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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service 9.0 Implementation Guide
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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and downloading documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. Oracle continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Downloading Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps

Resource	Navigation
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
" " (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- USF (U.S. Federal)

- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code

Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.

Batch Number

Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).

Batch Date

Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.

Batch Status

Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are:

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

A: The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted.

D: The batch posted successfully.

E: The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

	P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to *E*. *U:* The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.
Branch/Plant	Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.
Business Unit	Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.
Category Code	Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.
Company	Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.
Currency Code	Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.
Document Company	Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document. If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company. If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.
Document Number	Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.
Document Type	Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated: *P:* Accounts payable documents. *R:* Accounts receivable documents. *T:* Time and pay documents. *I:* Inventory documents. *O:* Purchase order documents. *S:* Sales order documents.

Effective Date	Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates: • The date on which a change of address becomes effective. • The date on which a lease becomes effective. • The date on which a price becomes effective. • The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective. • The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.
Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**	Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).
G/L Date (general ledger date)	Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service Preface

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Ledger

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide.*

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Preface"

Chapter 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service

This chapter discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service overview.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service business process.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service integrations.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service Overview

The JD Edwards Requisition Self Service system from Oracle enables organizations to reduce management and administrative functions for procurement by providing employees with a self-service program with which they can enter their own requests for items such as office supplies. Using the Direct Connect feature within Requisition Self Service, employees can connect to approved suppliers' websites to select items, and the Direct Connect process directs them back to the EnterpriseOne system to send their requisitions through the approval process. By not having to place orders for such items, purchasing departments can focus on approving requisitions and handling requests for items that employees or buyers cannot easily locate.

The user-defined commodity structure within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service enables organizations to categorize items, products, and services into a hierarchical tree structure. Users can assign commodities to requisitions, and the commodity remains attached to the requisition and resulting purchase order so that organizations can analyze spending by commodity using the JD Edwards Enterprise Performance Management products.

Using a workflow process, the system can alert specified approvers of requisitions awaiting approval using the Work Center and an internal email address. The setup for requisition approval workflow provides control over the procurement process, as system administrators can specify up to six levels of required approval.

After requisitions are approved, buyers can use either a batch or interactive program to consolidate requisitions and create purchase orders. The interactive program, Requisition Expeditor (R43E060), allows buyers to manage exceptions and make changes to requisitions before creating purchase orders. When you generate purchase orders, the system consolidates items that are from the same supplier, giving buyers leverage for pricing discounts. You can also use the PO Dispatch feature to automatically send purchase orders to vendors using integration technology.

To complete the requisition process, employees indicate that they have received their items using the Desktop Receiving program (P43E20). This program enables employees to receive by requisition number, instead of purchase order number. Employees can also reverse receipts.

Using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service with the Collaborative Portal

If your organization has an employee portal, you can create links to programs that your employees might frequently use, such as Shopping Cart (P43E25) and Desktop Receiving (P43E20) on the portal.

See Chapter 6, "Entering Requisitions," Entering a Requisition Using the Shopping Cart Program, page 79.

See Chapter 9, "Receiving Requisitions and Reversing Receipts," Understanding the Desktop Receiving Program, page 121.

You can also set up the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service portlet (P43E83) for buyers within your organization and attach it to the portal. The Requisition Self Service portlet contains alerts, such as:

- Open approvals.
- Requisition lines marked as high priority.

  See Chapter 6, "Entering Requisitions," Understanding the Requisition Entry Program, page 86.
- Requisition lines marked as special requests.

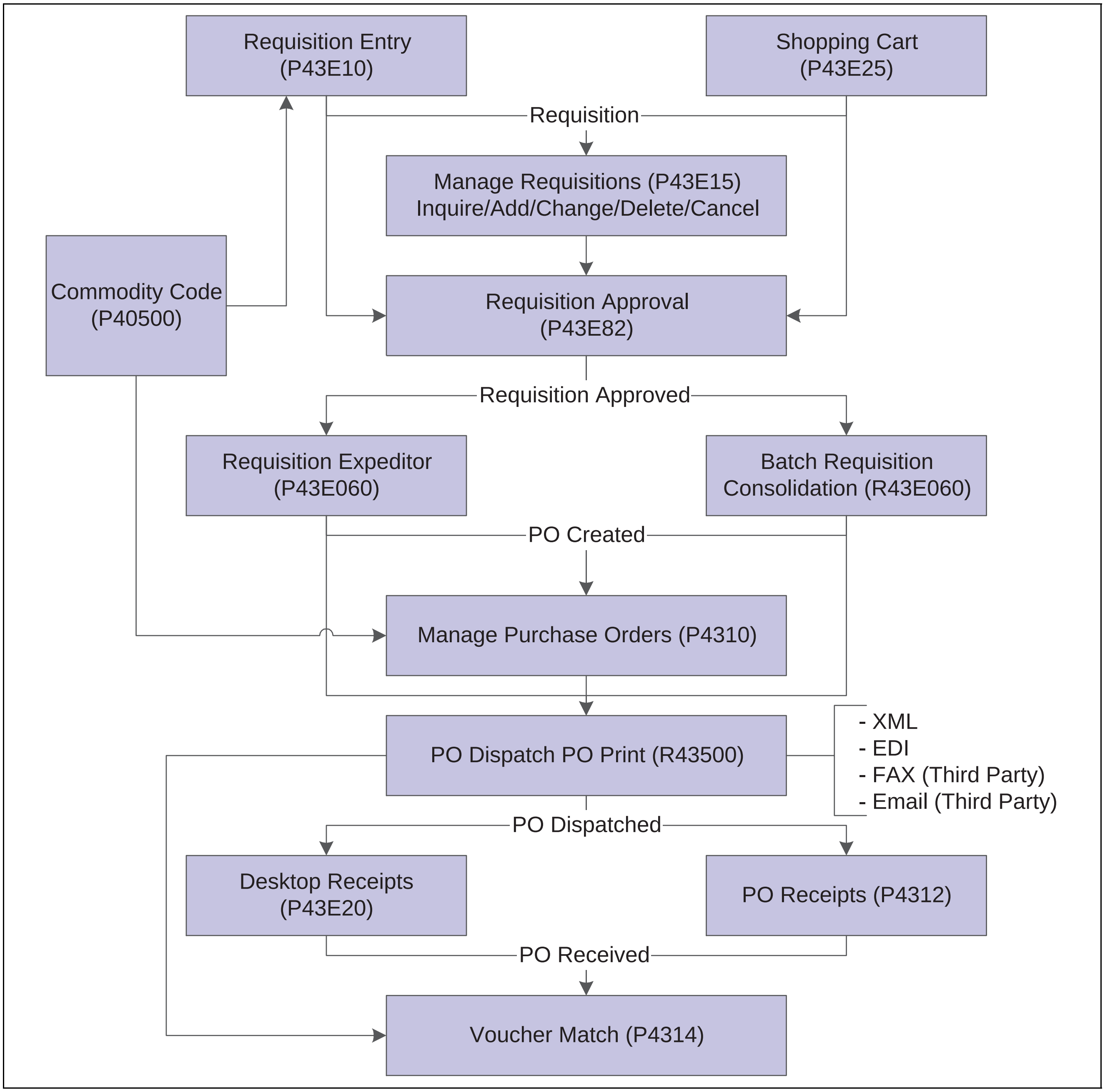
  See Chapter 6, "Entering Requisitions," Understanding the Requisition Entry Program, page 86.
- Requisition lines that have been open for more than 10 days.

If you want to modify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service portlet, you must use Form Design Aid to make any modifications. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service portlet conforms to the JSR 168 specification.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide*

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service Business Process

This process flow illustrates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service business processes:



JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service business process flow

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service Integrations

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service system integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this Implementation Guide. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the Oracle Customer Connection website.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service system retrieves item costs and other item information for requisitions.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book

Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system to create records for your suppliers and to set up suppliers for Direct Connect.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement

The Batch Requisition Consolidation (R43E060) and the Requisition Expeditor (P43E060) programs create purchase orders from requisitions. After creating purchase orders, you can use standard programs within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system to process them.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing

If you have activated the system constant for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing, the system checks for advanced pricing when you run the Batch Requisition Consolidation (R43E060) and the Requisition Expeditor (P43E060) to create purchase orders.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable

After you create purchase orders, you can use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system to create vouchers in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system and then create payments for the vouchers.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting

When you post Accounts Payable vouchers and payments to the general ledger, the system updates the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system. Additionally, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service system uses the budgets created in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system when you submit requisitions.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service system.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Software Update Guide*

For information about the Oracle Business Accelerator solution for implementation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service, review the documentation available.

Installation Steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal

You can use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal to implement Customer Self Service. This guide does not describe in detail how to install and configure the Collaborative Portal. However, this section provides an overview of the general steps involved in installing and configuring the Collaborative Portal.

Use this table as a guide to the installation and configuration process for the Collaborative Portal and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne portlets. You should perform the steps in the order listed.

Step	Reference
1. Verify that you meet the minimum technical requirements (MTRs) to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Hardware and Software Requirements Guide*
2. Install and configure the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. Apply the updates, service packs, or Electronic Software Updates (ESUs) specified in the MTRs.	See your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation documentation.
3. Install and configure the IBM WebSphere Portal.	Use one of these guides: • *WebSphere Portal 5.0 – Multiplatforms Installation and Configuration for iSeries* • *WebSphere Portal 5.0 – Multiplatforms Installation and Configuration for Unix* • *WebSphere Portal 5.0 – Multiplatforms Installation and Configuration for Windows* • *WebSphere Portal 5.1 – Multiplatforms Installation and Configuration for iSeries* • *WebSphere Portal 5.1.0.1 – Multiplatforms Installation and Configuration for Unix* • *WebSphere Portal 5.1.0.1 – Multiplatforms Installation and Configuration for Windows*
4. Install and configure the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Collaborative Portal Installation*

Step	Reference
5. Generate JD Edwards EnterpriseOne portlets in the WebClient_Portal.war file.	Use both of these guides: • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide* • *EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 HTML Web Server Installation, Appendix A: Generating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Serialized Objects, Generating an FDA-Created Portlet*
6. Install the WebClient_Portal.war file in the Collaborative Portal.	WebSphere Portal for Multiplatforms: http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/wpdoc/v510/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.wp.ent.doc/wpf/welcome.html
7. Create pages and add portlets to pages in the Collaborative Portal.	WebSphere Portal for Multiplatforms: http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/wpdoc/v510/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.wp.ent.doc/wpf/welcome.html

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the global implementation steps for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service:

Step	Reference
1. Set up fiscal date patterns, companies, and business units.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations"
2. Create the chart of accounts and set up accounts and subledgers.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Creating the Chart of Accounts"
3. Set up multicurrency processing.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Understanding Multicurrency Setup"
4. Set up ledger type rules.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting
5. Enter address book records.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records" Address Book, Entering Address Book Records
6. Set up inventory information such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution automatic accounting instructions (AAIs), and document types.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System"

Core Implementation Steps

This table lists the core implementation steps for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service:

Step	Reference
1. Set up the Requisition Self Service system.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Requisition Self Service System," page 9
2. Set up the system for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch.	Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," page 11
3. Set up the commodity structure.	Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Commodity Structure," page 45
4. Set up workflow approvals.	Chapter 5, "Setting Up Requisition Approval Workflow," page 59

CHAPTER 2

Setting Up the Requisition Self Service System

This chapter discusses how to:

- Set up next numbers for the Requisition Self Service system.
- Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for the Requisition Self Service system.

Setting Up Next Numbers for the Requisition Self Service System

This section provides an overview of next numbers for Requisition Self Service and discusses how to set up next numbers.

Understanding Next Numbers for Requisition Self Service

You must set up a next number for the Requisition Self Service system to use when assigning document numbers to requisitions created in both the Shopping Cart (P43E25) and the Requisition Entry (P43E10) programs. You can also set up next numbers by company and fiscal year so that requisitions for different companies within your organization use separate numbering.

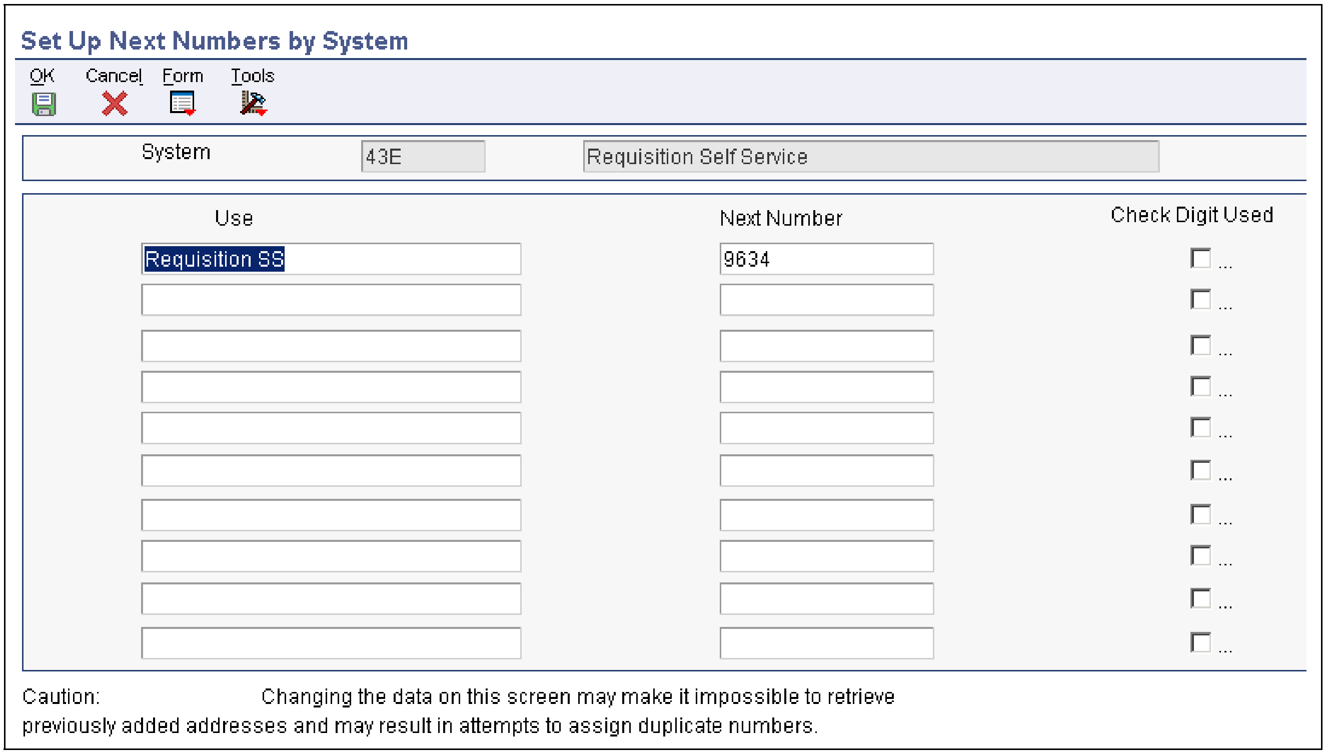
See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Next Numbers".

Form Used to Set Up Next Numbers for Requisition Self Service

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Set Up Next Numbers by System	W0002C	Type *NN* in the Fast Path.	Set up a next number for requisitions.

Setting Up Next Numbers for Requisition Self Service

Access the Set Up Next Numbers by System form.



Set Up Next Numbers by System form

Setting Up AAIs for the Requisition Self Service System

This section provides an overview of the AAIs for the Requisition Self Service system.

Understanding the AAIs for the Requisition Self Service System

In addition to setting up the AAIs used in the Procurement system, you can also set up the 4318 AAI. The system uses the 4318 AAI when you enter a requisition with a line type that has an inventory interface of *A* and uses it to determine the expense account to which to post the journal entry. If you do not set up this AAI, the system prompts you to enter an account number when you enter requisitions for services.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions".

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Procurement System," Setting Up AAIs.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch

Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Direct Connect and Purchase Order (PO) Dispatch solutions use the combination of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and integrated business services to conform to the cXML 1.2.016 Direct PunchOut standard.

This chapter provides overviews of Direct Connect and PO Dispatch, network security, and business services for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch and discusses how to:

- Set up the system for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch.
- Set up call abstraction for PO Dispatch.
- Set up supplier Direct Connect information.

Note. If you are using Web Services Gateway (WSG) to support the Direct Connect or Purchase Order Dispatch solution, refer to the 8.12 version of the Requisition Self Service implementation guide. This documentation discusses the use of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and business services to support the integration with vendor websites.

Understanding Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

The Direct Connect and PO Dispatch solutions enable JD Edwards EnterpriseOne users to share information between vendor websites and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface. The Direct Connect solution enables users to select goods and services from approved vendor websites using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shopping Cart program and add them to a purchase requisition, which can go through standard approval routes.

The PO Dispatch solution enables users to electronically send purchase orders for goods and services directly to the vendor using XML documents. In combination, these two solutions help to streamline the purchasing process within an organization.

See Also

Chapter 6, "Entering Requisitions," page 77

Chapter 8, "Creating Purchase Orders," page 105

Understanding Network Security and Direct Connect

Certain network configurations prevent outbound or inbound internet traffic through the firewall. In some cases, the you must configure network security to enable outbound and inbound internet traffic. Direct Connect functionality requires the ability to access the vendor websites that are outside of the firewall, and also requires the ability to allow the vendor websites to post payload, or response documents, to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Business Services server.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Business Services Server Reference Guide.*

Understanding Business Services for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

Both the Direct Connect and the PO Dispatch solution rely on business services to transport data between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and vendor websites. Business services transform JD Edwards EnterpriseOne outbound data into a format that can be read by your vendors and then transform inbound vendor data into a format that can be read by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. Before you can use the solutions, you must understand how business services work and how to set up your system to implement business services correctly.

Note. You can find additional, essential information about setting up your system to use business services on the Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) site on Oracle's Customer Connection. After you log in to Customer Connection, select Implement, Optimize and Upgrade. Then select Implementation Guide and then Implementation Documentation and Software. Click the Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) link to access the additional information.

Additionally, you can access Javadoc documentation about these business services. You can find Javadoc for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch by viewing these Javadoc packages:

- J43E0010 (Direct Connect Authentication Processor)
- J43E0020 (Shopping Cart Processor)
- J43E0030 (PO Dispatch Processor)

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Business Services 9.0 Reference Guide*, "Accessing Additional Information about Business Services," Accessing Javadoc for Business Services.

The Direct Connect solution uses these business services:

- Direct Connect Authentication Processor (J43E0010)
- Shopping Cart Processor (J43E0020)

The PO Dispatch solution uses the PO Dispatch Processor (J43E0030) business service.

Transferring Additional Vendor Data

Both the Shopping Cart Processor (J43E0020) and the PO Dispatch Processor (J43E0030) contain five generic cross-reference fields that you can use to transfer vendor data that does not have a corresponding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne field. These cross-reference fields are part of the built-in extension functionality within the Direct Connect solution. You can customize the inbound Direct Connect Punch-Out Order message and pass these fields through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system, where the message is stored in the Shopping Cart Cross Reference table (F43E15). That information is then sent to the PO Dispatch Order Request message. Customizations can leverage these fields to store cross-reference keys for special data.

For example, if your vendor wants to send back a promotion ID number when a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne user checks out of his shopping website, you can use one of these generic fields in the J43E0020 to transport the promotion ID number to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. The data is stored in the F43E15 table. You must work with your vendors to determine their data requirements and then customize both the *PunchOutOrderMessage_CXML12016.xsd* and the *Map_PunchOutOrderMessage_From_CXML12016_To_E1XML.xsl* to use the generic fields.

Note. You can find the *Map_PunchOutOrderMessage_From_CXML12016_To_E1XML.xsl* under J43E0040 in Object Manager Workbench (OMW).

Similarly, if you want to include that promotion ID number when you dispatch purchase orders to your vendors using the J43E0030, you can include the data that is stored in the F43E15 table. Again, you must customize the *OrderRequest_CXML12016.xsd* and the *Map_OrderRequest_From_E1XML_To_CXML12016.xsl* to include the generic fields.

These five fields in the F43E15 table are available to store customized vendor data:

- CrossReference01 (CRSREF01)
- CrossReference02 (CRSREF02)
- CrossReference03 (CRSREF03)
- CrossReference04 (CRSREF04)
- CrossReference05 (CRSREF05)

Note. If you must customize a business service, Oracle recommends that you copy the existing business service and then customize the copy. Do not change the code of the business service that is delivered with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Direct Connect Authentication Processor Business Service (J43E0010)

The Direct Connect Authentication Processor business service (J43E0010) is a transaction service that invokes the HTTP service to connect to the vendor’s website and authenticates the user credentials.

When a user signs in to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and tries to access a vendor’s shopping catalog using the Shopping Cart program (P43E25) or the Requisition Entry program (P43E10), the system calls the Parse Buyer Cookie business function (B43E0041), which gathers the user’s credentials and sends the data to the J43E0010 business service.

The business service creates the request message and posts it to the HTTP connection service. The HTTP connection service sends the request to the vendor’s website, where the user’s credentials are authenticated.

The vendor's website then returns a response message, which is received by the business services server in cXML 1.2.016 PunchOutSetupResponse schema format. The J43E0010 business service then transforms the response message, or payload, from cXML 1.2.016 to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML format so that it can be read. This return message includes the URL for the vendor's shopping catalog. For this data transformation to occur successfully, you must set up file path names for all transformer documents.

