JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools

Runtime Administration Guide

9.2

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Part Number: E51664-16

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Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation.

Documentation Accessibility

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Related Information

For additional information about JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, features, content, and training, visit the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne pages on the JD Edwards Resource Library located at:

http://learnjde.com

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
Bold	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action or terms defined in text or the glossary.
Italics	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`Monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code examples, text that appears on a screen, or text that you enter.
> Oracle by Example	Indicates a link to an Oracle by Example (OBE). OBEs provide hands-on, step- by-step instructions, including screen captures that guide you through a process using your own environment. Access to OBEs requires a valid Oracle account.

1 Introduction to Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration

Welcome

Welcome to the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Runtime Administration Guide* . This guide has been updated for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools releases 9.2.1.2 and 9.2.2.

Audience

This guide is intended for system administrators who are responsible for performing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne administration tasks.

System Administration Overview

This guide describes the tools necessary to administer Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and perform system maintenance. This guide also contains instructions on how to use various EnterpriseOne administrative applications to increase the usability of EnterpriseOne software and increase system performance.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all Oracle sources of information for EnterpriseOne, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information.

Creating Tasks in Web Client

After you create a task, you can add it to a Navigator menu, launch it from an EnterpriseOne Page or from the Fast Path, or add it to your Favorites. Additionally, you can enable users to launch shortcuts using the Task ID. For information about shortcut launchers, see *Using Shortcut Launchers* in this chapter.

> **Note:** If you create a One View Report (OVR) task, you must find OVR data to use for the task. To find the OVR information, see *Finding Query IDs*.

To create a task:

1. Navigate to the Work with Tasks (P9000) application.
2. On Work with Tasks, click Add.
   The Task ID field is automatically populated with a number. You can use this Task ID, or enter your own.
3. In the Task Name field, enter a task name.
4. Click the Executable tab, and then select one of the following task type options:
   - Interactive
     Select this option for a task that launches an interactive EnterpriseOne program.

- Batch

  Select this option for a task that launches a EnterpriseOne batch program.
- URL

  Select this option for a task that launches a web page.
- Folder

  Select this option for a task to be used as an activity or nonstarter placeholder in a task view. This task does not execute a function, but might have accompanying documentation that describes the activity.
- User Defined Code

  Select this option for a task that launches a program that enables a user to modify UDC tables.
- EnterpriseOne Workflow

  Select this option for a task that displays workflow processes.
- One View Report

  Select this option to create a task that launches a One View Report (OVR).

5. You will see different fields for each Task Type you selected. Each field is described below. Enter the appropriate information into the fields that display for the Task Type you selected:
   - Application - The name that identifies a system object. For example, P01012 is the application name for Address Book.
   - Version - A set of data selection and sequencing settings for the application. Versions may be named using any combination of alpha and numeric characters.
   - Form - A value that indicates the form initiated by the system.
   - Form Mode - Specifies how a form is called from the Universal Director. Calling a form in different modes causes the form to react differently to actions on the form.
   - Application Type - A code that determines the interactive application mode when a task is run. The interactive application functions differently depending on the mode.

     No Processing Options

     Prompt for Version

     Data Selection

     Blind Execution

     Prompt for Values

     Data Selection and Values
   - URL - The URL address for the task.
   - Product Code (UDC) - The Product Code for the User Defined Code task.
   - User Defined Codes (UDC) - The Code Type for the User Defined Code task.
   - Process ID - The unique identifier for a process. If no value is entered, a next number is assigned. Once assigned, the value cannot be changed.
   - OVR Name - The name of the One View report.
   - Query ID - The ID EnterpriseOne generates when you create a query.

     For information about finding a Query ID, see *Finding Query IDs*.
6. Click Save.

Using Shortcut Launchers

ShortcutLauncher is a URL link used to launch an interactive task. An interactive task is one that launches an interactive application, like Address Book. You can send the link to other users, paste it on an HTML page, use it in EnterpriseOne Pages, and so forth. For users to access the task to which the ShortcutLauncher links, they must have the appropriate EnterpriseOne credentials, like user name, password, and permissions.

Though other arguments are permissible in Shortcut Launchers, like OID (used for Parameterized URLs), and scApp (used for Shortcut Applications), Oracle recommends that you use TaskId, as shown in the example below:

http://myserver/jde/ShortcutLauncher?TaskId=3/G01

To find a task for a shortcut launcher:

1. Click the Navigator menu.

2. Continue navigating to the task to which you want to link.
3. Right-click.
4. Click Task Profile.
5. Click the Advanced tab.
6. Copy and paste the value located in the Task ID field in the Shortcut launcher URL.

> **Note:** ShortcutLauncher will not launch a task that has a special character in the task id, except for /. Oracle recommends that you only use ShortcutLauncher to launch supported task ids.

2 Understanding EnterpriseOne OMW Administration

EnterpriseOne OMW Administration Overview

EnterpriseOne OMW automates many of the object management tasks that users perform in the software. Much of this automation requires careful configuration by the system administrator through the Object Management Workbench Configuration program (P98220).

Use P98220 to configure these features:

Option	Description
Constants	Enables you to set general constants pertaining to EnterpriseOne OMW projects.
SAR System Integration	Enables you to disable SAR system integration with EnterpriseOne OMW and, thus, EnterpriseOne development tools.
Logging System	Enables you to specify the project and object events to be logged. In the event that logging fails, you can also disable development or allow development but disable transfers.
Object Action Notification	Enables you to enable and disable Object Action Notification, which sends a notification message when an action such as checkin or checkout is performed on an object.
Notification Setup	Enables developers to be notified, using subscription, when actions are performed on an object.
Activity Rules	Enables you to add and modify project statuses and object transfer activity rules.
User Roles	Enables you to maintain user roles.
Allowed Actions	Enables you to assign to a user role the actions allowed for each object type during a specific project status.
Save Locations	Enables you to add, modify, and delete the locations where you save objects.

For instructions on how to perform these EnterpriseOne OMW administrative tasks, see *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide* .

3 Understanding Naming Conventions

Path Codes

The naming conventions for a path code are as follows:

- Limited to 10 characters.
- Letters must be uppercase only.

Data Sources

The naming conventions for a data source are as follows:

- Limited to 30 characters.
- Case-sensitive.

Specific naming convention exceptions for the Client Access data source are as follows:

- Limited to 32 characters.
- Must begin with an alphabetic character.
- You cannot use the following characters:
- { }
- [ ]
- ( )
- ?
- *
- =
- !
- @
- ;

> **Note:** You must type the data source name before you can use the Client Access ODBC driver to access *IBM i* data.

Data Source Description

Limited to 80 characters.

Package Names

The naming conventions for a package are as follows:

- Limited to 8 characters.
- Uppercase only.
- You cannot use the following characters:
- /
- \
- :
- *
- ?
-
- <
- >
- |

Server Names

The naming conventions for a server depend on the specific platform. For example, an HP Itanium and an *IBM i* allow you to enter different characters when you define the server name. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne limits the number of characters that you can use to name a server to 15, regardless of the platform.

Workstation Names

Use the following naming conventions for a workstation:

- Limited to 15 characters.
- Each workstation requires a unique name.

  When you add a workstation to a Windows Server domain, you must use the name created for the computer by the network administrator.

  If the workstation name does not have a computer account in the domain, you cannot sign in to the domain or access any domain user accounts.

4 Dropping Indexes from a Table

Understanding the Index Selection Tool

Database administrators drop indexes from tables in a physical database to increase system performance. Instead of using the actual database application to drop table indexes, you can use the Index Selection Tool (P95150). The advantage of using P95150 to drop indexes is that EnterpriseOne keeps track of the indexes that are dropped, even if the indexes have been restored or rebuilt. For example, during a software update, the system restores indexes to tables that are affected by the update. Typically, after an update, you would have to perform another analysis to determine the indexes that need to be re-dropped. However, EnterpriseOne retains this information so that you can easily find the indexes that were previously dropped, reducing the time it takes to drop the indexes again.

Note: P95150 should only be used by system administrators or database administrators. Use Security Workbench (P00950) to apply the proper security to this application.

See *"Using Security Workbench" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide* .

Flagging indexes

The P95150 program enables you to locate and display the table indexes in a tree structure. You expand the tree to view and flag the indexes that you wish to drop. You can flag a single index or multiple indexes at a time. The P95150 program only allows you to drop indexes that are not unique or primary to the table since dropping these types of indexes would disrupt the integrity of the table.

When you open a table in P95150, the program displays the table and all of its columns in a tree. Each item, or node, in the tree has an icon next to it. The Tree Node Key tab contains a description of each of these icons, which include:

- Table
- Data Source Override
- Primary Index
- Unique Index
- Unflagged Index

  The Unflagged Index is the only type of index that you can flag or drop. The system does not permit you to drop a primary or unique index.
- Index Flagged for Drop
- Column in Index

Determining the Data Source

A table can reside in multiple data sources, so you must determine the data source from which you want the table index to be dropped. When you initially open a table in P95150, by default, the system displays a table in a Default node. A table in the Default node is not associated with a data source. If you flag and then try to drop an index from this

node, the program prompts you to specify a data source. If you specify a data source before flagging and dropping an index, the program displays another node besides the Default node. This node is named after the data source that you selected and contains the same tree as the Default node. When you drop an index from the data source node, the index is automatically dropped.

Index Selection Logs

The P95150 program contains an option that enables you to view the history of actions that have been performed using the tool. You can view the following information in the index selection logs:

- Table name
- Data Source
- Index ID
- Log Description
- User
- Machine
- Date Updated
- Time Updated

Using the Index Selection Tool

This section discusses how to:

- Add a table to the Index Selection Tool.
- Select a data source.
- Drop a single index from a table.
- Drop multiple indexes from a table.
- Restore indexes to a table.
- View the Index Selection Logs.

Forms Used with the Index Selection Tool

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Machine Search & Select	W95150H	In the Solution Explorer Fast Path, enter P95150.	Provide the location of the data source master table that the Index Selection Tool validates data sources against.
Index Selection Tool	W95150A	On Machine Search & Select, select a row and then click Select.	Flag, drop, and restore table indexes.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Choose OCM or Regular Data Source	W95150D	On Index Selection Tool, click the search button in the Data Source field.	Choose the method in which you want to select a data source.
Select Data Source By Object Configuration Manager	W95150C	On Choose OCM or Regular Data Source, select the "Select data source by OCM (recommended)" option and click OK.	Select the data source that the table is mapped to by OCM.
Database Data Source Search and Select	W986101WB	On Choose OCM or Regular Data Source, select the "Select data source from list of all data sources" option and click OK.	Select a data source from which you want to drop table indexes.
Add Table to Index Selection Tool	W95150B	On Index Selection Tool, click the Add button.	Select a table for flagging or dropping indexes.
Index Selection Logs	W95150I	On Index Selection Tool, from the Form menu, select Index Selection Logs.	View the Index Selection Logs.

Adding a Table to the Index Selection Tool

Access the Machine Search & Select form.

1. Click the search button in the Data Source column to find the data source master table that you want the Index Selection Tool to validate data sources against.
   Once you select a table, the system automatically displays the machine in which the table resides in the Machine Name column.
2. Click Select to continue.
3. On the Index Selection Tool, click the Add button.
4. On the Add Table to Index Selection Tool form, select a table and click OK.
   The left pane displays the table in a default node tree.

Selecting a Data Source

Before you drop an index from a table, you can select a specific data source location for the table. When you use this method, the Index Selection Tool tree displays the data source in a node for the table.

Access the Index Selection Tool form.

1. Select a table in the tree and then click the Add Data Source button in the center column.
2. On Choose OCM or Regular Data Source, click one of these options and then click OK to continue:

- Select data source by OCM (recommended).
  Use this option to ensure that the table exists in any data source that you select.
- Select data source from list of all data sources.
  If you select this option, you must select a data source from the Database Data Source Search and Select form, which lists all available data sources.

3. If you selected the "Select data source by OCM (recommended)" option, on Select Data Source by Object Configuration Management, click one of these options and then click the search button in the Data Source column:
   - List data sources that the table is specifically mapped to by OCM.
     Use this option to select from a list of data sources that the table has been specifically mapped to.
   - List data sources that the table is specifically and by "DEFAULT" mapped by OCM.
     Use this option to select from a list of data sources that the table has been specifically mapped to, as well as mapped to by default.
4. Click Select.
   The Index Selection Tool displays the data source in a new node under the table.

Dropping a Single Index from a Table

Access the Index Selection Tool form.

The instructions in this section assume that you have already selected a table and a specific data source from which you want to drop the table index.

1. Expand the data source node to view the indexes for the table.
2. To flag an index, select an index and then click the Flag/Unflag Index button.
3. To drop a single index, select a flagged index and then click the Drop Single Index button.
4. On Drop Single Index, click one of these options and then click OK:
   - Use proxy user and password.
   - Specify user and password.
     This option activates the Owner ID and Password fields, which you must complete before clicking OK.
5. On the dialog box, click OK to continue.

Dropping Multiple Indexes from a Table

Access the Machine Search & Select form.

The instructions in this section assume that you have already selected a table and a specific data source from which you want to drop indexes.

1. From the data source node, select an index, and then click the Flag/Unflag Index button. Repeat until you have flagged all of the indexes that you want to drop from the table.
2. To drop multiple indexes, select the data source node that contains the indexes that are flagged to be dropped, and then click the Update Table Indices button.

3. On Update Table Indices, click one of these options and then click OK:
    - Use proxy user and password.
    - Specify user and password.

      This option activates the Owner ID and Password fields, which you must complete before clicking OK.

Restoring Indexes to a Table

Access the Index Selection Tool form.

1. Locate the table and data source that you want to restore indexes to.
2. Expand the data source node to view the indexes that have been dropped.
3. If you want to restore a single index, select the index and then click the Create Single Index button.
4. If you want to restore all of the indexes to the table, select the appropriate data source node and then click the Update Table Indices button.

Viewing the Index Selection Logs

Use the Index Selection Logs to view all of the actions that you have taken when working with table indexes.

Access the Work with Index Selection Logs form.

1. Enter a table name in the Table Name field or enter an asterisk (*) to view all the tables that have been acted upon in the Index Selection Tool.
2. Click Find.

   The program displays the records for all actions taken based on the search criteria. Each record contains this information:
    - Table Name
    - Data Source
    - Index ID
    - Log Description
    - User
    - Machine
    - Date Updated
    - Time Updated

5 Administering the Data Dictionary

Understanding Data Dictionary Administration

Just as a dictionary contains word definitions, EnterpriseOne data dictionary is a central repository that contains data item definitions and attributes. These attributes determine how a data item:

- Appears on reports and forms.
- Validates data entry within an application.
- Assigns column and row descriptions.
- Provides text for field-sensitive help.

The data dictionary is active because changes that you make are automatically reflected in applications without having to recompile the software.

You should assign one or two people to be the data dictionary administrator for each application area in the enterprise. Data dictionary administrators should be experienced with EnterpriseOne and have a comprehensive knowledge of their product area, such as finance or manufacturing. The data dictionary administrator makes all additions, changes, and deletions to data items for the product group. Such changes are reflected in the pristine data dictionary on the enterprise server.

If the setup is similar to the suggested typical customer configuration, then all environments share the same data dictionary. Therefore, the administrator can sign on to any environment to make changes. We recommend that you use the Security Workbench to assign application security on the Data Dictionary application (P92001) to prevent unauthorized users from making data dictionary changes.

Updating Display Decimals in Data Dictionary

Data items that belong to the QTYINV data item class come with the display decimal set at 0 (zero). You can change the display decimal to any number up to 8. For example, if you change the display decimal to 4, instead of seeing 100 you will see 100.0000.

> **Note:** You should change the display decimal value in a CRP environment before any live production data is entered. EnterpriseOne does not have a data conversion feature, so if you change display decimals after users have entered data, the data entered before changing the display decimals will be wrong.

Forms Used to Update Display Decimals

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions	W98305A	Report Management (GH9111), Batch Versions (P98305)	Work with existing versions of a batch program.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Version Prompting	W98305D	Select the version on the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, and then click Select.	Submit a batch version for processing.

Updating Display Decimals

Enter **GH9111** in the Fast Path. Double-click Batch Versions.

1. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, enter **R9200100** in the Batch Application field and then click Find.
2. Select one of these versions and click Select:
   - Update Display Decimals for Class - Proof

     The proof version produces only a report of what the process would do if run in final mode.
   - Update Display Decimals for Class - Final

     The final version actually makes the changes.
3. On the Version Prompting form, click Data Selection and then click Submit.
4. On the Data Selection form, create this statement:

   If BC Data Item Class (F9210) = QTYINV

   > **Note:** QTYINV is the only data item class for which you can modify display decimals. If you modify other data item classes, you must research and test how the modifications affect the software. Also, if you modify which data items reside in the QTYINV data item class, you must research and test how the modifications affect the software.
5. If you changed the Data Selection statement, click OK.
6. On the Processing Options form, complete these fields and then click OK:
   - Enter **1** to run in Update Mode or **0** to run in Proof Mode. The default is 0.
   - Data Item Class
   - New Data Display Decimals
7. On the Printer Selection form, click OK to run the batch application.
8. On each workstation, delete these spec files:

   ```
   qlbltbl.ddb, qlbltbl.xdb
   dddict.ddb, dddict.xdb
   ddtext.ddb, ddtext.xdb
   ```
9. To push the display decimal changes out to users, run R92TAM on the server on which the changes were made.

Data Dictionary Compare Report

The Data Dictionary Compare report (RD969200NA) compares data dictionary items between two environments or data sources. You can use this report as an audit or validation tool to determine which data items were added, deleted, or changed.

Before an upgrade, you can compare the data items in the Production and Pristine environments. After the upgrade, you can use the report to verify that your modifications were carried forward to the new release.

See *"Data Dictionary Compare Report" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Software Updates Guide* .

6 Working with User Defined Codes

Understanding User Defined Codes

Most forms in EnterpriseOne contain fields. Some fields enable you to enter any value, and some require you to select from a list of values. A user defined code (UDC) is one value in a set of values that is assigned as valid for a field. You can use UDCs to categorize your data and make sure that users provide consistent input on forms. Because users can select only values from the list, UDCs simplify, standardize, and validate the data that is contained in fields.

From any EnterpriseOne application, you can identify fields that have UDCs attached to them by using the visual assist button that appears when you tab into or click in a field. If you do not know the value to enter in a field with a user defined code attached to it, click the visual assist button, which accesses the Select User Define Code form. This form displays all values contained in the user defined code tables for this field. You can then select the value to use.

EnterpriseOne provides predefined UDCs, but many of the UDCs that you will use are unique to your enterprise, and your needs are likely to change. Therefore, the system lets you change, add, and delete UDCs to meet the needs of your enterprise. When you upgrade EnterpriseOne software, your customized UDCs will remain.

UDCs, UDC Types, and Category Codes

A UDC is one value in a set of values that you have assigned as valid for a field. A UDC is made up of two parts. The first part is the code, which consists of the characters that you enter in a field. The second part is the description, which is text that describes what the code means. For example, on the Work With Addresses form, you can enter A in the Search Type field to designate an Applicant; this code becomes part of the data stored with the record.

A UDC type is the complete set of UDCs that are allowed as values for a field. A UDC type is made up of a code type, which is its two-character name, and a description. Examples of UDC types are ST - Search Type and UM - Unit of Measure. UDC types are sometimes referred to as UDC lists.

Each UDC type is associated with a EnterpriseOne product code. You can identify any set of UDCs by its product code and its code type. For example, the Address Book (product code 01) list of search types (code type ST) is referred to as UDC 01/ST.

Throughout the system, you will see references to category codes. Category codes are UDC types that EnterpriseOne provides for you to customize according to your needs. You can change the code type and the description, and you can redefine the UDCs as appropriate for your purposes. For example, you might see a UDC type called Category Code 01. You can change its description and define the UDCs within it to suit your business needs.

Understanding UDC and UDC Type Customization

EnterpriseOne provides many UDC types that contain predefined UDCs. Some of the UDCs are hard-coded, which means that certain applications depend on specific values, so you should not change these UDCs. However, if a UDC is not hard-coded, you can change it to suit your business needs.

Many of the UDCs that you need to use are unique to your enterprise, and your needs are likely to change. Therefore, you can change, add, and delete UDCs. UDCs enable you to customize EnterpriseOne software to meet your needs

without having to write complex programs or modify the system code. When you upgrade EnterpriseOne software, your customized UDCs remain.

You can change, add, and delete UDCs in these ways:

- Change the code or the description of a UDC in an existing UDC type. For example, in UDC 01/ST, a medical institution might change the UDC for C - Customers to P - Patients to more accurately describe the category.
- Add UDCs to an existing UDC type. For example, in the Search Type list, you might add a UDC for S - Students.
- Delete UDCs from a UDC type. For example, if you want to prevent users from choosing a UDC, you can delete it from the UDC type.

You can also change, add, and delete UDC types in the following ways:

- Change the code type or the description of an existing UDC type, which is useful if you want to customize one of the generic category code lists for your needs.
- Create a new UDC type and add UDCs to it. For example, an educational institution might create a UDC type called MA - Major Field of Study to classify its students, and it might define the following UDCs:
- LA - Liberal Arts
- MA - Mathematics
- CS - Computer Science
- EN - Engineering
- MD - Medicine

Consequences of Customizing UDCs

Because UDCs can significantly affect the integrity of your data, you should customize them only as part of a coordinated plan within your enterprise. When you add or change a UDC, you are affecting the set of values against which the system validates the data entry. However, you are not affecting the actual content of any existing data records. By changing UDCs within a working production environment, you might affect the integrity of your data. For example, you use Address Book to enter address book records, and you use search types to classify those records. Suppose that you select a search type of C - Customers to classify some of the records that you enter. Later, you decide to change that UDC from C - Customers to P - Patients. Any address book records that you entered with the original UDC value of C will still contain that value. When Address Book displays these records, you will see an error in the Search Type field because C is no longer a valid value.

User Defined Codes Compare Report

The User Defined Codes Compare report (RD960004NA) compares UDCs between two environments or data sources. You can use this report as an audit or validation tool to determine which UDCs were added, deleted, or changed.

Before an upgrade, you can compare UDCs in the Production and Pristine environments. After the upgrade, you can use the report to verify that your modifications were carried forward to the new release.

See *"User Defined Codes Compare Report" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Software Updates Guide* .

Understanding UDC Tables

You use the User Defined Codes program (P0004A) to create and customize UDCs and UDC types. The program stores UDC information in the following tables:

- User Defined Code Types (F0004)
- User Defined Codes (F0005)

For more information on customizing UDCs, see *"Customizing User Defined Codes" in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide .*

Customizing UDC Types

This section provides overviews of how to customize UDC types and add UDC types and discusses how to:

- Change a UDC type.
- Add a UDC type.
- Delete a UDC type.

Understanding How to Customize UDC Types

A UDC type is the complete set of UDCs that is allowed for a field. A UDC type is made up of a code type, which is its two-character name, and a description. Examples of UDC types are search types and units of measure. UDC types are sometimes referred to as UDC lists.

Each UDC type is associated with a EnterpriseOne product code. You can identify any set of UDCs by its product code and its code type. For example, the Address Book (product code 01) list of search types (code type ST) is referred to as UDC 01/ST.

You can change the code type and the description of an existing UDC type to meet your needs. Typically, you would change only the description so that it provides a meaningful description of the UDCs within the UDC type. For example, to classify your customers according to how much business they provide, you can change the description for Category Code 01 to Customer Volume. Then, you can customize the individual UDCs within that UDC type to describe the following classifications for your customers:

- H - High-volume customer
- M - Medium-volume customer
- L - Low-volume customer

You can change the code type, but you should do so with caution. If you change a code type, you could invalidate any existing records that use the original code type.

You can also follow this procedure to see a complete list of UDC types for a product code.

Understanding How to Add UDC Types

Add a UDC type when you need to categorize your data using UDCs and when none of the existing UDC types is appropriate. For example, an educational institution might add a UDC type called "Major" to categorize its students by any of the following fields of study:

- LA - Liberal Arts
- MA - Mathematics
- CS - Computer Science
- EN - Engineering
- MD - Medicine

> **Note:** When you add a UDC type, you also must modify the EnterpriseOne applications that use the UDC type. Because modifying a EnterpriseOne application might require significant effort, whenever possible, you should change an existing UDC type (such as a category code) instead of adding a new UDC type.

See *Changing a UDC Type* in this guide and also *"Understanding Edit Controls" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Form Design Aid Guide* .

Prerequisite

Delete all individual UDCs from the UDC type.

For more information, see *Deleting a UDC in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide* .

Changing a UDC Type

Access the Work With User Defined Codes form. From a System Setup menu for your product, select the appropriate program for changing UDCs; or enter **UDC** in the Fast Path field.

1. Select Code Types from the Form menu.
2. On the Work With User Defined Code Types form, complete the Product Code field and click Find.

   The system displays the UDC types that exist for that product code.
3. Select the UDC type that you want to change and click Select.
4. On the User Defined Code Types form, change the values in any of these fields and click OK:

Field	Description
Code Types	Enter a code that identifies the table that contains user defined codes. The table is also referred to as a UDC type. **Note:** It is suggested that you do not change code types. If you change a code type, you might invalidate existing records that use the original code type.

Field	Description
Description	Enter a description for the UDC type.
Code Length	Enter the length of the user defined code. It cannot be greater than 10 characters.
2nd Line (Y/N)	Determines if the Select User Defined Code form will display a second line of description. Valid values are: Y Enables the second line of description. M For maintenance only for second line display. This capability is seldom used, but has applicability in areas such as inventory product codes. The M value will not display the second line of description in the Select User Defined Code form. N Enables the Select User Defined Code form to display only one line of description.
Numeric (Y/N)	Determines whether a user defined code is numeric or alphanumeric. Valid values are: Y Indicates that the code is numeric and should be right-justified. N Indicates that the code is alphanumeric and should be left-justified.

