
LRS	Loading Rack System
LSN	Lot Serial Number
LT	Ledger Type
LT	Less Than
LT	Line Type
Ltd	Limited
LTD	Life-to-Date
LTD	Long Term Debt
LTD	Long Term Disability
LTL	Less than a Truckload
MACRS	Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System
MAD	Mean Absolute Deviation
MAP	Manufacturing Automation Protocol
MAPI	Messaging Application Program Interface
MAS	Management Advisory Services
Max	Maximum

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
MB	Megabyte (one million bytes)
MBD	Mechanical Breakdown
MBO	Management by Objectives
MC	Method of Computation
MCI	Media Control Interface
MDS	Material-Dominated Scheduling
MDY	Month, Day, Year
ME	Manufacturing Engineering
meg or mega	Megabyte (one million bytes)
Mfg	Manufacturing
MI	Machine Instruction
MI	Manufacturing Instruction
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
MIL-SPEC	Military Inspection Standard
Min	Minimum
MIPS	Millions of Instructions per Second
MIS	Management Information System
Misc	Miscellaneous
MMbpd	Million Barrels per Day
MMS	Manufacturing Management Systems
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MNC	Multinational Company
MNP	Multinational Products
MO	Month
MOD	Method of Delivery
Mogas	Motor Gasoline
MOQ	Maximum Order Quantity
MOT	Mode of Transportation
MPS	Master Production Schedule
MRB	Material Review Board
MRI	Machine Readable Instructions
MRO	Maintenance, Repair, and Operation Supplies
MRP	Material Requirements Planning
MRP II	Manufacturing Resource Planning
MRPx	Materials, Resource, Planning, and Execution
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
Msg	Message

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
MTD	Month-to-Date
MTM	Methods-Time Measurement
MTO	Make-to-Order
MTOP	Make-to-Order Product
MTS	Make-to-Stock
MTSP	Make-to-Stock Product
MURB	Multiple Unit Residential Building
MWO	Model Work Order
N & A	Name and Address
N/A	Not Available
N/S	Name Search
NA	Not Applicable
NACH	National Automated Clearing House
NASDAQ	National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations
NBV	Net Book Value
NC	Numerical Control
NCSA	National Center for Supercomputing Applications
NDT	Nondiscrimination Test
NE	Not Equal To
NER	Named Event Rule (also called event rule business function)
NFS	Network File System
NG	Not Greater Than
NGM	Netware Global Messaging
NIFO	Next In, First Out
NIST	National Institute for Standards and Technology
NL	Not Less Than
NLM	Netware Loadable Module
NNN	Triple Net
No	Number
NOA	Net Operating Assets
NOL	Net Operating Loss
NOR	Notice of Readiness
NPBT	Net Profit Before Taxes
NSF	Non-Sufficient Funds
NT	New Technology
NTE	Not to Exceed
NTED	No Touch Exchange of Dies

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
NV	Naamloze Vennootschap (Holland)
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
O	Option
O/T	Overtime
OBJ	Object
OCE	Open Collaboration Environment
OCL	Over Credit Limit
OCM	Object Configuration Manager
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OD	Organizational Development
ODBC	Open Data Base Connectivity
OEE	Overall Equipment Effectiveness
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OH	Overhead
OJT	On-the-Job Training
OL	Object Librarian
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding
OLTP	Online Transaction Processing
OM	Object Map
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMI	Open Messaging Interface
OOP	Out-of-Pocket
OP	Option
OP	Order Processing
Ops Seq No	Operation Sequence Number
Or Ty	Order Type
Org	Organization
OS	Open Systems
OS	Operating System
OS&D	Over, Short, and Damaged
OSF	Open Systems Foundation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
OT	Overtime
OTC	Over-the-counter
OTED	One Touch Exchange of Dies
oz	Ounce

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
P & P or p & p	Postage and Packing
P & L	Profit and Loss
P & E	Property and Equipment
P/B/A	Planning/Budgeting/Allocations
P/E	Price/Earnings
P/O	Purchase Order
P/V	Profit/Volume
pa	Per Annum
PAC	Production Activity Control
PACO	Posting After Cutoff
PBCO	Posting Before Cutoff
PBYE	Posting Before Year End
PC	Personal Computer
PCO	Planned Change Order
PCS	Personal Computer Support
PDBA	Payments, Deductions, Benefits and Accruals
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Action
PDL	Program Design Language
PdM	Predictive Maintenance
PDM	Product Data Management
PDS	Processor-Dominated Scheduling
PEC	Posting Edit Code
PERT	Program Evaluation and Revue Technique
PF	Physical File
PFC	Projected Final Cost
PFP	Projected Final Profit
PFR	Projected Final Revenue
PFS	Process Flow Scheduling
PI	Payment Instrument
PIF	Program Information File
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
PLC	Public Limited Company (United Kingdom)
PLO	Planned Order
Plt	Plant
PM	Preventive Maintenance
PM	Property Management
PN	Period Number