If processing is successful, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system opens a browser and displays the vendor's website. The business services returns to the user any errors or warning messages that are encountered during processing.

Setup Considerations

Before you use J43E0010 , you can set business service properties, which the system uses to process user authentication information. You must set up these properties before you can use the business service. This table describes each of the properties that are associated with this business service:

Group	Key	Description	Default Value
J43E0010	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_ORDER_MESSAGE_UDC_CODE	Use this property to specify the code for the punch out order message. The value that you enter in this property must correspond to the value in UDC (43E/SN) that represents the HTTP transaction type *PunchOutOrderMessage.*	03
J43E0010	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_SETUP_REQUEST_UDC_CODE	Use this property to specify the code for the punch out setup request. The value that you enter in this property must correspond to the value in UDC (43E/SN) that represents the HTTP transaction type *PunchOutSetupRequest.*	01
J43E0010	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_SETUP_RESPONSE_UDC_CODE	Use this property to specify the code for the punch out setup response. The value that you enter in this property must correspond to the value in UDC (43E/SN) that represents the HTTP transaction type *PunchOutSetupResponse.*	02

Group	Key	Description	Default Value
J43E0010	J43E0010_ DEPLOYMENT_MODE	Use this property to specify the deployment mode. This is the name of the vendor's environment. This value is supplied by the vendor. The system maps this value to the *deploymentmode* attribute of the PunchOutSetupRequest cXML document.	test
J43E0010	J43E0010_DOMAIN_ NAME	Use this property to specify the server domain name that is hosting the HTTP listener service. This value is supplied by the vendor.	NO_DOMAIN
J43E0010	J43E0010_USE_SECURE_ HTTP_CONNECTION	Use this property to specify whether the post back URL uses a secure HTTP protocol. Values are: Blank or *0*: False *1*: True	*0*: False

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Business Services Development Methodology Guide, Creating a Business Service, Managing Business Service Properties*

Transformer Information

Some business services use jDeveloper's transformer feature to create .xsl style sheet documents, which map the data from the source to the target schema. The business services use the filter fields to retrieve the file path for the appropriate .xsl file to invoke. The file paths are entered using the Business Service File Locations program (P43E35). The J43E0010 uses these .xsl style sheet documents to process both the inbound and outbound messages.

This table lists the file paths and filter fields for the outbound (request), from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML schema to the supplier's cXML schema:

Title	Description
Source Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/PunchOutSetupRequestResponse_E1XML.xsd
Target Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/PunchOutSetupRequest_CXML12016.xsd
XSL Style Sheet file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/Map_PunchOutSetupRequest_From_E1XML_To_ CXML12016.xsl
Document Name filter field	setAuthenReqXMLDocName – Internal VO attribute
Service Name filter field	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_SETUP_REQUEST_UDC_CODE – BSSV Service Constant key

This table lists the file paths and filter fields for the inbound (response), from the supplier's cXML schema to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne schema:

Title	Description
Source Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/PunchOutSetupResponse_CXML12016.xsd
Target Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/PunchOutSetupRequestResponse_E1XML.xsd
XSL Style Sheet file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/Map_PunchOutSetupRequest_From_ CXML12016_To_EmXML.xsl
Document Name filter field	setAuthenResXMLDocName - Internal VO attribute
Service Name filter field	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_SETUP_RESPONSE_UDC_CODE - BSSV Service Constant key

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Setting Up Transformer Document File Path Names, page 27.

Implementation Details

This table includes information that can help determine whether the Process Direct Punch Out Authentication business service is functioning correctly:

Question	Answer
How can I tell if the business service process completes successfully?	If the operation completes successfully, the system opens a web browser and displays the vendor's shopping website. If business service encounters errors or warning messages at any time during processing, the user receives an error message.
If I encounter errors while processing a transaction, do I need to reverse the transaction?	This business service does not update any records in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Therefore, it is not necessary to reverse any transactions if you encounter errors while processing. If you encounter errors during processing, verify your setup information and try the sign-in process again.
Does this business service use record reservation?	No. The business service does not reserve records within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system during processing.

Shopping Cart Processor Business Service (J43E0020)

After JD Edwards EnterpriseOne users access a vendor's website and select the products or services that they want to purchase, they complete the steps on the vendor's website to check out. When a user initiates the checkout process, the Shopping Cart Processor business service (J43E0020) is invoked. The Shopping Cart Processor is an inbound transaction business service that transfers the user's checkout data from the vendor's website to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

When the user checks out of the vendor's website, the listener service within the business services server calls the Shopping Cart Processor business service. The business service receives the message from the vendor in cXML 1.2.016 PunchOutOrderMessage schema format. The business service then transforms the data in the checkout message into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML format so that it can be read by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. For this data transformation to occur successfully, you must set up file path names for all transformer documents.

The Shopping Cart Processor business service then calls the eReqSetShoppingCartWorkFile business function (B43E0690), which inserts each record that was successfully processed into the Shopping Cart Work File table (F43E20WF). If all lines are processed successfully, the user is returned to the shopping cart application, where he can view all of the requested items. Only items that were successfully processed appear in the shopping cart. If errors are encountered during processing, the user receives one of these messages:

- No lines were found in the XML payload.
- Some lines were successful, but some had errors.
- No lines were successfully processed.
- Error occurred before any line processing could occur.

Note. The Shopping Cart Processor (J43E0020) is managed by the Shopping Cart Manager published business service (JP43E000). The Shopping Cart Manager is responsible only for passing data between the J43E0020 and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. The JP43E000 does not have its own document, and exists only because the listener service cannot call the J43E0020 directly because that business service is an internal business service.

Setup Considerations

Before you use this business service, you can set business service properties, which the system uses to process item purchasing information. You must set up these properties before you can use the J43E0020 business service. This table describes each of the properties that are associated with this business service:

Group	Key	Description	Default Value
J43E0020	J43E0020_UOM_ CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the unit of measure cross-reference object type that the business service uses for cross referencing data.	UOM
J43E0020	J43E0020_CURRENCY_ CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the currency cross-reference object type that the business service uses for cross referencing data.	CURRENCY

Group	Key	Description	Default Value
J43E0020	J43E0020_LANGUAGE_CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the language cross-reference object type that the business service uses for cross referencing data.	LANGUAGE
J43E0010	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_ORDER_MESSAGE_UDC_CODE	Use this property to specify the code for the punch out order message. The value that you enter in this property must correspond to the value in UDC (43E/SN) that represents the HTTP transaction type *PunchOutOrderMessage.*	03

Note. The values that you enter for the UOM, CURRENCY, and LANGUAGE properties must be valid cross reference object types. Cross-reference object types are discussed later in this chapter.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Business Services Development Methodology Guide, Creating a Business Service, Managing Business Service Properties.*

Transformer Information

Some business services use jDeveloper's transformer feature to create .xsl style sheet documents, which map the data from the source to the target schema. The business services use the filter fields to retrieve the file path for the appropriate .xsl file to invoke. The file paths are entered using the Business Service File Locations program (P43E35). The J43E0020 uses these .xsl style sheet documents to process inbound messages.

This table lists the file paths and filter fields for the inbound (response), from the supplier's cXML schema to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne schema:

Title	Description
Source Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/PunchOutOrderMessage_CXML12016.xsd
Target Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/PunchOutOrderMessage_E1XML.xsd
XSL Style Sheet file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/Map_PunchOutOrderMessage_From_CXML12016_To_E1XML.xsl
Document Name filter field	The XMLDocumentName parsed from the input BuyerCookie.
Service Name filter field	J43E0010_KEY_PUNCHOUT_SETUP_RESPONSE_UDC_CODE - BSSV Service Constant key This service constant is shared with J43E0010.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Setting Up Transformer Document File Path Names, page 27.

Implementation Details

This table includes information that can help determine whether the Shopping Cart Processor business service is functioning correctly:

Question	Answer
How can I tell if the business service process completes successfully?	When the business service is finished processing, if all lines were successfully processed, the user is returned to the Shopping Cart program, and all items appear on the form. Only successful lines appear on the form. If one or more lines does not complete successfully, the user receives an error message.
If I encounter errors while processing a transaction, do I need to reverse the transaction?	If the business service encounters an error while processing a record, that record is not inserted into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Therefore, it is not necessary to correct or remove any data from the system.
Does this business service use record reservation?	No. This business service only creates new records in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database. Therefore, it is not necessary to reserve records within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system during processing.

PO Dispatch Processor Business Service (J43E0030)

Many organizations and vendors require purchase orders before they will complete a purchasing transaction. The PO Dispatch solution enables users to send purchase orders electronically from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system to the vendor.

After a user generates the purchase orders, they can dispatch them to the vendor using one of these methods:

- Clicking the Dispatch Order button on the on the View Generated Orders form, which runs the Purchase Order Print program (R43500).
- Running the Purchase Order Print program from the menu.

When you run the Purchase Order Print program, the system checks to see if these criteria are met:

- The supplier’s send method is set to XML.
- The purchase order status falls within the Next and Last Status values, as defined in the processing options for the P43XPI.
- Call abstraction has been set up for PO Dispatch.

If these conditions exist, the R43500 calls the PO Dispatch Processor business service (J43E0030) which transforms the data that is generated by the R43500 into cXML 1.2.016 OrderRequest schema format. The PO Dispatch Processor business service then posts that cXML message so that it can be received by the vendor’s website. The PO Dispatch Processor business service then receives the response from the vendor in cXML 1.2.016 OrderResponse schema format. For this data transformation to occur successfully, you must set up file path names for all transformer documents.

The PO Dispatch Processor business service uses cross-reference information to translate data between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and vendor websites.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Setting Up Business Service Properties to Specify Supplier Application IDs, page 30 and Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Entering Cross Reference Data for Supplier Application IDs, page 31.

Setup Considerations

Before you use the PO Dispatch Processor business service, you can set business service properties, which the system uses to process item purchasing information. You can set these properties before you can use the business service. This table describes each of the properties that are associated with the PO Dispatch Processor business service:

Group	Key	Description	Default Value
J43E0030	<Vendor Number>	Use this property to specify the vendor's third party application ID that is used by the cross-reference table. See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Setting Up Business Service Properties to Specify Supplier Application IDs, page 30.	CXML
J43E0030	J43E0030_DOMAIN_NAME	Use this property to specify the server domain name hosting the HTTP Listener Service. This value is supplied by the vendor.	NO_DOMAIN_NAME
J43E0020	J43E0020_UOM_CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the unit of measure (UOM) cross-reference object type that is used for cross referencing data.	UOM
J43E0020	J43E0020_CURRENCY_CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the currency cross-reference object type that is used for cross referencing data.	CURRENCY
J43E0020	J43E0020_LANGUAGE_CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the language cross-reference object type that is used for cross referencing data.	LANGUAGE
J43E0030	J43E0030_ISO_COUNTRY	Use this property to specify the ISO country cross-reference object type that is used for cross referencing data.	ISO_COUNTRY

Group	Key	Description	Default Value
J43E0030	J43E0030_REFID_ CATEGORY	Use this property to specify the REFID cross-reference object type that is used for cross referencing. Alternatively, you can specify the related order ID from a previous dispatch.	REFID
J43E0030	J43E0030_KEY_ORDER_ REQUEST_UDC_CODE	Use this property to specify the order request document type. The value that you enter in this property must correspond to the value in UDC (43E/SN) that represents the HTTP transaction type *OrderRequest.*	04
J43E0030	J43E0030_KEY_ORDER_ RESPONSE_UDC_CODE	Use this property to specify the order response document type. The value that you enter in this property must correspond to the value in UDC (43E/SN) that represents the HTTP transaction type *OrderResponse.*	05
J43E0030	J43E0030_ DEPLOYMENT_MODE	Use this property to specify the deployment mode. This value is mapped to the deploymentmode attribute of the OrderRequest cXML document. This value is supplied by the vendor.	test

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Note. The values that you enter for the UOM, CURRENCY, ISO_COUNTRY, REFID, and LANGUAGE properties must be valid cross-reference object types. Cross-reference object types are discussed later in this chapter.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Business Services Development Methodology Guide, Creating a Business Service, Managing Business Service Properties.*

Transformer Information

Some business services use jDeveloper's transformer feature to create .xsl style sheet documents, which map the data from the source to the target schema. The business services use the filter fields to retrieve the file path for the appropriate .xsl file to invoke. The file paths are entered using the Business Service File Locations program (P43E35). The J43E0030 uses these .xsl style sheet documents to process inbound and outbound messages.

This table lists the file paths and filter fields for the outbound (request), from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne schema to the supplier's cXML schema:

Title	Description
Source Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/OrderRequest_E1XML.xsd
Target Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/OrderRequest_CXML12016.xsd
XSL Style Sheet file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/Map_OrderRequest_From_E1XML_to_CXML12016.xsl
Document Name filter field	InternalVO member: szOrderReqXMLDocName
Service Name filter field	J43E0030_KEY_ORDER_REQUEST_UDC_CODE - BSSV Service Constant key

This table lists the file paths and filter fields for the inbound (response), from the supplier's cXML schema to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne schema:

Title	Description
Source Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/OrderResponse_CXML12016.xsd
Target Schema file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/OrderResponse_E1XML.xsd
XSL Style Sheet file path	oracle/e1/bssv/J43E0040/docs/Map_OrderResponse_From_CXML12016_To_E1XML.xsl
Document Name filter field	InternalVO member: szOrderResXMLDocName
Service Name filter field	J43E0030_KEY_ORDER_RESPONSE_UDC_CODE - BSSV Service Constant key

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Setting Up Transformer Document File Path Names, page 27.

Implementation Details

This table includes information that can help determine whether the PO Dispatch Processor business service is functioning correctly:

Question	Answer
How can I tell if the business service process completes successfully?	This business service does not provide a return message notifying the user of successful delivery. To verify that the records were processed successfully, you must review service errors associated with this business service, and if necessary, resend the records that were not sent correctly. If no errors exist, the purchase orders were delivered successfully. See Chapter 8, "Creating Purchase Orders," Reviewing and Reprocessing Service Errors for PO Dispatch, page 118.

Question	Answer
If I encounter errors while processing a transaction, do I need to reverse the transaction?	If the business service encounters an error while processing a record, the user receives an error. Because this business service does not insert records into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database, no reversal is required.
Does this business service use record reservation?	No. This business service does not reserve records during processing.

Setting Up the System for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

This section provides an overview of the setup for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set up transformer file path names.
- Edit transformer file path names.
- Verify cross-reference object type setup.
- Set up business service properties to specify supplier application ID.
- Enter cross-reference data for supplier application ID.

Understanding the Setup for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

Before you can implement the Direct Connect or PO Dispatch solutions, you must set up the system so that data can be transformed and transferred between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and specified third-party vendors. This list outlines the steps that you must complete to set up the system and provides references to detailed documentation that you will need to complete each step.

Note. Unless noted, instructions for completing the specified step are included in this chapter.

1. Install and set up the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne JAS server.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Server Manager Guide.*

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 HTML Web Server Reference Guide.*

2. Set up the Business Services server.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Business Services Server Reference Guide.*

   Complete these tasks when setting up the Business Services server:

   - Set up proxies.
   - Set up call-back listener service.

3. Enable the JAS.ini file to listen to JDENET messages.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Transaction Server Reference Guide.*

4. Verify user defined codes for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch.
5. Set business service properties for the Direct Connect and PO Dispatch business services.

6. Set up transformer document file path names.
7. Verify cross-reference object type setup.
8. Set up business service properties to specify supplier application IDs.
9. Enter cross-reference data for supplier application IDs.
10. Set processing options for the Purchase Order XPI program (P43XPI). (PO Dispatch only).
11. Set up call abstraction for PO Dispatch. (PO Dispatch only).
12. Set up the purchase order document type. (PO Dispatch only).
13. Set up suppliers for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch.
14. Set up the commodity structure and attach suppliers.

    See Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Commodity Structure," page 45.

Note. Additional, you can find essential information about setting up your system to use business services on the Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) site on Customer Connection. After you log in to Customer Connection, select Implement, Optimize and Upgrade. Then select Implementation Guide and then Implementation Documentation and Software. Click the Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) link to access the additional information.

JDENET Messages

The Shopping Cart Processor business service uses the BSSVSendXAPIMsgToClient API to notify the web client; therefore, you must enable the HTML Server's JAS.ini file to listen to the JDENET message. By default, when the HTML web client (JAS) is installed through Server Manager, the JDENET listener port is disabled. For the HTTP solution to work correctly and to ensure successful communication for the HTML web client, you must enable the JDENET listener port through Server Manager.

Using Server Manager, select the desired web server from the EnterpriseOne HTML Server list. On the EnterpriseOne HTML Server: <server_name> page, select the Network Settings under the Configuration section. On the Network Settings page, ensure that the Disable JDENET Listener setting under JDENET Configuration is set to *False.* Contact your system administrator to modify the settings if needed.

User-Defined Codes for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

To successfully communicate between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party vendors, you must verify that the transformer document names exist in UDC table 43E/SN and that the cXML format that you are using exists in UDC 43E/XS. This table lists the values that must exist to use the predefined transformer documents in cXML 1.2.016 format. Verify that all of these codes exist:

UDC Table	Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
43E/XS	CXML12016	CXML 1.2.016	Y
43E/SN	01	PunchOutSetupRequest	Y
43E/SN	02	PunchOutSetupResponse	Y
43E/SN	03	PunchOutOrderMessage	Y
43E/SN	04	OrderRequest	Y
43E/SN	05	OrderResponse	Y

Note. The descriptions listed in UDC 43E/SN are cXML document names for their respective HTTP services. However, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications might refer to them differently, as listed here:

PunchOutSetupRequest – Authentication Request

PunchOutSetupResponse – Authentication Response

PunchOutOrderMessage – Shopping Cart Response

OrderRequest – PO Dispatch Request

OrderResponse – PO Dispatch Response

See www.cxml.org for more information about cXML standards and versions.

Transformer Document File Paths

After you have verified that the correct UDC values exist in the system, you can set up transformer document file path names. You use the Business Service File Locations program (P43E35) to set up file path names. The system uses this information to find the correct style sheets to map data from the JD Edwards format to the vendor's format.

You must set up file path information for each document name and service name combination. The document name refers to the cXML format, and the service name refers to the HTTP service names that exist in UDC 43E/SN. Therefore, if you are using cXML format 1.2.016, and you are using the predefined style sheets that are provided for you, you must set up transformer file path names for:

- Document Name: CXML1.2.016, Service Name: PunchOutSetupRequest
- Document Name: CXML1.2.016, Service Name: PunchOutSetupResponse
- Document Name: CXML1.2.016, Service Name: PunchOutOrderMessage
- Document Name: CXML1.2.016, Service Name: OrderRequest
- Document Name: CXML1.2.016, Service Name: OrderResponse

If you are using a different format or different HTTP services, you must enter them in the respective UDC tables, and then set up transformer document file path names for your documents and services.

Cross-Reference Data

Before you can successfully share data between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and a third-party vendor's system, you must set up cross-reference information. The system uses cross-reference information to map data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database to the vendor's database, and vice versa.

To set up cross-reference data, you must first set up supplier records in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. Then, you must set up cross-reference object types. Object types define the categories of data that you will pass between the two systems and include categories such as:

- CURRENCY
- ISO_COUNTRY
- LANGUAGE
- UOM (unit of measure)
- REFID (reference ID)

After you set up cross-reference object types, set up business service properties to specify the application ID of each of your vendors. After you have set up the application ID, you enter cross-reference records for each of those application IDs. Cross-reference records map the values from one system to the values in the other system. This is necessary because many systems use different codes or values to represent the same information.

For example, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system uses the currency code *USD* to represent U.S. dollars. However, a third-party system might use a different code, such as *004,* to represent U.S. dollars. In order for the two systems to share currency amounts in U.S. dollars, you must create a cross-reference record for this currency for the application ID used by that vendor. You associate the record with the CURRENCY cross-reference object type. When you create the record, you specify the value that represents the currency in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system (USD) and the value that represents that same currency in the vendor's system (004). You set up currency cross-reference records for all currencies in which your organization and vendors use.

Note. It is not necessary to set up cross-reference records for the REFID cross-reference object type. This object type is used to create a cross reference between and EnterpriseOne order ID and the PO Dispatch ID that the supplier receives. These records are created automatically during the PO Dispatch process, using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne order ID to populate the EOne Value field and the PO Dispatch ID to populate the Third Party Value field.

When you enter cross-reference records, you also specify the third-party application ID for each vendor. Multiple vendors can share the same application ID; however, they must also use the same cross-reference values. If vendors must use different values, they must also use different application IDs.

Prerequisite

Enter suppliers in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records" and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Supplier Information".