Adding a UDC Type

Access the Work With User Defined Codes form. From a System Setup menu for your product, select the appropriate program for changing UDCs; or enter UDC in the Fast Path field.

1. Select Code Types from the Form menu.
2. On the Work With User Defined Code Types form, complete the Product Code field and click Find.
3. Click Add.
4. On the User Defined Code Types form, scroll to the last empty row of the detail area, complete these fields, and then click OK:

Deleting a UDC Type

You can delete a UDC type, but you should do so with caution. EnterpriseOne applications and the integrity of the data within your database might depend on the existence of UDCs and UDC types. Only delete UDC types as part of a coordinated plan within your enterprise.

> **Note:** Do not delete UDC types that contain hard-coded UDCs because EnterpriseOne applications might depend on them. Hard-coded UDCs have the value Y in the Hard Coded field on the Work With User Defined Codes form.

Access the Work with User Defined Codes form. From a System Setup menu for your product, access the P0004A program, or enter **UDC** in the Fast Path field.

To delete a user defined code type:

1. On the Work With User Defined Codes form, select Code Types from the Form menu.
2. On the Work With User Defined Code Types form, complete the Product Code field and click Find:
3. On the Work With User Defined Code Types form, select the code type that you want to delete and click Delete.

   > **Note:** Ensure that you want to delete this code type. The only way to replace a deleted UDC type is to add it again.

4. Click OK to confirm that you want to delete the code type.

Translating User Defined Codes into Alternate Languages

This section provides an overview on how to translate UDCs into alternate languages and discusses how to:

- Translate UDC type descriptions into alternate languages.
- Translate UDC descriptions into alternate languages.

Understanding How to Translate User Defined Codes into Alternate Languages

Multinational enterprises can translate the descriptions for both UDCs and UDC types into alternate languages. The system displays the descriptions in the language designated by the user's language preference. For example, you can provide a translated description for this UDC:

- Code: E
- English Description: Employees
- Spanish Description: Empleados

In this way, users can select the same UDCs, regardless of their language preference.

The User Defined Code Alternate Descriptions program (P0004D) stores the translated descriptions in the following tables:

- User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions (F0004D)
- User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions (F0005D)

Translating UDC Type Descriptions into Alternate Languages

Access the Work With User Defined Codes form. From a System Setup menu for your product, access the P0004A program, or enter UDC in the Fast Path field.

1. Select Code Types from the Form menu.
2. On the Work With User Defined Code Types form, complete the Product Code field and click Find.
3. Select the UDC type that you want to translate and then select Language from the Row menu.
4. On the UDC Alternate Languages form, enter information in a blank row for these fields and click OK:

Field	Description
L	Select the user defined code (01/LP) that specifies the language to use on forms and printed reports. Before you specify a language, a code for that language must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.
Description	Type the translated description into this field.

Translate UDC Descriptions into Alternate Languages

Access the Work With User Defined Codes form. From a System Setup menu for your product, access the P0004A program, or enter UDC in the Fast Path field.

1. On the Work With User Defined Code form, complete the Product Code and User Defined Codes fields and click Find.
2. Select the code that you want to translate and then select Language from the Row menu.
3. On the UDC Value Alternate Descriptions form, enter the following information in a blank row in the grid, and then click OK:

Field	Description
L	Select the user defined code (01/LP) that specifies the language to use on forms and printed reports. Before you specify a language, a code for that language must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.
Description	Type the translated description into this field.

7 Using Interactive Versions for Applications

Understanding Interactive Versions for Applications

In EnterpriseOne applications, a version is a user-defined set of specifications. These specifications help to control how interactive applications run. Interactive versions are associated with applications (usually as a menu selection) and always run on a workstation.

Interactive versions for applications contain processing options with different sets of data for each version. These processing options are passed to the application when it runs.

Versions enable you to modify the behavior of applications because they exist independently of the application. Typically, administrators control the creation, modification, and location of the actual version tables. When you upgrade EnterpriseOne software applications to a new release level, you can apply the existing versions to the new applications.

When a user starts an interactive application, the user might have the option to select from a list of versions. A user only has this option if the application designer attached processing options to the application. If the system administrator sets the version for blind execution, when the user starts the application, the application uses the saved processing option values for the version without prompting you for new processing option values. If the system administrator sets the version for Prompt for Values, the user will be prompted to enter processing option values. Depending on how you assign security to your EnterpriseOne software applications, end users can select or create different versions based on business requirements.

For example, on the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), the Interactive Versions option (P983051) does not have processing options attached, so a version does not exist for the application. However, the Work With Servers application (P986116) has processing options attached so that the system administrator must attach a version for the application. Otherwise, the application uses the default. For each interactive application, the system administrator can set up multiple versions that contain different processing options values for each version.

How Processing Options Affect Versions

The processing options that you define in versions are a set of parameters that alter how an application runs. They are similar to initialization (.ini) files and command-line arguments for a traditional executable. These processing options let you specify the options that you want when you open an application. For example, you can specify the appearance of a form, show or hide a field, change the default status for order activity rules, and set default information to appear in a field. Depending on how the developer coded the application, the following functionality could be available:

- Change the functionality of an application. For example, you can set up processing options to select or deselect logic in order holds. You also can specify whether you want to automatically print pick slips after you enter an order.
- Change default values. For example, in Sales Order Entry you can set up processing options to set default values for document type values (such as Sales Order or Sales Quote) or line type (such as stock or nonstock item).
- Control the display of forms. For example, you can set processing options to hide or show a cost field, a price field, or a commission field.

Not all EnterpriseOne applications have processing options. If the Prompt For Values option on the Edit menu is grayed out, either no processing options are associated with the application or the system administrator has disabled the

processing options. To use versions with an application, you must first attach processing options to the interactive application.

The system administrator can secure a version for an application. In this case, the Prompt For Version option on the Edit menu appears grayed out. When a user opens a secured version of an application from the Work With Interactive Versions application, a security message appears to alert the user that she or he does not have access to the version.

How Interactive and Batch Versions Differ

Interactive versions have processing options. Batch versions have processing options, data selection and sequencing, and template overrides. You do not check in and check out interactive versions, whereas batch versions have local specifications that must be checked in and checked out.

Versions Compare Report

The Versions Compare report (RD983051NA) compares the processing options for interactive versions and batch versions between two environments or data sources. You can use this report as an audit or validation tool to determine which versions were added, deleted, or changed.

Before an upgrade, you can compare the versions in the Production and Pristine environments. After the upgrade, you can use the report to verify that your modifications were carried forward to the new release.

See *"Versions Compare Report" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Software Updates Guide* .

Working with Interactive Versions

This section provides an overview of how to work with interactive versions and discusses how to:

- Work with version detail for interactive versions.
- Copy an interactive version.
- Create an interactive version.

Understanding How to Work with Interactive Versions

When you work with interactive versions, you change processing options, version detail, and copy or create versions. You can also review information such as the date the version was last modified and the user who performed the modification. Interactive versions must be associated with a menu selection in order to run the specified version.

In Solution Explorer, you can display the available versions of an interactive application by choosing Prompt for Version from the Edit menu or by choosing the Interactive Versions (P983051) menu selection. You can filter the versions that you want to display to show all versions or only your versions. To filter the version display, select the Display option from the Form menu.

Working with Version Detail for Interactive Versions

Access the Work With Interactive Versions form. Enter **IV** in the Fast Path.

> **Note:** Depending on your security level and the level of security for the version, you might not be able to change the version detail information.

1. Enter an application ID in the Interactive Application field and click Find.
   For example, to locate a version for the Sales Order Entry application, enter P42101.
2. In the grid, select a version with which to work, and then from the Row menu, select Version Detail.
3. On the Interactive Application Version Details form, you can modify the information in these fields:

Field	Description
Version Title	Enter information that describes the use of a version in this field. This field should describe the use of a version. For example, an application for generating pick slips might have a version called Pick Slips - Accounting and another version called Pick Slips - Inventory Management.
Prompting	Enter a value to determine whether the processing options for the version are disabled, run with blind execution, or chosen by the user at run time.
Security	Enter a value to determine the security for the version, ranging from no security to full security. This security is based on the user and is not related to the application security. Depending upon your security level and the level of security for the version, you might not be able to work with version detail.

4. Review the additional information that appears on the form, as needed.

Copying an Interactive Version

You can copy an existing version and then tailor its information to fit your needs. The copied version inherits the processing option values of the existing version.

When you copy a version, you should add security to the new version. Security settings range from none (anyone has the authority to modify or run the version) to full (only the person who last modified the version can modify and run the version).

> **Note:** Depending on your security level and the level of security for the version, you might not be able to copy the version.

Access the Work With Interactive Versions form. Enter **IV** in the Fast Path.

1. Enter an application ID in the Interactive Application field and click Find.
2. In the grid, select a version with which to work, and then click Copy.

3. On the Copy Interactive Application Version form, complete these fields and then click OK:

Field	Description
New Version	Enter a unique identifier for this version of the application in this field.
Version Title	Enter information that describes the use of a version in this field.
Security	Enter a value to determine the security for the version, ranging from no security to total security.

4. On the Interactive Version Design form, click one of these buttons:

Option	Description
Revise Version	Click this option to access the Version Detail form and modify this version. See *Working with Version Detail for Interactive Versions*.
Processing Options	Click this option to change the processing options for the version.
Run Local Web	Click this option to run the version.

5. Click OK when you are finished modifying the interactive version.

Creating (Adding) an Interactive Version

You can create (add) a new interactive version that is not based on an existing version. When you create an interactive version, you should add security to the new version. Security settings range from none (anyone has the authority to modify or run the version) to full (only the person who last modified the version can modify and run the version).

Access the Work With Interactive Versions form. Enter **IV** in the Fast Path.

1. Enter an application ID in the Interactive Application field.

   For example, to add a version for the Sales Order Entry application, enter P42101.
2. Click Add to create a new version.
3. On the Version Add form, complete these fields, and then click OK:

Field	Description
Version	Enter a unique identifier for this version of the application in this field.

Field	Description
Version Title	Enter information that describes the use of a version in this field.
Prompting Options	Enter a value to determine how the version assigns processing options, such as no processing options or blind execution, or prompts the user to select options at runtime. Blank is not a valid value when you add a version. All versions for interactive applications must have processing options attached.
Security	Enter a value to determine the security for the version, ranging from no security to full security.

4. On the Interactive Version Design form, click one of these options:

Option	Description
Revise Version	Click this option to access the Version Detail form and modify this version. See *Working with Version Detail for Interactive Versions*.
Processing Options	Click this option to change the processing options for the version.
Run	Click this option to run the version.

5. Click OK when you are finished adding the interactive version.

8 Working with Queries

Understanding Queries

Queries enable you to select fields and QBE columns from a form and add conditions to make the search criteria more specific. The query feature is enabled on find browse, search/select, and power browse forms that have a Find button. Additionally, you can create queries in Data Browser for records in tables and business views.

You can design queries for search criteria that you use frequently, and save them for future use. The queries that you create and save are private queries available only to you. However, a private query can be made public by a system administrator.

Making Private Queries Public

This section contains the following topics:

- Understanding query promotion
- Changing a private query to a public query

Understanding Query Promotion

If desired, you can make a private query public so that others in your organization can use it. To promote a private query, you use the User Overrides application (P98950) to copy the private query and assign *PUBLIC as the user or role.

Changing a Private Query to a Public Query

Enter P98950 in the Fast Path.

Note: The User Overrides application (P98950) is available on the Microsoft Windows client and the web client.

1. On the Work With User Overrides form, in the Form QBE column, enter the form number on which the query is based (for example, W01012B).
2. In the UO Type QBE column, enter AQ, and then click the Find button.
3. Select the row with the private query that you want to promote to a public query.
4. Click the Copy button.
5. On the Copy Overrides form, in the User/Role field, enter *PUBLIC to copy the query to the entire company.

   Note: If you do not want a private query to be available to all users, you can enter an individual user ID or a role in the User/Role field.

6. Click OK to save the query.

Converting Saved Queries to Enhanced Queries

This section contains these topics:

- Understanding the query conversion process
- Converting Saved Queries to Enhanced Queries

Understanding the Query Conversion Process

Enhanced Queries (also referred to as Advanced Queries) use a different format than the Saved Queries that users might have created in previous releases. You can convert the format of the old Saved Queries (UO Type = SQ) to Enhanced Queries (UO Type = AQ) using a conversion process.

This conversion is necessary only if you have query records in the User Overrides application (P98950) with a UO Type of SQ. Alternatively, you can search the UOTY field in the F98950 table for the SQ value.

Conversion Process Objects

The conversion process uses the following objects to change the query UO Type from SQ to AQ:

- R95SQAQ

  You must run the R95SQAQ batch program (UBE) to convert the queries. The report generated by the batch program displays the number of SQ records in F98950 and F98950D tables that were converted to the new format.

- D95SQAQPO

  You must use the processing option (PO) template D95SQAQPO to enter any combination of the following three attributes to specify which queries to convert:

  - User ID

    By entering a user ID or role, only the F98950 SQ records with the USER field equal to the User ID specified in the processing option will be converted. The corresponding F98950D SQ records will also be converted.

  - Application Name

    By specifying the application name, only the F98950 SQ records with the OBNM field equal to the application name specified in the processing option will be converted. The corresponding F98950D SQ records will also be converted.

  - Form Name

    By specifying the form name, only the F98950 SQ records with the FMNM field equal to the Form Name specified in the processing option will be converted. The corresponding F98950D SQ records will also be converted.

  If no processing option values are specified, all SQ records will be converted to the new format. If new AQ records with the specified User ID, application name, or form name already exist, the conversion for those records are skipped to avoid replacing the AQ records, which are likely to be more recent than SQ records. Logs will contain a message for each AQ record that was not converted.

- B95SQAQ

  Business function B95SQAQ is called from R95SQAQ. The business function does the conversion.
- D95SQAQ

  Data structure D95SQAQ is used by the B95SQAQ business function.

User Override Tables

The conversion updates the following tables:

Table	Table Name	Conversion Effect
F98950	User Override Table	The old Saved Query record has the UOTY field set to SQ. These records are converted to Enhanced Query records with the key UOTY equal to AQ. The old SQ records will NOT be removed after the conversion.
F98950D	User Override Table Description	The old Saved Query record has the UOTY field set to SQ. These records will be converted to Enhanced Query records with the new key UOTY equal to AQ. The old SQ records will NOT be removed after the conversion.

Saved Query Conditions

With the exception of the *Current user AB# and/or Test Search* value, all the conditions in the old saved queries will be converted. The logs will display an error message indicating that the current user address book number and/or Text Search condition was not converted.

Once it has been verified that the converted queries are correct, you can delete the old Saved Query records (UO Type = SQ) from the User Overrides application.

Converting Saved Queries to Enhanced Queries

Locate the SQ records that you want to convert by accessing the User Overrides (P98950) application.

1. On the Work With User Overrides form, enter SQ for the UO Type, and then click the Find button.

   > **Note:** You can use any combination of UO Type, User/Role, and Form to locate SQ records. Searching for records with only the UO Type equal to SQ displays all of the SQ records.

2. If you do not want to convert all SQ records, determine the User ID/Role, application, or form for which you want to run the conversion. You can use any combination of these three values to select the records to be converted.

   If there are no records with a UO Type of SQ, you do not have any records to convert.

Converting SQ Records to AQ Records

Enter BV in the Fast Path to access the Batch Versions (P98305W) application.

1. On the Work With Batch Versions form, enter R95SQAQ in the Batch Application field and click the Find button.

2. Click the *XJDE0001 Version to convert SQ to AQ* batch version.
3. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
4. On the Processing Options form, enter the appropriate information to convert the desired records.

   > **Note:** You can leave any or all of the processing option fields blank. If you do not specify a User ID, application, or form name, all SQ records will be converted to AQ records.

5. Click OK.
6. On the Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions form, click the Select button.
7. On the Batch Versions Prompting form, click the Submit button.

   A conversion report is automated generated after the conversion.
8. Review the conversion report.

   The report lists the number of records in F98950 and F98950D tables that were converted to the new AQ format. Because the old records with UO Type equal to SQ are not deleted by the conversion process, you must delete them manually.

Manually Deleting Saved Query Records

After you confirm that the correct Saved Query records were converted to Enhanced Query records, you can delete the appropriate SQ records from the User Overrides (P98950) application.

Access the P98950 application.

1. On the Work With User Overrides form, enter SQ for the UO Type, and click the Find button.

   > **Note:** You can use any combination of UO Type, User/Role, and Form to locate SQ records. Searching for records with only the UO Type equal to SQ displays all of the SQ records

2. Click each row with an SQ record that you want to delete, and then click the Delete button.

Finding Query IDs

EnterpriseOne assigns a query ID to each query that is created. You need this ID if you want to launch an application using a query from an EnterpriseOne Page, or to create a One View Reporting (OVR) task.

To find a query ID

1. Navigate to the application on which the query resides.
2. Click the Add, Edit Queries icon located next to the Query field.
3. Select a public query from the Query drop-down menu.
4. Click the About Query icon.

   The query information displays in the About window.
5. Copy the ID in the Query Information area of the form.
6. If you need to use this information, for example, to create an OVR task, you can copy this information and paste it in the appropriate field.

9 Working with User Overrides

Understanding User Overrides

This section provides an overview of user overrides and discusses:

- Search hierarchy
- Cached override information

User Overrides Overview

User Overrides enable you to change the appearance of an application to fit the needs of your business. For some user overrides, such as an object linking and embedding (OLE) attachment to a form, no consequences exist when you upgrade your software because your user overrides are merged into the new release. For other user overrides, such as grid or toolbar formats, the system gives you the options of reconciling your user overrides with the new software or deleting your user overrides.

A user override changes only the appearance of an application; it does not affect the application's functions. You can set overrides by user ID, role, or the keyword *PUBLIC. If you set your override by user ID, only that user is affected when he or she signs on to any workstation in the enterprise. If you set your overrides by role, those users who are set up within User Profiles to be members of that group are affected. If you set your user overrides by *PUBLIC, all users in the enterprise are affected. After you create an override for a role or *PUBLIC, each employee inherits that override, regardless of the workstation he or she signs on to. Even with role or *PUBLIC overrides, each employee can further customize a version to fit individual needs. For example, if someone in a department has trouble seeing text on a form, he or she can switch to a larger font. This change applies only to the individual, not to the entire group or company.

EnterpriseOne stores these modifications in the User Overrides Table (F98950). Because the system tracks the overrides by your user ID or role, the modifications will appear on any workstation that you sign on to. User overrides enable you to make the following modifications:

- Resequence the grid.
- Change the sort order of rows and columns.
- Freeze columns and rows.
- Move and resize columns and rows.
- Change the magnification and font size.
- Add charts and graphs to an application, and embed third-party products that support OLE automation.

The following overrides are local only; they can be considered workstation preferences. The system stores these overrides on your workstation; therefore, they are accessible only from that workstation:

- Sizing of the parent and child windows.
- Changing the parent window.
- Changing fonts on a form.
- Maximizing the form.
- Turning on the exit bar.

Note:

- *"Using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Application User Interface" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide* .

Search Hierarchy

During the execution of an application, the system uses a search hierarchy to locate a user override. The system searches by user and group for each unique combination of application, form, version, and language in the following order:

Hierarchy	Description
User ID	When you access a specific application, the system searches first for an override for the application under your user ID.
Role	If the system does not find an override under your user ID for the application, it then searches for it at the role level. For example, if you are in the Accounts Payable role, the system searches for an override for that role.
*PUBLIC	If the system does not find an override for the application at the role level, it searches for it under *PUBLIC. If no override is found at the *PUBLIC level, the system uses the No Overrides default value.

Cached Override Information

The first time that a user opens an application form, the system reads the User Overrides Table (F98950) and creates a disk cache on the workstation. This table contains form-specific information such as menus, buttons, and formats. This cache improves network performance because multiple database fetches are not required to retrieve individual form elements.

However, if a system administrator or the user modifies user overrides with the User Overrides Revision application (P98950), the system writes the override information directly to the F98950 table, and not to the cached table. Because the system always reads overrides from the cached information, any modified user overrides cannot become effective until the user exits and reenters the system, causing the cached table to be refreshed.

For example, assume that you want to modify a journal entry by adding tabs and then associating those tabs with your user overrides. You would create the tab and then use the P98950 application to associate the tab with your user profile. You would not immediately see any records of the journal entry form because the user override is stored in the User Overrides Table, and the system is looking at the cached information. This process does not affect your ability to create and use local form changes, or workstation preferences, that are not stored in the User Overrides Table.

If for some reason you have two users who share the same user ID, be aware that the system does not share user override records. If both users sign on to the system at about the same time, the first of these two users to sign on will see the user overrides; the second user to sign on will not. Furthermore, the first user to make an override change during simultaneous sessions takes control of the F98950 record, and all other users signed on to the same user ID are locked out.

Setting Up User Overrides

This section provides an overview of how to create user overrides and discusses how to:

- Create user overrides.
- Change an individual user override to a group user override.
- Fix user overrides after a form change.

Understanding How to Create User Overrides

You can create user overrides for a user ID, a group, or for *PUBLIC. After you create a user override, your user override will be available on any workstation that you sign on to in the enterprise.

If a form for which you have created user overrides has changed after upgrading your software, the system attempts to merge your user overrides with the changed form. You might need to reset your user overrides; at the least, you will need to verify that your user overrides are still intact.

Creating User Overrides

You can create individual user overrides in which the changes that you make to an application reside on an enterprise server and are associated with your user ID. This override is available to you at any workstation that you sign on to. To create a group override, you first create an individual override, and then you change that override to a group override, thereby making the override available to employees within a group or to the entire company (*PUBLIC).

1. Access the application for which you want to create an override (for example, Standard Voucher Entry).
2. Modify the application (for example, rearrange columns or rows on the grid). When you exit the application, the preferences that you just set up are stored in User Overrides under your user ID.

Changing an Individual User Override to a Group User Override

Enter **P98950** in the Fast Path.

> **Note:** The User Overrides application (P98950) is available on the Microsoft Windows client and the web client.

1. On the Work With User Overrides form, enter a user ID in the User/Role field, and then click Find to locate and select the individual override record that you wish to make available to a group.

   > **Note:** Be sure that you select the correct type of override. The two types available are GF for grid tab format overrides, and HC for menu and toolbar overrides. For example, to deploy a grid tab to other users, you need to select a GF record; to deploy a changed menu bar or toolbar, you need to select an HC record.

2. On the Work With User Overrides form, scroll to the right to see the override type, and then click Copy.

3. On the Copy Overrides form, in the User/Role field, enter either a valid role, which has been set up in User Profiles, or *PUBLIC to copy the user override to a role or the entire company.

   If you want to change a EnterpriseOne demo version and want the copied version to use the same user overrides as the demo version, do not change the User/Role, but name the version to represent your custom version.
4. In the Version field, enter the version name to copy user overrides set up for one version to another version.

   Note: User Overrides does not create versions.
5. In the Language field, enter a valid language code to select the user override language for the specified user and application.
6. If you copied and modified the version, delete the individual user record that you copied.

   Deleting this record ensures that when you log on, you are viewing the overrides for the sign on role, not the override that is specific to your user ID.

   Note: The system creates a record for each form that you modify.

Fixing User Overrides after a Form Change

When you install a package on your workstation, you might have a discrepancy between the changed forms included with the new package and the grid, menu, or toolbar user overrides that you made before the installation. For example, a new column might have been added to a grid for which you have user overrides. After the package installation, the first time that you access the changed form, the system detects the discrepancy between the newly installed form and your existing user overrides. The system asks if you want to fix your user overrides to include the new column or delete your user overrides altogether. If the system cannot fix the discrepancy between the changed form and your user overrides, the system automatically deletes your user overrides.

The system performs this fix only for grid, menu, or toolbar user overrides because all other user overrides, such as an OLE attachment to a form, do not interfere with changes to a form.

The first time that you access a form after a package installation and have a discrepancy between the newly installed form and your user overrides, a message box appears. This box prompts you to either delete your user overrides for that form or have the system try to fix your user overrides to match the changed form.

On the message box that appears, perform one of these tasks:

- To delete your user overrides, click Delete.

  The system deletes your user overrides for that form. You can add your overrides again by following the process for creating user overrides.
- To try to fix your user overrides, click Fix.

  The system tries to merge the changes from the newly installed form with your user overrides for that form. If successful, verify that the form works properly with your user overrides. If any errors exist with the grid formats or menu and toolbar customization after the system tries to fix the discrepancy, you should delete your user overrides for that form. On the Work With User Overrides form, select your overrides and then click Delete.

  If the system is unable to merge the changes with your user overrides, the system automatically deletes your user overrides for that form. You can add your overrides again by following the process for creating user overrides.

10 Setting Up Change Confirmation

Understanding Change Confirmation (Developers, System Administrators)

Change Confirmation creates the opportunity to verify a find, ok, and cancel execution after a modification has been made on a form or editable grid. When Change Confirmation is enabled on a form it prevents the accidental loss of data.

Change Confirmation is available on the following form types:

- Fix/Inspect Form
- Header Detail Form
- Headerless Detail Form
- Power Edit Form
- Reusable Edit Subform

If Change Confirmation is enabled on a form for the OK button, the OK button will be disabled when the form is loaded. If the user updates a field on the form, the OK button will be enabled and the user can save the modification.

When the form or an editable grid is updated and the user clicks the FIND button a confirmation message will appear stating:

Clicking find will discard your changes. Proceed anyway?