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
PO	Processing Option
PO	Purchase Order
POB	Post Out of Balance
POE	Purchase Order Entry
POP	Purchase Order Processing
POS	Point of Sale
POSIX	Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments
PPAT	People, Places, and Things
PPB	Part Period Balancing
PPBS	Program-Planning-Budgeting System
PPD	Prearranged Payments and Deposits
PPED	Pay Period Ending Date
PPM	Parts per Million
PPO	Preferred Provider Organization
PPV	Purchase Price Variance
PR	Payroll
PR	Public Relations
PS	Pay Status
PSF	Per Square Foot
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
PSIA	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute
PSIG	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge
PST	Provincial Sales Tax (Canada)
PSW	Project Strategy Workshop
PTD	Period-to-Date
PTE	Part-Time Employee
PTF	Program Temporary Fix
PTM	Payroll Tax Management
Pty	Priority
PWO	Plan Work Order
PYE	Previous Year-End
PYEB	Prior Year-End Balance
PYEC	Prior Year-End Cumulative
PYEN	Prior Year-End Net
Q & A	Questions and Answers
QA	Quality Assurance
QB	Qualified Beneficiary

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
QBE	Query by Example
QE	Qualifying Event
QFD	Quality Function Deployment
QM	Quality Management
QO	Quote Order
Qry	Query
QTD	Quarter-to-Date
Qty	Quantity
R & D	Research and Development
R/L	Right/Left
R/O	Required/Optional
R/V	Reverse/Void
RA	Revised Amount
RAD	Rapid Application Development
RAM	Random Access Memory
Rand	Random
RCCP	Rough Cut Capacity Planning
RDA	Report Design Aid
RDBF	Running Dollars Balance Format
RDM	Relational Database Management
RDM	Relational Document Management
RE	Real Estate
Rec	Record
REC	Reverse Entry Control
Ref	Reference
Rel	Relationship
REP	Rapidly, Economically, and Predictably
Rev	Revenue
RF	Radio Frequency
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quote
RI	Residual Income
RiBa	Ricevuta Bancaria
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computer
RL	Response Line
RL/SU	Response Line/Software Update
Rmk	Remark

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Record of Employment
ROI	Return on Investment
ROM	Read Only Memory
ROP	Reorder Point
ROQ	Reorder Quantity
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
RPG	Report Program Generator
RPM	Residential Property Management
RPS	Requirements Planning System
RQBF	Running Quantity Balance Format
RRA	Reserve Recognition Accounting
RRN	Relative Record Number
RRP	Resource Requirements Planning
RS	RISC System
RT	Record Type
RTP	Return to Production
RU	Revised Units
RUIA	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act
S & H or s & h	Shipping and Handling
S/N	Serial Number
S/O	Sales Order
S.O.	Sales Order
SA	Société Anonyme (France)
SA	Stand Alone
SAA	Systems Application Architecture
SAR	Software Action Request
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act
SAW	Server Administration Workbench
SB	Service Billing
SBL	Subledger
SBQ	Standard Batch Quantity
SC	Status Code
SCC	Service Class Code
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface
SDA	Screen Design Aid
SDI	State Disability Insurance

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
SDQ	Shipping, Destination, and Quantity
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEC	Standard Entry Class
Seq	Sequence
SEU	Source Entry Utility
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SFC	Shop Floor Control
SFL	Subfile
Sfx	Suffix
SIA	Single Item Authorization
SIC	Standard Industry Classification
SIG	Special Interest Group
SIN	Social Insurance Number
SIT	State Income Tax
SKU	Stocking Keeping Unit
SKU	Stockkeeping Unit
Sls	Sales
SMAC	Standard Maintenance Agreement Contract
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SMED	Single Minute Exchange of Dies
SMF	Standard Message Format
SMS	Shipper Management System
SNA	Systems Network Architecture
SNADS	Systems Network Architecture Distribution Services
SO	Sales Order
SOE	Sales Order Entry
SOP	Sales Order Processing
SOP	Statement of Position
SOQ	Suggested Order Quantity
SP	Service Provider
SpA	Societá per Azioni (Italy)
SPC	Statistical Process Control
Specs	Specifications
SPI	System Provided Interface
SPRI	Société de Personnes à Responsibilité Limitée (Belgium)
SPT	Shortest Process Time Rule
SQC	Statistical Quality Control