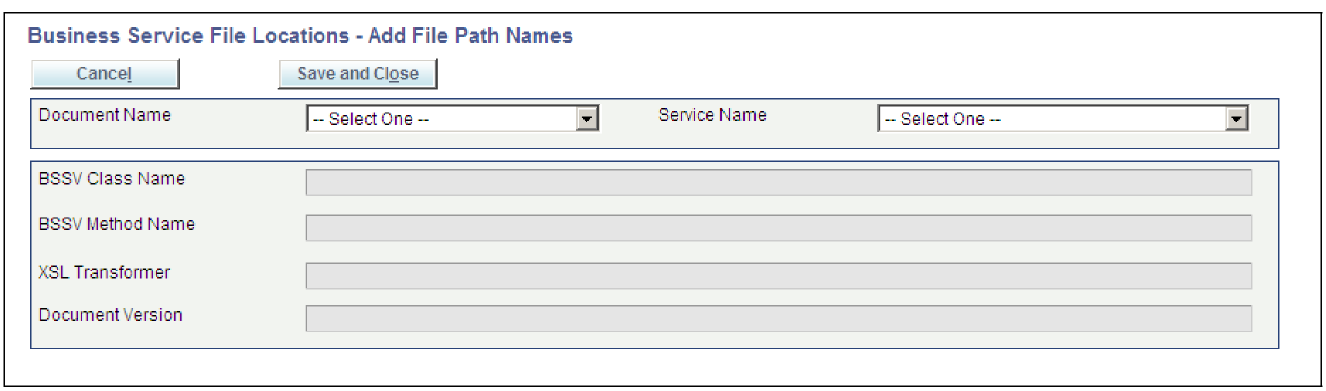
Forms Used to Set Up Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search and Select File Path Names	W43E35A	From the Supplier Direct Connect menu (3/G43E31), select Business Service File Locations.	Select the document for which you want to set up file path information.
Add File Path Names	W43E35B	On Search and Select File Path Names, select a record and click Add.	Set up transformer document file path names.
Edit File Path Names	W43E35B	On Search and Select File Path Names, select a record and click Select.	Edit transformer document file path names.
Work With Business Service Cross Reference	W952000B	Enter P952000 in the Fast Path field and then click Go.	Access the Work With Business Service Cross Reference Object Type form. Access forms to enter cross-reference data.
Work With Business Service Cross Reference Object Type	W952000F	From the Work With Business Service Cross Reference form, select Object Type from the Form menu.	Verify cross-reference object types.
Work With Business Service Property	W951000F	Enter P951000 in the Fast Path field and then click Go.	Access forms to set up business service properties.
Add BSSV Property	W951000C	On the Work With Business Service Property form, select the BSSV option and then click Add.	Set up business service properties to specify supplier application IDs.

Setting Up Transformer Document File Path Names

Complete this task for all of the documents and HTTP services that you are using.

Access the Add File Path Names form.



Add File Path Names form

1. Select an item from the Document Name list.

Values for this list are stored in UDC 43E/XS.

2. Select an item from the Service Name list.

   Values for this list are stored in UDC 43E/SN.

3. After you have completed the Document Name and Service Name fields, the system enables the remaining fields on the form and displays the Get Default Values button.

   You can manually enter data into the fields, or you can click the Get Default Values button to populate the required fields with the default values. Not all fields are required for all services. The system populates only the required fields. The system populated values are based on hard-coded values that are based on the style sheets that are delivered with the system.

4. Click Save and Close to save your changes and return to the previous form.

5. To edit the data in these fields after you enter it, select a record on the Search and Select File Path Names form and click Select.

6. On the Edit File Path Names form, update the information in any of the fields and then click the Save and Close button.

BSSV Class Name (business service class name)

Enter the fully qualified name of a business service class, including the package name. An example of a business service class name is *oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0010.PunchOutAuthenticationProcessor*.

Note. For the PunchOutOrderMessage service (also called the Shopping Cart Response), the value in the BSSV Class Name field must be a published business service, such as JP43E000. This is because the outside source (supplier) invokes the service, and according to the business service methodology, the outside source must invoke a published business service. The published business service then invokes in internal business service.

BSSV Method Name (business service method name)

Enter the method name within the EnterpriseOne business service. An example of a method name is *authenticatePunchOutCredentials.*

XSL Transformer

Specify the relative file path for a valid stylesheet (XSL) document. The system uses the XSL document to transform the data so that it can be transferred between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne XML document and the vendor's cXML document.

The file path name should be prefixed with a backslash (/), with the exception of the file extension (.xsl). Also prefix the folder and class/method names with a period.

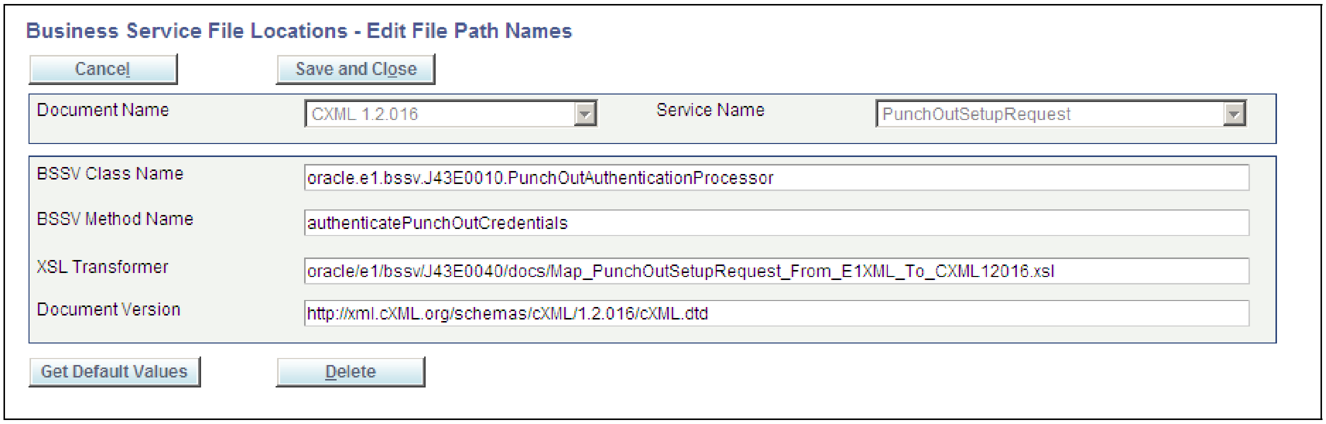
Document Version

Specify the version of the XML document to be processed. In Direct Connect applications, this value determines the version location of the cXML document to process at the supplier's site during PunchOut activities.

The file path name should be prefixed with a backslash (/), with the exception of the file extension (.xsl). The folder and class/method names should be prefixed with a period.

Edit Transformer File Path Names

Access the Edit File Path Names form.

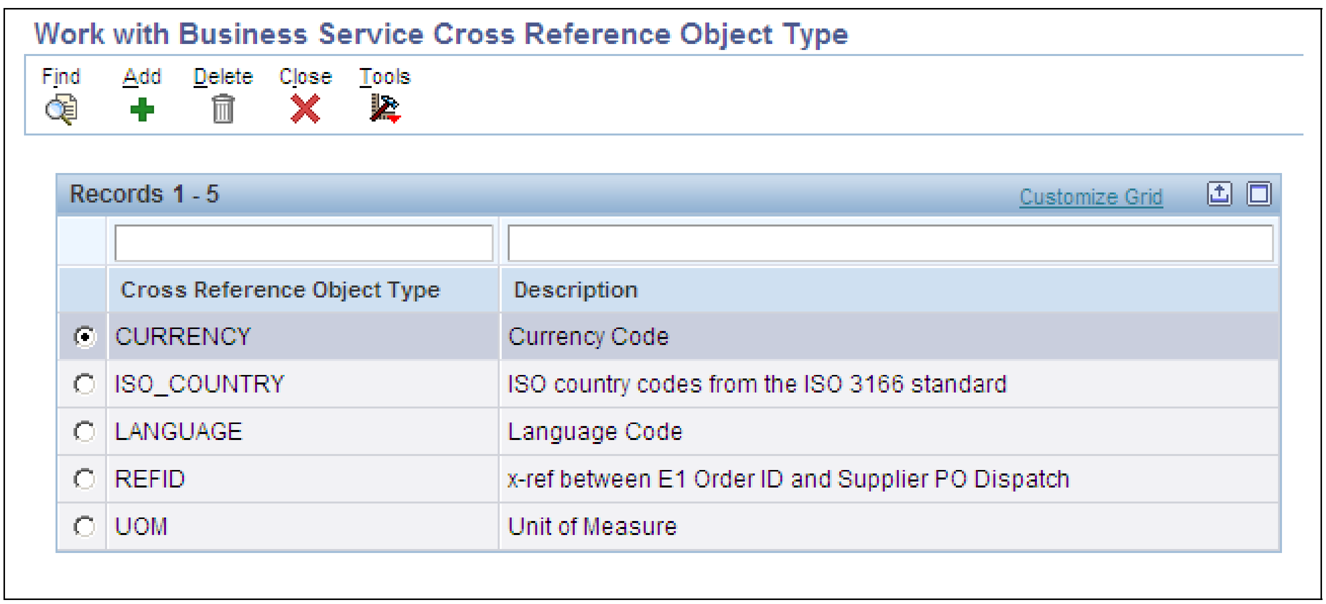


Edit File Path Names form

To edit the existing information, change the data in any of the fields and then click the Save and Close button. To delete the record, click the Delete button.

Verifying Cross Reference Object Type Setup

Access the Work With Business Service Cross Reference Object Type form.

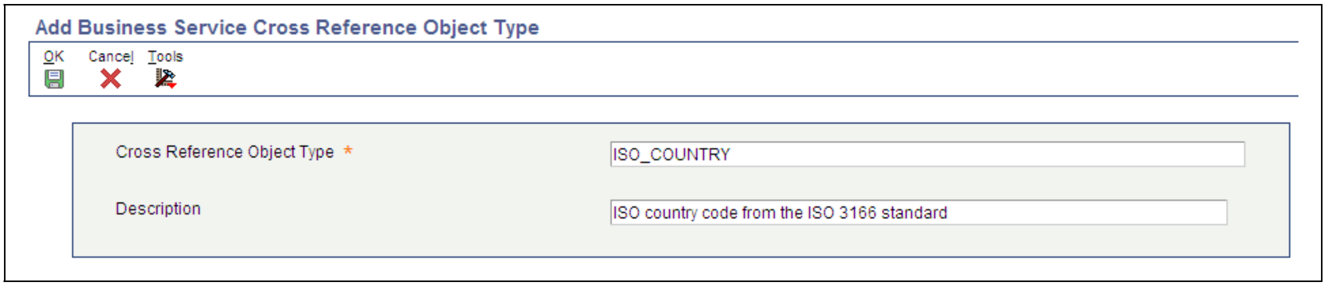


Work With Business Service Cross Reference Object Type form

Verify that a record exists for each of these items:

- CURRENCY
- LANGUAGE
- REFID
- UOM
- ISO_COUNTRY

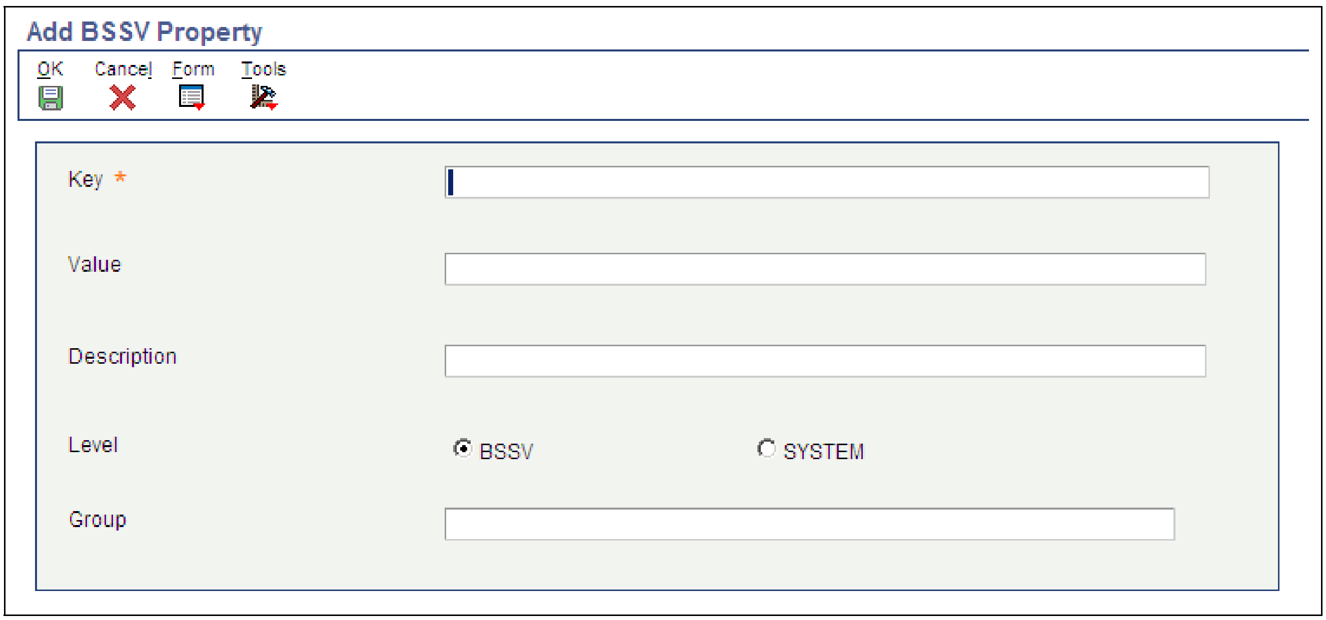
If these records do not exist, click Add and enter each record on the Add Business Service Cross Reference Object Type form. When you are finished, click OK. You can also complete these steps to add additional categories that your organization might need when communicating with vendors.



Add Business Service Cross Reference Object Type form

Setting Up Business Service Properties to Specify Supplier Application IDs

Access the Add BSSV Property form. Complete this task for each vendor.



Add BSSV Property form

Key — Enter the address book number of a valid supplier record. This is the supplier or vendor with which you want to set up the Direct Connect or PO Dispatch process.

Value — Enter the code that represents the third-party application ID that the vendor uses. This code must exist in the BSSV Cross Reference table (F952000).

Description — Enter a description of the supplier’s third-party application.

Level — Verify that the BSSV option is selected.

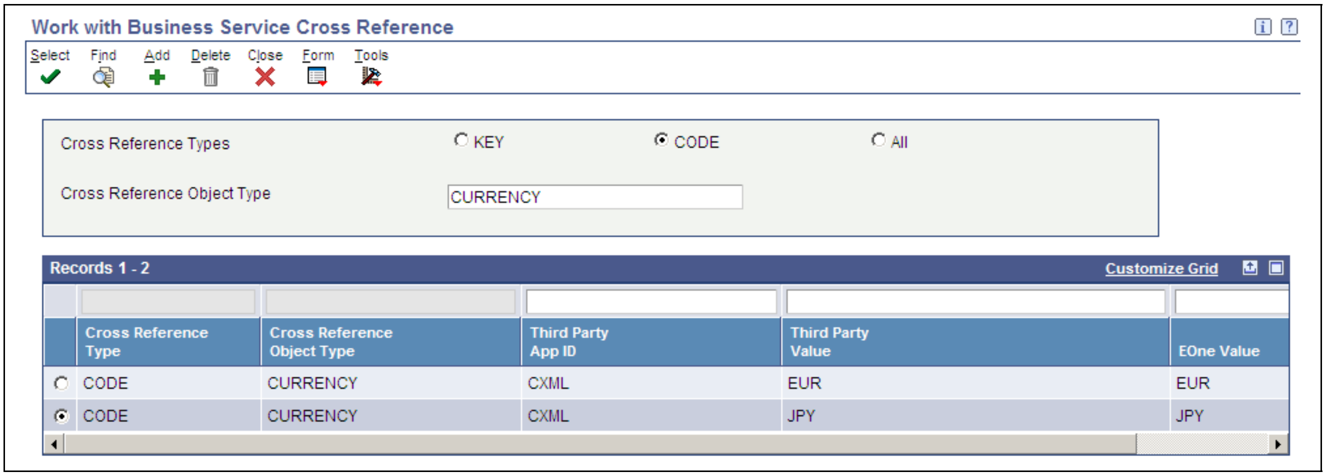
Group — Enter *J43E0020* as the group for these business service properties.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98 Business Services Development Methodology Guide, Creating a Business Service, Managing Business Service Properties

Entering Cross Reference Data for Supplier Application IDs

Access the Work With Business Service Cross Reference form.



Work with Business Service Cross Reference form

Complete the following steps for each cross reference record that you need to create for a specified cross-reference object type.

Enter the object type for which you want to enter cross-reference data in the Cross Reference Object Type field, select one of these options and then click Add:

Key

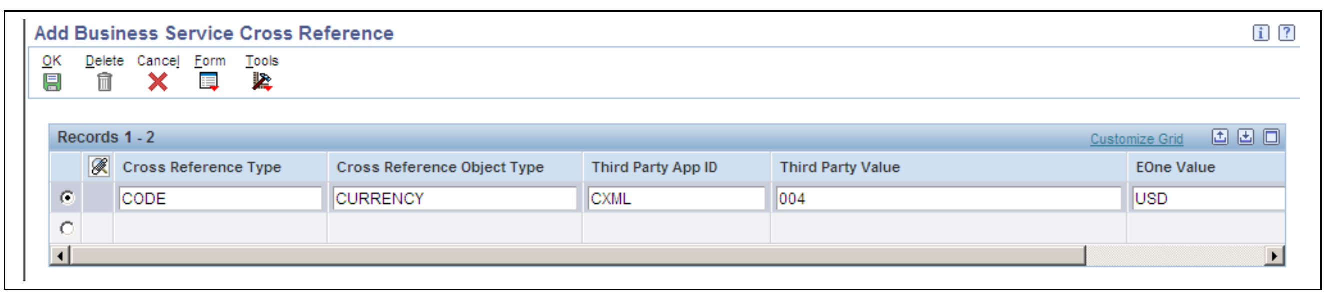
Select this option to enter cross-reference data for key cross-reference objects. When entering data for REFID, select this option.

You select this option when cross referencing data that is generated at run time, such as the payload ID or sales order number that are created by the vendor.

Code

Select this option to enter cross-reference data for code cross-reference objects. You select this option when you are cross referencing static data, such as country, language, or currency code.

On the Add Business Service Cross Reference form, complete these fields and then click OK.



Add Business Service Cross Reference form

Cross Reference Type

Specify whether the cross reference is a code or key type of cross reference. Values are:

CODE: Select this option for cross referencing static data.

KEY: Select this option for cross referencing data that is generated at run time. Select this option when you are entering cross-reference information for object type REFID.

Cross Reference Object Type
Specify the cross-reference object type, which is also known as the cross-reference category. This value specifies the code or key that is being cross referenced between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and a third party. You must already have entered the object type into the system. Examples of cross-reference object types include CURRENCY, UOM, and REFID.

Third Party App ID(third-party application Identifier)
Enter the code that identifies the external system outside of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to which the cross-reference external value belongs. Examples of third-party application IDs might include Peoplesoft CRM or E-Business Suite.

Note. The value that you enter in this field must already be set up in business service properties.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," Setting Up Business Service Properties to Specify Supplier Application IDs, page 30.

Third Party Value
Specify the third-party application value, or external value, that requires cross referencing to an equivalent value in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Note. When entering information for object type REFID, leave this field blank.

EOne Value EnterpriseOne value
Specify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne value that requires cross referencing to an equivalent value in the external, or third-party system.

Setting Up Additional Information for PO Dispatch

This section provides an overview of additional setup for PO Dispatch and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Purchase Order XPI program (P43XPI).
- Set up call abstraction.
- Set up the purchase order document type.

Understanding Additional Setup for PO Dispatch

Before you can dispatch purchase orders externally, you must define which order status codes that your system is able to dispatch and you must set up the system to call the business services that send the purchase orders to the external supplier.

Using the processing options for the Purchase Order XPI program (P43XPI), you specify the status code range that the system uses to determine which purchase orders should be sent to the suppliers.

You use call abstraction to create a call from the Purchase Order Print program (R43500) to the CallPODispatchBSSV business function (B43E0970). The B43E0970 calls the PO Dispatch Processor business service (J43E0030). Without call abstraction, when you process the R43500, the system simply prints the purchase orders. However, if you have set up call abstraction for PO Dispatch, when you run the R43500 , the J43E0030 business service transforms and transmits the data so that it can be received by the vendor.

You use the Call Abstraction Registration program (P0049) to set up call abstraction records.

Lastly, you must verify that document type that you are using for purchase orders exists, and that the Publish Externally option for that document type is selected. You use the Document Types Maintenance program (P40040) to set up this information. The default document type for purchase orders is OP. You can use this document type, or create your own for purchase orders.

Forms Used to Set Up Additional Information for PO Dispatch

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Call Abstraction Registration Workbench	W0049A	From the Setup menu (G43E41), select Call Abstraction Registration.	Access the Add Call Abstraction form, or select existing records for modification.
Add Call Abstraction	W0049E	On the Call Abstraction Registration Workbench form, click Add.	Set up call abstraction.
Work With Document Type	W40040A	From the Inventory Management menu (G4141), select Document Type Maintenance.	Search for and select document type OP.
Document Type Revisions	W40040B	On the Work With Document Type form, search for and select document type OP and then click Select.	Set up document type OP for PO Dispatch.

Setting Processing Options for Purchase Order XPI program (P43XPI)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

Order Statuses

1. Beginning Order Status allowed for External Publish

Specify a value from UDC 40/AT that indicates the last step in the processing cycle that this order line has successfully completed. For a purchase order to be published externally using PO Dispatch, the order status must be greater than or equal to the value that you enter in this option.