When the form or an editable grid is updated and the user clicks the CLOSE or the CANCEL button a confirmation message will appear stating:

Clicking close will discard your changes. Proceed anyway?

Enabling Change Confirmation

Enabling Change Confirmation requires you to complete the following tasks:

- Add the Change Confirmation feature
- Enable the Change Confirmation feature for a user or role on a particular form, application, or system code.

Adding the Change Confirmation Feature

To add the Change Confirmation feature:

1. Enter P958973 into the Fast Path. Or navigate through the following menus: EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administrative Tools, Runtime Feature Administration, and then select Runtime Feature Definitions.

   The Work with Feature Definitions form displays.

2. Click Add.

   The Runtime Feature Revisions form displays.
3. Select Change Confirmation for Feature Type.
4. Enter a Feature Name.
5. Select from the following options to apply change confirmation:
   - No Change Confirmation
   - OK
   - Find
   - Cancel
6. Click Save

Enabling the Change Confirmation Feature for a User or Role on a Particular Form, Application, or System Code

To enable the Change Confirmation feature:

1. Type P958974 in the Fast Path. Or navigate through the following menus: EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administrative Tools, Runtime Feature Administration, and then select Runtime Feature Definitions.
2. Click Add.

   You can also enable an existing Change Confirmation feature by selecting one from the grid and clicking Select.
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Environment Name

     The environment where you want to enable the Change Confirmation feature.
   - User / Role or *Public

     User or role you want to enable Change Confirmation.
   - Feature Name

     Name of the Change Confirmation
   - Data Item

     This field is automatically filled in once you enter the name.
   - Form Name

     Name of the Change Confirmation
   - Object Name

     This is the application or applications in which you want to enable Change Confirmation named in the Feature Name.
   - Product Code

     This is the reporting system code or system codes in which you want to enable the Change Confirmation feature named in Feature Name.
4. Click Save.

11 Setting Up Auto Suggest

Understanding Auto Suggest (Developers, System Administrators)

Auto Suggest enables users to search for and filter text on fields where Auto Suggest is enabled.

When users type text in an Auto Suggest-enabled field, EnterpriseOne searches for one or more possible text matches and displays them in a grid beneath or beside the field. This immediate feedback enables users to stop typing an entire word or phrase, and instead, choose a record from the list that displays.

If Auto Suggest is enabled, users do not need to remember codes in order to search for, or enter, data in a field. Auto Suggest differs from Visual Assist in the following ways:

- Auto Suggest can search for data in multiple tables and will return all records that match users' search criteria
- Auto Suggest is faster, more efficient, and requires fewer mouse clicks.
- Auto Suggest displays an arrow in all data items that are enabled for Auto Suggest.

Enabling Auto Suggest

Enabling Auto Suggest requires you to complete the following tasks:

- Add an Auto Suggest feature
- Enable a user/role/*PUBLIC to use the auto suggest feature defined in step 1 on EnterpriseOne forms.

Adding an Auto Suggest Feature

To add an Auto Suggest feature:

1. Enter P958973 into the Fast Path. Or navigate through the following menus: EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administrative Tools, Runtime Feature Administration, and then select Runtime Feature Definitions.

   The Work with Feature Definitions form displays.
2. Click Add.

   The Runtime Feature Revisions form displays.
3. In the Feature Name field, enter the name for the Auto Suggest characterizations you are creating. This name needs to be unique.
4. Select the Auto Suggest from the Feature Type Drop-down menu.
5. Complete the following fields:
   - Data Item - this is the data dictionary item to which Auto Suggest will be applied. Auto Suggest is set on the data dictionary level, meaning that an Auto Suggest instance can be applied to all forms that have the particular data item.

- No Auto Suggest - select this option to turn off Auto Suggest for a specified data item. This is useful when you need to enable Auto Suggest at a system code level. Additionally, select this option if you want to exclude some applications within the system code from using Auto Suggest.
- Business View - select this option to choose an Auto Suggest business view for the data item. Auto Suggest Business Views are Business Views with a special property (Auto Suggest Business View). These business views include the value column, one or multiple search columns, and one or multiple display columns. EnterpriseOne includes Auto Suggest business views. You can use visual assist to search for and use any of the existing Auto Suggest business views. You can also create your own customized Auto Suggest business views. See *Creating Auto Suggest Business Views*.
- Language Business View - select this option to choose a business view that contains translated descriptions for the data item.
- Number of Characters Required - select this option to specify the minimal number of characters users must type in the field before the Auto Suggest feature is triggered. For a field that has a large number of potential values, you may want to use more characters. For a field with relatively small number of potential values, you can use 1 character or 2 characters.
- Hot Key Required - select this option to specify whether or not the Auto Suggest feature will be triggered automatically. If Hot Key Required is turned off, the Auto Suggest feature will be trigger automatically. When users focus on a field with Auto Suggest turned on, they will see a gray down-arrow at the bottom-right corner of the field. As soon as the user types the required number of characters, the gray down-arrow will change depending on the Hot Key Required setting. If the Hot Key Required setting is turned off, the gray down-arrow pulses and EnterpriseOne automatically triggers the Auto Suggest feature and it displays the matching items automatically in a grid below the field. If the Hot Key Required setting is turned on, the gray down-arrow becomes blue, and the user must click on the blue down-arrow to trigger the Auto Suggest feature. After the user clicks on the blue down-arrow, EnterpriseOne then queries the suggested items and displays the matching items in a grid below the field. Requiring a hot key depends on the number of items in the field, as well as EnterpriseOne and database performances. Each Auto Suggest triggers an additional database query. If the field has a large number of items, and you want to limit the additional performance impact to your database, then you may set the Hot Key Required to ON. Otherwise, you may turn off Hot Key Required.

6. Click OK.

Enabling the Auto Suggest Feature for a User or Role on a Particular Form, Application, or System Code

To enable the Auto Suggest feature

1. Type P958974 in the Fast Path. Or navigate through the following menus: EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administrative Tools, Runtime Feature Administration, and then select Runtime Feature Definitions.
2. Click Add.

   You can also enable an existing Auto Suggest feature by selecting one from the grid and clicking Select.
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Environment Name - this is the environment where you want to enable an Auto Suggest feature defined in step 1.
   - User / Role or *Public - This is the user with whom you want to enable Auto Suggest defined in step 1.
   - Feature Name - This is the name of Auto Suggest defined in step 1.
   - Date Item - This field is automatically filled in once you enter the Feature Name.

- Form Name - This is the form or forms in which you want to enable Auto Suggest named in Feature Name. Use *ALL for all forms.
- Object Name - This is the application or applications in which you want to enable Auto Suggest named in the Feature Name. Use *ALL for all applications.
- Product Code - This is the reporting system code or system codes in which you want to enable the Auto Suggest feature named in Feature Name. Use *ALL for all system codes.

JAS.INI Setting On Auto Suggest

There is one INI setting for Auto Suggest in the [Web Runtime] section on Server Manager:

[OWWEB] # The delay time in milliseconds before Auto Suggest search starts

autoSuggestDelay=750

This setting comes into play when the Hot Key Required setting is turned off. This is the time the user pauses after the user types the required number of characters, and before EnterpriseOne fetches the Auto Suggested items automatically.

How End Users Can Turn On/Off Auto Suggest

After the power-user enables Auto Suggest feature or features for a user, the user can also turn off the auto suggest feature at a user level. This may be helpful with expert users who already know the codes and would like to complete data entry quickly without Auto Suggest.

Creating Auto Suggest Business Views

An application developer can create or customize Auto Suggest business views using OMW.

To create Auto Suggest business views:

1. In OMW, create a Business View object and click the Auto Suggest check box.
2. Open the Auto Suggest business view in Business View Design Aid.
3. Select the table or table joins you want to use in the Business View Design Aid. This is the table or tables where the system will search for the user typed items.

   The first column of the Auto Suggest business view must contain the value that EnterpriseOne adds to the field after the user selects an Auto Suggested record. This value is typically the actual code or value of the field (for example, the AN8 column should be the first column in the Address Book Auto Suggest business view).

   For the rest of the business view columns, there are three special Auto Suggest properties that you need to select:

   - Search Field - Select this option for the columns where you want the Auto Suggest system to search. EnterpriseOne searches in this field for the text the user typed. For example, for AN8, the "Alpha Name"

field may be the search field if you would like the system to search what the user typed in the Alpha Name column.
- Display Field - Select this column for the columns where you want the system to display as the system brings up the recommended items. For example, for an Address Book field, you may include the Address as Display Field to help users select the proper record.
- Language Code - Select this option if the column contains the language code. The system will match the user's language preference with data in this column to display translated records.

Setting Up Auto Suggest for the User ID Field

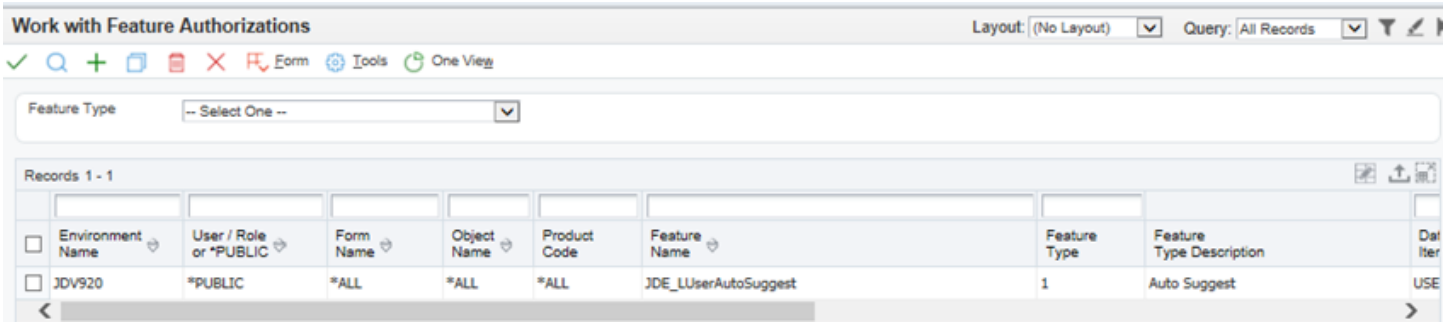
If the Long User feature is enabled in EnterpriseOne, you can configure the Auto Suggest to display both the user's short user ID and associated long user ID when the user begins to type a long user ID in the User ID field.

Note:
- *"Setting Up Long User IDs in EnterpriseOne" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide* .

To set up Auto Suggest for the User ID field:

1. Access P958974.
2. On Work with Feature Definitions, enter `JDE_LUserAutoSuggest` in the Feature Name field, and then click the **Find** button.
3. Click the check box next to the JDE_LUserAutoSuggest row to select it, and then from the Form menu, select **Feature Auth**.
4. On Work with Feature Authorization, click the **Add** button.
5. On Feature Authorization Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Environment Name - This is the environment where you want to enable Auto Suggest for the User ID field.
   - User / Role or *Public - Enter `*PUBLIC` to enable Auto Suggest for all users. Otherwise, enter a user or role.
   - Feature Name - Enter `JDE_LUserAutoSuggest` in this field.
   - Date Item - This field is automatically populated after you complete the other fields.
   - Form Name - Enter `*ALL`.
   - Object Name - Enter `*ALL`.
   - Product Code - Enter `*ALL`.
6. Click **OK**.

7. On Work with Feature Authorizations, verify that the record has been added, as shown here in this example:



12 Setting Up UDC Drop-down Menu

Understanding the UDC Drop-down Menu

The UDC drop-down menu enables users to select text on fields where drop-down is enabled.

If the drop-down is enabled for a UDC field, you will see a Drop-down icon instead of Visual assist and Auto suggest icons. When you click on the Drop-down icon, a window with a list of values is displayed from which you can select the required value. This drop-down window does not contain column header.

There is a Search link at the lower right corner of the window. You can click this link to open the visual assist window and search the record you want

See *Section 3.10.1.5 UDC Drop-down Menu* in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide* .

Enabling the UDC Drop-down Menu

Enabling UDC Drop-down Menu requires you to complete the following tasks:

- Add a Drop-down feature.
- Enable a user/role/*PUBLIC to use the Drop-down feature defined in *Adding a Drop-down Feature* on EnterpriseOne forms.

Adding a Drop-down Feature

To add a drop-down feature to a UDC:

1. Enter P958973 into the Fast Path. Or navigate through the following menus: EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administrative Tools, Runtime Feature Administration, and then select Runtime Feature Definitions.

   The Work with Feature Definitions form displays.
2. Click Add.

   The Runtime Feature Revisions form displays.
3. Select Drop-down from the Feature Type Drop-down menu.
4. In the Feature Name field, enter the name for the Drop-down feature you are creating. This name needs to be unique.
5. Select Enable Drop-down checkbox.

   > **Note:** See *Enabling the Drop-down Feature for a User or Role on a Particular Form, Application, or System Code* to enable the Drop-down feature for a UDC.

6. Click Save.

Enabling the Drop-down Feature for a User or Role on a Particular Form, Application, or System Code

To enable the Drop-down feature for a UDC:

1. Type P958974 in the Fast Path. Or navigate through the following menus: EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administrative Tools, Runtime Feature Administration, and then select Runtime Feature Definitions.
2. Click Add.

   You can also enable an existing Drop-down feature by selecting one from the grid and clicking Select.
3. Complete the following fields:

   a. Environment Name - this is the environment where you want to enable a Drop-down feature defined in *Adding a Drop-down Feature*.
   b. User / Role or *Public - This is the user with whom you want to enable Drop-down feature defined in *Adding a Drop-down Feature*.
   c. Feature Name - This is the name of Drop-down feature defined in *Adding a Drop-down Feature*.
   d. Data Item - This field is automatically filled in once you enter the Feature Name.
   e. Form Name - This is the form or forms in which you want to enable Drop-down feature named in Feature Name. Use *ALL for all forms.
   f. Object Name - This is the application or applications in which you want to enable Drop-down feature named in the Feature Name. Use *ALL for all applications.
   g. Product Code - This is the reporting system code or system codes in which you want to enable the Drop-down feature named in Feature Name. Use *ALL for all system codes.

13 Setting Up Case-Insensitive Search

Configuring Case-Insensitive Search Setting (Release 9.2.1.5)

The system administrator can enable or disable the case-insensitive search for the EnterpriseOne Search and Task Search functionalities at the system level in the JAS.ini file or in Server Manager.

JAS.INI Settings

Use the following JAS.ini settings to enable or disable the case-insensitive search for the EnterpriseOne Search and Task Search functionalities.

To enable case-insensitive search:

```
[OWWEB]

caseInsensitiveSearch = True
```

To enable case-sensitive search:

```
[OWWEB]

caseInsensitiveSearch = False
```

Server Manager

To configure case-insensitive search setting:

1. Log in to the Server Manager console as a system administrator and select the JAS server from the management dashboard.
2. Navigate to the Configuration section for the selected JAS server and select Advanced option from the View drop-down menu.
3. In the Web Runtime section, set the value for the "Case Insensitive Search" parameter as True or False. The default value of this parameter is False.
    - Setting the parameter to "True" enables case-insensitive search for case-sensitive databases, which allows the system to query the database for an uppercase version, lowercase version, title case version, and exact match of the search request entered.
    - Setting the parameter to "False" enables the system to query the database only for the search request entered.

Note: This configuration setting is applicable only to the EnterpriseOne Search and Task Search functionalities, and has no impact on any other database queries within EnterpriseOne.

AIS Data Cache Setting for EnterpriseOne Search (Release 9.2.1.2)

When you enter a request in the Search field of the EnterpriseOne Search result window (before clicking the Search icon or pressing the Enter key), the system searches for matching records in the AIS data cache. To enable EnterpriseOne Search to utilize the AIS data cache to retrieve the result, you have to configure the following settings in the Sever Manager for the AIS server:

- Read Cache Time To Live (Milliseconds): This setting determines the amount of time cache can be used for service request responses before subsequent requests are fetched from the database. To enable the cache, this number must be greater than zero. The default value is 60000 milliseconds.
- Enable Caching by Default: Select this setting to enable caching of responses for service requests not coded for caching.

For details of each configuration setting, see the section *"Caching Service Request Responses" in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Interface Services Server Reference Guide* .

14 Understanding Hover Forms

Understanding Hover Forms

The hover form contains the context-based information that appears when the user clicks on the hover indicator of the hover supported JD Edwards EnterpriseOne controls.

See *"Message Form as Hover Form"* in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide* .

The hover form can be associated with the selected controls in two ways:

1. Using the Feature Authorization administration applications (P958973 and P958974)
2. Using the system function, SHOW POPUP, and the Mouse is Hovered event

See *"Message Forms"* in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Form Design Aid Guide* for more information about the SHOW POPUP system function and events.

Using Feature Authorization Administration Applications

You can associate a hover form using the Work with Feature Definitions (P958973) and Feature Authorizations (P958974) applications.

This section explains how to:

- Define a Hover Viewer feature to a data item.
- Define a No Hover Viewer feature to a data item.
- Authorize the Hover Viewer feature.

Defining the Hover Viewer

You can define a unique Hover Viewer feature to a data item which you can associate to a DD item.

To define a Hover Viewer to a data item:

1. Type P958973 into the Fast Path and press Enter.

   You can also navigate to this application by the following path: EnterpriseOne menus, EnterpriseOne LifeCycle Tools, System Administration Tools, and Runtime Feature Administration menu.
2. In the Work with Feature Definitions form, click Add
3. In the Feature Name field of the Runtime Feature Revisions form, enter a unique name for the feature you are creating.
4. Select the Hover Viewer from the Feature Type Drop-down menu.

5. Complete the following fields:

Field Name	Description
Data Item	This is the data item that you would like to enable Hover form for. For example, this could be AN8.
Form Name	This is the hover form that you would like to see when the user hovers on the data dictionary item specified above. For example, for AN8, this form W01700A will be displayed as the hover form.
Application Name	Application Name is automatically populated once you enter the Form Name.

6. Click OK.

Defining the No Hover Viewer

You can select No Hover Viewer check box to suppress the hover form for a particular data item. The Form Name and Application Name fields are disabled if you select the No Hover Viewer check box.

To define a No Hover Viewer to a data item:

1. Type P958973 into the Fast Path and press Enter.

   You can also navigate to this application by the following path: EnterpriseOne menus, EnterpriseOne LifeCycle Tools, System Administration Tools, and Runtime Feature Administration menu.
2. In Work with Feature Definitions form, click Add.
3. In the Feature Name field of the Runtime Feature Revisions form, enter a unique name for the feature you are creating.
4. Select the Hover Viewer from the Feature Type Drop-down menu.
5. Enter the data item you want into the Data Item field.
6. Select No Hover Viewer checkbox.
7. Click OK.

You need to authorize this unique feature to a form or an application using P958974 (Feature Authorization Revisions).

See *Authorizing the Hover Viewer Feature* for details.

Authorizing the Hover Viewer Feature

You can authorize the Hover Viewer feature by assigning it to a user, a role, or to * PUBLIC for a specific form, application, or system code. You can enable the Hover Viewer feature on a text field and grid cell.

To enable the Hover Viewer feature:

1. Type P958974 into the Fast Path and press Enter.
   You can also navigate to this application by the following path: EnterpriseOne menus, EnterpriseOne LifeCycle Tools, System Administration Tools, and Runtime Feature Administration menu.
2. In the Feature Authorization form, click Add.
3. In the Feature Authorization Revisions form, complete the following fields:

Fields	Values
Environment Name	Enter the name of the environment.
User/User Role or *Public	Enter a specific user or role or enter *PUBLIC.
Feature Name	Enter the unique feature name that you defined.
Data Item	Data item is automatically populated after entering the feature name.
Form name	This is not the hover form name.If you enter a specific form name, then the object name is automatically populated. This form name specifies on which form the hover feature will be enabled. For example, you may want to specify W01012B form to enable the hover form for data item AN8. Enter *ALL or enter a specific form name.
Object Name	This is the application name.Enter *ALL or a specific object name.
Product Code	This is the product code where you want the specific feature to be enabled.Enter *ALL or a specific product code.

   You can use any combination of the above values for the fields in the table.
4. Click OK.

Enabling or Disabling Collaborate Tab in Hover Forms

See *Access Send Email and Meeting Invite options from Data Dictionary items* in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide*

To enable or disable the Collaborate tab in hover forms:

Note: The collaborate tab in the hover forms is enabled by default.

1. Type P958973 into the Fast Path and press Enter.

You can also navigate to this application by the following path: EnterpriseOne menus, EnterpriseOne LifeCycle Tools, System Administration Tools, and Runtime Feature Administration menu.

2. Select the Hover Viewer from the Feature Type Drop-down menu.
3. Select the Hover Feature Name for which you want to enable or disable the Collaborate tab.
4. Click Select. The Run Time Feature Revisions displays.
5. In the Version Name field of the Run Time Feature Revisions form, enter SECURED to disable the Collaborate tab in the hover form. Enter UNSECURED to enable the Collaborate tab in the hover form. The Version Name field is empty by default.

> **Note:** The Collaborate tab can be enabled for the following hover forms:
>
> - Employee information hover form (P080100)
> - Address book information hover form (P01700)
> - Customer information hover form (P03B700)
> - Supplier information hover form (P04700)
>
> The versions XJDE0001 (UNSECURED) and XJDE0002 (SECURED) are created for the above four hover forms. The Collaborate tab is enabled if the Version Name field is left empty or if it has the value XJDE0001 (UNSECURED). The Collaborate tab is disabled if the value of the Version field is entered as XJDE0002 (SECURED).

6. Click Save.

   You must log out and log in to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application to see the changes.

Enabling or Disabling Hover forms

The system administrator can enable or disable the hover form at the system level in the JAS.ini file or in the Server Manager.

JAS.INI Settings

Use the following JAS.ini settings to enable or disable the hover form.

To show hover forms:

```
[OWWEB]

SHOWPOPUP = True
```

To hide hover forms:

```
[OWWEB]

SHOWPOPUP = False
```

Server Manager

The system administrator can select or deselect Show Pop-ups) check box in the Web Runtime section of the server manger to enable or disable the hover forms.

15 Working with Vocabulary Overrides

Understanding Vocabulary Overrides

Vocabulary Overrides (P9220) is an application that you can use to change the text that appears on forms and reports. You can specify both form columns and row headings, provide customization for multiple languages and industries, and retain your overrides with the next software update.

Because the Vocabulary Overrides application (P9220) affects the user interface throughout JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, it is important that you secure this application from most users. When you work with vocabulary overrides for an interactive or batch application, the Vocabulary Overrides application simulates an application checkout from the central objects repository, just as if you checked out the application by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW. This checkout is done so that, while you are working on the application in the Vocabulary Overrides application, no one can check out the application.

> **Note:** When the OMW line is written for the Vocabulary Overrides application, the system does not bring down specifications to the requesting workstation. Instead, the requesting workstation accesses the relational database tables directly.

After you make vocabulary override changes, use an update package to push these changes to the users.

Creating Vocabulary Overrides

You can create vocabulary overrides to customize the interactive and batch applications. After you make vocabulary override changes, use an update package to push these changes to the users. For example, you could create vocabulary overrides for the Verify OCM report. After you make vocabulary override changes, you should use an update package to push these changes to the users.

> **Note:** When you create a vocabulary override for a report, the override occurs at the version level. When you run the version, the vocabulary override appears on the report instead of the data dictionary description. The vocabulary override does not affect the base report specifications or any other version of the report.

Forms Used to Work with Vocabulary Overrides

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Vocabulary Overrides	W9220H	Application Development (GH902), Object Management, Vocabulary Overrides (P9220)	Locate an interactive or batch application to which you want to apply vocabulary overrides. Review existing vocabulary overrides.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Object Management Workbench	W98220A	In Solution Explorer, enter **OMW** in the Fast Pathfield.	Locate an interactive or batch application to which you want to apply vocabulary overrides.
SAR Requirement	W559220A	On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, select an application and click Select.	This form only appears if the system administrator set up the processing option for vocabulary overrides to require a software action request (SAR) number for overrides.
Interactive Vocabulary Overrides	W9220A	On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, select the Interactive option and click Find. Select an application, and click Select.	Create and reset interactive vocabulary overrides.
Batch Vocabulary Overrides	W9220B	On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, select the Batch option and click Find. Select a batch version and click Select.	Create and reset batch vocabulary overrides.
Overridden Data Item Search	W9220E	On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, from the Form menu, select Data Item Search.	Review data items that contain vocabulary overrides.

Accessing Vocabulary Overrides from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Solution Explorer

Access the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form.

1. Select the Interactive or Batch option and click Find.

   Use the query by example fields to refine the search.
2. Select an application and click Select.

   If the application that you selected is checked out or is in the save location, the system displays the following error message: This object is currently in use by a project in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW (either through check out or in the save location) and is, therefore, unavailable.

   You must create vocabulary overrides for this application at another time or contact the users of the application to check in, erase their checkout, or delete the object from the save location.

3. If the SAR Requirement form appears, enter a SAR number in the SAR Number field.

   This form appears if the system administrator set up the processing option for vocabulary overrides to require a SAR number for overrides.
4. Click OK.

   The Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. All of the interactive forms or batch versions associated with the application that you chose appear in the detail area. You can expand any row that has a plus (+) sign on the left side.

   The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW so that while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one else can check out the application. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW.

Accessing Vocabulary Overrides from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW

Access the Object Management Workbench program (P98220).

1. On Object Management Workbench, add the object to an OMW project.
2. Select the interactive or batch application, and then click the Design button.

   The Interactive Application Design form or the Batch Application Design form appears.
3. On the Design Tools tab, click Vocabulary Overrides.