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
SQL (Sequel)	Structured Query Language
SRM	Scheduled Routine Maintenance
SRV	Solutions, Relationships, Value
SSN	Social Security Number
STAR	Spreadsheet Tool For Asset Reporting (Fixed Asset Report Writer)
Std	Standard
STD	Short-Term Disability
SUI	State Unemployment Insurance
SVH	Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays
SVO	Service Order
SVR	Software Versions Repository
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
Sy	System
SYD	Sum-of-the-Years'-Digits
T & M	Time and Materials
T/B	Trial Balance
T/E	Time Entry
TA	Time Accounting
TAM	Table Access Manager
TBLE	Table
TC	Table Conversion
TCOS	Technical Committee on Operating Systems
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TDA	Table Design Aid
TE	Time Entry
TEI	Total Employee Involvement
TER	Table Event Rule
TI	Type of Input
Time Last Upd	Time Last Updated
TL	Truckload
TM	Translation Manager
TOC	Table of Contents
TOP	Technical/Office Protocol
TPC	Transaction Processing Council
TPM	Total Productive Maintenance
TPOP	Time-Phased Order Point
TQC	Total Quality Control

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
TQE	Total Quality Engineering
TQM	Total Quality Management
TRW	TRW (Credit Reporting Agency)
TT	Translation Tools
U/M	Unit of Measure
UBE	Universal Batch Engine
UCIS	Utility of Customer Information System
UDC	User Defined Code
UDD	User Defined Depreciation
UFC	Universal File Converter
UFO	Unidentified Foreign Object
UK	United Kingdom
ULI	Urban Land Industry
UM or Um	Unit of Measure
UOM	Unit of Measure
UPC	Universal Product Code
UPD or Upd	Update
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
UQF	Untested Quick Fix
URL	Uniform Resource Locators
USD	United States Dollars
VAN	Value Added Network
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCF	Volume Correction Factor
Vchr	Voucher Journal
VD	Video Display
VDT	Video Display Terminal
VDU	Video Display Unit
VETS-100	Veterans Employment
VI	Viscosity Index
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VLCC	Very Large Crude Carrier
VMI	Vendor Managed Inventory
VO	Vocabulary Overrides
VOL or vol	Volume
VP	Vice-President
VRS	Vendor Release Scheduling

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
VRU	Voice Recognition Unit
VS	Vendor Scheduling
VTX	Video Text
W/ or w/	With
W & M	Weights and Measures
W/C	Work Center
W/H or w/h	Withholding
W/I or w/i	Within
W/O or w/o	Without
W/O	Work Order
W/Tax	Withholding Tax
W/W	JD Edwards World Writer
W-2	Wage and Tax Statement
W-4	Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate
W-9	Exception Report
WACO	Way After Cutoff
WAN	Wide Area Network
WARN	Warning
WB	Workbench
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WCA	Workmen's Compensation Act
WF	Work File
WF	Workflow
WIP	Work in Process
Wk	Week
WLC	Warehouse, Location, Cost Center
WM	Warehouse Management
WMS	Warehouse Management System
WO	Work Order
WOP	Work Order Processing
WORM	Write Once, Read Many
WPT	Windfall Profit Tax
WPUM	Weight per Unit of Measure
WRN	Warning
WRT	Write
WTD	Week-to-date
WW	Who's Who?

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description
WW	JD Edwards World Writer
WWW	JD Edwards World Wide Web
WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get
X	Cross
X	Phone Extension
X-Ref	Cross Reference
XO	Crossover
Y/N	Yes/No
yd	Yard
YE	Year End
YLD or yld	Yield
YR	Year
YTD	Year to Date
ZIP	Zone Improvement Plan (Postal Code)

12

Understanding Field Sizes

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 12.1, "Field Sizes"

12.1 Field Sizes

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system maintains a list of field names and corresponding alias examples that represent commonly used data types that appear in a form. The *B*s represent the number of characters that alphabetical fields can contain. For example, the field MCU (Cost Center) enables you to enter *ABCDEFGHIJKL*. The number of *8*s represents the same thing for numeric fields. For example, the field ICU (Batch Number) enables you to enter *12345678*.