2. Ending Order Status allowed for External Publish

Specify a value from UDC 40/AT that indicates the next step in the order flow of the line type. For a purchase order to be published externally using PO Dispatch, the order status must be less than or equal to the value that you enter in this option.

3. Acknowledged Order Status Code

Specify a value from UDC 40/AT that indicates the next step in the order flow of the line type.

4. Acknowledged With Change Order Status Code

Specify a value from UDC 40/AT that indicates the next step in the order flow of the line type.

5. Pending Order Status Code

Specify a value from UDC 40/AT that indicates the next step in the order flow of the line type.

Versions

1. Purchase Order Entry Processing Option Version (P4310)	Specify the version that the system uses when you enter a purchase order.
2. Voucher Match Processing Option Version (P4314)	Specify the version that the system uses when you match an invoice to a purchase order line or receipt line. If the Voucher Match processing option, which is located on the Voucher Match tab, is set to *1* or *2,* the system validates the version that you specify.
3. AP Master Business Function Processing Option Version for Logged Vouchers (P0400047)	Specify the version that the system uses when you log a voucher for an invoice. If the Voucher Match processing option, which is located on the Voucher Match tab, is set to blank or *1,* the system validates the version that you specify to ensure that the voucher logging process is active.

Receipts

1. Shipped Order Status Code	Specify a value from UDC 40/AT that indicates the next step in the order flow of the line type.
2. Advance Status Only	Specify whether the system advances the shipment status of the line or order. Values are: Blank: Do not advance to Shipped Status. *1:* Advance to shipped status (no receipt).

Voucher Match

1. Voucher Type	Specify whether the system creates a logged voucher or matched voucher. Values are: Blank: The system always creates a logged voucher. *1:* If the invoice includes specific purchase order information, the system creates a matched voucher. If the invoice does not include specific purchase order information, the system creates a logged voucher. *2:* The system always creates a matched voucher.
2. Expense Account for Additional Charges	Specify the account that the system uses to expense the additional charges that are specified on the invoice. You set up the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000), using one of the following formats for account numbers: • Structured account (business unit.object.subsidiary) • 25-digit unstructured number • 25-digit unstructured number • 8-digit short account ID number • Speed code

Setting Up Call Abstraction

Access the Add Call Abstraction form.

Note. This record is set up by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Verify that it exists. If it does not, complete this task using the example shown here.

Add Call Abstraction form

Class Code

Enter a unique alphanumeric code to identify the group of abstract call business functions. Values are stored in UDC 00/AD and include:

E1WSCBOMR: E1 WSC for Bill of Resource

E1WSCIB: E1 WSC for Inventory Adjust

E1WSCPO: E1 WSC for Purchase Order

E1WSCSO: E1 WSC for Sales Order

E1WSCWO: E1 WSC for Work Order

When setting up call abstraction for PO Dispatch, enter *E1WSCPO.*

Calling Function Name

Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies the origin of a calling function.

Invocation Sequence

Specify the invocation sequence of the called business function.

Called Function name

Enter the name of a valid JD Edwards EnterpriseOne business function that is called.

Configuration Group Code

Enter the code that identifies the group of abstract call business functions to which this call abstraction belongs. You use group codes to enable or disabled groups of call abstraction records at the same time. Values are stored in UDC 00/CG and include:

E1OPIB: E1 OP for Inventory Adjust

E1OPPO: E1 OP for Purchase Order

E1OPSO: E1 OP for Sales Order

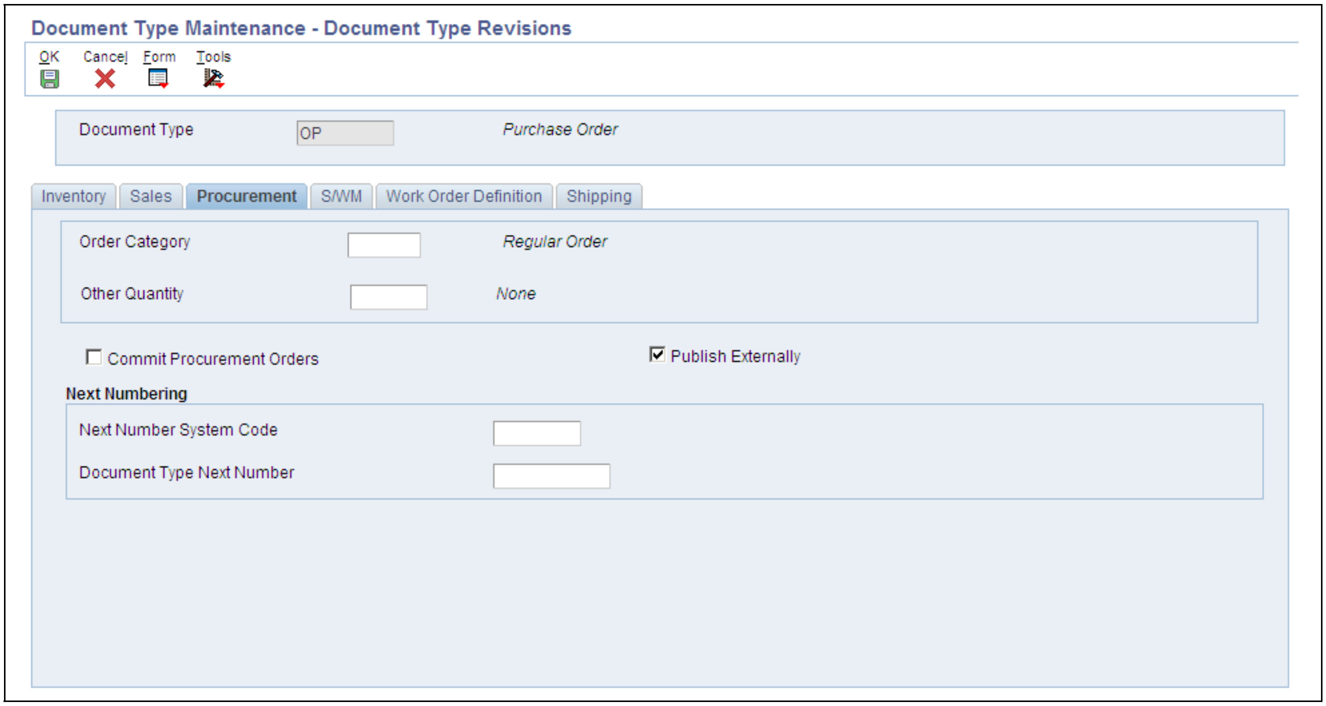
E1OPWO: E1 OP for Work Order

E1RSSPO: E1 for PO Dispatch for RSS

When setting up call abstraction for PO Dispatch, enter *E1RSSPO.*

Setting Up Document Type OP

Access the Document Type Revisions form and select the Procurement tab.



Document Type Revisions form

Publish Externally Select this option to enable the system to publish purchase orders externally using PO Dispatch.

Setting Up Suppliers for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch

This section provides an overview of Direct Connect and PO Dispatch information for suppliers and discusses how to:

- Enter the send method for suppliers.
- Set up Direct Connect information for suppliers. (PO Dispatch only.)

Understanding Direct Connect and PO Dispatch Information for Suppliers

You use the Direct Connect Setup Application program (P43E22) to enter Direct Connect information for suppliers. You access this program from the Supplier Master Revisions form (P04012).

When you set up your suppliers for Direct Connect, you must specify a communication method. The Direct Connect communication method enables you to connect to your suppliers to view their websites. The PO Dispatch method enables you to send a cXML message to the supplier that contains the items that you want to order from the supplier's site. To use both methods, you must set up the information on the Setup Direct Connect Supplier form twice–once for each method.

Additionally, for the PO Dispatch solution to send messages to suppliers, you must also set the Send Method field on the Supplier Master Revisions form to *5* (XML).

Before setting up Direct Connect information for suppliers, you must set up two user-defined code (UDC) tables: 43E/CM and 43E/XS.

This table describes the values you must set up for UDC table 43E/CM:

Codes	Description 01
1	*Direct Connect*
2	*PO Dispatch*

This table describes the values you must set up for UDC table 43E/XS:

Codes	Description 01
CXML12009	*cXML 1.2.009*
CXML 12016	*cXML 1.2.016*

You must add additional values to UDC table 43E/XS if you use formats other than cXML 1.2.009 or 1.2.016. For example, if you create a custom schema for Corporate Express, you must set up your own transformer and add it as a value to UDC table 43E/XS similar to the values in the following table:

Codes	Description 01
CORPEXP	*Corporate Express*

You must also set the processing options for the Purchase Order XPI program (P43XPI). The system uses the information in these processing options to determine which purchase orders should be dispatched to suppliers.

After you set up Direct Connect and PO Dispatch information for suppliers, you then attach the suppliers to the appropriate commodity structure.

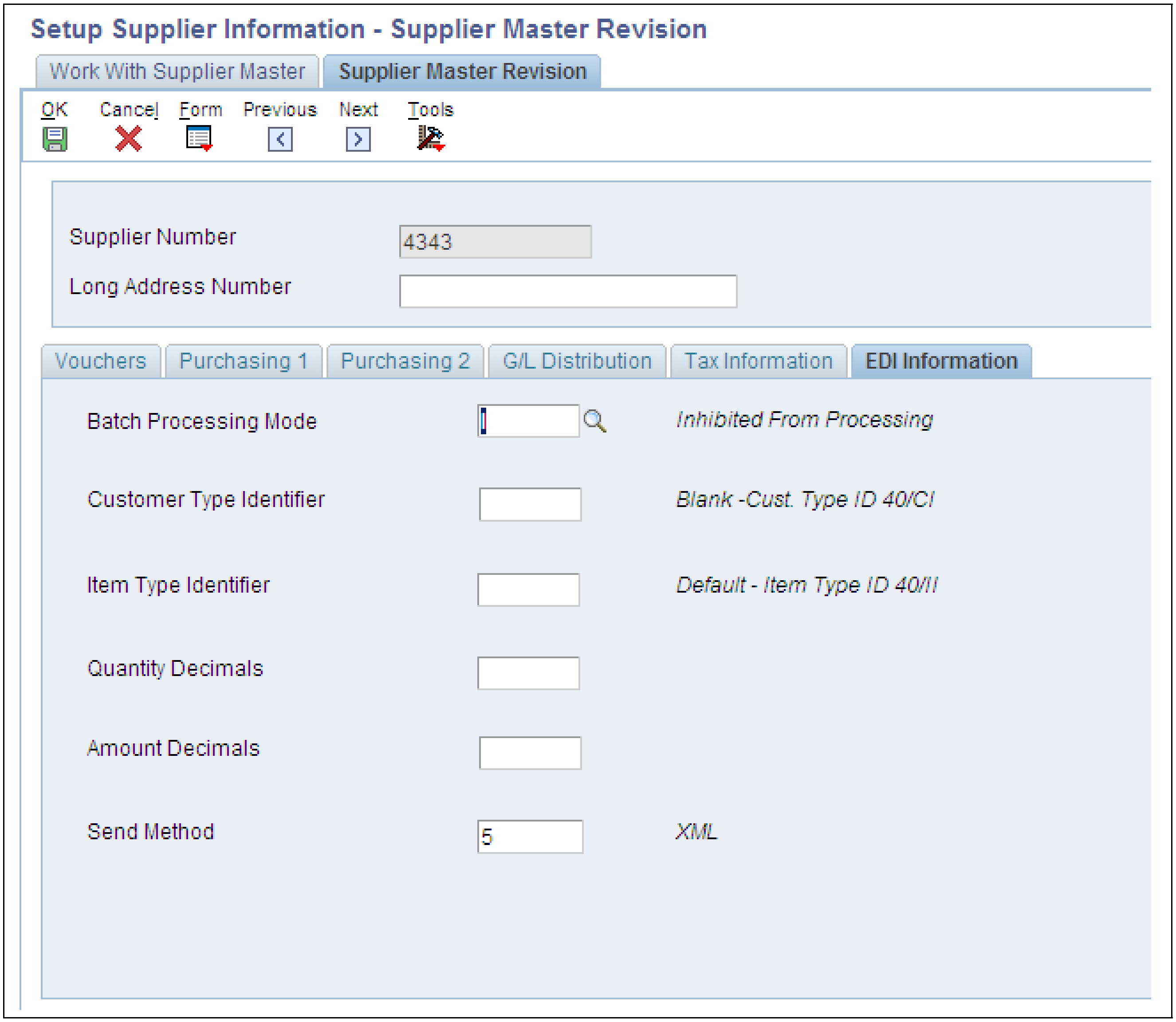
See Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Commodity Structure," page 45.

Form Used to Set Up Direct Connect Information for Suppliers

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Supplier Master	W04012D	From the Supplier Direct Connect menu (3/G43E31), select Setup Supplier Information.	Select suppliers and access forms to enter Direct Connect information.
Supplier Master Revisions	W04012A	From the Work With Supplier Master form, select a supplier record and then click Select.	Enter the send method for the supplier.
Set Up Direct Connect Supplier	W43E22A	Select a supplier on the Work With Supplier Master form and select Direct Connect from the Row menu.	Enter Direct Connect information for a supplier.

Enter the Send Method for Suppliers

Access the Supplier Master Revisions form. Select the EDI Information tab.

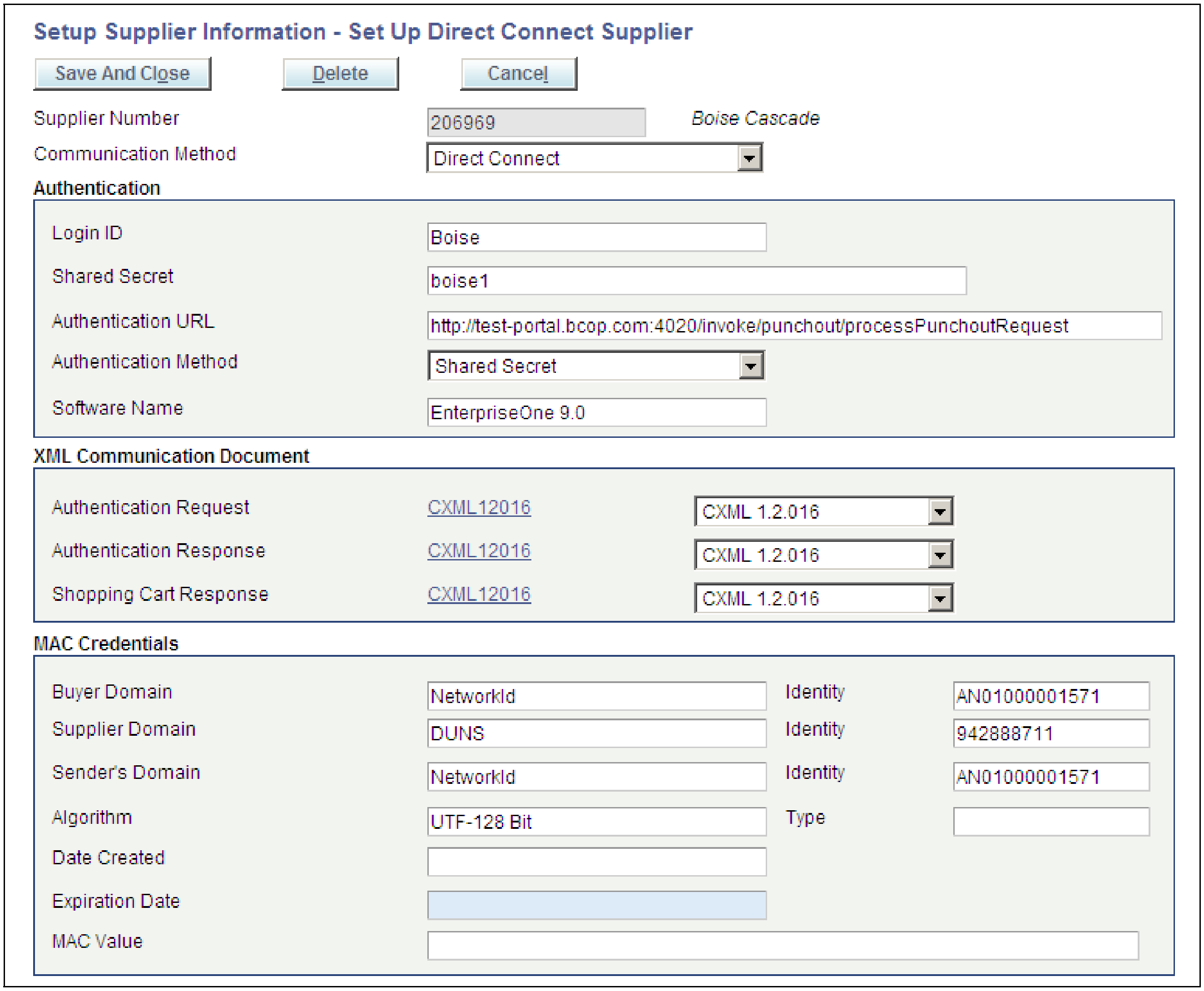


Supplier Master Revisions form, EDI Information tab

Send Method Specify the method that the system uses when sending information to suppliers. For the PO Dispatch solution enter *5* in this field to send XML messages to suppliers.

Setting Up Direct Connect Information for Suppliers

Access the Set Up Direct Connect Supplier form.



Setup Supplier Information - Set Up Direct Connect Supplier

Save And Close | Delete | Cancel

Supplier Number	206969	*Boise Cascade*
Communication Method	Direct Connect	

Authentication

Login ID	Boise
Shared Secret	boise1
Authentication URL	http://test-portal.bcop.com:4020/invoke/punchout/processPunchoutRequest
Authentication Method	Shared Secret
Software Name	EnterpriseOne 9.0

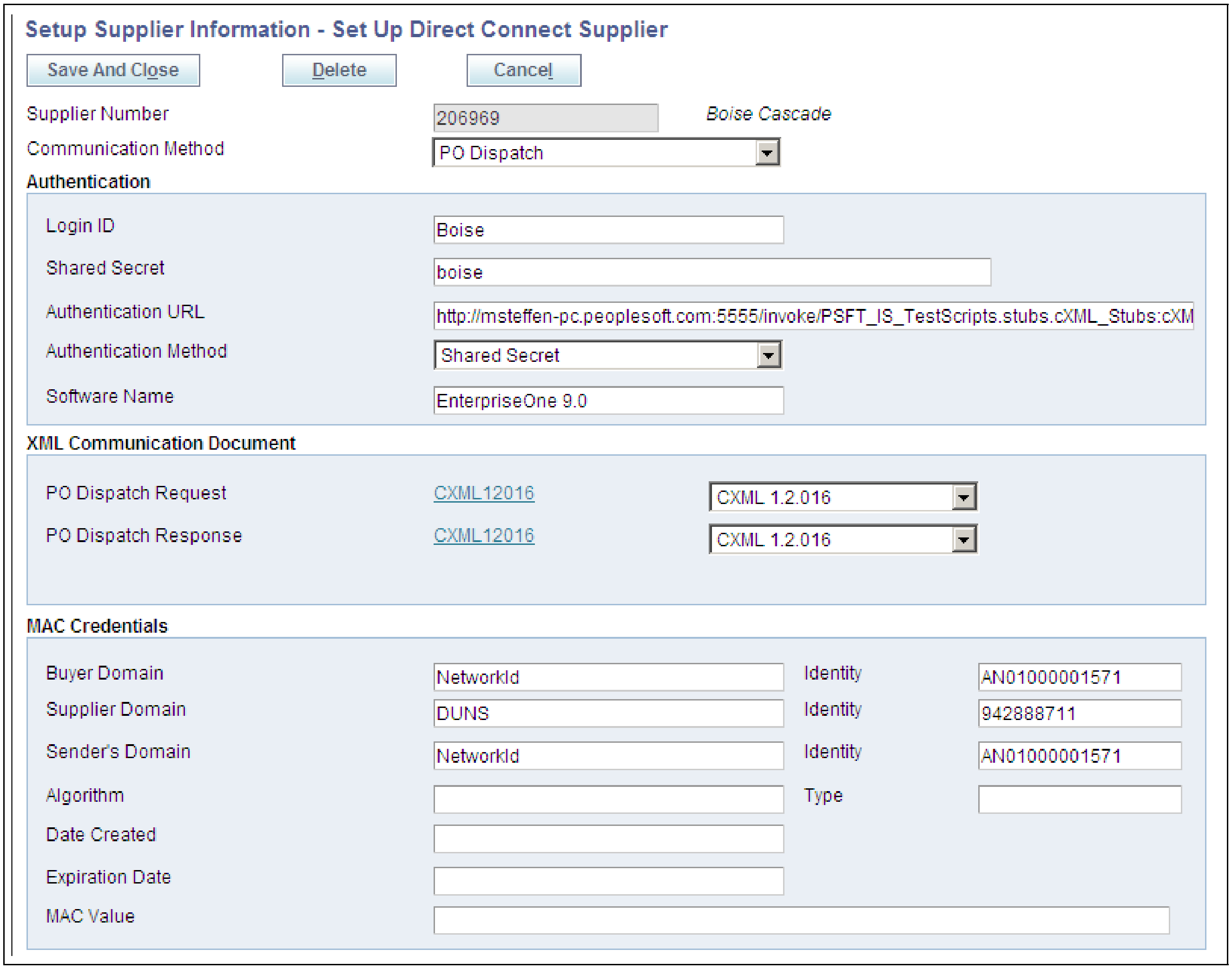
XML Communication Document

Authentication Request	CXML12016	CXML 1.2.016
Authentication Response	CXML12016	CXML 1.2.016
Shopping Cart Response	CXML12016	CXML 1.2.016

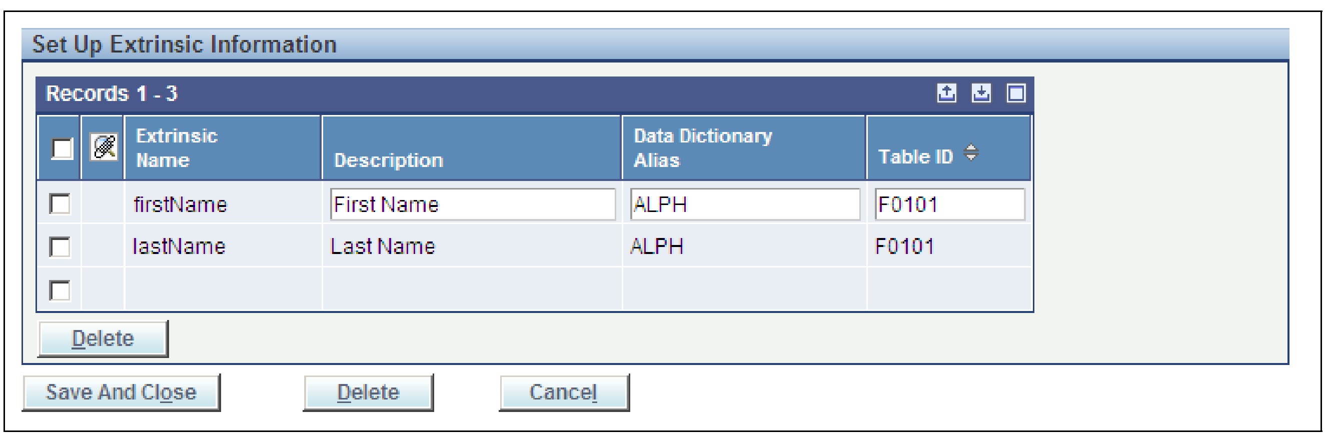
MAC Credentials

Buyer Domain	NetworkId	Identity	AN01000001571
Supplier Domain	DUNS	Identity	942888711
Sender's Domain	NetworkId	Identity	AN01000001571
Algorithm	UTF-128 Bit	Type	
Date Created			
Expiration Date			
MAC Value			

Set Up Direct Connect Supplier form - Direct Connect view (1 of 3)



Set Up Direct Connect Supplier form - PO Dispatch view (2 of 3)



Set Up Direct Connect Supplier form (3 of 3)

Communication Method The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system is set up to support the cXML 1.2.016 Direct Punch Out standard. Therefore, you must select *Direct Connect.* If your suppliers use a different version, you can configure the Direct Connect setup to support the different version.