   The system displays the following warning: Warning! You are now accessing Vocabulary Overrides. This application will override currently checked in objects. You must have authority to make changes.
4. If you have authorization to make vocabulary override changes, click OK.
5. If the SAR Requirement form appears, enter a SAR number in the SAR Number field.

   This form only appears if the system administrator sets the processing option that requires a SAR number for vocabulary overrides.
6. On the Work with Vocabulary Overrides form, click Select.

   The Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. All of the interactive forms or batch versions associated with the application appear in the detail area. You can expand any row that has a plus (+) sign on the left side.

   The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in OMW so that while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one else can check out the application. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in OMW.

Creating Vocabulary Overrides

Access the Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form.

1. To work with a language other than the domestic language, on Interactive Vocabulary Overrides, complete the Language field, and then click Find.
2. Enter a language code.

Leave this field blank if you are creating vocabulary overrides in the domestic language.

3. Double-click the + button next to one of the forms listed in the detail area.
   The form expands, displaying the types of text that are available on that form, such as find/browse text, control text, grid column text, exit text, and text variables.
4. Double-click the + button for one of the types of text.
   The type of text expands, displaying all of the text that you can override.
5. To create a vocabulary override, change the text in the Description column for a particular item.
   Click OK when you finish creating overrides.

   Note: Some descriptions for data items contain carriage returns and new-line characters. To create a vocabulary override for these descriptions (indicated with an icon to the left of the row), select the data item row and, from the Row menu, select Extended Text Revision.

6. On the Extended Text Revision form, change the text in the field and click OK.

The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in OMW so that while you are working on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one can check the application out. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in OMW.

To actually see the description change applied to the application, you must first retrieve the specifications for the application to the local client machine and run it. Do this by clicking either the Check Out or Get button in OMW.

Creating Batch Vocabulary Overrides

Access the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form.

1. To work with a language other than the domestic language, on Batch Vocabulary Overrides, complete the Language field, and then click Find.
2. Enter a language code.
   Leave this field blank if you are creating vocabulary overrides in the base (domestic) language.
3. Double-click the + button next to one of the versions listed in the detail area.
   The version expands, displaying the types of text that are available on that version, such as page header and group sections.
4. Double-click the + button next to one of the types of text.
   The type of text expands, displaying all of the text that you can override.
5. To create a vocabulary override, change the text in the Description column for a particular item.
6. Click OK when you finish creating overrides.

The Vocabulary Overrides application essentially checks out this application in OMW so that while you work on the application in Vocabulary Overrides, no one can check the application out. After you finish creating overrides, Vocabulary Overrides erases the checkout in OMW.

Reviewing Vocabulary Overrides

Access the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form.

You can use vocabulary overrides to review every location where someone has overridden a data item. You can view the override locations from a form or from a report.

1. On the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form, from the Form menu, select Data Item Search.
2. On the Overridden Data Item Search form, enter a data item to search for and then click OK.
3. Click one of these options to select a scope for the application search:
   - Interactive Application
   - Batch
   - Both
4. Select one of these options for the output results:
   - Interactive

     If you view the search results by using the interactive application, the Data Item Locator form appears when this search is complete. This form displays a list of all of the applications in which the data item appears.
   - Printed Report

     If you view the search results by using the printed report, a PDF is created, which you can view or print.
5. From the Form menu, select Run Report.

Resetting a Vocabulary Override

Access the Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form, depending on the type of application in which you want to reset a vocabulary override.

You can reset vocabulary overrides to the original data dictionary definition. If you need to reset multiple vocabulary overrides to the default data dictionary definition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides an automated process that resets overrides at the interactive form level, the batch version level, and the interactive and batch application level. When you reset vocabulary overrides at the form level, you reset all vocabulary overrides on a specific form—for example, the Work with Addresses form (W01012B) in the Address Book application. When you reset vocabulary overrides at the application level, you reset all vocabulary overrides on all forms or versions in an entire interactive or batch application—for example, the Address Book application (P0101) or the Print Mailing Labels report (R01401).

1. Double-click the + button in the row header for one of the forms or versions in the detail area, and then double-click the + button in the row header for a type of text on the form or a type of section in the version.

   The detail area expands to display the data items associated with the type of text or section.
2. Select the data item that you want to reset, and then, from the Row menu, select Reset Description.

   > **Note:** The Reset Description menu option is inactive if a vocabulary override does not exist for the data item.
3. Click OK to return to the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form.

   If you click Cancel to return to the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form *after* you reset a vocabulary override, you *do not* cancel the action. The data item remains at the default data dictionary definition.

Resetting All Vocabulary Overrides on a Form (Interactive and Batch)

Access the Work With Vocabulary Overrides form.

1. Click one of these options and then click Find:
   - Interactive
   - Batch
2. Select an application and click Select.

   Depending on the type of application, either the Interactive Vocabulary Overrides form or the Batch Vocabulary Overrides form appears. The detail area displays forms for interactive applications and versions for batch applications.
3. From the Form menu, select Reset by Application for interactive applications or Reset by Batch for batch applications.

   The software clears all vocabulary overrides from the *entire* application and resets the data items to the base definitions. If no base definition exists for a data item, the software resets the data item to the default data dictionary definition.

   > **Note:** When you select either the Reset by Application or the Reset by Batch menu option, the decision is final; the software does not provide a confirmation box or a proof mode.

16 Understanding Media Objects and Imaging

Media Objects

Media objects and imaging features in Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enable you to attach useful information to an application, including information that might currently exist as a paper-based document. The media objects feature enables you to attach the information to applications, forms and rows, and Object Librarian objects. The imaging feature within media objects gives you flexibility to create a more efficient method of information storage.

This table describes the types of information that you can attach to a grid row or a form:

Media Object	Description
Text	Media objects provide a word processor that lets you create a text-only attachment. For example, you can use a text attachment to provide specific instructions for a form or additional information about a record.
Image	Images include files such as Windows bitmaps, Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) files, and JPEG files. These files might represent electronically created files, as well as scanned images of paper-based documents.
OLE	Media objects can be files that conform to the OLE standard. OLE enables you to create links between different programs. By using these links, you can create and edit an object from one program in a different program. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides the links that you need to attach OLE objects. You attach OLE media objects at the base form level. Media objects attached at this level are attached to a form and not to any data that might appear in the form. You can attach media objects to a detail area or a form, but the files themselves exist in separate directories. The only file information that is included with the application to which the OLE object links is the path to the supporting file. You can only use OLE objects that you properly register and install as OLE objects through JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
Shortcuts	A shortcut is a link that opens JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Within media objects, you can only attach JD Edwards EnterpriseOne shortcuts; that is, you cannot attach Windows shortcuts to media objects.
Uniform Resource Locations (URL) and files	Media objects can be links to web page URLs or other related files. When a developer attaches a URL media object to a control object on a form, the web page appears as part of the form. When a user attaches a URL to a form or Object Librarian object, the media object acts as a link to the URL.

System administrators can also set up templates. A template might include attachments of its own, such as images and shortcuts. For example, you can create a letterhead and a standard form for a memo. You might create a shortcut in the template to provide access to an application that uses data specific to the information that you add to the template.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Text Items

Text items are items that you create using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne media objects word processor. They do not require media object queues. The F00165 table contains both the associated key value of the data record to which the text media object is attached, and the text itself. Text items that originate from applications external to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne (for example, Microsoft Word or WordPad) must be stored as OLE objects.

Imaging

The imaging capabilities available in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enable you to link to a third-party imaging product. Imaging systems enable you to scan and electronically store paper-based information. For example, this information might include documents such as sales orders, purchase orders, vendor invoices, and product schematics. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne imaging integration includes a media objects viewer and a third-party product that provides scanning and searching interfaces to enable you to find and display images. Implementation of imaging also provides a view of integrated images by using the viewer of the native imaging product.

When you use a third-party vendor, the F00165 table stores the reference to image attachments, but the third-party software controls the search and retrieval of images.

Media Object Queues

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne media object queues enable the storage location of media objects to be tracked by reference rather than physical network location, which simplifies the administration of media location. For example, the location for media objects on the server can change, and the change is reflected in only one place in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

You must define a media object queue to identify the pointer to the location where the actual image files or OLE objects reside. Media object queues provide the system administrator with the ability to easily manage the storage of media objects in the software. Within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you must set up media object queues to use images that are outside of the imaging product's domain (for example, scanned images). You can set up media object queues for these types of objects:

- Image objects (actual files).
- OLE objects (links to files).
- URLs (internet addresses).

Image Media Objects

Image media objects are individual files that are accessed and viewed by using a third-party imaging product. These objects are stored in locations defined with a name and a network-qualified path. For example, if all of the images for financial applications are stored in a directory on the network called `\\server1\financials\images`, an image media object queue could be defined as:

- Path: `\\server1\financials\images`
- Name: `FIN_IMAGES.BMP`

OLE Media Objects

OLE media objects are individual objects that are created and viewed by using an OLE-compliant application outside of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the OLE object attached to a row or form is actually a link to the OLE object that resides in a media object queue. The distinction between OLE objects and non-OLE objects is important because, other than graphics files, you cannot attach non-OLE objects from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne if they are not compliant. Examples of valid OLE objects are Microsoft Windows OLE-compliant applications such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Visio. Other examples include sound or video files (.wav or .avi extensions).

URL Media Objects

URL media objects are internet addresses that point to web sites that are identified by industry-standard URLs. When defined in the media object table, these addresses can be connected to internet locations.

Media Object Tables

Media object queues typically represent network directory locations for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne media object files, such as OLE objects and images. The two media object tables are F98MOQUE and F98101.

The media object queues are stored in the Media Object Queues table, which, along with the Imaging Constants table, should be located in the system data source. The Media Object Queues table contains the associated key value of the data record to which the media object is attached, the image reference, and the OLE reference. The image reference and the OLE reference are queue names. The queue name is used to access the Media Object Queue table for the location of the OLE object or image.

Media object keys are stored in the F00165 table. Media object characterization properties are stored in the F00166 table. The F00167 table stores information indicating which categories the system activates for any given data structure.

Language Considerations for Media Objects

If you create a custom application that you want to enable for media object language handling, you must include a data item language preference (alias LNGP) in the generic text data structure that you create.

When you design an application, you can allow the end user to add separate and unique media objects to the same record or different records, based on the language chosen.

If language (LNGP) is not a database column, then you define the media object (GT) data structure to include language as part of the data structure. You place a data dictionary control (LNGP) on the application as a filter field, which should then be loaded with the system value for language. When you design the application this way, you attach two separate media objects, based on the language, to the same record.

If language (LNGP) is a database column, then you include LNGP (database) as a filter field, but you must add a separate record to the database table along with its media object attachment. The media object data structure still contains language as part of the key to retrieve the media object attachment. In both cases, the language filter fields (LNGP)

must be loaded with the system value for language. LNGP must be built into the key and not associated with the LNGP column in the F00165 table.

For any database table that contains language as part of its key, you can attach media object functionality for records with different languages. For example, you can create one record for English and a copy of the record for French with unique media object attachments. For tables that do not include language as part of the key to that table, you can have media object languages.

Converting RTF Media Object Attachments to HTML Text

This section provides an overview about converting multiple RTF media object attachments to HTML text and how to run the conversion program.

> **Note:** The Convert RTF to HTML Text program (P98MOHTM) can be run by any user. Use Application Security to secure access to the P98MOHTM application. See *"Managing Application Security" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide* .

Understanding How to Convert RTF Attachments to HTML Text

You can convert Rich Text Format (RTF) media object attachments to HyperText Markup Language (HTML) text format. Media object attachments are stored in the Media Objects Storage table (F00165). To perform the conversion, you run the Convert RTF to HTML Text program (P98MOHTM), which reads the records in F00165, finds all of the text attachments, and determines what records to convert from RTF to HTML format. The conversion program enables you to convert all of the RTF attachments in F00165 in a single batch run, or you can select a group of records to convert in a batch run. The conversion program reads the text attachments in F00165, generates an equivalent HTML attachment for any RTF attachments in the batch run, and updates the appropriate F00165 records with the converted HTML text.

When the conversion process is finished, the program provides a status of **Completed** or **Partial** for the records that were processed in the batch. A status of **Partial** indicates that one or more records could not be converted in the batch.

The system automatically logs records that failed to convert during the conversion process in the Server Manager JAS log at the SEVERE level. You can log in to Server Manager and see which records failed to convert during conversion process. You can use primary key information (such as OBNM, TXKY, and sequence number) to find the particular attachment in F00165 and manually fix any errors.

Before you begin the conversion process, you can configure the Server Manager JAS log at the DEBUG level to see records that successfully converted during the conversion process. Records that successfully convert are logged at the DEBUG level with the component name RTFTOHTML.

Running the Conversion Program

The conversion program (P98MOHTM) walks you through the conversion process and provides general status information. When you open the program, the Convert Media Object RTF to HTML text form appears.

Conversion to HTML text format is permanent and cannot be reverted back to RTF format. The default number of records for a batch conversion is 100,000 records, which you can change. The minimum number of records you can define for a batch conversion is 100 records.

> **Note:** Before you begin the conversion process, backup the F00165 table.

To convert RTF media objects to HTML format:

1. From an EnterpriseOne web client, type P98MOHTM in the fast path.

   The Convert Media Objects from RTF to HTML text form appears.
2. On Convert Media Objects from RTF to HTML text, select the appropriate data source, and then click Start Conversion.

   The system generates messages that:

   - Confirm the data source.
   - Warn you that the conversion is permanent.
   - Recommend that you backup the F00165 table.
   - Explain how to view and edit the RTF text in the HTML editor.
3. Select the agreement option, and then click OK to continue the conversion process.

   Click Back to change the data source.
4. The system displays the progress status for retrieving the records from F00165.
5. When the system finishes retrieving the data from F00165, it displays a conversion page that shows:

   - Total number of text type attachments.
   - Total number of attachments that have been converted to HTML.
   - Number of text attachments that need to be converted.
6. Define the number of records to convert by selecting one of these options:

   - All--to convert all of the remaining text attachments to HTML.
   - Change Batch Size-to specify a group of records for batch conversion.

     The default number of records for batch conversion is 100,000 records, which you can change. The minimum number of records you can define for batch conversion is 100 records.
   - From the drop-down list, select the group of records that you want to convert.

     > **Note:** The Change Batch Size drop-down list shows the conversion status (Complete or Partial) for a group of records. If a record in the selected batch fails to convert, a status of partial appears beside that group of records.
7. Click Convert.
8. The system displays the progress status during the conversion process.
9. When the system finishes the conversion, it displays a page that shows the results of the conversion:

   - Conversion Completed-indicates the selected batch conversion is finished.
   - Selected Batch Size-the number of records defined for this batch conversion.
   - Number of RTF attachments converted.

- Number of errors while converting the text attachments.

  If one or more records could not be converted, a link to Server Manager is provided. Click the link and sign into Server Manager to view the conversion errors.

10. On the conversion results page, select Close.

    This action returns you to the analysis results page (discussed in Step 5) that is updated with the latest conversion information.

11. On the conversion page, do one of the following:

    - Select the All option and click Convert to convert all of the remaining RTF attachments.
    - Select the Change Batch Size option, define the number of records to run in the batch conversion, select the next group of records that you want to convert from the drop-down list, and then click Convert.
    - Click Cancel to exit the program.

17 Setting Up Media Objects, Imaging and Help

Understanding Media Object Processing

To use media objects, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne requires a set of event rules to process the media objects. This processing includes:

- Tracking where the media object files are stored.
- Tracking which media objects are attached to which objects (rows, forms, and reports).
- Indicating which objects have attachments.
- Creating or viewing attachments.

You can set up JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to use standard processing for media objects, which enables you to bypass all event rules that are required to implement media objects. All of the required information is gathered from a form in Form Design Aid and does not require you to define any event rules. Standard processing provides these benefits:

- Standardizes the usage of media objects across forms.
- For any detail area, places a paper clip button on the row header if a media object is defined for that row.
- For a form, places a button in the status bar if a media object is defined for the form.
- Enables you to attach documents to the form or to a row in the detail area.
- Enables you to double-click the paper clip in a row to view media objects for that row.
- Enables you to click the paper clip in the status bar to view media objects for the form.

If you choose not to use standard processing for a form, you can still develop a system for handling media objects by using existing event rules or event rules that you develop.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne uses the F00165 table to store link records for media objects and imaging. You must define the media object data structure by using a unique key structure so that the F00165 table can store data correctly. The layout of this table is as follows:

```
GTxxx || F4211Keys || The media object text
```

Where:

GT (generic text) xxx is the naming convention used when defining a media object data structure.

F4211Keys is what the system uses to access the unique media object attachment for that particular record. The keys typically match what the unique key would be in the F4211 table for each detail line.

The media object text is the actual text attachment that stores information typed in by the user.

In addition to the media object categories provided by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you can define as many as 40 more. Users can associate these categories with a media object to group certain media objects and to enable other users to search for specific media objects. User defined categories reside in the F00166 table and are referenced using each object's unique key. The default titles for these categories are Category Codes 1-30, Dates 1-5, and Numeric 1-5.

Prerequisite

To enable users to see the media object paper clip column on a form, clear the Hide Row Headers option on the grid properties for the form.

Enabling JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to Use Media Objects

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW, access an application on which you want to enable media objects and open it in Form Design Aid.

1. In Form Design Aid, select Media Objects Setup from the Form menu.
2. On Media Objects Setup, select the Enable Automatic Media Object Functionality option.

   Selecting this option enables imaging and activates the other fields on the form.
3. On Media Objects Setup, select one of these options:

   - Media Objects Only

     Select this option if you do not want to interface with third-party products that include imaging. If you choose this option, you will only be able to use media objects that are defined for and supported from within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
   - Document Handling Only

     Select this option if you are developing a form that is enabled for media objects using functionality in event rules and you want to bypass standard processing.
   - Media Objects & Document Handling

     Select this option if you want to enable standard processing later. You must delete all of the event rules for media objects when you choose this option.
4. Click Edit mode or Display mode.

   Edit mode allows the user to make changes; display mode is read-only.
5. Click Define Form Key.

   The System Functions form appears. This form is identical to the parameter definition form used to define system functions in event rules, except that it includes only the Media Object header.
6. On the Function Selection tab, double-click the Media Object Structures folder.

   A list of all currently defined data structures for Media Objects appears.
7. Select the appropriate structure and define it on the Parameter Mapping tab.

Adding a Language-Specific Media Object Attachment

Open the application to which you want to add a language-specific media object attachment.

1. On the application that you want to use, type a language in the filter field.
2. Click Add.
3. Add multiple records if you want the attachment for multiple languages or base.

Setting Up Media Object Queues

This section discusses how to:

- Add a media object queue.
- Define the location of a media object queue.
- Delete a media object queue.

Forms Used to Set Up Media Object Queues

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Media Object Queues	W98MOQUEA	System Administration Tools (GH9011), Media Object Administration, Media Object Queues (P98MOQUE)	Add a media object queue. Locate existing queues and delete queues.
Media Object Queue Revisions	W98MOQUEB	On the Work With Media Object Queues form, click Add.	Add information for a new media object queue. Define the location of a media object queue.

Adding a Media Object Queue

Access the Work With Media Object Queues form.

1. Click Add.
2. On the Media Object Queue Revisions form, in the Queue Name field, define the media object queue name where images may be found. The queue name is a symbolic reference only. The media object queue name is one-half of a properly defined media object queue. The other half is the media object path. complete these fields:
    - Queue Name
    - Queue Path On-Line
    - Queue Path Off-line
    - On-Line Access Type
    - Off-Line Access Type
3. In the Queue Path On-Line field, enter a path that points to the location of OLE objects, images, or URLs. The queue path is the second half of a properly defined queue for a media object. The first half is the name of the media object. A valid queue path for a network location might be `\\server1\share3\images\financial`. To set the queue for a CD ROM, use `cd:` in the pathname; the system automatically substitutes the appropriate drive letter when it resolves the path.

4. In the Queue Path Off-line field, enter a local path that points to the location of OLE objects, images, or URLs. The queue path is the second half of a properly defined queue for a media object. The first half is the name of the media object. A valid queue path when working off-line might be `d:\data\media\images`.

Defining the Location of a Media Object Queue

Access the Work With Media Object Queues form.

1. If an OLE queue does not exist, click Add.
2. On the Media Objects Queue Revisions form, complete these fields:
   - Queue Name
   - Queue Path On-Line
   - Queue Path Off-line
   - Type
   - On-Line Access Type
   - Off-Line Access Type
3. Click OK.
4. If you want to change an existing media object queue, on the Work With Media Object Queues form, click Find to display a list of queue names and their paths.
5. Select the queue name that you want to modify and click Select.
6. On the Media Object Queue Revisions form, change the information in the Queue Path On-Line field to reflect the new location, and then click OK.

Uploading Media Object Files to Database (Release 9.2.1)

Starting with EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.2.1 it was mandatory to store media objects to the database by following the process below. In EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.2.1.4 and beyond, you have the option to store media objects to the file system.

To store media objects in the file system (Release9.2.1.4):

1. Navigate to the EnterpriseOne HTML Server within Server Manager.
2. Disable "Store Media Object Files in Database"under Configuration/Advanced/Web Runtime.
3. Navigate to the EnterpriseOne Business Services Server within Server Manager.
4. Disable "Store Media Object Files in Database"under Configuration/Advanced/Miscellaneous.

> **Note:** The settings for storing in the database or on the file system must be the same for all EnterpriseOne HTML Servers and all EnterpriseOne Business Services Servers, for the same path codes and environments.

When enabled, media object files will be stored in the database. If this option is disabled, media object files will be stored on a file system. By default, the option is enabled and will store media objects to the database.

To store media objects to the database, you run the R98MODAT UBE the first time all media objects (personal and shared) will be uploaded to the F98MODAT table, located in the system data source. After the initial run of R98MODAT UBE personal media objects will automatically be saved to the F98MODAT table. When saving shared media objects to a media object queue, you must run R98MODAT UBE to upload the media objects to the database You can run R98MODAT multiple times to upload files from different queues or data sources.

Note: The file path in the F00165 records must match the queue path specified in the F98MOQUE for the HTMLUpload queue to upload the personal media object files to the F98MODAT table.

Note: Orphaned media object files in personal queues are not uploaded, but will be purged and identified on the purge report.

Note: If you have multiple F98MODAT tables, you must have a corresponding F98MOQUE table in the same data source. You must have both tables in the data source.

Note: To upload a single media object file without running R98MODAT, see **(Tools Release 9.2.9) Uploading Media Objects to Database from File Systems Without R98MODAT** section.

Prerequisites: You must complete the following steps on the machine you run UBEs prior to running R98MODAT:

Note: If you have Tools Release 9.2.1 or earlier with AS400 servers these steps must be performed on the development client.

1. Copy the jas.ini and jdbj.ini files from the JAS Server to the ..system/classes directory.
2. Update both files with the correct file path.
3. Verify a temp directory exists and is correct in the jas.ini at: [JDENET], tempFileDir = path (for example: c:\temp).
4. Copy the tnsnames.ora from the JAS Server to the ..system/classes directory, if needed for DB access (Oracle only).
5. Copy WebLogin_JAR.jar and nlspdk.jar from the JAS Server to ..system/classes directory (Tools Release 9.2.1 and earlier only).
6. Copy the JDBC drivers form the Jas Server to the ..system/classes directory, (for example; Oracle Database would be ojdbc6.jar.)
7. Enter the user name and password (must be unencrypted) in the [JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION] section of the jdbj.ini file to log into EnterpriseOne.
8. Verify the default environment and role are defined correctly in the [OWWEB] section of the jas.ini file.

Note: If UseMOWinNTShare=true, all settings for FTP and SFTP will be ignored.

The above files are necessary and need to be properly configured to insure the media object directory and database are accessible from the Enterprise Server. Depending on where the media object directory is (for example: Deployment Server) and how they are accessed (FTP, SFTP, or NT share) from the JAS server, you must make sure you have access to that directory from the Enterprise Server. For example, if you are using NT share to access the media object directory on the Deployment Server from your Windows JAS server, but the Enterprise Server is on Linux, NT Share will not work for Linux to Windows. Therefore, you will need to setup either FTP or SFTP and make sure the jas.ini, that you copied into …system/classes on your Enterprise Server, has the correct connection information. Similarly, the jdbj.ini, tnsnames.ora (only for Oracle database), and jdbc drivers are used to connect to database server.

Note: Before you perform a system upgrade, save a copy of the configuration and JDBC files. After the system upgrade, copy those files back into …system/classes on the Enterprise Server. Otherwise, the above steps will need to be repeated prior to running R98MODAT again.

The recommended sequence is to run R98MODAT in Proof mode first, Update mode second, and then Purge media objects from the file system.

To upload media object files to the database:

1. Enter BV (Batch Versions) in the Fast Path.
2. Enter Media object Load in Version Title and click Find.
3. Click processing Options from the Row Menu.
4. Complete the following processing options:

Processing Option	Description
Report Mode	Use this processing option to specify whether the report runs in proof or update mode. In proof mode, media object files will not be uploaded to the database nor deleted from the file system. The report will only indicate the actions that would occur for the media object files in the selected queues once the report is run in update mode. Valid values are: Blank = Proof mode 1 = Update mode
Replace Files	Use this processing option to determine whether existing media object files are replaced in the database when uploading media objects from the file system. Valid values are: Blank = No 1 = Yes
Purge Files Only	Use this processing option to delete media objects from the file system. Only use this option after the media objects have been uploaded. This option will not check if media objects have been uploaded. Valid values are: Blank = Upload media object files 1 = Delete media objects from file system
Data Source Name	Use this processing option to specify the name of the data source to use when uploading media object files from personal queues (queue type 02 or 05). This processing option can be used to access additional F00165 tables that are not in the default data source but contain personal files to upload to the database. This processing option is not applicable when uploading media objects from shared queues (queue type 01).