The size column that precedes the B column refers to the size that the field should be in design so that you have enough room to enter and display the data correctly. For example, *133* is the correct size for the Cost Center Details field.

This table provides guidelines for placing and sizing controls:

Category	Alias	Description	Application Field Location	B's	8's
Branch/Plant	*MCU*	Any branch/plant field	Top-right corner	12	
Address Number	AN8	Any Address Number field, including internal and external numbers	88	8	
Date	DATE	Any date field			88/88/8888
Time	TIME	Any time field			88:88:88
UDC	UDC	1 - Character		1	
UDC	UDC	10 - Character		10	
UDC	UDC	2 - Character		2	
UDC	UDC	3 - Character		3	
UDC	UDC	4 - Character		4	
UDC	UDC	8 - Character		8	

Category	Alias	Description	Application Field Location	B's	8's
Amount	AEXP	Extended Cost	After Unit Cost		15
Company	CO	Company		5	
Amount	CRR	Currency Exchange Rate			15
Document	DOC*	Document Number		8	
Document	DCT*	Document Type	After Doc Number/No desc.	2	
Document	KCO*	Key Company	After Doc Type/No desc.	5	
Location	LOCN	Location		20	
Location	LOTN	Lot Number	After LOCN	30	
Location	TKID	Bulk - Tank ID		8	
Quantity	TRQT	Quantity			15
Item Number	UITM	Item Number - Unknown	Left with desc. after	26	
Amount	UNCS	Unit Cost	Before Extended Amount		15
Density	DEND	Density	After TEMP		8
Density Type	DNTP	Density Type	After DEND/No desc.	1	
Pressure	VAPP	Vapor Pressure	After DETP		15
Unit of Measure	PREU	Pressure UOM	After VAPP/No desc.	2	
Temperature	DETP	Density Temperature	After DEND		8
Temperature Type	DTPU	Density Temperature Type	After DETP/No desc.	1	
Temperature	LPGV	LPG Vapor Temperature	After VAPP		8
Temperature Type	TPU1	Temperature Type	After LPGV/No desc.	1	
Temperature	TEMP	Temperature			8
Temperature Type	STPU	Temperature Type	After TEMP/No desc.	1	

Category	Alias	Description	Application Field Location	B's	8's
Volume	LIQV	Liquid Volume			15
Unit of Measure	BUMx	UOM	After Vol/ No desc.	2	
Correction Factor	VCF	Volume Correction Factor			7
Weight	LIQW	Liquid Weight			15
Volume	AMBR	Ambient Volume			15
Volume	VAPV	Vapor Volume			15
Volume	OVOL	Other Volume			15
Quantity	STUM	Stock Total	Not normally on a form		15
Quantity	STOK	Stock Volume	After AMBR		15
Weight	WGTR	Weight Result	After STOK		15
Line Number	JELN	Journal Entry Line Number			7
Batch Number	ICU	Batch Number			8
User ID	USER	User ID		10	
Program ID	PID	Program ID		10	

Glossary

activity rule

The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.

add mode

A condition of a form that enables users to input data.

BIP

Business Intelligence Publisher, formerly known as XMLP.

jargon

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

media storage object

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

RTF

Rich Text Format, a Microsoft Word file format.

specification

A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.

trigger

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

vocabulary override

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

XML

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a general-purpose specification for creating custom markup languages. XML is classified as an extensible language because it allows you to define your own elements. Its primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of structured data across different information systems, particularly via the Internet. XML is used both to encode documents and to serialize data.

XMLP

XML Publisher, also called Business Intelligence Publisher (BIP). Oracle XML Publisher is a template-based publishing solution delivered with Oracle E-Business Suite, PeopleSoft Enterprise, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. It provides a flexible and robust approach to report design and publishing by integrating familiar desktop word processing tools with existing data reporting. XML Publisher leverages standard, well-known technologies and tools, so you can rapidly develop and maintain custom report formats.

XPath

XPath, the XML Path Language, is a query language for selecting nodes from an XML document.

XSL

eXtensible Stylesheet Language is a family of transformation languages which enables you to describe how files encoded in the XML standard are to be formatted or transformed.

Z table

A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.

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