To set up suppliers for PO Dispatch, select *PO Dispatch.* PO Dispatch enables you to send a message to the supplier that contains the items that you want to order from the supplier's website.

See Chapter 8, "Creating Purchase Orders," Understanding Purchase Order Creation, page 105.

Authentication

These fields define the information needed for authentication.

Login ID Enter the sign-in user ID for authenticating with the third-party website.

Shared Secret Enter the password to sign in to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menu driver.

Authentication URL Enter the URL for authenticating user credentials on the supplier website.

Authentication Method Select the method to authenticate with the supplier website. Values are:

1: Digital Certificates

2: Mac Credentials

3: Shared Secrets

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Web Development Client Installation Guide.*

Software Name Enter the name of the software that communicates with the supplier website. The supplier uses this value to determine the software with which it is communicating. For example, enter *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.0.*

XML Communication Document

These fields define the information that is required for the XML communication document.

Note. The fields that appear in this section of the form depend on the communication method that is selected.

Authentication Request Select the XML schema that is used for the authentication request during the Direct Connect communication with the supplier website. This field appears only when the Communication Method is *Direct Connect.*

Authentication Response Select the XML schema that is used for the authentication response during the Direct Connect communication with the supplier website. This field appears only when the Communication Method is *Direct Connect.*

Shopping Cart Request Select the XML schema that is used for the shopping cart response during the Direct Connect communication with the supplier website. This field appears only when the Communication Method is *Direct Connect.*

PO Dispatch Request Select the XML schema that is used for the authentication request during the PO Dispatch communication with the supplier website. This field appears only when the Communication Method is *PO Dispatch.*

PO Dispatch Response Select the XML schema that is used for the authentication response during the PO Dispatch communication with the supplier website. This field appears only when the Communication Method is *PO Dispatch.*

MAC Credentials

These fields define the MAC Credentials. You must set up this information if you are using a third-party authentication provider.

Buyer Domain Enter the name of the buyer domain.

Identity Enter the identity of the buyer domain.

Supplier Domain Enter the name of the supplier domain.

Identity Enter the identity of the supplier domain.

Sender Domain Enter the name of the sender domain.

Identity Enter the identity of the sender domain.

Algorithm Enter the algorithm for decrypting the MAC credentials.

Type Enter the type of the algorithm for decrypting the MAC credentials.

Date Created Enter the date that the MAC credentials were created.

Expiration Date Enter the date that the MAC credentials expire.

MAC Value Enter the value of the MAC credentials that were given by the third-party authentication process.

Set Up Extrinsic Information

These fields define any additional data that might be required by a supplier for authentication and access to the supplier's website. These values create a cross-reference that indicates to the supplier which user is connecting to the supplier's website so that the supplier knows what information to display for the user. You can map the additional required data using only these tables:

- F0101– Address Book Master
- F0111– Address Book - Who's Who
- F0006– Business Unit Master
- F0010– Company Constants
- F0401– Supplier Master

Extrinsic Name Enter the name of the element for the extrinsic information section of the cXML document. For example, enter *USER*. If you enter *USER,* the extrinsic information appears as: <Extrinsic name="User">98372762</Extrinsic>. This value must be a single string. Do not enter any spaces or special characters.

Description Enter the description of the element name. For example, enter *User ID* to describe the element name of USER.

Data Dictionary Alias Enter the data dictionary alias to retrieve the value that is specified in the Element Name field. The system uses a predefined key to retrieve any specified columns of the table ID and populates the cXML document with this information.

For example, the F0101 table contains the information:

- Column: AN8

- Data: 98372762

Based on this information, the system cross-references the F0101 table by retrieving the F0101 Address Book using the address book number and returns the value of 98372762.

The system uses this information to create an extrinsic information element in the cXML document. The element appears as <Extrinsic name=”User”>98372762</Extrinsic>.

Table ID

Enter a valid table number from UDC table 43/ET. The system uses this table to retrieve the value that is specified in the Element Name field. For example, enter *F0101* if you want the system to retrieve the user ID from the F0101 table.

Note. The values in user-defined code table are hard-coded. You cannot enter a table other than those listed in the UDC table.

CHAPTER 4

Setting Up the Commodity Structure

This chapter provides an overview of the commodity structure and discusses how to set up the commodity structure.

Understanding the Commodity Structure

The commodity structure enables you to categorize items, services, and supplier branch information in a hierarchical tree structure. After you set up the commodity structure, you create relationships for commodities. The system uses commodity relationships to provide default information for requisitions. Commodity relationship information is eventually passed to Enterprise Performance Management, where you can perform spend analysis.

When setting up the commodity structure, you must observe these guidelines:

- Each commodity may have only one parent commodity.
- You may not create duplicate commodities.
- You may have only three commodity levels in the commodity hierarchy.
- Each commodity may contain a maximum of 15 alphanumeric characters.
- The description associated with the commodity may contain a maximum of 30 alphanumeric characters.
- The first level of the commodity structure is level 0.

The Requisition Self Service system provides a default commodity, *Unknown.* The system uses this commodity if you do not set up a commodity structure or if the system cannot find a default commodity for a requisition. You can attach a buyer to the *Unknown* commodity so that the buyer is alerted when users enter requisitions for which they do not know the commodity. You cannot set up line types, G/L class codes, and item relationships for the *Unknown* commodity.

Note. Do not delete the *Unknown* commodity.

After you have created the initial commodity structure, you can add new items to the structure as needed. If you want to apply the commodities to purchase order records created before you set up the commodity structure, run the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC Program (R43910). This program assigns commodities and United Nations Standard Products and Services Codes (UNSPSC) to existing purchase order lines, based on data selection.

See Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Commodity Structure," Understanding the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC Program, page 49.

Note. If you do not want to set up the commodity structure, you can still perform spend analysis on account-driven requisition lines by setting up relationships between UNSPSC codes and general ledger account numbers. Use the UNSPSC to Account Relationship program (P40243) to set up these relationships, and then use the Enterprise Performance Management systems to create reports that include UNSPSC code information. This program does not create UNSPSC relationships for item-driven requisition lines.

Setting Up the Commodity Structure

This section provides overviews of the Commodity Structure program, commodity relationships, and the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC program, and discusses how to:

- Add a commodity.
- Enter an item number.
- Enter a UNSPSC code.
- Enter a supplier relationship for the commodity.
- Enter a supplier's commodity code.
- Enter a G/L account number.
- Set up a UNSPSC code for an account number.
- Run the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC program (R43910).

Understanding the Commodity Structure Program

Use the Commodity Structure program (P40500) to create the commodity structure. When you add a commodity, you enter the commodity, a description, whether it is a product, service, or both, and the line type. You can also enter a buyer number and a G/L class code. You must enter this basic commodity data and save it before entering any relationship information.

After you add each commodity, you can cut and paste the commodities into the appropriate level of the hierarchy. You can create up to three levels in the structure.

You can also move nodes within the structure; however, you cannot move a node if moving the node would create more than three levels in the structure. When you move a node, the system moves any children that are associated with the node.

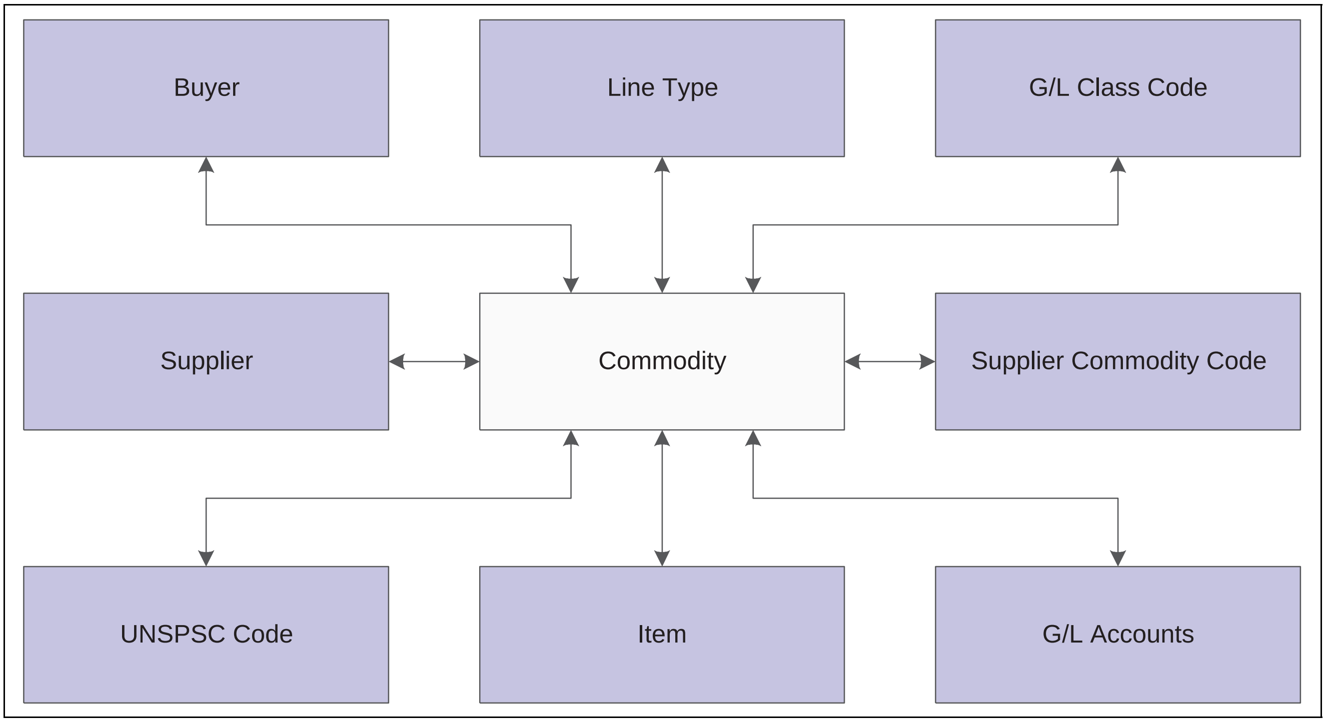
Note. The Commodity Structure program is enabled with record locking. Record locking prevents a user from making any changes to the commodity structure when another user is updating the structure, ensuring data integrity. If your business practices require that multiple users have access to the commodity structure at one time, you can disable the record locking feature for this program by removing the P40500 program from user-defined code table 00/RR. However, we recommend that you leave record locking enabled.

See *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98: Development Tools: APIs and Business Functions*

Understanding Commodity Relationships

You can set up relationships for each commodity. Relationships provide default information for the system to use when you enter a commodity on the requisition and throughout the requisition and purchase order process.

This graphic illustrates commodity relationships:



Commodity relationships

Item Number

Enter an item number for a commodity when you want to track commodity by item number. If you enter an item number for a commodity, you do not need to enter information such as G/L class code, because the system uses the information in the F4102 table. If you do enter any information for the commodity, the system overrides the information with the values specified in the F4102 table when you enter the requisition. The system stores item number relationship information in the F40540 table.

You can also enter the commodity directly into the Item Master program (P4101).

UNSPSC Code

If you want to track items by UNSPSC code separately or in addition to a commodity, you enter the UNSPSC code at the item master level. When you enter a requisition for a stock item, the system uses the UNSPSC code and the commodity associated with the item in the F4102 table.

However, you might want to enter a UNSPSC code for a commodity that does not have an item, such as a services commodity. To accomplish this, use the Commodity Structure program to associate the commodity with the UNSPSC code. When a user enters a requisition, the system retrieves the UNSPSC code from the associated commodity. The system stores UNSPSC code relationship information in the F40510 table.

Note. You can download a complete list of the UNSPSC codes from the UNSPSC website (www.UNSPSC.com). When you download the codes, the system stores them in the F40241 table. The visual assist for the UNSPSC field is attached to this table.

Suppliers

You usually attach supplier numbers to commodities for items that you do not normally stock, so that a user has a list of preferred suppliers for that particular item. When you create this relationship, the supplier name appears in the commodity structure under the designated commodity. If you implement the Direct Connect feature for one or more suppliers, the user can connect directly to the suppliers' website to shop for items. The system stores supplier relationship information in the F40520 table.

Note. When you enter a supplier for the commodity, you must also enter a branch/plant for that supplier. If you do not enter a branch/plant, the system assigns the value of *ALL*. You usually assign a branch/plant of *ALL* for national suppliers that are used by all regions of your organization. For services, such as electrical work, you usually enter the branch/plant that applies to each supplier, so that users can select a supplier that is located in their region.

Suppliers' Commodity Codes

Enter a supplier's commodity code to create a cross-reference between your commodity and that of the supplier. You generally enter suppliers' commodity codes only if you are using the Direct Connect feature. After you set up the relationship between your commodity and the supplier's commodity code, the supplier's website can pass the commodity code to the Shopping Cart application so that the system can cross-reference this code and then use the internal commodity as the default value for commodity on the requisition line. The system stores supplier commodity code cross-reference information in the F40530 table.

Note. You must set up a supplier and branch/plant relationship before attaching a supplier's commodity code to a commodity.

G/L Account Number

Enter a G/L account number commodity relationship if users at your organization most often enter an account number instead of a commodity on the requisition line. When the user enters an account number, the system searches the F40551 table for a related commodity for that account number. When searching for a commodity relationship, the system uses this hierarchy:

1. The system first searches the F40551 table to locate a related commodity for the business unit, object account, and subsidiary that the user entered.
2. If unsuccessful, the system then searches for a relationship for the object account and subsidiary that the user entered.
3. If unsuccessful, the system then searches for a relationship for the object account that the user entered.

When the system locates a commodity, it populates the Commodity field on the Requisition Entry form.

The system stores general ledger account number relationship information in the F40551 table.

Understanding the Populate F4311 Commodity /UNSPSC Program

If you create the commodity structure after you have already entered requisitions and purchase orders into the system, run the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC program (R43910) to attach commodities and UNSPSC codes to existing transactions. Based on data selection that you specify, the system reviews existing records in the F4311 table and attempts to find a commodity and UNSPSC code to assign to the lines. For stock lines, the system uses the item number to find a commodity relationship using the F40540 table. If the system does not find a commodity, the system assigns the *Unknown* commodity. For account-based lines (services), the system uses the account number to search for a commodity relationship using the F40551 table. After the system finds a commodity for a line, it searches for a UNSPSC relationship for the commodity, by using the F40510 table.

Note. This program overwrites any existing values in the Commodity and UNSPSC Code fields, including blank and *Unknown.* Therefore, you should be certain that the data selection that you enter does not include requisition lines for which you do not want the values updated.

If you decide that the commodity structure provides too much or too little detail on spend information, you can change the commodity structure and run the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC program to update existing transactions with the new commodities and UNSPSC codes.

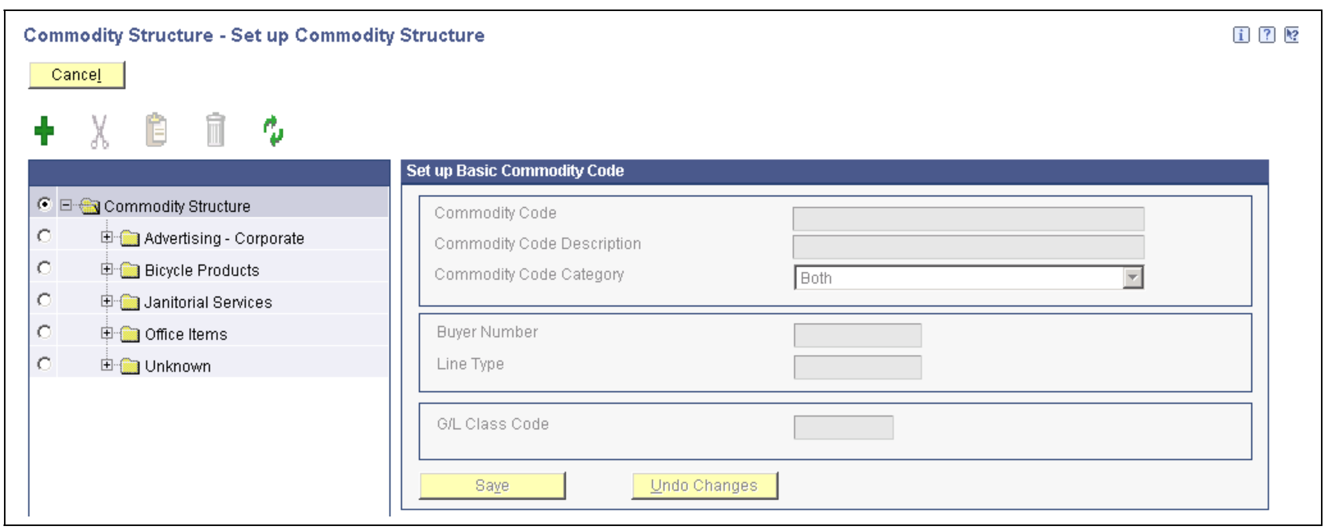
Forms Used to Set Up the Commodity Structure

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Set up Commodity Structure	W40500B	Commodity Structure (2/G43E31), Commodity Structure	Add base commodity information. Move a commodity from one tree node to another.
Edit Item Relationship	W40500A	Select Edit on the Item tab of the Set up Commodity Structure form.	Enter an item number for the commodity.
Edit UNSPSC Code	W40500F	Select Edit on the UNSPSC tab of the Set up Commodity Structure form.	Enter a default UNSPSC code for the commodity.
Edit Supplier Relationship	W40500D	Select Edit on the Supplier tab of the Set up Commodity Structure form.	Enter a valid supplier number for the commodity.
Edit Supplier Commodity Code Relationship	W40500E	Select Edit on the Supplier Commodity Code tab of the Set up Commodity Structure form.	Enter a supplier's commodity code.
Edit G/L Account Relationship	W40500H	Select Edit on the G/L Account tab of the Set up Commodity Structure form.	Enter a general ledger account number for the commodity code.
Confirm Delete	W40500G	Select Cut Tree Node on the Set up Commodity Structure form.	Delete a node from the structure.