5. Click Ok.

6. Click Ok to bypass Data Section.
7. Click Ok to run R98MODAT.
8. Review the Media Object Initial Load report for status and listing of all files processed.

> **Note:** Copy newly shared media objects to a shared media object queue on the deployment server and run R98MODAT to add them to F98MODAT.

(Tools Release 9.2.9) Uploading Media Objects to Database from File Systems Without R98MODAT

Starting with Tools Release 9.2.9, you can upload media objects previously stored in the file systems to the database by accessing them from HTML server. To upload a media object file to the database without running the R98MODAT, you must configure the following:

1. Navigate to the EnterpriseOne HTML Server within Server Manager.
2. In the Configuration tab, from the View drop-down menu, select Advanced, click Web Runtime link and then click Web Runtime - Media Object Settings. In Web Runtime - Media Object Settings section, select **Automatic Import of Media Object Files** and **Store Media Object Files in Database** options.
3. Navigate to the EnterpriseOne Business Services Server within Server Manager.
4. In the Configuration tab, from the View drop-down menu, select Advanced, click Miscellaneous link, and then click Media Object Configuration. In Media Object Configuration section, select **Automatic Import of Media Object Files** and **Store Media Object Files in Database** options.

> **Note:** To configure the **Automatic Import of Media Object Files** you must enter the connection information for the file system (FTP, SFTP, or NT share) in which the media objects are stored.

Deleting a Media Object Queue

Access the Work With Media Object Queues form.

1. Click Find.
2. Select the queue name that you want to delete.
3. From the Form menu, select Delete.

   Deleting a media object queue deletes only the definition of the queue, not the associated path or objects themselves.

Setting Up Imaging

This section contains an overview of imaging and the flow for imaging systems and discusses how to enable imaging in media objects.

Understanding Imaging

One way to attach images to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne forms and grid rows is to use the Image function of the Media Objects feature; however, this solution is not designed for use with sophisticated document handling systems. See My Oracle Support for a complete list of imaging vendors partnered with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

The software uses the OLE client/server model to interface with third-party document handling systems, including the OLE client interface and the OLE server. For the currently supported imaging systems, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne meets these minimum design goal tasks:

- Search

  The search mechanism locates a document stored in the indexing system of a document handling system. The search mechanism navigates the storage structures of the document handling system so that the user can find a particular document or set of documents easily.

- Link

  Upon a successful search operation, the link mechanism returns the unique document identifier to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This identifier is stored with the transaction.

- View

  The view mechanism passes the unique document identifier to a document viewing mechanism so that the user can view the document.

Customers with requirements for third-party imaging systems other than those that the software currently supports can design custom OLE automation servers for interfacing purposes. The OLE server can be written in any OLE-compliant language. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne has a published set of APIs to enable you to develop compatible middleware applications. The published APIs are described in a Windows help file that is installed with the software.

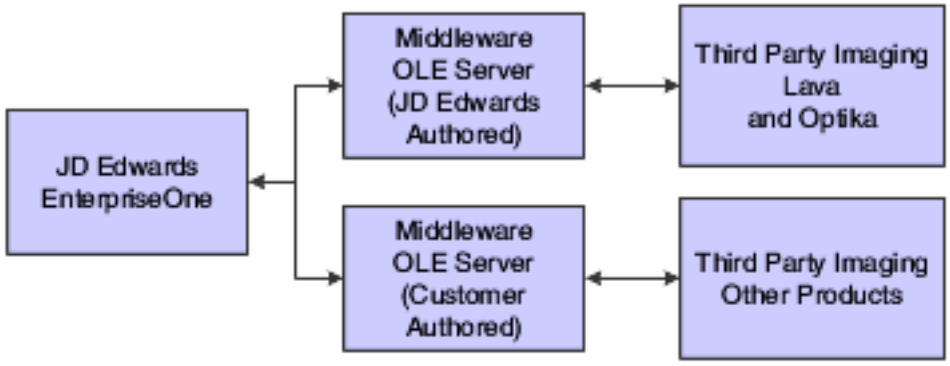
Understanding Flow for Imaging Systems

You can use imaging with a document handling system. The imaging system enables you to automatically scan and catalog documents. The system indexes the images so that you can recall them, based on certain sets of criteria. For example, you might index images according to type, department, and date. You can recall, view, and analyze an image at any given time. For example, in a transaction entry scenario, you might scan a paper-based file when the document enters the mailroom so that a data entry clerk can retrieve the image to use as a source document.

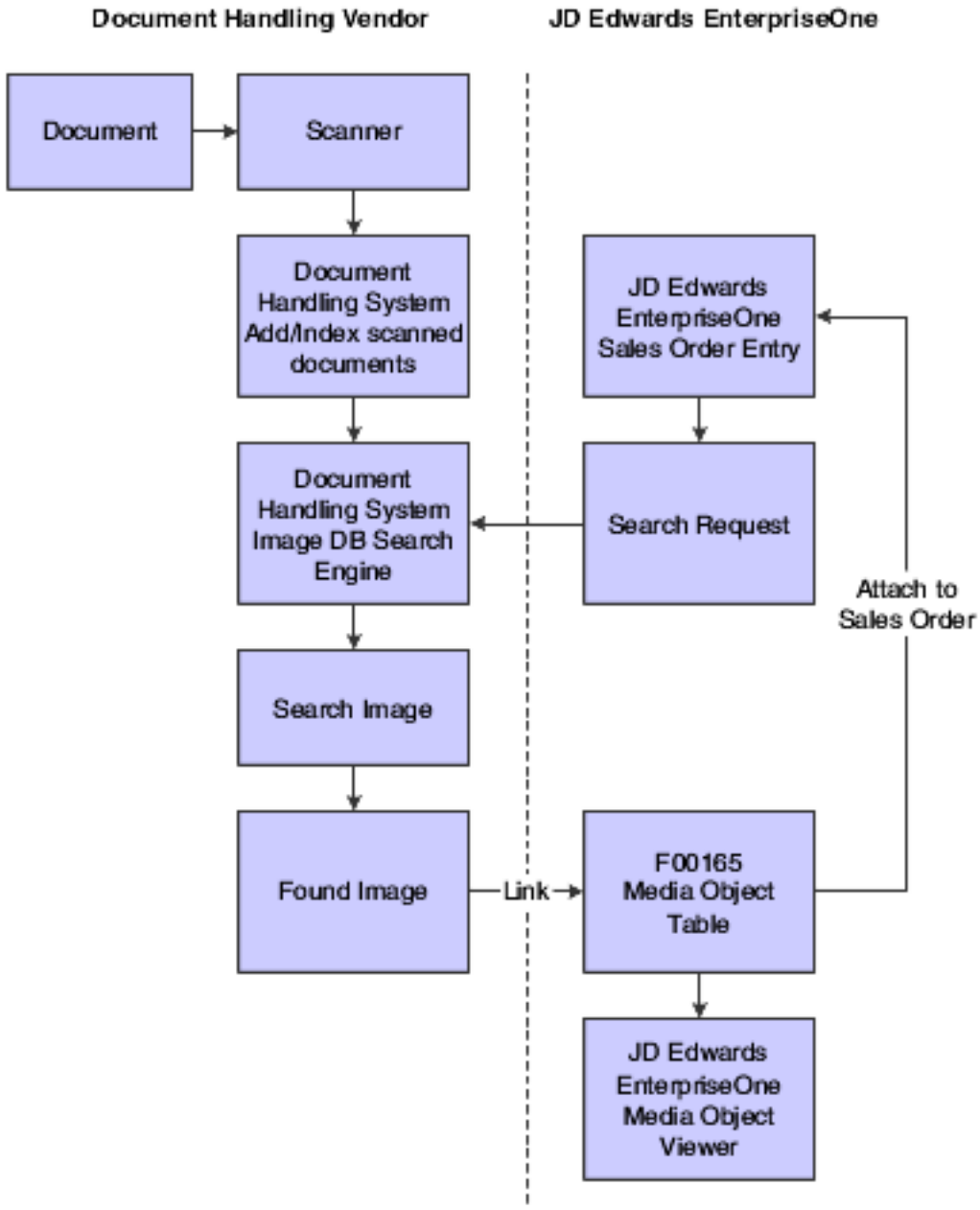
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne can retrieve and view documents based on selection criteria that are defined by the user. A linking system associates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transaction to the document for later retrieval and reference. You can attach a transaction identifier with the scanned image in the document handling system to enable a user to access an application directly from the image.

You set up imaging by enabling the imaging at the system level. For an imaging system to be enabled, it must have a registration record in the F98101 table.

This illustration explains how the software supports third-party imaging products through a middleware OLE server layer. Customers also can create their own OLE servers to support additional imaging systems:



This diagram is a typical imaging scenario:



Forms Used to Set Up Imaging

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Media Object Queues	W98MOQUEA	System Administration Tools (GH9011), Media Object Administration, Media Object Queues (P98MOQUE).	Set up imaging.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Imaging Constants Revisions	W98101A	On the Work With Media Object Queues form, select Imaging from the Form menu.	Enter information about the imaging system and enable the imaging system.

Enabling Imaging in Media Objects

Access the Work With Media Object Queues.

1. From the Form menu, select Imaging.
2. On the Imaging Constants Revisions form, in the Imaging System Vendor field, enter the name of the imaging system vendor that you are using on the system.
3. In the Imaging Vendor Description field, enter a description of the imaging system vendor.
4. If the image type is an OLE, in the Image Program ID/DLL field, enter the program ID that uniquely identifies the imaging system in the system registry. If the image type is a DLL, enter the imaging system DLL name.
5. Select the Imaging Active option to indicate that an imaging system is currently active for the system.
6. Select the OLE option to indicate the type of interface used by the imaging system.

Setting up the HTML Editor

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supports the media object ActiveX rich text editor only in Internet Explorer. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides an alternative to the media object ActiveX rich text editor. The HTML editor creates browser independency and users will be able to add, view, modify, and delete the media object rich text attachments using the HTML editor in Internet Explorer and Firefox.

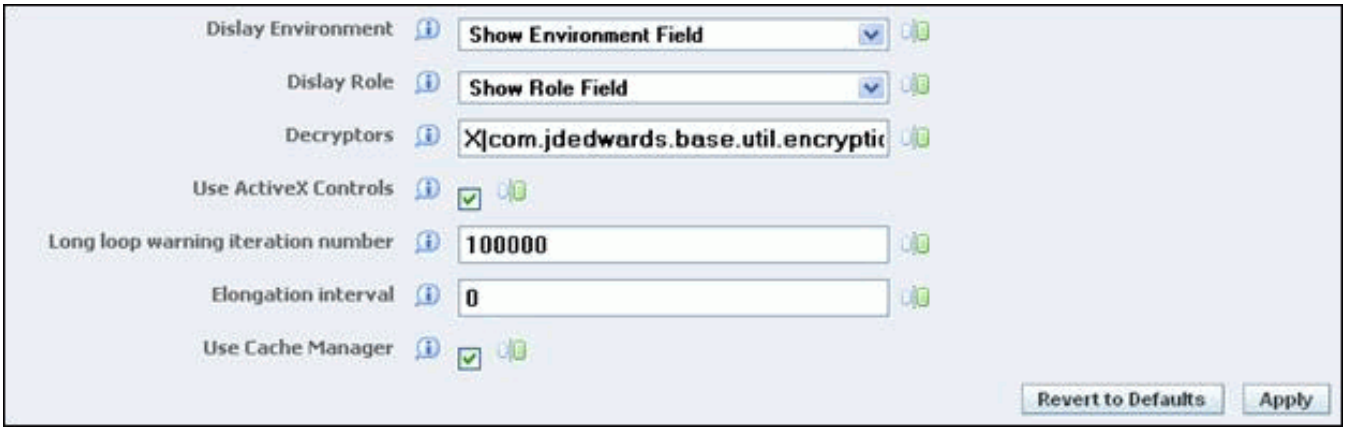
> **Note:** The value of the attachment is saved in XHTML format. Once the data is converted and saved to the database in XHTML it cannot be returned to the ActiveX RTF format.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne default media object editor is the ActiveX rich text editor. The ActiveX rich text editor can be replaced with the HTML rich text editor through Server Manager.

To configure JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to utilize the HTML editor:

1. Navigate to the HTML server in Server Manager.
2. Access the Web Runtime properties.

3. Scroll down and remove the check mark from Use ActiveX Controls.



This action modifies the property SupportActiveXIE=TRUE in the jas.ini under [OWWEB] section on the HTML server to FALSE. Users are able to work with only one type of editor at a time either the ActiveX or HTML rich text editor.

This ini setting specifies whether JD Edwards supplied ActiveX controls are supported within the IE browser. Since this is an ini setting the behavior will be for all users of the HTML server.

When this ini setting is set to false it will override the settings in the users IE browser and will not load or run JD Edwards ActiveX controls. The user will not see prompting for installing of the JD Edwards ActiveX controls.

When this ini setting is set to true or is not found in the jas.ini, the application will try to load the ActiveX control. If the control is not loaded, then a flag will be set for the user session that ActiveX controls are not supported and all JD Edwards ActiveX controls will be unavailable for that user session. This will occur for the user that has disabled ActiveX control installation and running in the IE browser. For the first ActiveX control within a user session that we attempt to load and it fails, the user will see the download prompt. If they have previously allowed for all downloads from Oracle, by checking the checkbox on the options on the download prompt, they will not see the prompt. After the first control load fails we will no longer prompt the user for installing the ActiveX control. If the load of the ActiveX control does not fail, then the user will experience the same behavior as before this change. All JD Edwards ActiveX controls will be available for the user.

Setting Up Help

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application P98MOQUE, Media Object Queue Revisions, is used to setup and modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne queues including help. The examples below represent the default Help setup.

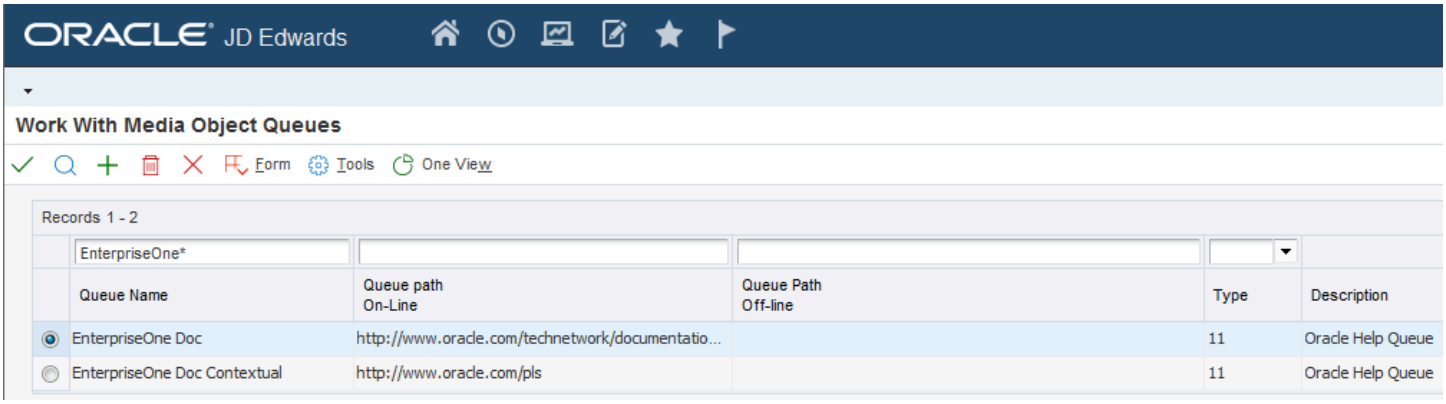
Setting up Help for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Client

The EnterpriseOne Doc queue is associated with the web client and works in conjunction with the Help icon outside of the applications to direct a user to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation libraries. The EnterpriseOne Doc Contextual queue is also associated with the web client and works in conjunction with the Help icon and the Help toolbar hyperlink within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications to direct a user to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation specific to the application.

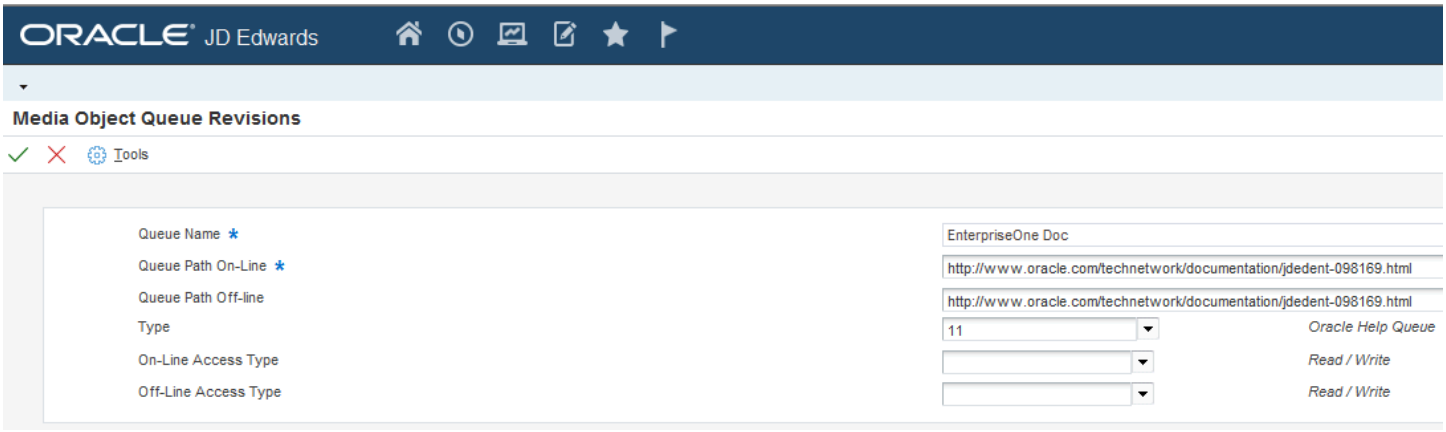
Help setup can be done in either the web or development client. The examples in this section will use the web client for setup.

To set up Help for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne web client:

1. In the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne web client, enter P98MOQUE into the Fast Path and navigate to the Work with Media Object Queues application.



2. Perform a find on EnterpriseOne*. Select the EnterpriseOne Doc queue and then click the checkmark on the toolbar.

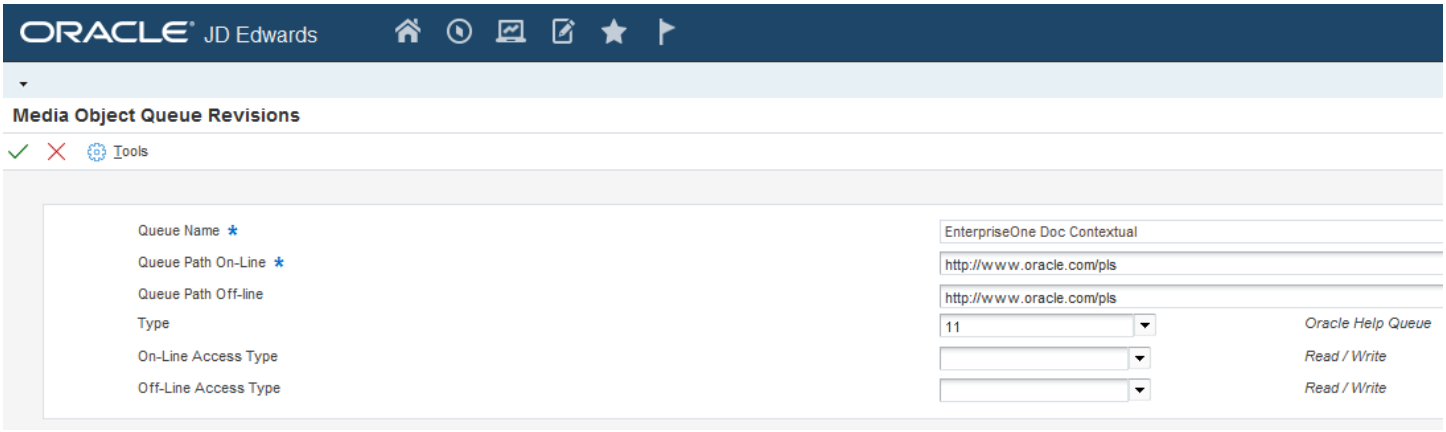


3. Enter 11 into the Type field.
4. Enter the URL path for the external documentation libraries into the Queue Path On-Line field. The URL to access the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation libraries is:

   https://docs.oracle.com/en/applications/jd-edwards/index.html
5. Select Save.

   This record is used when a user selects Help outside of an application.

6. On the Work with Media Object Queues form, select the EnterpriseOne Doc Contextual queue and then click the checkmark on the toolbar.



7. Enter 11 into the Type field.
8. Enter the URL path for the external documentation into the Queue Path On-Line field. The URL to access the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation is:

   https://docs.oracle.com/search

   This record is used when accessing help from within an application. The application information is used to search the appropriate documentation library and display relevant documentation links.
9. Save and exit the application.

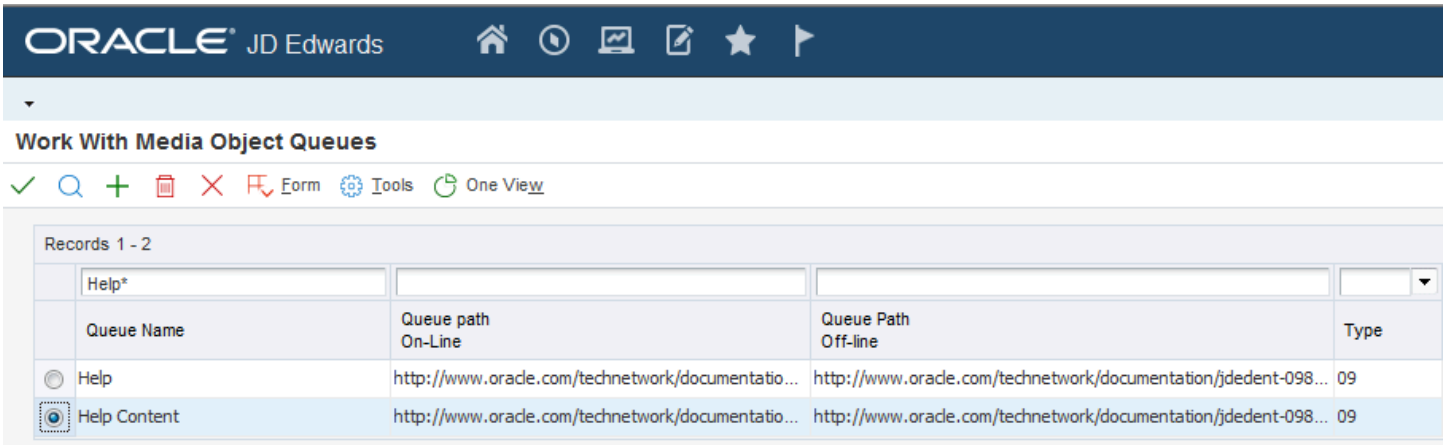
The Help icon and the Help toolbar hyperlink within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are now enabled within the web client to direct a user to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation.

Setting up Help for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Client

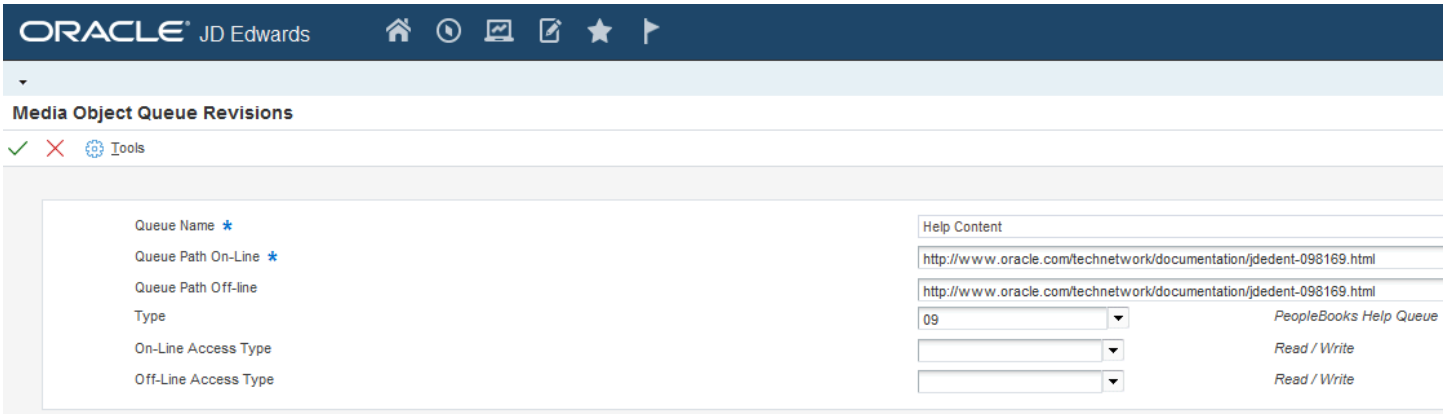
The Help Content queue is associated with the development client and works in conjunction with the Help toolbar hyperlink within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications to direct a user to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation.

To set up Help for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne development client:

1. In the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne web client, enter P98MOQUE into Fast Path and navigate to the Work with Media Object Queues application.



2. Do a find on Help*. Select the Help Content queue and then click the checkmark on the toolbar.



3. Enter 11 in the Type field.
4. Enter the URL path for the external documentation into the Queue Path On-Line field. The URL to access the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation is:

   https://docs.oracle.com/en/applications/jd-edwards/index.html
5. Save and exit the application.

The Help toolbar hyperlink within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications is now enabled within the development client to direct a user to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne online documentation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Online Documentation

When the Help icon or the Help toolbar hyperlink is selected outside of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application in either a web or development client, it will link to the online documentation libraries for all releases, as in the example below:

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Documentation

Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is an integrated applications suite of comprehensive enterprise resource planning software that combines business value, standards-based technology, and deep industry experience into a business solution with a low total cost of ownership

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Release 9.1.x

This library includes documentation in support of the Applications 9.1 release, and subsequent 9.1 updates. View the Net Change Guide on the Overview tab for references to the documentation updates made since 9.1 GA.

E16582-01 zip (649.25 MB)

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Installation and Upgrade for Apps 9.0 & Apps 9.1 using Tools 9.1.x

This library includes documentation in support of Tools 9.1 and subsequent Tools 9.1 update releases. View the Net Change Guide on the Overview tab for references to the documentation updates made since 9.1 GA.

E24902-01 zip (485.30 MB)

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.1.x

This library includes documentation in support of Tools 9.1 and subsequent Tools 9.1 update releases. View the Net Change Guide on the Overview tab for references to the documentation updates made since 9.1 GA.

E24705-01 zip (223.72 MB)

18 Administering Text Search Indexes

Understanding Text Search Indexes

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne contains a text search engine that takes information from the tables and associated media objects and builds a text search index. When a text search is initiated, it goes through the text search index and returns database records that match the search criteria. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the text search engine uses a business view-data source pair to retrieve table data.

Text search indexes exist as folders on a file system, so text search indexes must be accessible using a path name to the enterprise server. Administrators must designate the locations of these folders by specifying the base folder in Text Search Properties.

Defining Text Search Indexes

This section provides an overview of text search indexes and discusses how to:

- Designate data sources for a business view.
- Define media objects for a text search index.
- Define languages for a text search index.

Understanding Text Search Indexes

To create a text search index, define the following items:

- Business view

  To be able to perform a text search over a business view, the developer must select the Text Search option on the business view's properties form in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW. Otherwise, the business view is not available for a text search.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Table Conversion Guide* .

- Data source

  The data source tells the text search engine where to search for the data defined in the business view. If you do not select a data source, the text search engine searches the default data source defined in the OCM mapping.

- Media objects

  To associate media objects with a business view-data source pair, use the Text Search Index Media Object Queue Revisions form. If no queues are specified, then all queues will be scanned.

- Languages

  To build the index for any languages other than your base language, enter the language on the Text Search Index Language Revisions form.

Forms Used to Define Text Search Indexes

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Text Search Indices	W95800B	ext Search Administration menu (GH9077), Text Search Indices.	View and select text search business views with the associated data sources. Build, clear, and optimize text search indexes.
Text Search Index Revisions	W95800A	On the Work with Text Search Indices form, select a business view.	Edit data sources for each business view.
Text Search Index Media Object Queue	W95800E	On the Work with Text Search Indices form, highlight a data source, then select Media Object Queues from the Row menu.	Edit text search indexes for media object queues
Text Search Index Language Revisions	W95800F	On the Work with Text Search Indices form, highlight a data source, then select Languages from the Row menu.	Edit text search indexes for language.

Designating Data Sources for a Business View

Access the Text Search Index Revisions form.

Text Search Business View
Displays the business view selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Text Search Data Source
The text search data source defined for the Text Search business view.

Defining Media Objects for a Text Search Index

Access the Text Search Index Media Object Queue Revisions form.

Text Search Business View
The business view selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Text Search Data Source
The data source selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Media Object Queue Name

The name of the media object queue from the table F98MOQUE.

Defining Languages for a Text Search Index

Access the Text Search Index Language Revisions form.

Text Search Business View
The business view selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Text Search Data Source
The data source selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Language
The user defined code indicating the language.

Description
The name of the language.

Building Text Search Indexes

There are four types of builds you can perform:

- Full
- Incremental
- Optimize
- Clear

A full build indexes all the data referenced by a business view and creates a new text search index or replaces an existing text search index. You should schedule full builds regularly, depending on the frequency with which the data changes.

> **Note:** If a user adds a new media object to a specific record in a business view and as a result, exceeds the media object limit defined in the previous full build, the change will only take affect after the next full build is complete. In other words, the incremental build will not add this change in the text search index for this business view.

Some applications automatically perform incremental builds. An incremental build takes data entered since the last full build and adds it to the end of the text search index. This makes the data available for searching, but each time an incremental build runs, it decreases the efficiency of the text search index. To optimize the efficiency of the text search index, you need to run an optimize build.

An optimize build takes the data entered since the last full build and re-indexes it. This increases text search efficiency and ensures that text searches cover recently added data. An optimize build is not as resource-intensive as a full build, so you can schedule it more frequently.

A clear build removes all data from the text search index. Under normal circumstances you would not clear a text search index, except to free file system storage. Before you can search again, you need to do a full build. However, if you do a search after a clear build, there is no data in the index to return.

You can perform builds manually or schedule them to occur automatically. The manual Build options are off the Report and Row menus. Schedule builds using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Scheduler by running the following UBEs:

- R958001 - XJE001 (Full Build).
- R958001 - XJDE002 (Optimize).
- R958001 - XJDE003 (Clear).

Defining Text Search Properties

This section provides an overview of text search properties and discusses how to:

- Add a new text search business view-data source pair.
- Define stop words.
- Define synonyms.
- Define topics.

Understanding Text Search Properties

There are three properties you can define for a text search:

- Stop Words
  Stop words are words that are too common to search for. For example, if every service ticket uses the word "broken", you would not search on "broken". Similarly, if you only sold automobiles, searching sales receipts for the words "automobile" or "car" would be useless. Instead, you might search for specific makes and models of automobiles. By making "car" and "automobile" stop words, if you entered the search "1998 Ford Mustang Car", the system would only search for "1998 Ford Mustang", taking out the common word, "car". Stop words reduce the required file system storage for text search indexes and improve search performance.
- Synonyms
  Synonyms are words that mean the same thing. For example, in a motorcycle dealership, the words "bike", "chopper", and "hog" all refer to a motorcycle. Motorcycle is the thesaurus word, that is the word all the synonyms point to. "Bike", "chopper", and "hog" are the synonyms. When a user enters the search word "chopper", all records containing "motorcycle", and any of its synonyms are returned.

The text search engine has predefined common stop words and synonyms for each language supported. You only need to define those that are specific to your business.

You can define synonyms and stop words globally or for specific business view-data source pairs.

Forms Used to Define Text Search Properties

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Text Search Properties	W95820A	Text Search Administration menu (GH9077), Text Search Properties.	View, add, and select text search business views-data source pairs and define

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
			maximum results and base folders.
Text Search Properties Revisions	W95820B	On the Work with Text Search Properties form, click Add.	Add a new text search business view-data source pair and define maximum results and base folder.
Work with Text Search Stop Words	W95820E	On the Work with Text Search Properties form, select Stop Words from the Row or Form menu.	When entered from the Row menu, view the stop words defined for a text search business view-data source pair or global stop words. When entered from the Form menu, view and edit stop words already set up in the system.
Work with Text Search Synonyms	W95820C	On the Work with Text Search Properties form, select Synonyms from the Form or Row menu.	When entered from the Row menu, view the synonyms defined for a text search business view-data source pair, or global synonyms. When entered from the Form menu, view and edit synonyms already set up in the system.
Work with Text Search Topics	W95820I	On the Work with Text Search Properties form, select Topics from the Form or Row menu.	When entered from the Row menu, view the topics defined for a text search business view-data source pair, or global topics. When entered from the Form menu, view and edit topics already set up in the system.

Adding a New Text Search Business View-Data Source Pair

Access the Text Search Properties Revisions form.

Text Search Business View
The name of the business view of the business view-data source pair from which to build the text search indexes.

Data Source
The name of the data source of the business view-data source pair from with to build the text search indexes.

Base Folder
The folder to contain the text search index. This folder must be accessible to the enterprise server.

Max Results
The maximum number of matches to be returned from this text search index.

Defining Stop Words

Access the Work with Text Search Stop Words form.

Global
This option defines stop words for all business view-data source pairs.

Business View/Data Source Specific
This option defines stop words for only one business view-data source pair.

Text Search Business View
The business view used to build the text search index.

Text Search Data Source
The database used to build the text search index.

Language
The language defined for the text search index.

Defining Synonyms

Access the Work with Text Search Synonyms form.

Global
This option defines synonyms for all business view-data source pairs.

Business View/Data Source Specific
This option defines synonyms for only one business view-data source pair.

Text Search Business View
The business view used to build the text search index.

Text Search Data Source
The database used to build the text search index.

Language
The language defined for the text search index.

Defining Topics

Access the Work with Text Search Topics form.

Global
This option defines topics for all business view-data source pairs.

Business View/Data Source Specific

This option defines topics for only one business view-data source pair.

Text Search Business View
The business view used to build the text search index.

Data Source
The database used to build the text search index.

Language
The language defined for the text search index.

Understanding Text Search with Secure Enterprise Search

This section provides an overview of Secure Enterprise Search (SES) based text search index in EnterpriseOne:

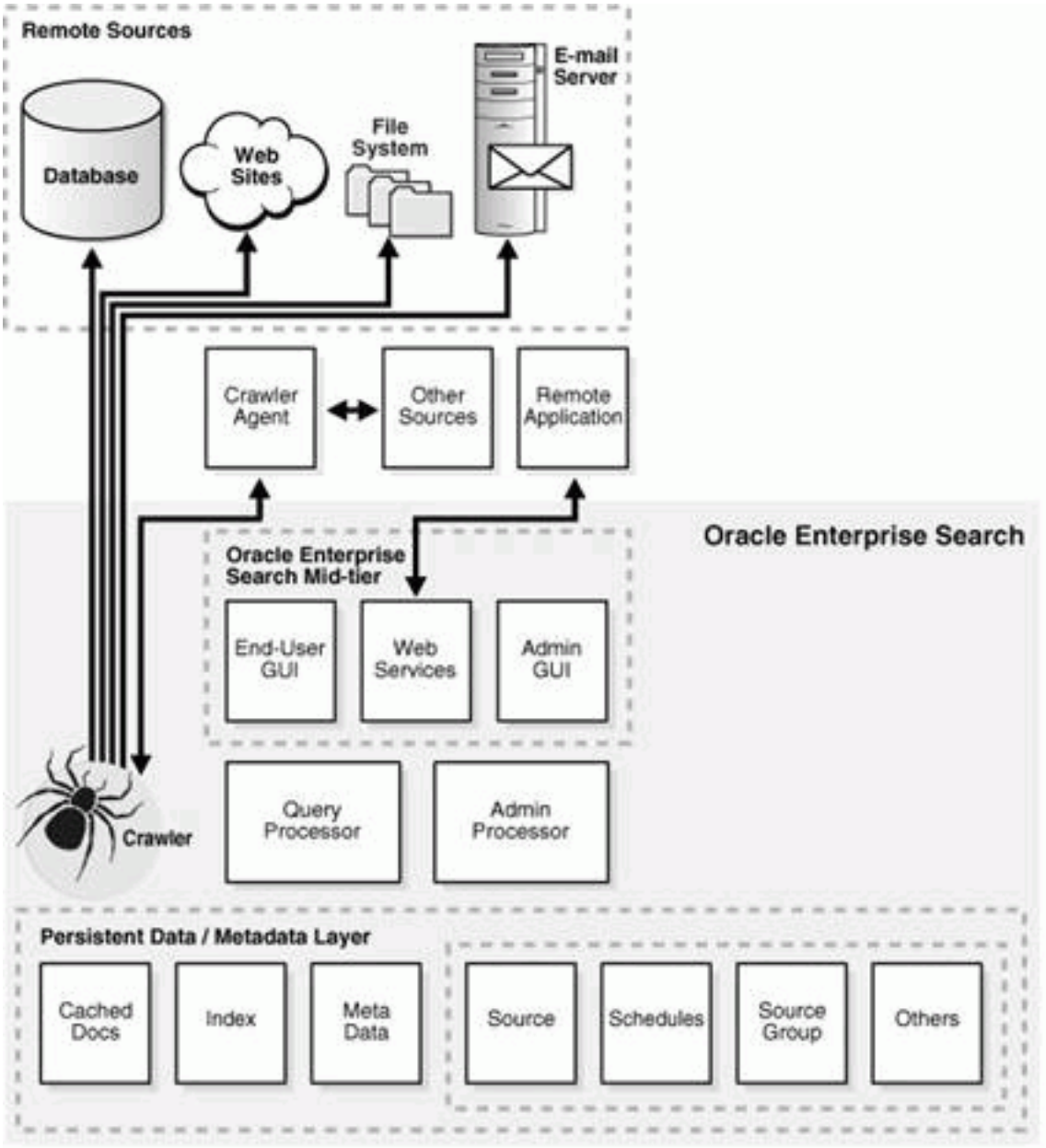
- Configuring SES for Text Search
- Understanding Text Search Indexes
- Understanding Text Search Properties

Secure Enterprise Search is a standalone, self-contained server for search; it operates as a black box that indexes information from the crawler and serves up the results. It comes with its own user interface and administration; it does not, for example, need you to program using SQL or administer as a DBA.

Configuring SES for Text Search

Component	Description
Crawler	The SES Crawler is a Java process activated by your Oracle server according to a set schedule. When activated, the crawler spawns a configurable number of processor threads that fetch documents from various data sources. The crawler maps link relationships and analyzes them to avoid going in circles and taking wrong turns. Whenever the crawler encounters embedded, non-HTML documents during the crawling it uses filters to automatically detect the document type and to filter and index the document.
Database	An Oracle11g database contains the SES-repository, which stores information about the repositories indexed by SES and the search engine index (information collected by the crawler, filtered and indexed by Oracle11g Text).
Search UI & API	SES provides an out-of-the-box user interface to the Server. It also provides a web services API for building custom applications for querying indexed data, and contains interfaces for Basic Search Form, Advanced Search Form, Query Result Display, URL registration, authentication and authorization, and so on.
Administration Tool and Interface	The SES administration tool is a browser-based application that you use to configure and schedule the crawler, configure the server, run several reporting features, and other similar tasks.
Federator	Via the Suggested Content feature, SES also provides the ability to federate queries to other engines that implement their own search mail servers, Internet search engines, and specific applications.

Component	Description
	Additionally, SES provides the ability to federate queries to other SES instances. These results can be combined and displayed together along with those results served off the internal index of SES Server.



Prerequisites

- SES is installed and running
- Create RSS Crawler Source

To create the RSS Crawler Source; install the RSS Crawler plugin as "RSSCrawler".

1. Login at the SES Admin screen.

2. Go to Global Settings tab.
3. Click Source Types.
4. Click the Create button.
5. Specify the following details:

Field	Description
Name	RSSCrawler
Description	Crawler plug-in for RSS connector
Plug-in Manager Java Class Name	oracle.search.plugin.rss.RSSCrawlerManager
Plug-in JAR file name	oracleapplications/rsscrawler.jar

6. Click next.
7. Click Finish.

Configuring Enterprise Server for SES

To configure the Enterprise Server for SES create an FTP user with read-only permission to the FTP folder. This is necessary because if you give full permission to the FTP user, the SES crawler will delete the actual XML feed after successfully crawling/indexing. The JDE user(i.e user account used for starting the kernels) should have full permission (r+w) to the FTP folder.

JAR files required for SES Admin Api's

```
javax.activation_1.1.jar
javax.xml.soap_1.3.1.0.jar
javax.xml.stream_1.1.1.0.jar
javax.jws_2.0.jar
glassfish.jaxb.xjc_1.2.0.0_2-1-7.jar
javax.xml.bind_2.1.1.jar
oracle.webservices.standalone.client.jar
search_adminapi_wsclient.jar (patched version)
```

Note: There is a limitation on 1.5 SES Admin JAR's to be in a specific order in CLASSPATH to work on certain JVM's especially Solaris.On Windows and Linux we didn't see any issues.To fix this issue below JAR's should be added to the JDE.INI's [JDE_CG]CLASSPATH settings in the same order as listed below (give these entries in single)

Example:

```
[JDE_CG]
CLASSPATH=/jdedwards/e900/system/classes/javax.activation_1.1.jar:/jdedwards/
e900/system/classes/javax.xml.soap_1.3.1.0.jar:/jdedwards/e900/system/classes/
javax.xml.stream_1.1.1.0.jar:/jdedwards/e900/system/classes/javax.jws_2.0.jar:/
jdedwards/e900/system/classes/glassfish.jaxb.xjc_1.2.0.0_2-1-7.jar:/jdedwards/
e900/system/classes/javax.xml.bind_2.1.1.jar:/jdedwards/e900/system/classes/
oracle.webservices.standalone.client.jar:/jdedwards/e900/system/classes/
search_adminapi_wsclient.jar
```

JDE.INI settings for Text Search Kernel (Enterprise Server)

```
[JDENET]
...
...
maxKernelRanges=34
....
....
[JDENET_KERNEL_DEF34]
krnlName=TEXTSEARCH KERNEL
dispatchDLLName=searchkrnl.dll
dispatchDLLFunction=_JDEK_DispatchTextSearchMessage@28
maxNumberOfProcesses=1
numberOfAutoStartProcesses=1
```

JDE.INI Settings for Media Object Queue for Enterprise Server Only

Below setting is required on *IBM i* Enterprise server if Media Object Queue location on Deployment server is not shared and requires an FTP access. By default UseFTPMOQUE is set to FALSE meaning the MOQUEUE folder is shared and doesn't require FTP.

```
[TEXTSEARCH]
UseFTPMOQUE=TRUE
FTPUser=anonymous
FTPPwd=anonymous
```

Understanding Text Search Indexes

This section provides an overview of text search indexes and discusses how to:

- Designate data sources for a business view.
- Define media objects for a text search index.
- Define languages for a text search index.
- Building Text Search Indexes

To create a text search index, define the following items:

- Business view

  To be able to perform a text search over a business view, the developer must select the Text Search option on the business view's properties form in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW. Otherwise, the business view is not available for a text search.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Table Conversion Guide* .
- Data source

  The data source tells the text search engine where to search for the data defined in the business view. If you do not select a data source, the text search engine searches the default data source defined in the OCM mapping.
- Media objects

  To associate media objects with a business view-data source pair, use the Text Search Index Media Object Queue Revisions form. If no queues are specified, then all queues will be scanned.
- Languages

To build the index for any language, enter the language on the Text Search Index Language Revisions form.

Forms Used to Define Text Search Indexes

Application: P95800A

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Text Search Indices	W95800AB	Text Search Administration menu (GH9077), Text Search Indices.Fast Path P95800A	View and select text search business views with the associated data sources. Build and clear text search indexes.
Text Search Index Revisions	W95800AA	On the Work with Text Search Indices form, select a business view.	Edit data sources for each business view.
Text Search Index Media Object Queue Revisions	W95800AC	On the Work with Text Search Indices form, highlight a data source, then select Media Object Queues from the Row menu.	Edit text search indexes for media object queues
Text Search Index Language Revisions	W95800AD	On the Work with Text Search Indices form, highlight a data source, then select Languages from the Row menu.	Edit text search indexes for language.

Designating Data Sources for a Business View

Access the Text Search Index Revisions form.

Text Search Business View Displays the business view selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Text Search Data Source The text search data source defined for the Text Search business view.

Defining Media Objects for a Text Search Index

Access the Text Search Index Media Object Queue Revisions form.

Text Search Business View The business view selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Text Search Data Source The data source selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Media Object Queue Name The name of the media object queue from the table F98MOQUE.

Defining Languages for a Text Search Index

Access the Text Search Index Language Revisions form.

Text Search Business View The business view selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Text Search Data Source The data source selected using the Work with Text Search Indices form.

Language The user defined code indicating the language.

Description The name of the language.

Building Text Search Indexes

The three types of builds you can perform are:

- Full
- Incremental
- Clear

Full

A full build indexes all the data referenced by a business view and creates a new text search index or replaces an existing text search index. You should schedule full builds regularly, depending on the frequency with which the data changes.

> **Note:** If a user adds a new media object to a specific record in a business view and as a result, exceeds the media object limit defined in the previous full build, the change will only take affect after the next full build is complete. In other words, the incremental build will not add this change in the text search index for this business view.

Incremental

Some applications automatically perform incremental builds. An incremental build takes data entered since the last full build and adds it to the end of the text search index. This makes the data available for searching.

See *"Understanding Text Search Controls" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Form Design Aid Guide*

Clear

A clear build removes all data from the text search index. Under normal circumstances you would not clear a text search index, except to free file system storage. Before you can search again, you will need to do a full build. If you do a search after a clear build, there is no data in the index to return.

You can perform builds manually or schedule them to occur automatically. The manual Build options are on the Report and Row menus.

The Full Build and clear build can be called either interactively (via Row->Build) or as a batch (via Report->Build).

The build can also be scheduled using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Scheduler by running the following UBEs:

- R958001A - XJDE0001 (SES Text Search Build).
- R958001A - XJDE0003 (SES clear build).

> **Note:** Using interactive applications to run the full build is not recommended for views having a large number of records. This is because JDENETTimeout of the FAT/Enterprise server and the EnterpriseServerTimeout of the HTML server have to be increased so that requests sent to Enterprise Server or the requests sent to Text Search Kernel from Call Object kernel will not timeout. The numbers to which these settings have to be increased vary from view to view and changing these settings will have an impact on other functionality as well. When building views with a large number of records, it is recommended to use the Report R958001A (i.e. by creating version for the desired view).

Understanding Text Search Properties

This section provides an overview of the text search properties and defines:

- Global properties
- Business View/Data Source Specific

Forms Used to Define Text Search Properties

Application: P95820A

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Text Search Properties	W95820AA	Fast path the application P95820A	View, add, and select text search business views-data source pairs and define maximum results and base folders.
Text Search Properties Revisions	W95820AB	On the Work with Text Search Properties form, Select BusinessView/ Datasource Specific and click Add.	Add a new text search business view-data source pair and define maximum Text search results.
Text Search Engine Selection	W95820B	On the Work with TextSearch Properties form, Select Global and click add/select existing record	Select /change the text search Engine

Global Properties

Oracle SES Engine server properties fields:

Field	Description
SES Server URL	Valid SES server's admin url http://mySESServer:7777/search/api/admin/AdminService
SES Server User ID	'eqsys' is the standard user id
SES Server password:	Password for the eqsys userid
Validate SES	To verify the SES server URL, eqsys user id and password details given in the form.
Generate Index for Numeric Fields	Y or N (Yes will index the numbers)
FTP Server URL	Valid ftp URL pointing to the RSS feeds directory

Field	Description
FTP Server User ID	FTP user id
FTP Server password	FTP password
Validate FTP	To verify the userID, password and the server information given in the FTP server URL.
Base folder	Local directory on the enterprise server.RSS feeds will be generated in this location.
Text Search Max Results	Default max results for any Text search view. 300 is the default value.

Business View/Data Source Specific Properties

There are specific properties applicable to each Business view and Data Source pair.

To add a new text search business view and data source pair access the Text Search Properties Revisions form.

Field	Description
Text Search Business View	The name of the business view of the business view-data source pair from which to build the text search indexes.
Text Search Data Source	The name of the data source of the business view-data source pair to build the text search indexes.
Text Search Max Results	The maximum number of matches to be returned from this text search index.
Generate Index for Numeric Fields	Y or N (Yes will index the numbers)

Troubleshooting

If an error occurs during indexing, check the following:

1. Call object kernel that processed the Business Function.
2. Text Search kernel log on the Enterprise Server.
3. Access the SES admin page -> Schedules -> Identify the schedule name based on the view, data source and language you are indexing. Open the log file and look for errors/exceptions.

The SES_CLEANUP environment variable can be set to FALSE to look at the RSS feeds generated as part of the indexing. Ex: - SES_CLEANUP=FALSE. The default value is TRUE which means the RSS feed will be deleted automatically after an index build operation.

Web client error:

```
JAS_MSG346: JAS database failure: [TEXT_SEARCH_ERROR] A text search error has
 occurred: http.proxyPort must be set to a integer value. Value set is &apos;&apos;
 [java.lang.IllegalArgumentException]
```

Access the FAT clients JDE.ini settings and modify the following:

```
[LOCALWEB]
httpProxySet=true

# HTTP Proxy server host
httpProxyHost=< address of proxy server >
#Ex:-httpProxyHost=www-proxy.us.example.com

# HTTP Proxy server port
httpProxyPort= port of proxy server
#Ex:-httpProxyPort=80
```

19 Setting Up Application Failure Recovery

Understanding Application Failure Recovery

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne web client users may need to recover data from failed applications due to:

- Transaction failures
- Session time outs
- User Voluntary Save

The Application Failure Recovery program (P95400) enables users to access data from any failed transaction in which they are involved. Using P95400, users can review data from failed transactions.

Additional links may be added to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Menu or the Application Recovery Form for application failure recovery if data is saved during the transaction. The system adds a link named "Failure Recovery Data" to the JD Edwards Menu if there is a transactional failure saved for the user. The system adds a link named "Application Saved Data" to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Menu if there is no transactional failure, but there are other saved data due to voluntary save or time out.

In addition, on the Application Recovery Form, the Export option is enabled so that a user can export the saved records.

Note:

- *"Recovering Data" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide* .

Prerequisite

Use the Security Workbench program (P00950) to secure P95410 to system administrators only.

See *"Managing Application Security" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide* .

Enabling/Disabling Application Failure Recovery

Application Failure Recovery is enabled out of the box with the jas.ini setting set to ALL, which is the default setting. To disable Application Failure Recovery set the jas.ini to NONE. The Application Recovery setting is found in the [OMWEB} - Web Runtime section of the jas.ini.