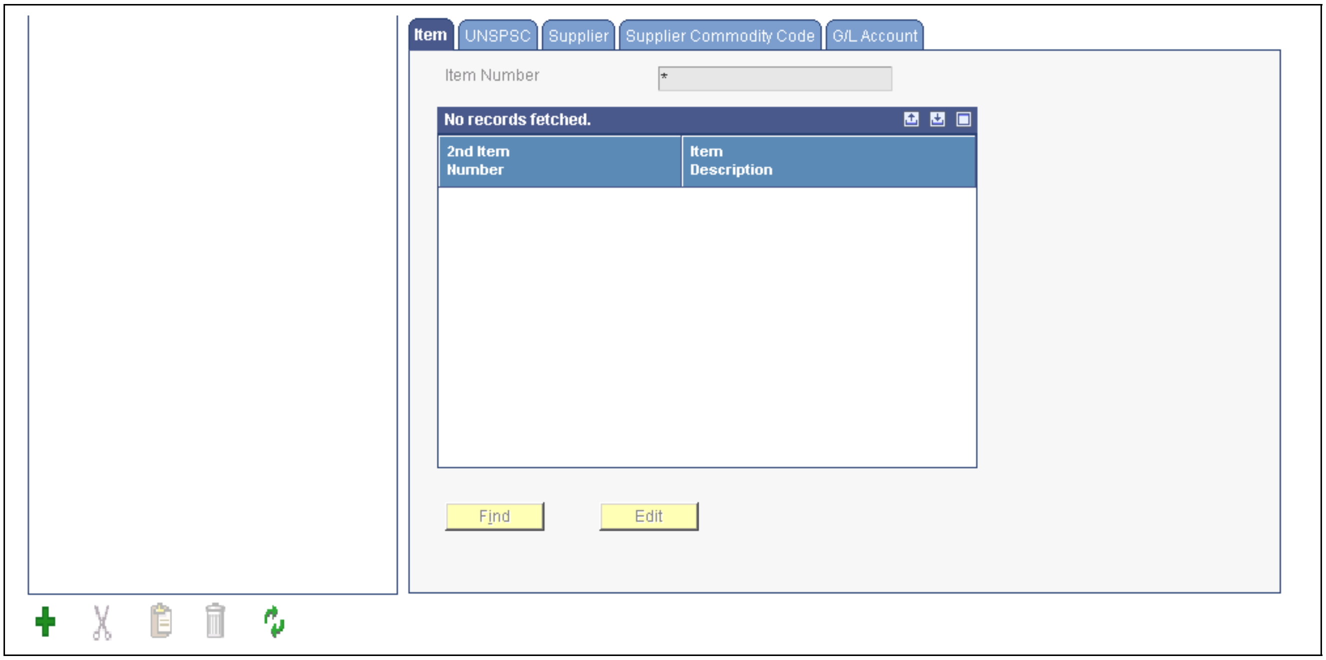
Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Set up UNSPSC Code And Commodity Code Relationship	W40510A	Commodity Structure 2/(G43E31), UNSPSC and Commodity	Set up a relationship for a UNSPSC code and a commodity.
G/L Account and Commodity Code	W40551A	Commodity Structure (2/G43E31), G/L Account and Commodity	Set up a relationship for a general ledger account and a commodity.
Search Branch Plant	W40521A	Supplier Direct Connect menu (3/G43E31), Setup Supplier Information Select a supplier on the Work With Supplier form and then select Commodity Structure from the Row menu.	Search for a branch/plant associated with the supplier. Click Set up Supplier Branch Plant. Click Set up Supplier Commodity Codes.
Set Up Supplier Commodity Codes	W40520A	Select Set Up Supplier Commodity Codes on the Search Branch Plant form.	Set up a cross-reference between a supplier's commodity codes and your commodity structure.
Work With Commodity Relationships	W40243A	UNSPSC Definition (G43A412), UNSPSC to Account Relationship	Review existing relationships.
Commodity Relationship Revisions	W40243B	Click Add on the Work With Commodity Relationships form.	Set up a UNSPSC relationship for an account number, if you do not want to set up the commodity structure.

Adding A Commodity

Access the Set up Commodity Structure form.



Set up Commodity Structure form (1 of 2)



Set up Commodity Structure form (2 of 2)

Commodity

Enter a commodity. The system uses the value that you specify when arranging the commodities in the structure in alphabetical order.

Commodity Description

Enter a description for the commodity. The system displays the value that you specify when displaying the commodity in the tree structure.

Commodity Category

Enter a value that specifies whether the commodity is a product, service, or both. This value determines on which tab the commodity appears in the commodity structure. Values are: *Both*, *Product*, and *Service*.

Note. You should select *Both* for any commodities that have both product and service commodities subordinate to them. If you do not select *Both*, the system does not display any subordinate commodities that have a category that is different from that of the parent commodity.

Buyer Number

Enter the address book number of the buyer responsible for this commodity. The system uses this value for alerts on special requests and in the Requisition Expeditor program (P43E060). If you enter a stock item, the system uses the buyer number from the F4102 table as the default value.

Line Type

Enter a line type for the commodity. This code controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. When you enter a requisition, the system uses the following hierarchy when searching for a line type to use as the default:

1. Use the line type defined in the item location record for the item.
2. Use the line type defined in the item/branch record for the item.
3. Use the line type defined in the item master for the item.
4. Use the line type for the commodity.
5. Use the line type specified in the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application program (P43E0001) for services and products.

6. Use the line type specified in the data dictionary. The default value for LNTY is *S* and the default value for RLNTY is *N*.

If you enter a stock item, the system uses the line type from the Item Branch or the Item Master table as the default value.

G/L Class Code

Enter the code that the system uses in conjunction with the document type to obtain an account number from the appropriate automatic accounting instruction (AAI). The system uses the value that you specify only if you enter a non-stock item (an item that is not in the item master) or service. If you enter a stock item, the system uses the G/L class code from the item master as the default value.

When you enter requisitions, the system uses this hierarchy when determining which G/L class code to use:

1. If you enter an item number, the system uses the G/L class code from the item branch.
2. If the item branch does not have a G/L class code, the system uses the G/L class code on the item master.
3. If you have not entered an item number, but have entered a commodity, the system uses the G/L class code for the commodity.
4. If the G/L class code for the commodity is blank, the system uses the line type on the commodity and retrieves the G/L class code from the line type constants.
5. If the commodity on the requisition is *Unknown*, the system uses the line type specified in the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application program, as the line type for the *Unknown* commodity is blank.

   Using the line type specified in the processing options, the system retrieves the G/L class code from the line type constants.
6. If the Line Type processing option is blank, the system uses the data dictionary default values for line type (value for the LNTY field is *S* and the value for RLNTY is *N*) and retrieves the G/L class code from the line type constants.

Note. If you are using a line type with an inventory interface, the system determines which AAI to use as follows:

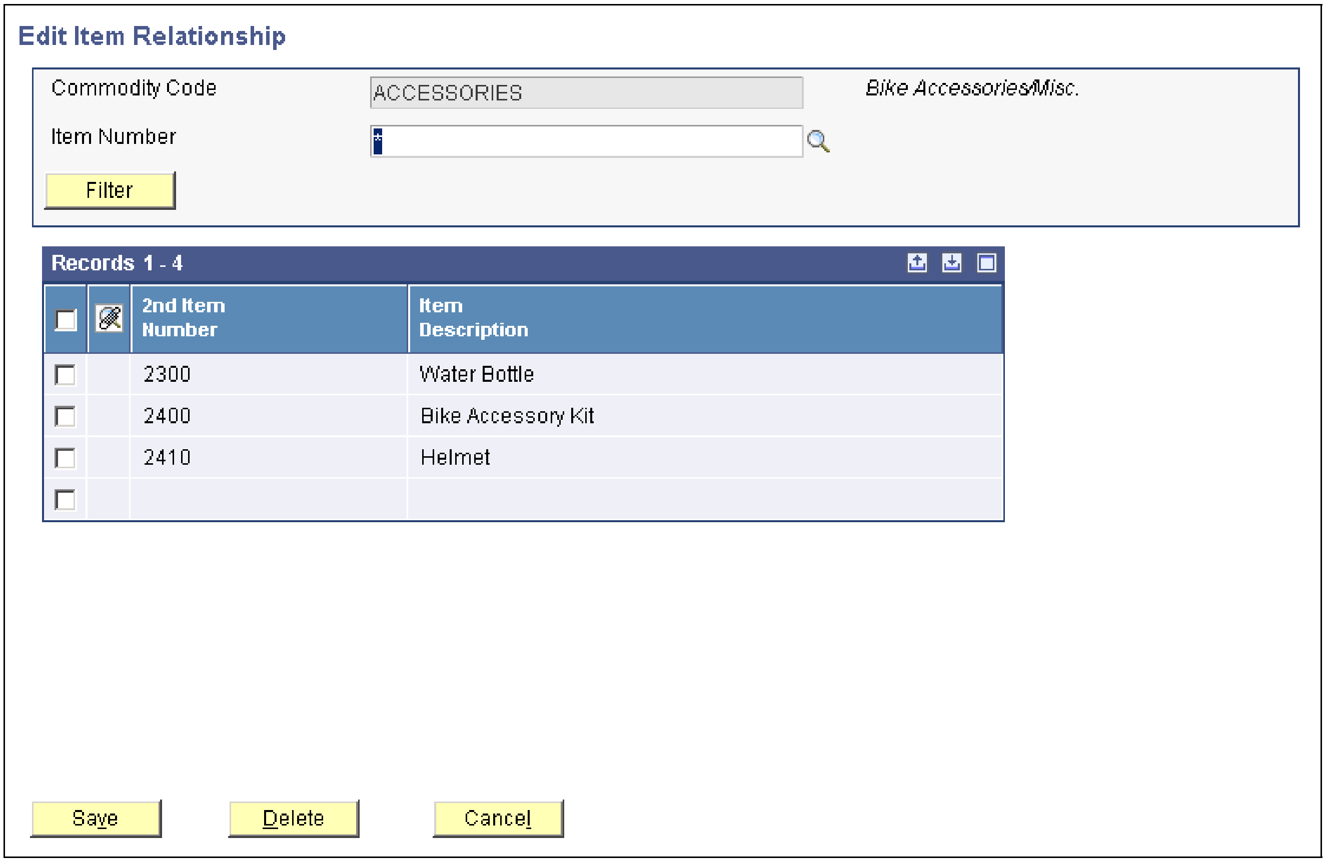
If the inventory interface is set to *Y* or *C*, the system uses the 4310 AAI.

If set to *B*, the system uses the 4315 AAI.

If set to *A*, the system uses the 4318 AAI.

Entering an Item Number

Access the Edit Item Relationship form.



Edit Item Relationship form

Item Number

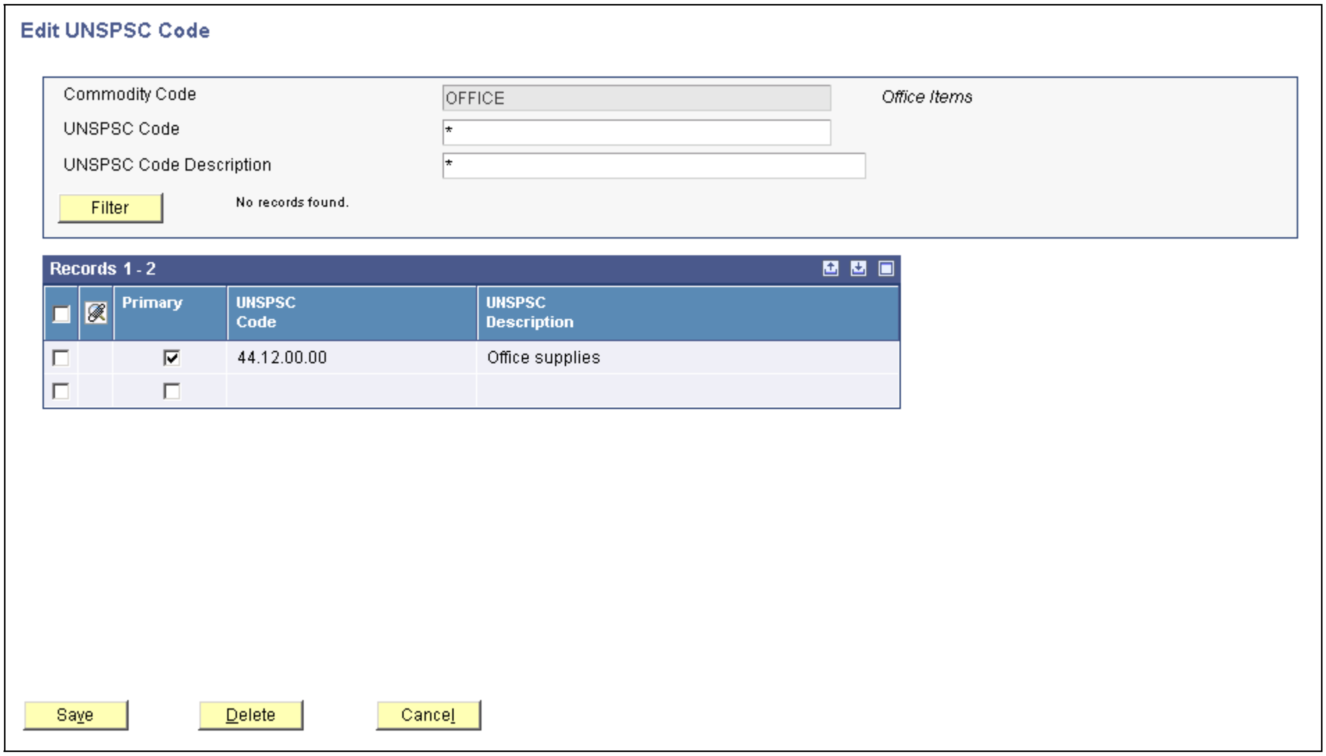
Enter a value in this field if you want to filter on a particular item. For example, enter *42** if you want to view all items beginning with the number 42.

2nd Item Number

Enter the item number with which you want to associate the commodity. If you entered a commodity or UNSPSC code for an item in the F4102 table, these values appear when you inquire on the item. Each item can only be associated with one commodity. If you change the item on this form, the system only uses the new item on new transactions. The system does not update existing transactions with the new item for the commodity.

Entering a UNSPSC Code

Access the Edit UNSPSC Code form.



Edit UNSPSC Code form

Primary

Select this option if you have related more than one UNSPSC code to a commodity. This option designates a primary UNSPSC code for the system to use as a default value for the requisition.

UNSPSC Code

Enter a UNSPSC code if you want to filter on a particular UNSPSC code for the field in the header.

For the field in the detail, enter a UNSPSC code if you want to add a new commodity relationship. When you enter a commodity during requisition entry, the system uses this UNSPSC code as the default value.

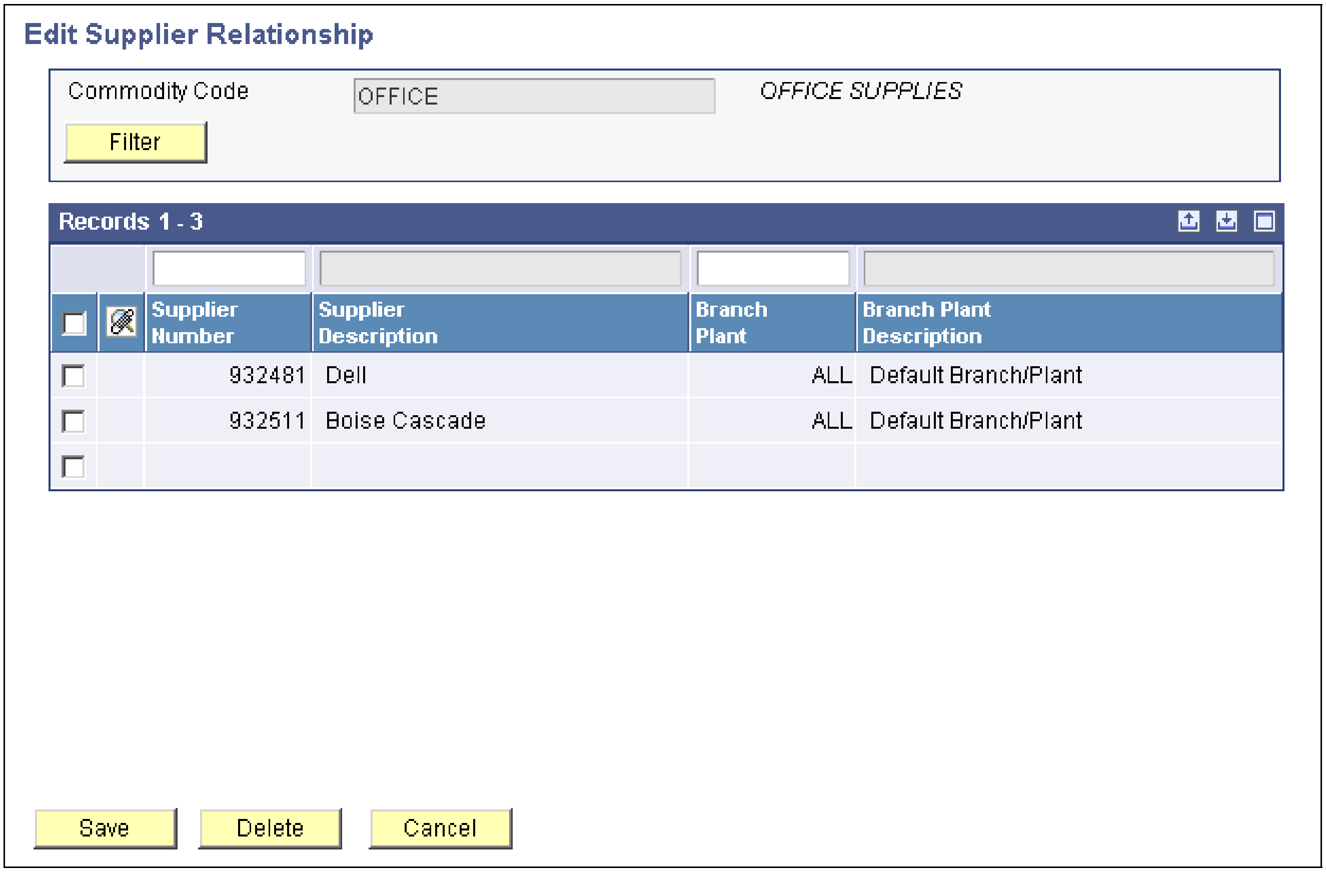
UNSPSC Code Description

Enter a UNSPSC code description if you want to filter on a particular UNSPSC description for the field in the header.

For the field in the detail, the system uses the description associated with the UNSPSC code in the F40241 table.

Entering a Supplier Relationship for the Commodity

Access the Edit Supplier Relationship form.



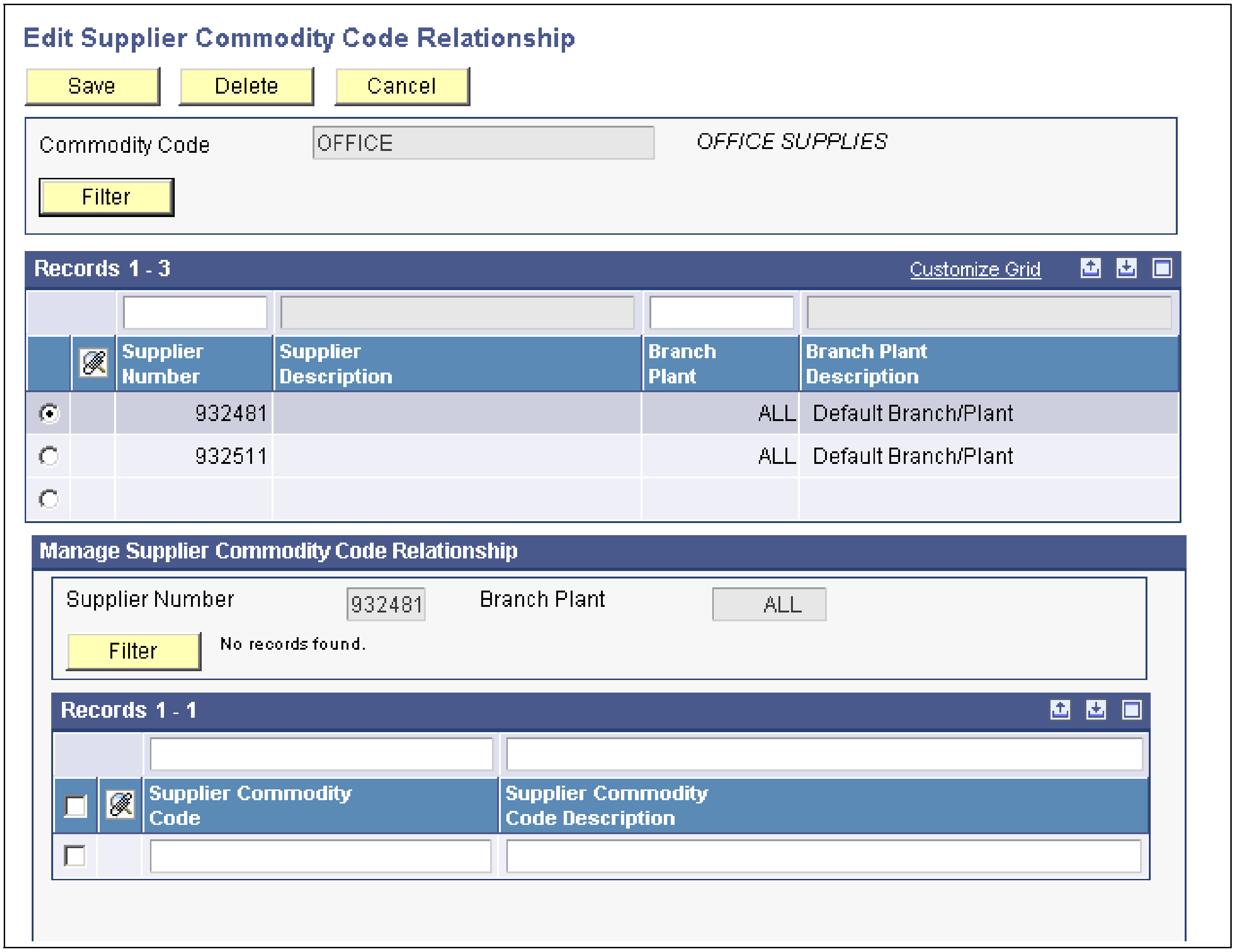
Edit Supplier Relationship form

Supplier Number Enter the address book number of the supplier or subcontractor that you want to associate with the commodity.

Branch Plant Enter the branch/plant for the supplier.

Entering a Supplier's Commodity Code

Access the Edit Supplier Commodity Code Relationship form.



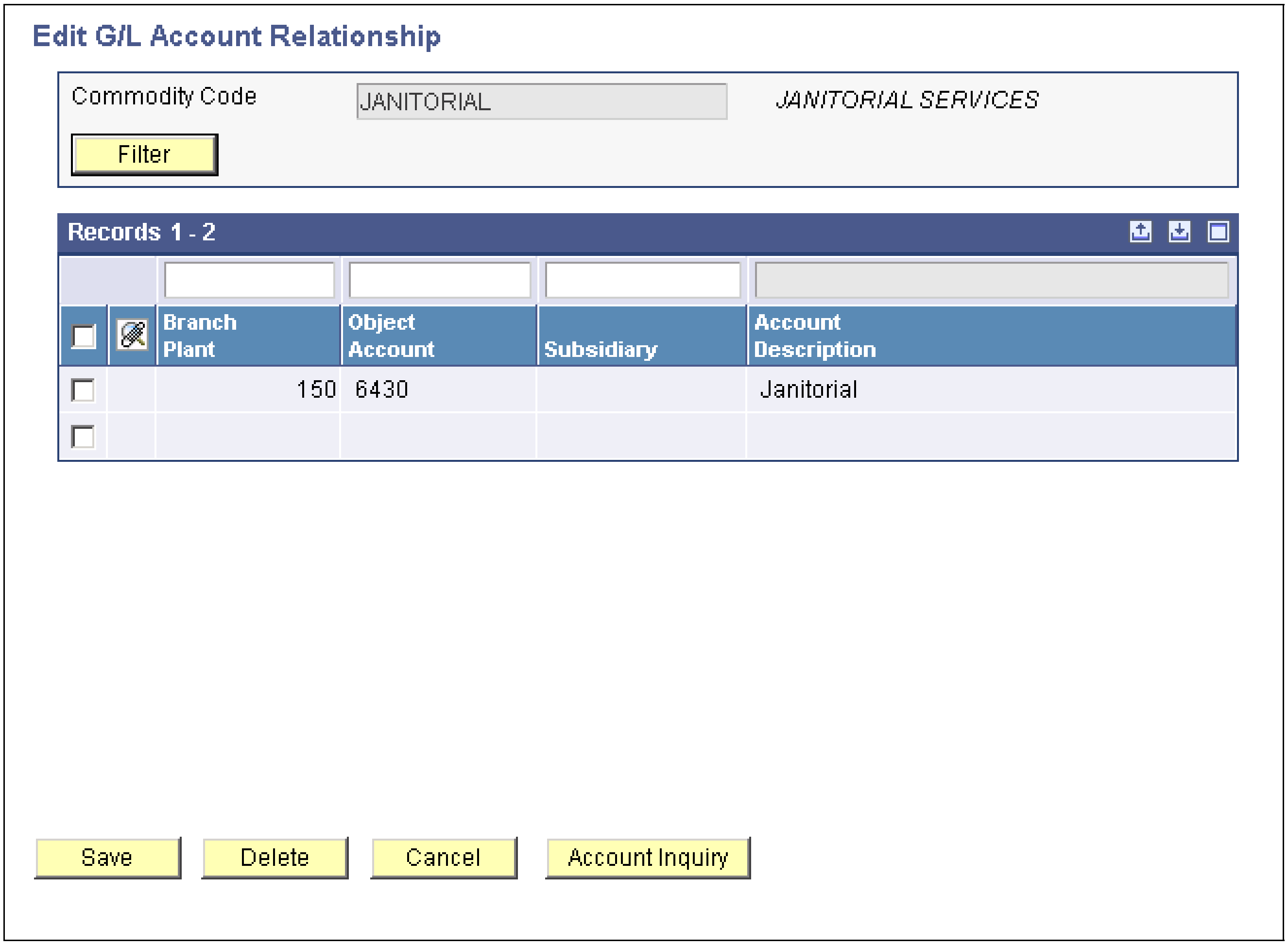
Edit Supplier Commodity Code Relationship form

Supplier Commodity Code Enter the commodity code defined by the supplier. You obtain this information from the supplier, usually when you receive the information necessary for Direct Connect.

Supplier Commodity Code Description Enter the description for the supplier's commodity code. You obtain this information from the supplier, usually when you receive the information necessary for Direct Connect.

Entering a G/L Account Number

Access the Edit G/L Account Relationship form.



Edit G/L Account Relationship form

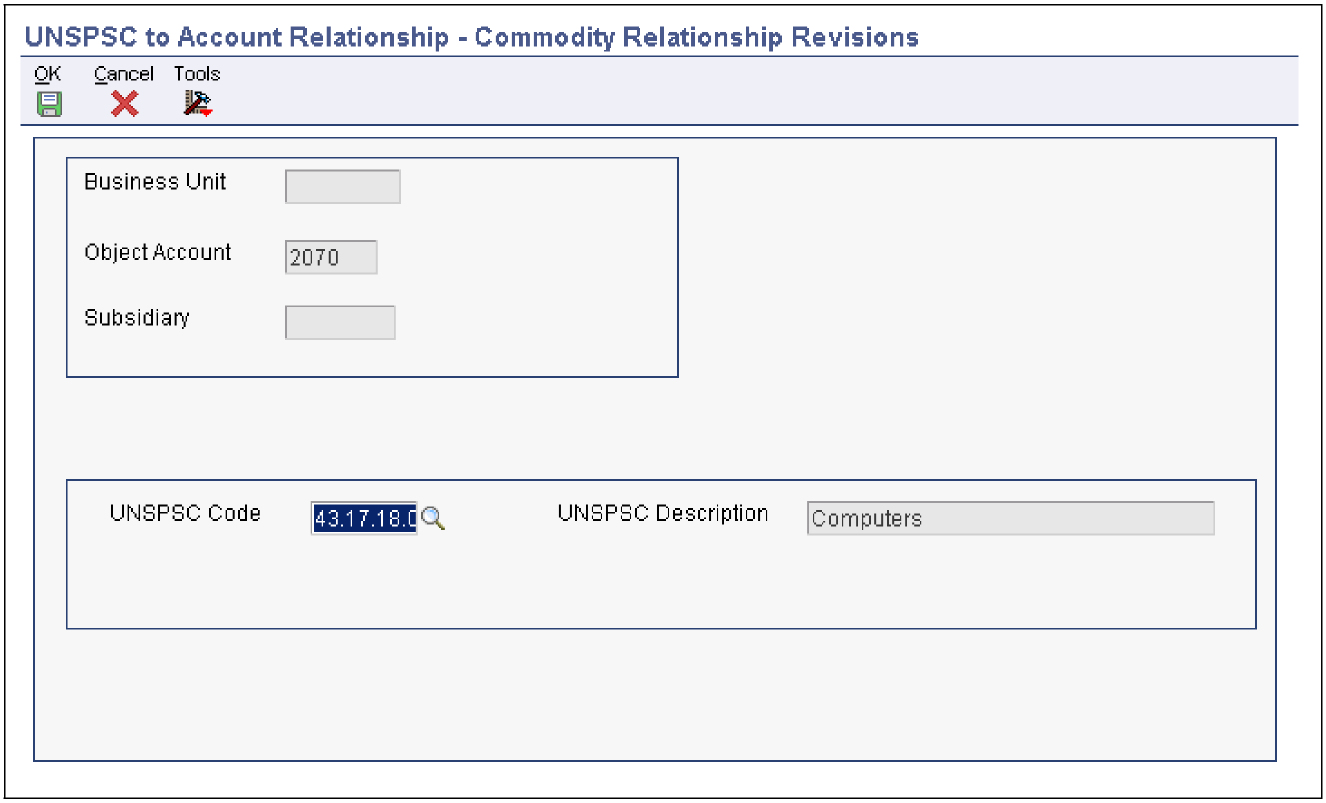
Branch Plant: Enter the branch/plant number of the account for which you want to set up a relationship for the commodity. This field is optional.

Object Account: Enter the object of the account number for which you want to set up a relationship for the commodity. This field is required.

Subsidiary: Enter the subsidiary of the account number for which you want to set up a relationship for the commodity. This field is optional.

Setting Up a UNSPSC Code for an Account Number

Access the Commodity Relationship Revisions form.



Commodity Relationship Revisions form

Business Unit	Enter the business unit of the account number for which you want to set up a UNSPSC code relationship.
Object Account	Enter the object account of the account number for which you want to set up a UNSPSC code relationship.
Subsidiary	Enter the subsidiary of the account number for which you want to set up a UNSPSC code relationship
UNSPSC Code	Select a valid UNSPSC code to relate to the general ledger account number that you specified.

Running the Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC Program

Select Adv/Tech Operations (G43E31), Populate F4311 Commodity/UNSPSC.

CHAPTER 5

Setting Up Requisition Approval Workflow

This chapter provides an overview of requisition approval workflow setup and discusses how to:

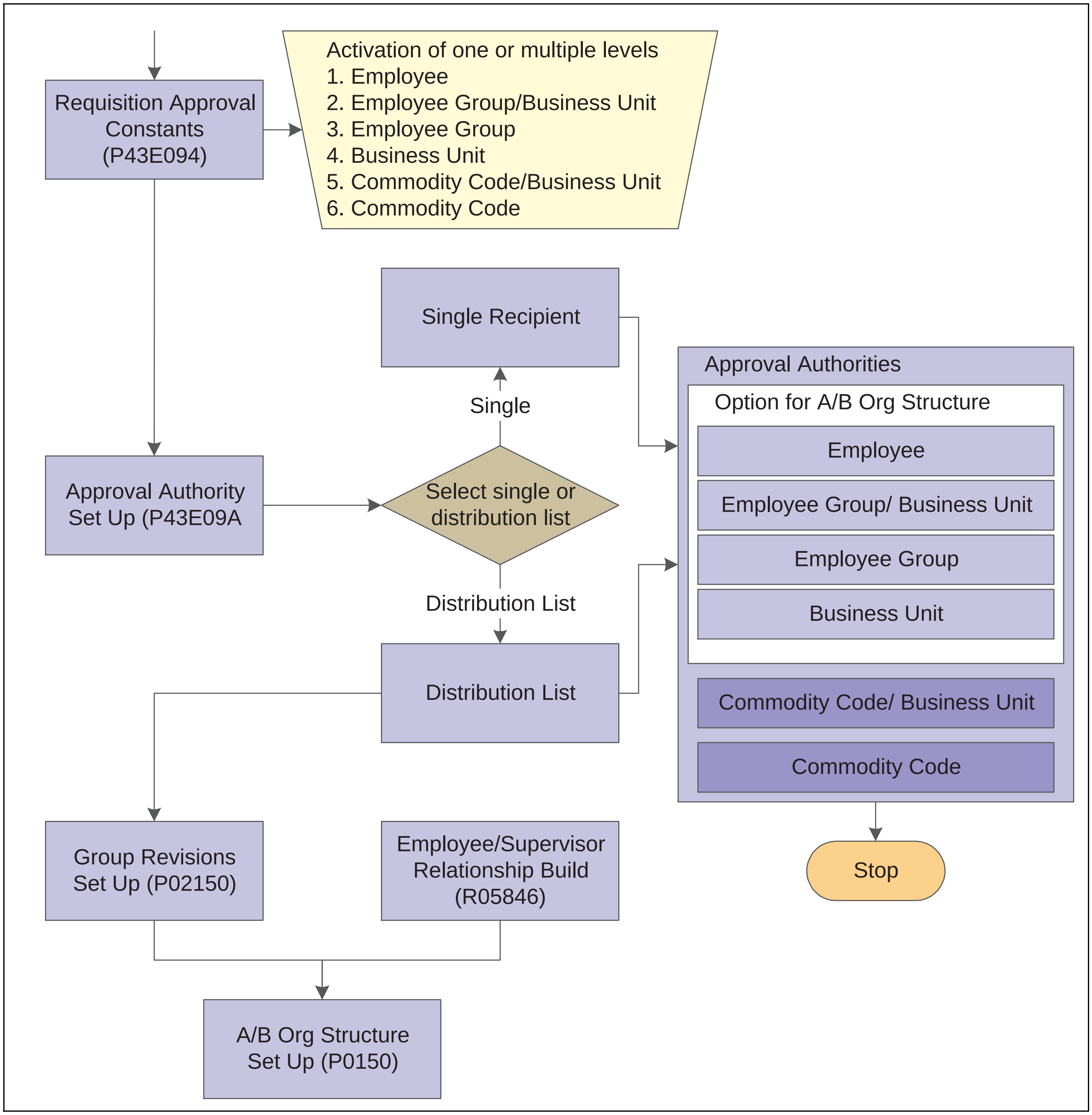
- Set up approval authority constants.
- Set up approval authority.
- Set up escalation for the workflow process.

Understanding Requisition Approval Workflow Setup

Using the Approval Authority Constants program (P43E094) in conjunction with the Approval Authority program (P43E09A), you can set up approval authority at varying levels of detail to meet the needs of your organization. For example, you can attach each employee to an approver or distribution list, or you can attach entire employee groups to approvers or distribution lists.

You first set up the Approval Authority constants; which determine the level at which the system should check for a specified approver or distribution list. After you set up the constants, you set up approval authority, which specifies the approver or distribution lists for each of the levels that you set up in the constants.

This diagram illustrates the workflow approval setup:



Approval workflow setup

After you set up workflow approval, the system sends messages to required approvers using either the Work Center, an email address, or both. You specify in the Address Book system to which location the system sends a message.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records," Adding Electronic Address Information to Who's Who Records.

Note. This chapter discusses the setup for approval workflow for only the Requisition Self Service system. If you want to use approval for the purchase orders created by this system, you must also set up approval in the Procurement system.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Approvals".

Escalation for Requisition Approval Workflow

After setting up the Approval Authority constants and approval authority, you can set up escalation for requisition workflow approval. Escalations enable the system to send messages to additional approvers if the original approver does not process the requisition in a specified time frame. Setting up escalations is optional.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Workflow Tools Guides*

Setting Up Approval Authority Constants

This section provides an overview of approval authority constants and discusses how to set up approval authority constants.

Understanding Approval Authority Constants

Approval authority constants determine the level at which the system checks for an approver or distribution list for the requisition. Using the Approval Authority Constants program (P43E094), you can specify that the system checks for an approver or distribution list at the order level, the commodity line level, or both. At the order level, you can select any or all of these levels:

- Employee

  The system verifies whether the employee on the requisition is attached to a specific approver or distribution list.

- Employee Group/Business Unit

  The system verifies whether there is an approver or distribution list attached to the employee group and business unit to which the employee on the requisition belongs.

- Employee Group

  The system verifies whether there is an approver or distribution list attached to just the employee group to which the employee on the requisition belongs.

- Business Unit

  The system verifies whether there is an approver or distribution list attached to the business unit to which the employee on the requisition belongs.

At the line level, you can select either or both of the following:

- Commodity/Business Unit

  The system verifies whether there is an approver or distribution list attached to the commodity and the business unit on the requisition line.

- Commodity

  The system verifies whether there is an approver or distribution list attached to the commodity on the requisition line.

When the user clicks Submit on a requisition, the system accesses the Approval Authority constants. The system checks each option, in order, to see if they are selected, and then checks for an approver or distribution list for only those options that are selected. For example, the system first checks the Employee option. If the Employee option is not selected, the system then checks the Employee Group/Business Unit option. However, if the Employee option is selected, the system checks the approval authority to see if the employee on the requisition is attached to a specific approver or distribution list, and then sends the approval message to the specified approver or distribution list. If the employee on the requisition is not attached to a specific approver, the system then checks the next selected constant.

The system checks the approval authority constants at the order level first, and then sends an approval message to the approver or distribution list specified in the Approval Authority program. If the requisition is approved, the system then checks the constants at the line level to see if another approval message is required. For example, if an employee created a requisition for a new office chair, the requisition might require approval from a manager first, and then an additional approval from the buyer for that particular commodity might also be required. If the approval message generated at the order level is not approved, the system does not check the approval constants at the line level.

The system stores the approval authority constants in the F43E094 table.

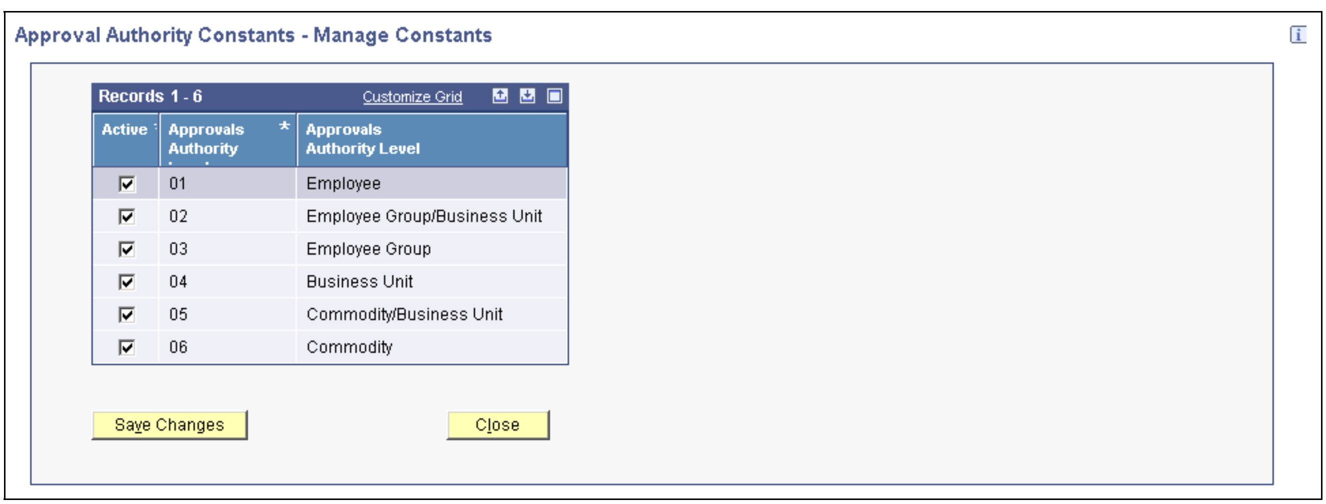
Note. If an employee does not have a specific approver or distribution list and is not part of an employee group or business unit that has one, the system automatically approves the requisition. Therefore, you should verify that all employees needing requisition approval are attached to an approver or distribution list.

Form Used to Set Up Approval Authority Constants

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Constants	W43E094B	Workflow Approvals (1/G43E31), Approval Authority Constants	Set up approval authority constants.

Setting Up Approval Authority Constants

Access the Manage Constants form.



Manage Constants form

Active — Select the constant for the levels for which you want the system to check for approvers or distribution lists.

Setting Up Approval Authority

This section provides overviews of approval authority and employee groups and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Approval Authority.
- Set up approval authority for a single approver.
- Set up approval authority for a distribution list.

Understanding Approval Authority

You use the Approval Authority program to set up approvers or distribution lists for each level that you specified in the Approval Authority constants. The system enables you to set up approvers and distribution lists for only the levels that you activated in the Approval Authority Constants program. If you do not activate any of the approval authority constants, the system generates an error when you access the Manage Distribution List form.

Manage Single Recipient

The approval authority program contains a processing option, Form Display, that enables you to determine whether you assign single approvers or distribution lists to each level of authority. If you enter *1* in the processing option, the system displays the Manage Single Recipient form, and you can assign only single approvers to each level. You cannot assign distribution lists by using this form.

In addition to entering a single approver for the level of authority, you also enter an approval limit. This amount indicates the minimum amount for a requisition that requires approval. The system evaluates the amount that you enter as a greater-than or equal-to amount. Therefore, if you enter 100.00 USD as the approval limit, the system requires approval on all requisitions with an amount greater than or equal to 100.00 USD.

Manage Distribution List

If you leave the Form Display processing option blank, the system displays the Manage Distribution List form and you can assign only distribution lists to each level of authority. You cannot assign single approvers by using this form.

When you set up distribution lists, you set up the list of required approvers, and you also specify the threshold level and escalation information for each required approver. Depending on how you set up the threshold levels, you can require approval on all requisitions, or only those with a certain amount.

This diagram illustrates how the system would route approvals if you set up a distribution list so that approval is required on all requisitions, regardless of the amount:

Approvers	Threshold Amount
Approver A →	0.00
Approver B →	500.00
Approver C →	1000.00

Requisitions	Required Approvers
0.00 →	Approver A
100.00 →	Approver A
500.00 →	Approver A, Approver B
501.00 →	Approver A, Approver B
1000.00 →	Approver A, Approver B, Approver C

Approval required for all requisitions

This diagram illustrates how the system would route approvals if you set up a distribution list so that approval is required, starting at a specified amount.