See the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Server Manager Guide* .

Saving Application Data

Saving Application Data needs to be set up for when sessions time out. Access the Work with Application Failure Records form. In the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne web client, enter **P95400** in the Fast Path.

As an application failure administrator, you can allow users to recover failed application data for specific applications. The P95400 application enables you to grant this access to a user, a role, or all users.

1. From the Form menu, select Time Out Subscriptions.
2. On the Work with Time Out Subscriptions form, click Add.
3. On the Add Time Out Subscription form, in the User field, enter the user ID or role that you want the system to save when the session times out. Enter ***Default** to allow access to all users.
4. In the Application Name field, enter the application for which the user or role can save data, and then click OK.

20 Using the Universal Table Browser

Understanding the Universal Table Browser

To view the data in tables in different databases, use the Universal Table Browser. This tool lets you verify the existence of data in a table, as well as determine the structure of the table. The Universal Table Browser uses JDEBASE APIs to retrieve data from the database, making it independent of the database that you access.

You can determine whether the data that the Universal Table Browser displays is formatted or non-formatted.

For formatted data, the Universal Table Browser displays the data according to the specifications of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item. For example, assume that the data item PROC is a numeric field of size 15, with four display decimals. For a value of 56.2185, the Universal Table Browser displays a formatted value (using the data dictionary editing) as 56.2185, even though this value is stored in the database as 562185.

For non-formatted data, the Universal Table Browser displays the data according to the specification of the database and the data item type (such as numeric) from which the data came. For example, assume that the table data item PROC is a numeric field stored in the database. Depending on the database, this field might have a default value size of 32, with a precision of 15 being a numeric data type. Because JD Edwards EnterpriseOne does not store the decimals in the database, a value 56.2185 is stored and displayed in the database as 562185.000000000000000.

The tables that display in the Universal Table Browser contain the query by example (QBE) feature, which functions as it does in any other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. For example, you can enter **>50** in the ABAN8 column QBE to display records with an address book number that is greater than 50. You can enter **F*** in the ABALPH column QBE to display records with an alpha name that begins with the letter F.

In addition, the column sequence and column width features function as in any other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. You can rearrange the columns. For example, you might want to move a column that you use often from the end to the beginning, or move a column next to an associated column. You also can size columns.

Working with the Universal Table Browser

This section discusses how to:

- View the data in tables.
- View column properties in a table.

Viewing the Data in Tables

Access the Universal Table Browser. In Solution Explorer, select the Cross Application Development Tools (GH902) menu, Object Management, Universal Table Browser.

Note: All column and row security that you set up using Security Workbench applies to the Universal Table Browser.

1. On Universal Table Browser, select Open Table from the File menu.
2. On the Table and Data Source Selection form, in the Table field, click the search button to select a table.

3. In the Data Source field, click the search button to select a valid data source in which the table resides. This default value is obtained from the Object Configuration Manager (OCM) settings in the current environment.
4. Select the Format Data option if you want the program to display formatted data.

Viewing Column Properties in a Table

Access the Universal Table Browser. In Solution Explorer, select the Cross Application Development Tools (GH902) menu, Universal Table Browser.

1. On Universal Table Browser, view a table as described in the previous task.
2. Right-click a column and select Column Properties.

   If you are viewing a formatted table, the data dictionary properties are displayed in the upper-right portion of the Column Properties form. If you are viewing an unformatted table, the data dictionary properties are not displayed.

21 Using the Universal Cache Browser

Understanding the Universal Cache Browser

The Universal Cache Browser utility enables you to view the content of all the active caches that the system creates during transactions in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

You can use this utility to view cache details such as the cache data, cache name, cache data structure, and cache handle even before the transaction values are committed to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables. You can also add the details of a newly created cache or update the details of an existing cache.

Note: You can use the Universal Cache Browser utility only if the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Client ("Fat" client) is installed. You cannot use this utility on a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Client.

Note: You cannot use the Universal Cache Browser utility for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications that have nested data structures.

Prerequisite

Enable debug logs in the jde.ini file on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Client.

Working with the Universal Cache Browser

This section describes the Universal Cache Browser forms and discusses how to:

- View active cache data.
- Add details to a newly created cache.
- Update details of an existing cache.

Forms Used to Work with the Universal Cache Browser

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Universal Cache Browser	W90U10B	Development Utilities, Development Utilities Processing (GH90U10), Universal Cache Browser (P90U10).	Review available active caches.
UCB Cache Records	W90U10A	On the Universal Cache Browser form, select a cache and click OK.	Review the details of an active cache.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with UCB Master Data	W90U20A	Development Utilities, Development Utilities Setup (GH90U20), Universal Cache Browser Setup (P90U20).	Review existing cache records.
Enter UCB Master Data	W90U20B	On the Work with UCB Master Data form, click Add.	Enter the details of one or more newly created caches.
Edit UCB Master Data	W90U20C	On the Work with UCB Master Data form, select a cache and click OK.	Update the details of an existing cache.

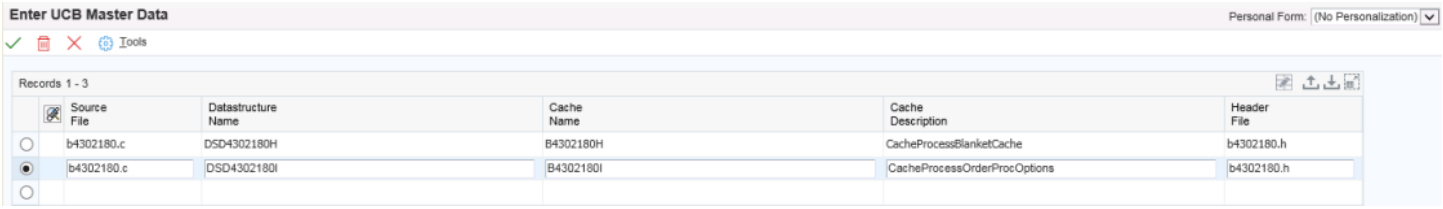
Viewing Active Cache Data

Access the UCB Cache Records form.

Note: It is recommended that you clear your logs periodically to view active cache records.

Adding Cache Details

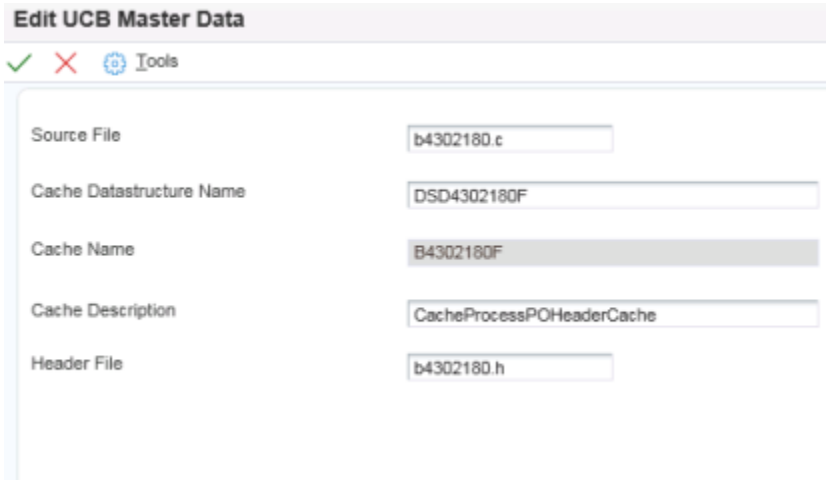
Access the Enter UCB Master Data form.



1. On the Enter UCB Master Data form, complete the following fields:
    - Source File – Enter the source file name of the cache.
    - Datastructure Name – Enter the name of the cache data structure.
    - Cache Name – Enter the cache name.
    - Cache Description – Enter a description of the cache.
    - Header File – Enter the header file name of the cache.
2. Click OK.

Updating Cache Details

Access the Edit UCB Master Data form.



Note: You cannot change the cache name.

22 Working with Flat File Encoding

Understanding Flat File Encoding

Because JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software uses Unicode and not all third-party software does, there is a preprocessing and postprocessing intercept of all flat files. During the intercept, the software converts the flat file into the Unicode character set or back into the original character set. You can assign the conversion character set applied to a flat file—based on the user or role, the program ID, the program version, and the environment—by adding and activating a flat file encoding record.

Using Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration (P93081), you create records for a table that specifies what character sets are used for programs. The character sets are based on the user or role, the program ID, program version, and the environment. When the pre- or post-processing intercept occurs, the intercept program calls the table, searches it, and applies the record. The search is from more specific records to less specific records.

The primary users of Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration are power users and system administrators. The business manager can provide the character set that is used to encode the third-party flat file.

Before setting up a flat file encoding record, you need to know the encoding of the flat file being transferred. You also need to know the user or role, program, program version, and environment that is calling the flat file.

To ensure that all files are encoded to the primary character set, set up a default flat file encoding record for the primary character set, and then add any exceptions. The system applies the more specific records before the more general records, so the default record is only used if no other records apply to the incoming flat file. If you do not add and activate a flat file encoding record, the default record is UCS2, UTF16_BE/UTF16_LS, which is a Unicode character set.

This table displays the character sets, from user defined code H95/FE, that are currently supported:

Code	Description	.ini Setting
BIG5	Chinese, Traditional	TC_BIG5
CP1250	WIN-Latin2, Central Europe	EE_CP1250
CP1251	WIN-Cyrillic	RS_CP1251
CP1252	WIN-Latin 1, Western European	WE_ISO88591
CP1253	WIN-Greek	GR_CP1253
CP1254	WIN-Latin5, Turkish	TK_CP1254
CP1256	Win-Arabic	AR_CP1256
GB2312	Chinese, Simplified	SC_GB

Code	Description	.ini Setting
GB18030 (CS_GB18030)	Chinese, National Standard **Note:** Table conversions can now export and import flat files in GB18030 encoding.	
IBM-1123	EBCDIC-Cyrillic	RS-EBCDIC
IBM-420	EBCDIC-Arabic	AR_EBCDIC
IBM-933	EBCDIC-Korean	KO_EBCDIC
IBM-935	EBCDIC-Simplified Chinese	SC_EBCDIC
IBM-937	EBCDIC-Traditional Chinese	TC_EBCDIC
IBM-939	EBCDIC-Japanese	JA_EBCDIC
IBM-37	EBCDIC-Latin 1 or Western Euro	US_EBCDIC
KSC-5601	Korean	KO_KSC
SHIFT_JIS	WIN-Japanese	JA_SJIS
UCS2	UTF16_BE/UTF16_LE	
UTF-16LE	UTF16_LE	
UTF-16BE	UTF16_BE	
UTF8	UTF8	
IBM-858	# PC Latin 1 with Euro	

Example: Setting Up Flat File Encoding Records

The example company primarily uses the flat file encoding character set CP1252, WIN-Latin 1, Western European. However, the Sales Order Entry program (P42101) uses the UTF8, Unicode character set, except when user JL5534221 runs version JDE0001 in the PDEVCLA environment; then the program uses the CP1250, WIN-Latin2, Central Europe character set. The same program occasionally, but not currently, uses the character set CP1254, WIN-Latin5, Turkish for environment PDEVASD2.

This table presents the information for the encoding records that the example company needs in the flat file encoding table:

User/Role	Application Name	Application Version Name	Environment	Encoding Name	Status
All	All	All	All	CP1252	Active
All	P42101	All	All	UTF8	Active
JL5534221	P42101	JDE0001	PDEVCLA	CP1250	Active
All	P42101	All	PDEVASD2	CP1254	Inactive

These steps provide instructions on how to set up flat file encoding records for the previous example:

Access the Work With Flat File Encoding form. In Solution Explorer, select the System Administration Tools, System Administration Tools, User Management, User Management Advanced and Technical Operations, Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration.

1. On the Work With Flat File Encoding form, click Add.
2. On the Flat File Encoding Revisions form, complete these fields, and then click OK:
   - User / Role

     ***PUBLIC** includes all users and roles.
   - Environment

     ***ALL** includes all environments.
   - Program ID

     ***DEFAULT** includes all programs.
   - Version

     ***DEFAULT** includes all program versions.
   - Encoding Name

     Enter the following value: **CP1252.**
3. Repeat the previous step to add the following records to the table:

User/Role	Environment	Program ID	Version	Encoding Name
*PUBLIC	*ALL	*DEFAULT	*DEFAULT	CP1252
*PUBLIC	*ALL	P42101	*DEFAULT	UTF8
JL5534221	PDEVCLA	P42101	JDE0001	CP1250

User/Role	Environment	Program ID	Version	Encoding Name
*PUBLIC	PDEVASD2	P42101	*DEFAULT	CP1254

4. Click Cancel to return to Work With Flat File Encoding.
5. Click Find to display all of the flat file encoding records.
6. Select the first record and from the Row menu, select Change Status to activate the recode.
7. Repeat the previous step to activate the currently active records.

   This table displays the final configuration:

User/Role	Environment	Program ID	Version	Encoding Name	Status
*PUBLIC	*ALL	*DEFAULT	*DEFAULT	CP1252	AV
*PUBLIC	*ALL	P42101	*DEFAULT	UTF8	AV
JL5534221	PDEVCLA	P42101	JDE0001	CP1250	AV
*PUBLIC	PDEVASD2	P42101	*DEFAULT	CP1254	NA

Work with Flat File Encoding Records

This section discusses how to:

- Add a flat file encoding record.
- Activate a flat file encoding record.

Forms Used to Work with Flat File Encoding Records

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Flat File Encoding	W93081A	System Administration Tools (GH9011), Unicode Flat File Encoding Configuration.	Access the form to add a flat file encoding record. Locate the defined flat file encoding files.
Flat File Encoding Revisions	W93081B	On the Work With Flat File Encoding form, click Add.	Enter the information for a flat file encoding record.

Adding a Flat File Encoding Record

To define the character set that is applied to a flat file during the pre- or post-processing intercept, add a flat file encoding record. You can apply a flat file encoding file based on the user, the user role, the program ID, the program version, and the environment.

After you add the flat file encoding record, you must activate it.

Access the Work With Flat File Encoding form.

1. Click Add.
2. On the Flat File Encoding Revisions form, complete these fields, and then click OK:
    - User / Role

      The default user/role is ***PUBLIC,** which includes all users. By specifying a user or role, you can limit flat file encoding to only programs running under that user or role.
    - Environment

      The default environment is ***ALL,** which applies the character set encoding to all environments. By specifying an environment, you can limit the flat file encoding to only programs running under that environment.
    - Program ID

      The program ID identifies the batch or interactive application to which to apply the flat file encoding. The default value, ***DEFAULT,** applies flat file encoding to all programs.
    - Version

      A version is a set of user defined specifications that determines how a batch or interactive application runs. A program version identifies the batch or interactive application version to which to apply the flat file encoding. The default version, ***DEFAULT,** applies the flat file encoding file to all versions.
    - Encoding Name

      The encoding name identifies the character set used by the incoming or outgoing flat file. You must specify an encoding name.

Activating a Flat File Encoding Record

After adding a flat file encoding record, you must activate it before it will be applied to incoming and outgoing flat files.

Access the Work With Flat File Encoding form.

1. Click Find to display the defined flat file encoding files.
2. Select the flat file encoding file to activate or deactivate.
3. From the Row menu, select Change Status.

   The status of the flat file encoding becomes active (**AV**) or inactive (**NA**).

23 Understanding Dynamic JDB Table Cache Refresh

Understanding Dynamic JDB Table Cache Refresh

The JDB (JD Edwards Database) Cache feature improves performance by caching specific tables in the Call Object Kernel, Subsystem UBEs and UBEs. With tables cached in JDB, any update or delete of a record in a cached table requires a clear of the cache on all kernels across all enterprise servers for the data to be available to all users.

Dynamic cache refresh allows a specific JDB table cache registered in the F98613 table to be cleared across kernel processes and across all enterprise servers as long as they are managed by the same server manager. All enterprise servers no longer need to be bounced in order to clear cache. Because there is no table caching in JAS, there isn't any need to clear cache in the JAS servers.

For example (for a single table), at the end of an accounting period a person in the finance department needs to update the current period in the Company Constants application. The current period value is important for all financial processes within EnterpriseOne and must be accurate to ensure proper processing. Application P0010 updates the Company Constants (F0010) table, which is a table that is normally cached. Currently within EnterpriseOne, a system administrator must log off all current users and restart the enterprise server in order for all users to have the most current data available for their applications. Each user must sign off the system while it is being reset, then sign back in when it is completed. This causes a disruption of normal business operations. A user may have hundreds of companies that need to have their current period changed on a monthly basis, causing even more disruption.

There are two methods available for a user to dynamically refresh cache for a specific table:

1. Reset database table cache for a specific table using P986116D.
2. Reset database table cache using a pre-configured application.

Resetting Database Table Cache

Dynamic cache refresh enables you to dynamically refresh cache for a specific table. This method uses application P986116D|W986116DA to reset database table cache for a specific table.

To reset a specific database table cache:

1. In EnterpriseOne, either Fast Path to P986116D|W986116DA, or select Navigator from the toolbar, and then select EnterpriseOne Menus | EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools | Application Development | Reset Database Table Cache to launch the 986116D|W986116DA application.
2. Enter the name of the table in the Table Name field, and then click the Reset Cache button.

   You can also click the Visual Assist on the Table Name field, then search and select the table, and then click the Reset Cache button. This table should be cached in F98613. Otherwise, you will get an error message. Also, if the clear cache fails, you will get an error message.

The P98613 - Work with Database Caching application lists the tables that are registered for database caching. An administrator can add a new table to the P98613 application to make it available for caching. If a new table is added, the EnterpriseOne server will need to be restarted.

To register a table for table cache:

1. Fast Path to P98613.
2. Click Add.
3. Enter the table information to register the table.
4. Click Save, then exit the application.

Note: If a new table is added, the EnterpriseOne server will need to be restarted.

Resetting Database Table Cache Using a Pre-Configured Application

Cache can be cleared for a specific table using an application that has been pre-configured with the JDB_ClearTableCache Tools API. These pre-configured applications and tables work in conjunction with:

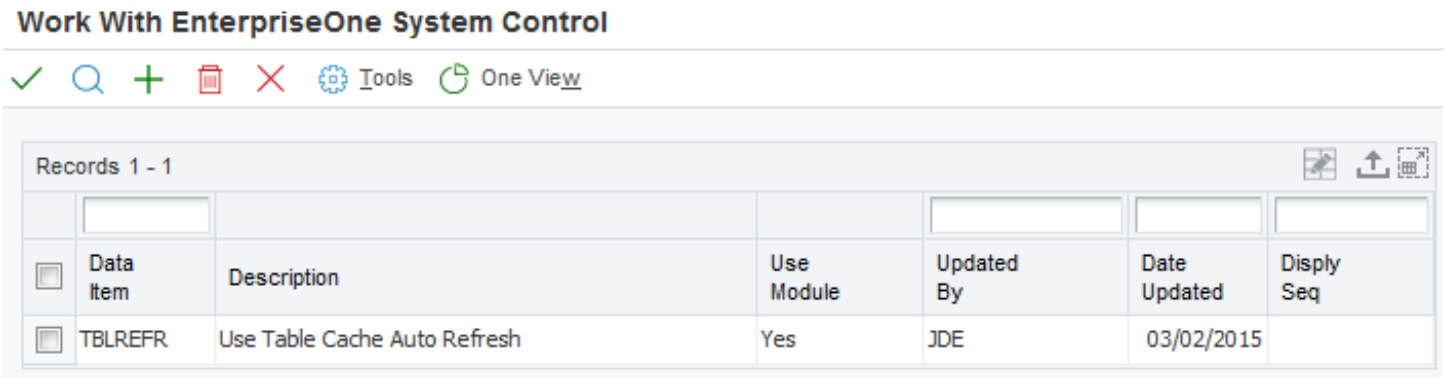
- The TBLREFR - Table Cache Auto Refresh configuration control setting in the P99410 Work With EnterpriseOne System application.
- Tables that have been registered using the P98613 - Work with Database Caching application.
- Applications that have been configured in the 00/RF UDC.

The pre-configured application will check the Table Cache Auto Refresh environment constant value. In order to automatically clear the cache, the F99410 system constant value must be set to on (set to Yes), the table has been registered using P98613 and the application is enabled in the 00/RF UDC.

The following procedures will need to be performed by the system administrator.

To set the system configuration setting:

1. Fast Path to P99410.
2. Enter TBLREFR into the Data Item QBE field and click the Visual Assist.
3. Select the TBLREFR - Table Cache Auto Refresh record for TBLREFR and set to Yes to enable or No to disable this functionality. This will activate or deactivate the clear cache feature at the system level for all pre-configured applications.



Enable/Disable Clear Cache Applications Using UDC

The system configuration setting turns on database table caching availability at the system level. Each pre-configured clear cache application then needs to be enabled/disabled using the 00/RF UDC.

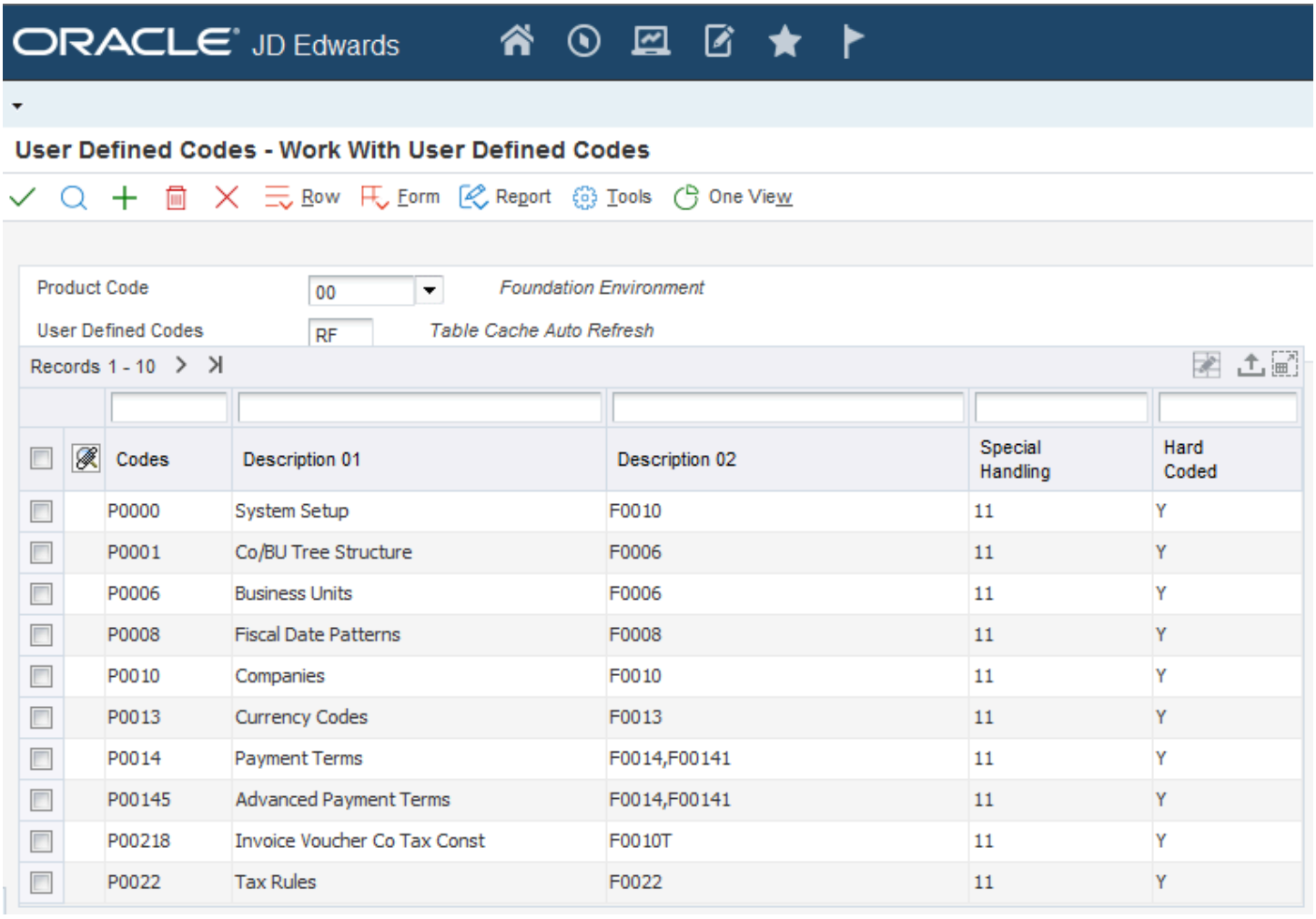
The 00/RF UDC will govern:

1. If the application will clear cache.
2. Whether or not to display an informational message.

To setup 00/RF UDC:

1. Fast Path to UDC.
2. Enter 00 for Product Code.
3. Enter RF for User Defined Codes.
4. Click Find.
5. Select the application to enable/disable.
6. To enable the feature, set the first digit of the Special Handling field for an application to a value of "1". To disable the feature, set the first digit of the Special Handling field to a value of "0".
7. To enable/disable the informational message, the second digit of the Special Handling field will be used. A value of "1" will enable and a value of "0" will disable the display of the informational message.

   The informational message is only available on the applications that allow the user to update multiple applications. An example of an application where the informational message will be displayed is *Work with Business Units (P0006)* as you can update multiple business units with this application. An example of an application where the informational message will not be displayed is *Advanced Cost Accounting Constants* as you can only update one record.

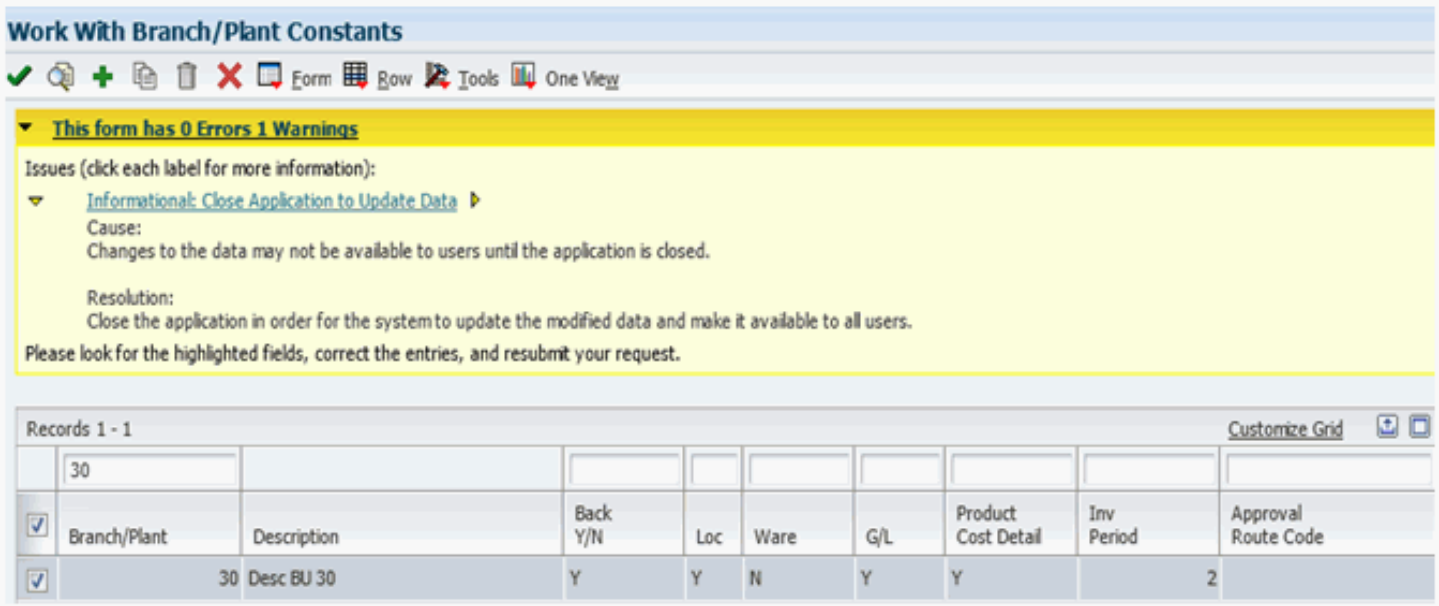


Clear Cache Informational Message

A clear cache informational message is available to remind users that changes to the data may not be available to users until the application is closed.

Description	Close Application to Update Data.

Cause	Changes to the data may not be available to users until the application is closed.
Resolution	Close the application in order for the system to update the modified data and make it available to all users.



Pre-configured Applications

The EnterpriseOne pre-configured applications are listed in the following table:

App	App Description	Cached Table	Table Description
P0000	System Setup	F0010	Company Constants
P0001	Co/BU Tree Structure	F0006	Cost Center Master
P0006	Business Units	F0006	Cost Center Master
P00071	Workday Calendar	F0007	Work Day Calendar

App	App Description	Cached Table	Table Description
P0008	Fiscal Date Patterns	F0008	Date Fiscal Patterns
P0010	Companies	F0010	Company Constants
P001001	Alternate Tax Rate/Area Assign	F0006	Cost Center Master
P001001	Alternate Tax Rate/Area Assign	F0010	Company Constants
P001012	Fixed Asset Constants	F0010	Company Constants
P001012	Fixed Asset Constants	F1200	Fixed Asset Constants
P0013	Currency Codes	F0013	Currency Codes
P0014	Payment Terms	F0014	Payment Terms
P0014	Payment Terms	F00141	Advanced Payment Terms
P00145	Advanced Payment Terms	F0014	Payment Terms
P00145	Advanced Payment Terms	F00141	Advanced Payment Terms
P00218	Invoice Voucher Co Tax Const	F0010T	Company Constants Tag Table
P0022	Tax Rules	F0022	Tax Rules
P0025	Ledger Type Master Setup	F0025	Ledger Type Master File
P0026	Job Cost Constants	F0026	Company Constants - Job Cost
P059051A	Business Unit Constants	F0006	Cost Center Master
P059116	Pay Type,Ded, Benef, Accrual	F069116	Payroll Transaction Constants
P059117	Advanced DBA Information	F069116	Payroll Transaction Constants
P059118	Basis of Calculation	F069116	Payroll Transaction Constants
P07RSW	Rollover Setup Window	F069116	Payroll Transaction Constants
P1609	Advanced Cost Acct Const	F1609	Cost Management Constants

App	App Description	Cached Table	Table Description
P17001	S&WM System Constants	F17001	Service/Warranty Constants
P1724	Contract Coverage	F1724	Service Contract Coverage
P17506	Work With Provider Groups	F1752	Case Types
P17506	Work With Provider Groups	F1753	Case Priority
P1790	Product Family/Model	F1790	Product Family/Model Master
P3009	Manufacturing Constants F3009	F3009	Job Shop Manufact Constants
P3009	Manufacturing Constants F3009T	F3009T	Manufacturing Constants Tag File
P400951	Default Location & Printers	F40095	Default Locations/Printers
P40204	Order Activity Rules	F40203	Order Activity Rules
P40205	Line Type Constants	F40205	Line Type Control Constants
P4071	Price Adjustment Type	F4071	Price Adjustment Type
P41001	Branch/Plant Constants	F4009	Distrib/Manufact Constants
P41001	Branch/Plant Constants	F41001	Inventory Constants
P41002	Unit Meas Convers - Item	F41002	Item Unit Meas Convers Factor
P42460	Sales Order Constants	F90CA000	CRM Constants Table
P48091	Service Billing Constants	F48091	Billing System Constants
P49002	Transportation Constants	F49002	Transportation Constants
P49003	Load Types	F49003	Load Type Constants
P49004	Mode of Transport Constants	F49004	Mode of Transport Constants
P4950	Routing Entries	F4950	Routing Entries

App	App Description	Cached Table	Table Description
P4950	Routing Entries	F4953	Routing Hierarchy
P4970	Work With Rating Info	F4973	Rate Structure Definition
P4970	Work With Rating Info	F4978	Charge Code Definitions
P4972	Work With Rate Detail Info	F4973	Rate Structure Definition
P4978	Work With Charge Codes	F4978	Charge Code Definitions
P51006	Job Cost Master	F0006	Cost Center Master
P7306	Quantum Sales Use Tax Const	F7306	Quantum Sales Use Tax Const
P90CA000	CRM Constants	F90CA000	CRM Constants Table
R4950	Batch Routing Rate Update	F4950	Routing Entries

24 Configuring EnterpriseOne with Oracle Content and Experience Cloud (Release 9.2.1.2 - Release 9.2.8)

Prerequisites

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides enterprise-level content and social collaboration through integration with Oracle Content and Experience Cloud. This integration enables real-time enterprise conversations and real-time access to content, connecting people and information in the cloud.

For more information about User Conversations, Users Documents, Contextual Conversations, and Contextual Documents, see *"Using Oracle Content and Experience Cloud for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Foundation Guide* .

Before you can configure EnterpriseOne for Content and Experience Cloud, you must have installed a minimum of EnterpriseOne Tools 9.2.1 following the instructions in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release Upgrade Process Guide* .

Complete the following prerequisites in order to enable the cloud document and conversation icons in the EnterpriseOne application:

- Add the EnterpriseOne domain to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud.
- Set up EnterpriseOne users to access Oracle Content and Experience Cloud.

Adding the EnterpriseOne Domain to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud

You have to add the EnterpriseOne domain in the Content and Experience Cloud **Administrator** setting. This will embed the Content and Experience Cloud interface in the EnterpriseOne application.

To add the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne domain to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud:

1. Log in to the Oracle Content and Experience Cloud web application as an administrator.
2. Open the user menu and click Administration.
3. On the Security page, under Embedded Content, select Enabled.

   > **Note:** If the Enabled option is not selected, the Content and Experience Cloud interface will not be displayed in EnterpriseOne.

4. In the Allowed domains box, enter a list of permitted domains, separated by commas. For example, domains must be in the form jase1url.example.com:port.

Note: Business service calls and Foundation APIs for traditional media objects are not compatible with the cloud documents. Currently, only the system function call from the event rules for "<Exist> check" is supported. For example, Media Object Structures(<MO Param>, <Exist>,<Param>, BC Address Number (F0101)) (Release 9.2.2)

To learn about embedding the Oracle Content and Experience Cloud web user interface, see "Embedding the Web User Interface" in the *Oracle® Cloud Integrating and Extending Oracle Content and Experience* .

Setting Up EnterpriseOne User Access to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud

To set up EnterpriseOne users to access Oracle Content and Experience Cloud, you need to:

- Add EnterpriseOne users to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud.
- Set up user connections to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud.

Adding EnterpriseOne Users to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud

Ensure that you add all required EnterpriseOne roles and users in Oracle Content and Experience Cloud. You can add the required users through the Users page of the Administration menu. See *"Adding Users" in the Administering Oracle Content Management Guide* . Only valid Oracle Content and Experience Cloud users can access conversations in EnterpriseOne.

Oracle Content and Experience Cloud users are set up separately from EnterpriseOne users, but the Oracle Content and Experience Cloud user ID and EnterpriseOne user ID must be the same.

Recommendations: Use an EnterpriseOne user's long user ID for the Oracle Content and Experience Cloud user ID. For more information, see *"Setting Up Long User IDs in EnterpriseOne" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide* . Create a Social Role in EnterpriseOne for grouping Cloud users. Creating roles grants a predefined set of privileges to a group of administrators. If you change a role, the changes are automatically propagated to all administrators assigned to that role.

Setting Up User Connections to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud

Connecting to Oracle Content and Experience Cloud is a two-step process. You must create:

- Social connection template
- Social connection records for users

Social Connection Template

A social connection template defines how the system connects to Content and Experience Cloud for any EnterpriseOne user. A social connection includes information about the Content and Experience Cloud user and password used to

establish the connection and the parent folder. A social connection can be added for any valid EnterpriseOne user, role, or *PUBLIC.

A social connection template **JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION** is shipped with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne product. You must use the JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION soft coding template to create soft coding records for social connections. Verify that this template exists in EnterpriseOne before creating social connection soft coding records.

If EnterpriseOne does not have a JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION soft coding template, you must create one. To create a JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION template:

1. Access the P953000 application.
2. Click Add.
3. Enter JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION in the Template Name field.
4. Enter JDE Social Connection Template in the Description field.
5. Enter JDE_SOCIAL_CONN in the SoftCoding Key field.

   > **Note:** The value for SoftCoding Key must be JDE_SOCIAL_CONN. You cannot use any other value for this field.

6. Enter the following in the Value field:

   ```
   <docs>
   <endpoint>https:// cloudserviceurl</endpoint>
   <username>user id</username>
   <password>_||_password_||_</password>
   <properties>
   <property><name>parent folder</name><value>folder id</value></property>
   </properties>
   </docs>
   ```

   For more information on the guidelines for the soft coding value parameters, see *Soft Coding Value Guidelines* in this guide.

   > **Note:** Do *not* make any changes to the "<name>parent folder</name>" string. Enter the folder ID only in the "<value>folder id</value>" string. For example, if the parent folder ID is **F0239D34**, the parent folder parameter will be: <property><name>parent folder</name><value>F0239D34</value></property>

7. Enter the Mask Fields in the grid.

   Mask fields are the fields that have _ | | _ as a prefix and suffix. However, you do not include the prefix and suffix when entering the mask field in the grid. The system adds the prefix and suffix for you.
8. Click OK to save the template.

Social Connection Record

Use the Soft Coding Records (P954000) application to create a connection to Content and Experience Cloud. You set up soft coding records by environment and by user (or role, or *PUBLIC). When a soft coding record is set up for *PUBLIC and a particular environment, all users logged in to the environment will use the same soft coding record to locate and connect to the Content and Experience Cloud server.

> **Note:** While creating a record for *PUBLIC, ensure all the EnterpriseOne users have the corresponding Content and Experience Cloud user accounts.

To create a Content and Experience Cloud connection record:

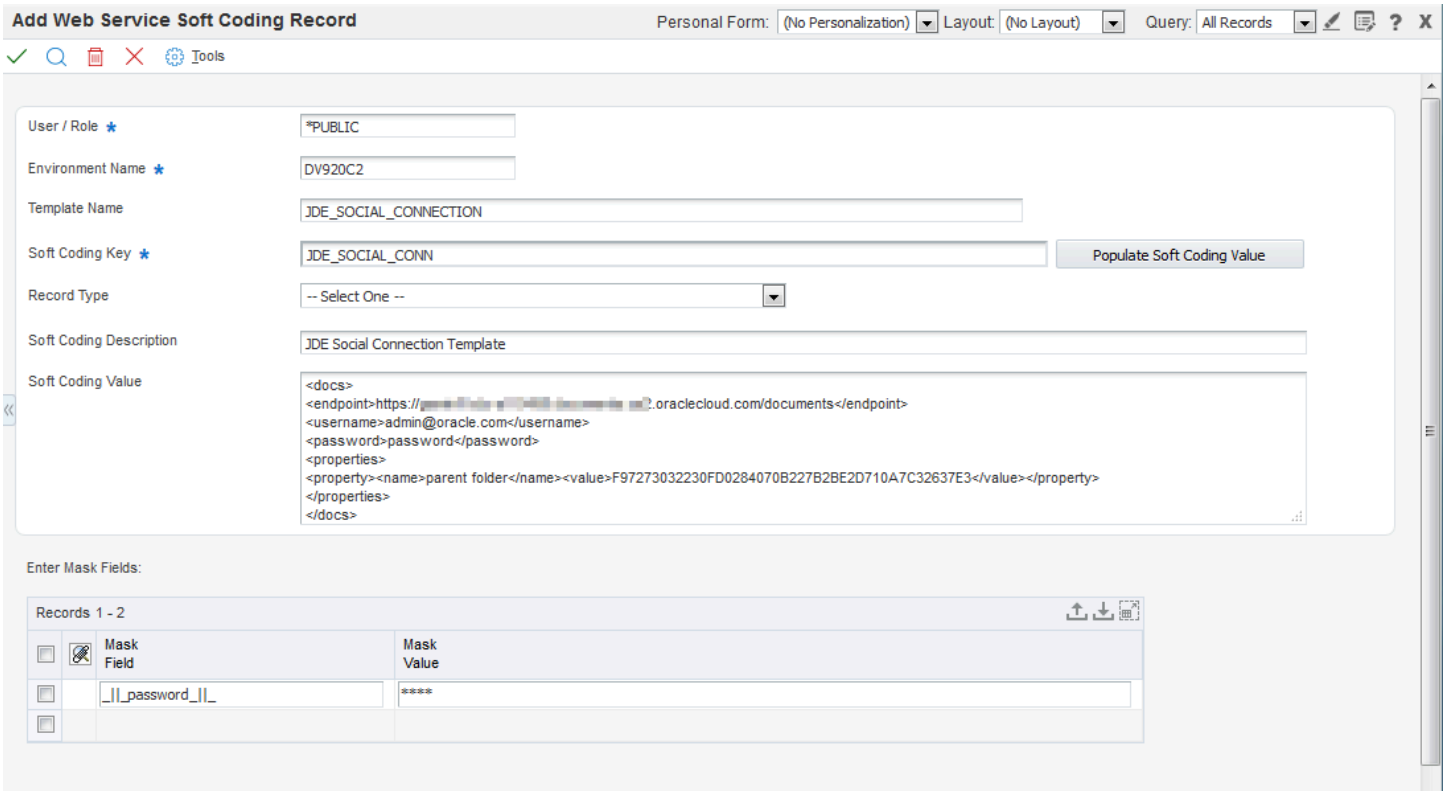
1. Type P954000 in the Fast Path. Alternatively, from the Navigator drop-down menu, select EnterpriseOne Menus, EnterpriseOne Life Cycle Tools, System Administration Tools, Soft Coding Administration, Soft Coding Records.
2. Click Add to add a record.
3. In the User/Role field, enter the EnterpriseOne user, role, or *PUBLIC.
4. In the Environment Name field, enter the EnterpriseOne environment for which you are creating this soft coding record.
5. In the Template Name field, enter JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION.
6. In the Soft Coding Key field, enter JDE_SOCIAL_CONN.

   Note: The value for Soft Coding Key must be JDE_SOCIAL_CONN. You cannot use any other value for this field.

7. Click Populate Soft Coding Value to populate the Soft Coding Description and Soft Coding Value fields with the information from the JDE_SOCIAL_CONNECTION template.
8. Change the user name and root folder in the Soft Coding Value for your connection.

9. Enter the Mask Value for any Mask Fields.

   The following example shows the JDE SOCIAL CONNECTION softcoding record:



10. Click OK to save the record.

    After the record is saved, the password is encrypted and will appear as *** when updating the record.

Soft Coding Value Guidelines

When updating the Content and Experience Cloud social connection template, use the following guidelines to ensure valid soft coding value parameters:

Endpoint

The endpoint must be a valid, fully qualified Oracle Content and Experience Cloud service instance url.

Username

The user name must be a valid Oracle Content and Experience Cloud administrator user ID. Note that the contextual documents will be stored in the administrator's storage space.

_||_password_||_

The administrator has two ways to supply the password for the Oracle Content and Experience Cloud user:

- Use a placeholder parameter (masked parameter) in the soft coding value and assign the value to the parameter in the grid. The previous example used a placeholder parameter called "password" and defined the password variable in the grid. The "_||_" prefix and suffix are markers for placeholder variables.

  When used this way, the value will be encrypted before it is saved to the database and is masked for future display.
- Use plain text directly in the soft coding value.

Parent Folder

To define the EnterpriseOne parent folder:

1. Log into the Content and Experience Cloud and click the Documents tab.
2. In the Documents window, click the folder you want to use as the parent folder for the EnterpriseOne user. Find the folder location from the URL. It is the EnterpriseOne folder ID in Content and Experience Cloud. For example, the parent folder is highlighted in the following URL:

   https://example.documents.us2.oraclecloud.com/documents/folder/**F0239D348400CF75F613A297FEF908247711A9CD99FB**/_JDE/nameasc
3. Enter the folder ID as the soft coding value for parent folder. The folder ID is case sensitive. Ensure that you type the exact folder ID. If the folder ID is misspelled, EnterpriseOne fails to open the folder. If you need to change the value of the parent folder, you must edit the value in P954000.

   Note: All the Contextual documents from EnterpriseOne will be stored in this parent folder.

See Also *"Working with Softcoding" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Business Services Development Guide*

Note: *Click here to view a recording of this feature.*

25 Appendix A - Troubleshooting Business Function Processing Problems

Troubleshooting Business Function Processing Problems

This appendix contains the following topic:

- *Business Function Processing Problems*

Business Function Processing Problems

The Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne configurable network computing (CNC) solution enables developers and administrators to map business functions to one or more application servers for logic processing. When a problem occurs on the server, the software attempts to reconnect to the application server so that the business function can run. If the software can reconnect to the server and run the business function, work proceeds uninterrupted.

However, these circumstances can complicate business function processing:

- The client workstation cannot reconnect to the application server because a server process has died.
- Business function processing creates cache, or state information, on the application server whose process has died.
- The business function causes one or more processes to die on the server.
- The client workstation cannot reconnect to the application server because the server machine has gone down and the server machine is part of a server cluster.

When the client workstation cannot communicate with the server, the software redirects business function processing to a secondary server. A list in the CallObject code designates the name of the original server and the name of the secondary server to which future calls should be rerouted.

> **Note:** The default configuration is that no secondary server is defined during the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation process. Defining a server will require changes to the OCM mappings. If you do not define a secondary server and failover occurs, the software remaps business function processing from the failed server to the client workstation.

When business function processing creates cache on the application server where a process has died, the client workstation reconnects to the application server, but the user must exit the application and restart it.

When a business function causes one or more processes to die on the server, the client workstation reconnects to the server. Because the business function is causing the jdenet_k process to die, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne fails the business function call.

When the client workstation cannot communicate with a server in a server cluster, the software recognizes that the server is part of a cluster and continues to try to reconnect. The transfer of control from one server in a cluster to another server in a cluster can take several minutes.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Configurable Network Computing solution provides a methodology that handles business function failure and enables you to continue working, even when a server has failed or a kernel process has died, ending the processing of logic on an application server. In addition, the software writes a message to the jde.log whenever a failover occurs, enabling you to troubleshoot the problem.

Failure to Connect to the Server

The mechanism by which a business function fails to connect to a server depends on how the server is configured in the network. Failures for these two types of configurations are discussed in this section:

- Failure to connect to a server in a non-clustered server configuration
- Failure to connect to a server in a clustered configuration

Failure to Connect to the Server in a Non-Clustered Server Configuration

In a non-clustered server configuration, the software redirects business function processing if it cannot connect to the primary server. These steps describe what occurs during the initial stages of an attempt to call a business function to run on an application server:

1. The user calls a business function on a server.
2. The software checks to see if the server has been failed over from the primary server to a secondary server or to the client workstation.
3. If processing has been directed to another server, the software remaps the business function and sends the CallObject message to the secondary server or to the client workstation to run the business function.
4. If the server has not been failed over, the software sends the CallObject message to the original server to run the business function.

In the second phase of business function processing, the software attempts to run the logic on the application server or client workstation. These steps describe what occurs during the second stage of processing:

1. If the business function runs without error, either on the original server or the failover alternative, the request has been processed.
2. If the client workstation request is not successfully processed by the server, the software increments a reconnect counter and attempts one reconnection.
3. If the value on the reconnect counter is greater than 1, the business function fails. If the value on the reconnect counter is not greater than 1, the software reconnects to the server and attempts to run the business function.
4. If the client is unable to reconnect to the server, the request is redirected to a secondary server if one is defined, or to the client workstation if one is not defined.

If cache has been created on the server, the user must exit the application and restart it.

Failure to Connect to a Server in a Clustered Configuration

If a business function fails because of a server failure in a clustered configuration, rather than failing over to a secondary server or the client workstation, the client will wait until a new machine in the cluster is available then resubmit the business function request. While trying to reconnect, the software displays a transient window: This window refreshes once a minute and continues to display until the client is able to successfully reconnect to the clustered server.

If the business function cache was created on the first server before it went down, the software will not submit the business function request to the server cluster. In this case, you must exit the application and then resubmit the business function.

Failure to Load the Business Function

When a client workstation requests to run a business function on a server, the server must successfully load the business function before it can run. This process can fail for these two reasons:

- Server cannot load the library where the business function resides.
- Server cannot get the address of the business function.

Server Cannot Load the Library Where the Business Function Resides

When the server cannot load the business function library, the software displays this message on the client workstation and writes the text of the message to the jde.log file on that machine:

```
The Business Function Library xxxx could not be loaded on
 server yyyy. Because of the unknown cache-state on the server, you must
 exit this application all the way to the menu. Please notify your
 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administrator to have the problem corrected before
 attempting to run the Business Function zzzz again.
```

Probable reasons that the library failed to load are that:

- The business function library failed to build during the package build process.
- The library was inadvertently deleted or renamed.
- A problem exists with permissions.

If the library fails to load, close the application until you get to the menu, and contact your system administrator. Ensure that the problem is corrected before you attempt to re-run the business function.

Server Cannot Get the Address of the Business Function

When the server cannot get the address of the business function within the library, the software displays this message on the client workstation and writes the text of the message to the jde.log file on that machine:

```
The Business Function xxxx was not found in the Business Function
 Library yyyy on server zzzz. Because of the unknown cache-state on the
 server, you must exit this application all the way to the menu. Please
 notify your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System Administrator to have the problem#
 corrected
 before attempting to run this Business Function again.
```

Probable reasons that the server cannot get the address of the business function are that:

- The package build process failed to create the module that contains the business function; therefore, the module was not included in the business function library.
- The client has a newer package than the server, and the business function exists on the client but not on the server.

If this error occurs, close the application until you get to the menu and contact your system administrator. Ensure that the problem is corrected before you attempt to re-run the business function.

Failure While the Business Function is Running

The business function itself can cause one or more processes to die on the server. In this case, the software displays a dialog box indicating that the business function is causing problems.

You might have to change OCM mappings or fix a bug in the business function if this dialog box appears.

Resetting the Server Cache

If the business function does not run the first time, the software checks to see if cache was created on the server during the first failed attempt. If no cache is created and the reconnection attempt to the primary server fails, the software attempts to run the business function on the secondary server or the client workstation.

If cache is created on the server, the software instructs the user to close the application and start over. This message is also written to the client jde.log file.

The creation of cache on the server is vital to the processing of business functions. The software creates cache when one business function runs so that one or more subsequent functions can use the data in the cache. For example, one business function might create and initialize the cache, a second might add data to it, and a third might access the data and insert it into a database.

If a process on the server dies after the first business function creates the cache and the client workstation is unable to communicate with the process on the server that contains the cache, the subsequent business functions are not able to access the original cache. Therefore, in this scenario, the software forces you to close the application and start over.

> **Note:** UBEs and table conversions continue to process business functions after a failure, even if they create cache on the server.

26 Glossary

activity rule

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

CafeOne

An abbreviation for the Composite Application Framework.

charts

Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

composite application framework

A user interface framework that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications to integrate with multiple third-party contents and applications, as well as other EnterpriseOne applications.

edit mode

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

fast path

A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.

processing option

A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

QBE

An abbreviation for query by example. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

selection

Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

softcoding

A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.

visual assist

Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary override

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

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