Approvers	Threshold Amount
Approver A →	100.00
Approver B →	500.00
Approver C →	1000.00

Requisitions	Required Approvers
0.00 →	No approval required; the system automatically approves the requisition
50.00 →	No approval required; the system automatically approves the requisition
150.00 →	Approver A
500.00 →	Approver A, Approver B

Approval required starting at a specified amount

The Threshold field is a greater-than or equal-to field, meaning that the system requires approval for any requisitions or requisition lines with amounts greater than or equal to the amount in the Threshold field. For example, if you enter *100.00* in the Threshold field, any requisition lines of 100.00 or more must be approved.

Understanding Employee Groups

You can set up employee groups to attach to approvers and distribution lists so that you don't have to enter approval authority for each individual employee. To set up employee groups, you first create the groups and add them to user-defined code (UDC) table 43E/AA. You must also create address book records, using a search type of *M* for each group. After you have added the groups to UDC 43E/AA, you enter a group for each applicable employee by using the Employee Group Approvals field on the Additional 1 tab of the Address Book Revisions form.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Foundation Guide.*

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records".

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

Create address book records for distribution lists and for approvers that you want to include in distribution lists.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records".

Set up employee groups in UDC 43E/AA.

Add employees to employee groups.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Parent/Child Relationships and Organizational Structures".

Forms Used to Set Up Approval Authority

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Manage Distribution List	W43E09AA	Workflow Approvals (G43E31), Approval Authority	Set up approvers or distribution lists for each level for which you have set up constants.
Address Parent/Child Revisions	W0150A	Select Edit Distribution List on the Manage Distribution List form.	Set up distribution lists. Add or change threshold and escalation information.
Manage Single Recipient	W43E09AB	• Workflow Approvals (G43E31), Approval Authority • Select Manage Single Recipient on the Manage Distribution List form.	Set up only approvers for each approval authority. You cannot assign distribution lists to approval authority levels by using this form.

Setting Processing Options for Approval Authority (P43E09A)

These processing options specify default values for using the Approval Authority program.

1. Form Display

Specify whether the system displays the Distribution List field. Values are:

Blank: Displays the Manage Distribution List form. This form allows you to enter only distribution lists for each level of authority.

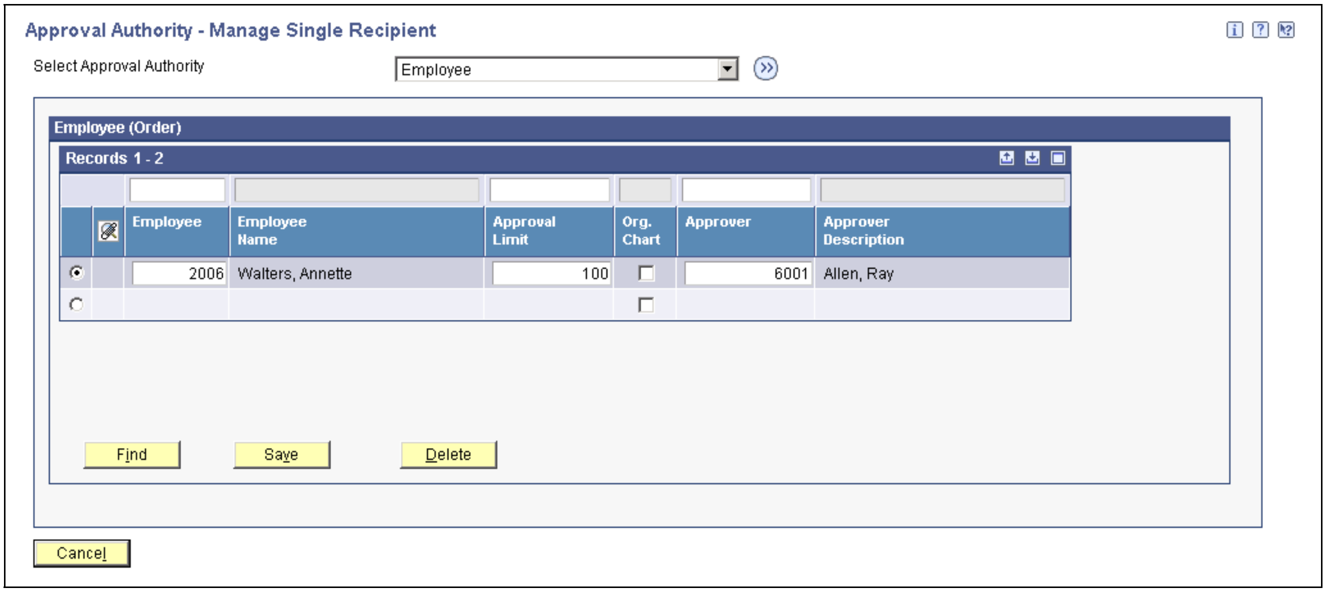
1: Displays the Manage Single Recipient form. This form allows you to enter only approvers for each level of authority.

2. Enter the Version

Enter the version of the Organizational Structure Revisions program (P0150) to use when entering revisions for distribution lists. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Setting Up Approval Authority for a Single Approver

Access the Manage Single Recipient form.



Manage Single Recipient form

Select the appropriate level of authority for which you want to set up an approver, using the Select Approval Authority field.

Click this button after selecting the approval level authority to display the subform that is associated with the authority level. Depending on the level selected, the system displays one or more of the fields described in this table.

Employee

Enter the address book number of the employee for which you want to set up an approver.

Approval Limit

Enter the minimum requisition amount that requires approval. This field is a greater-than or equal-to value.

Org Chart (organizational chart)

Select this option if you want the system to use an existing organizational chart to determine the approver for the employee that you specify. If you select the Org Chart option, the organizational structure overrides any other approver setup that you create.

For the system to use this option, the employee must be included in a valid organizational structure in the Address Organization Structure Master table (F0150). The structure type must be *ES*, and the Authorization Required option must be selected for the structure. If you want to set up the organizational structure so that the system routes approvals based on monetary limits, you must set up threshold limits for employees under the supervisor's record.

See *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Guide: Workflow Tools, "Creating a Workflow Process," Creating a Distribution List for Hierarchical Processing*

Note. The F0150 table must be mapped to the same data source as the workflow tables.

See *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Guide: Configurable Network Computing Implementation*

Approver Enter the address book number of the person to approve requisitions for the employee that you specified.

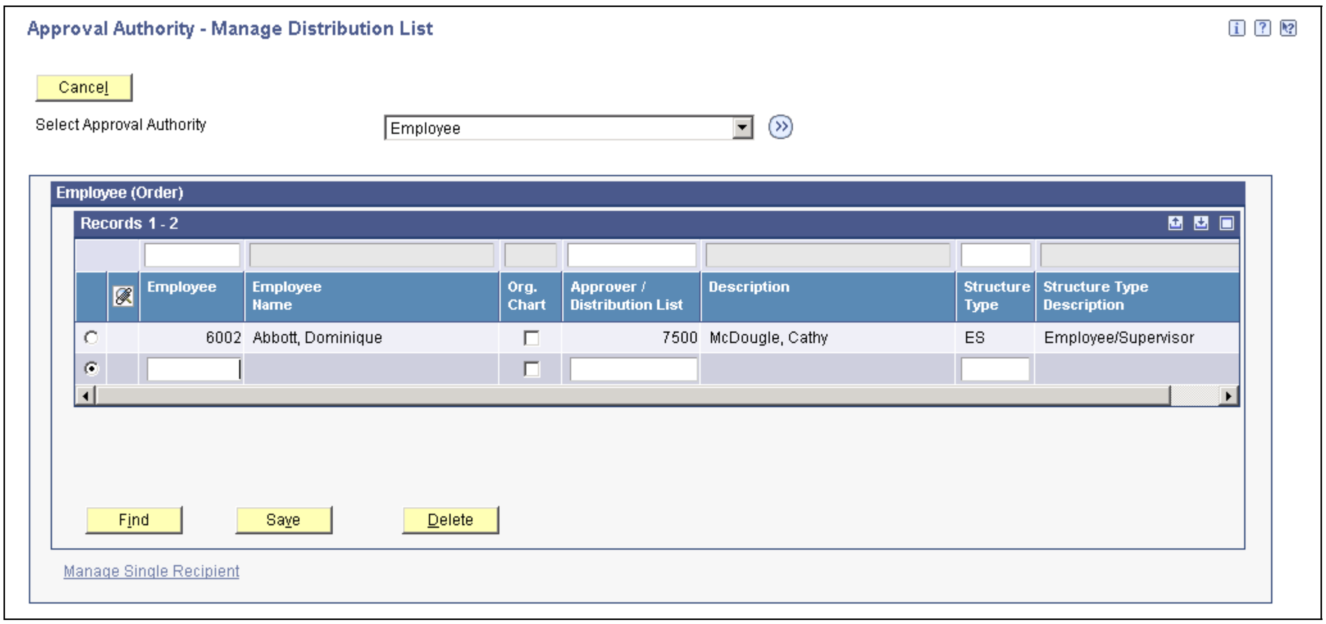
Employee Group Enter the name of the group for which you want to attach an approver.

Business Unit Enter the business unit for which you want to attach an approver. When you have selected *Employee Group/Business Unit* for approval authority, you must enter both an employee group and a business unit.

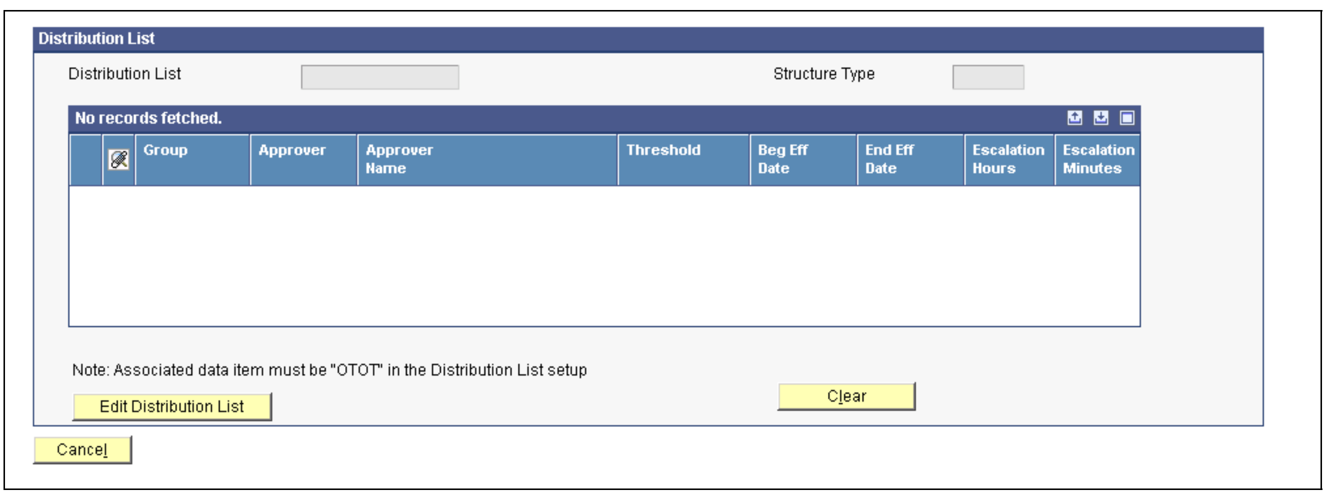
Commodity Enter the commodity for which you want to attach an approver.

Setting Up Approval Authority for a Distribution List

Access the Manage Distribution List form.



Manage Distribution List form (1 of 2)



Manage Distribution List (2 of 2)

Click this button after selecting the approval level authority to display the subform that is associated with the authority level. Depending on the level selected, the system displays one or more of the fields described in this table.

Employee

Enter the address book number of the employee for which you want to attach a distribution list.

Org Chart (organizational chart)

Select this option if you want the system to use an existing organizational chart to determine the approver for the employee that you specify. If you select this option, the organizational structure overrides any other approver setup that you create.

For the system to use the Org Chart option, the employee must be included in a valid organizational structure in the Address Organization Structure Master table (F0150). The structure type must be *ES*, and the Authorization Required option must be selected for the structure. If you want to set up the organizational structure so that the system routes approvals based on monetary limits, you must set up threshold limits for employees by updating the supervisor's record.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide, "Creating a Distribution List for Hierarchical Processing*

Note. The F0150 table must be mapped to the same data source as the workflow tables.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide*

Employee Group

Enter the name of the group for which you want to attach a distribution list. You must enter a valid group from UDC 43E/AA.

Business Unit

Enter the business unit for which you want to attach a distribution list.

Commodity

Enter the commodity for which you want to attach a distribution list.

Approver/Distribution List

Enter the address book number of the distribution list to approve requisitions for the employee.

Structure Type

Enter *RSS*. *RSS* is the default structure type for distribution lists for requisition approval.

Distribution List

Click Edit Distribution List to add employees to the distribution list and to enter threshold and escalation information.

Address Number

Enter the address book number for each person in the distribution list.

Threshold Value

Enter the amount for which requisitions should require approval. This field is a greater-than or equal-to value.

Escalation Hours

Enter the number of hours that you want to elapse before the system escalates a requisition to the next approver in the distribution list for approval.

Escalation Minutes

Enter the number of minutes that you want to elapse before the system escalates a requisition to the next approver in the distribution list for approval.

Remark	Enter a remark to provide additional information for the threshold and escalation information.
Begin Eff Date (beginning effective date)	Enter the beginning date in a range of dates for which the threshold and escalation information is effective. The system uses the current year specified in the F0010 table for company 00000 as the default year.
End Eff Date (ending effective date)	Enter the ending date in a range of dates for which the threshold and escalation information is effective. The system uses the current year specified in the F0010 table for company 00000 as the default year.

Setting Up Escalation for the Workflow Process

This chapter provides overviews of the workflow process for Requisition Self Service and escalation for workflow processes and discusses how to:

- Activate escalation for the APPROVEMSG Message task.
- Set up the To Recipient event rule.
- Set up the Cc Recipient event rule.
- Set up the Bcc Recipient event rule.
- Set up the Mailbox event rule.
- Set up the Subject event rule.
- Set up the Text event rule.
- Set up the Shortcut event rule.
- Set up the Message event rule.
- Set up the Media Object Name and Media Object Key event rules.
- Validate the workflow.

Understanding the Workflow Process for Requisition Self Service

Requisition Self Service uses the workflow process, K43E08, to monitor and process approvals for requisitions. Requisition Self Service is delivered with K43E08 activated. Use the version of K43E08 provided. If you want to create a new version, you must first deactivate the existing version. You must also replace the version name throughout the business functions used by the workflow process.

Understanding Escalation for Workflow Processes

When you install Requisition Self Service, the K43E08 workflow process is activated; however, the escalation feature is not activated. The escalation feature allows for messages to be sent to additional approvers if the first and subsequent approvers do not respond in a specified amount of time.

Note. In addition to the time frames specified for escalation for this workflow process, the jde.ini file also contains a setting for the amount of time before a message is escalated. The jde.ini setting controls escalations for all other systems in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Therefore, you must consider how each system is using escalations and enter the lowest time frame in the jde.ini. For example, if distribution lists for Payroll are set to escalate every three hours, but those in Requisition Self Service are set for every 30 minutes, you should set the jde.ini to escalate every 30 minutes to ensure that requisition approvals are escalated in the appropriate time frame. You must also consider the fact that the setting in the jde.ini file always overrides the setting for the K43E08 workflow process. Therefore, the jde.ini setting should be aligned with the escalation settings in the distribution lists.

Use these guidelines when activating escalation for K43E08:

- If you do not initially activate escalation, you must delete any existing workflow messages before activating escalation.

  You use the Purge Completed Processes button on the Workflow Design form to delete existing messages.

  See *Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Guide: Workflow Tools.*
- If one version of K43E08 is activated and you create and activate the new version, the system does not process workflow approvals correctly and generates errors.

  If you decide to create a new version of K43E08, you must first deactivate the existing version.

Activating Escalation for the APPROVEMSG Message Task

Access Workflow Modeler.

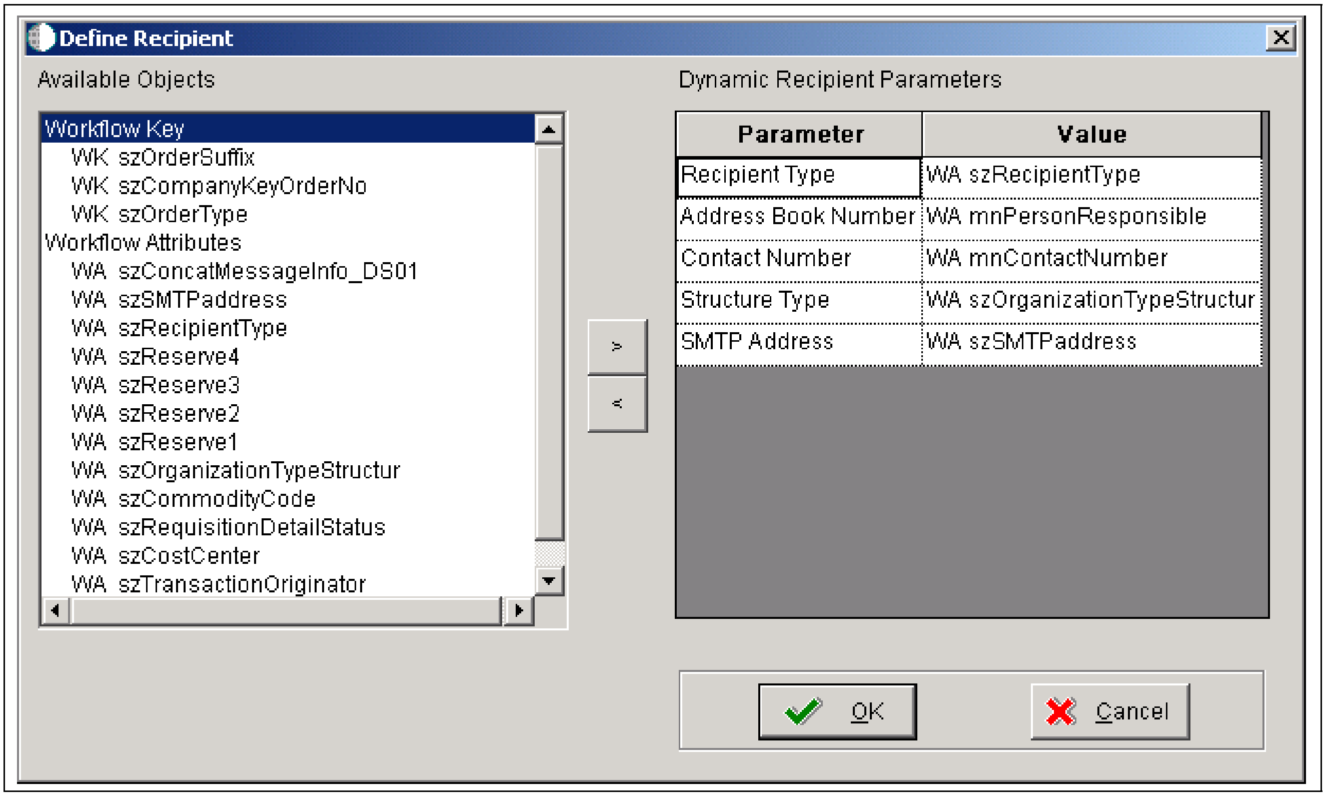
1. Right-click the Message task, select Escalation, and then select Add and Attach.
2. On the Escalation Rules form, complete these fields:
   - Escalation Rule

     Enter a unique name for the escalation rule.
   - Description

     Enter a description for the escalation rule.

Setting Up the To Recipient Event Rule

Access Workflow Modeler.



Define Recipient form

This form appears after you highlight the To Recipient parameter and then select *<Define Dynamic Recipient>* from the available objects on the System Functions form.

1. In Workflow Modeler, right-click the Message task and then select Event Rules from the menu.
2. On the System Functions form, highlight the To Recipient parameter and then select *<Define Dynamic Recipient>* from the available objects.
3. On the Define Recipient form, select *WA szRecipient* from the available objects for the Recipient Type field.
4. Select *WA mnPerson Responsible* from the available objects for the Address Book Number field.
5. Select *WA mnContact Number* from the available objects for the Contact Number field.
6. Select *WA szOrganization Type Structure* from the available objects for the Structure Type field.
7. Select *WA szSMTPAddress* from the available objects for the SMTP Address field.
8. Click OK to return to the System Functions form.

Setting Up the Cc Recipient Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

To set up the Cc Recipient event rule:

1. On System Functions, select *Cc Recipient* from the Parameters form.
2. From the available objects, select *<None>*.

Setting Up the Bcc Recipient Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

To set up the Bcc Recipient event rule:

1. On System Functions, select *Bcc Recipient* from the Parameters form.
2. From the available objects, select <*None*>.

Setting Up the Mailbox Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

To set up the Mailbox event rule:

1. On System Functions, select *Mailbox* from the Parameters form.
2. From the available objects, select <*Requisition Management*>.

Setting Up the Subject Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

To set up the Subject event rule:

1. On System Functions, select *Subject* from the Parameters form.
2. From the available objects, select <*Blank*>.

Setting Up the Text Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

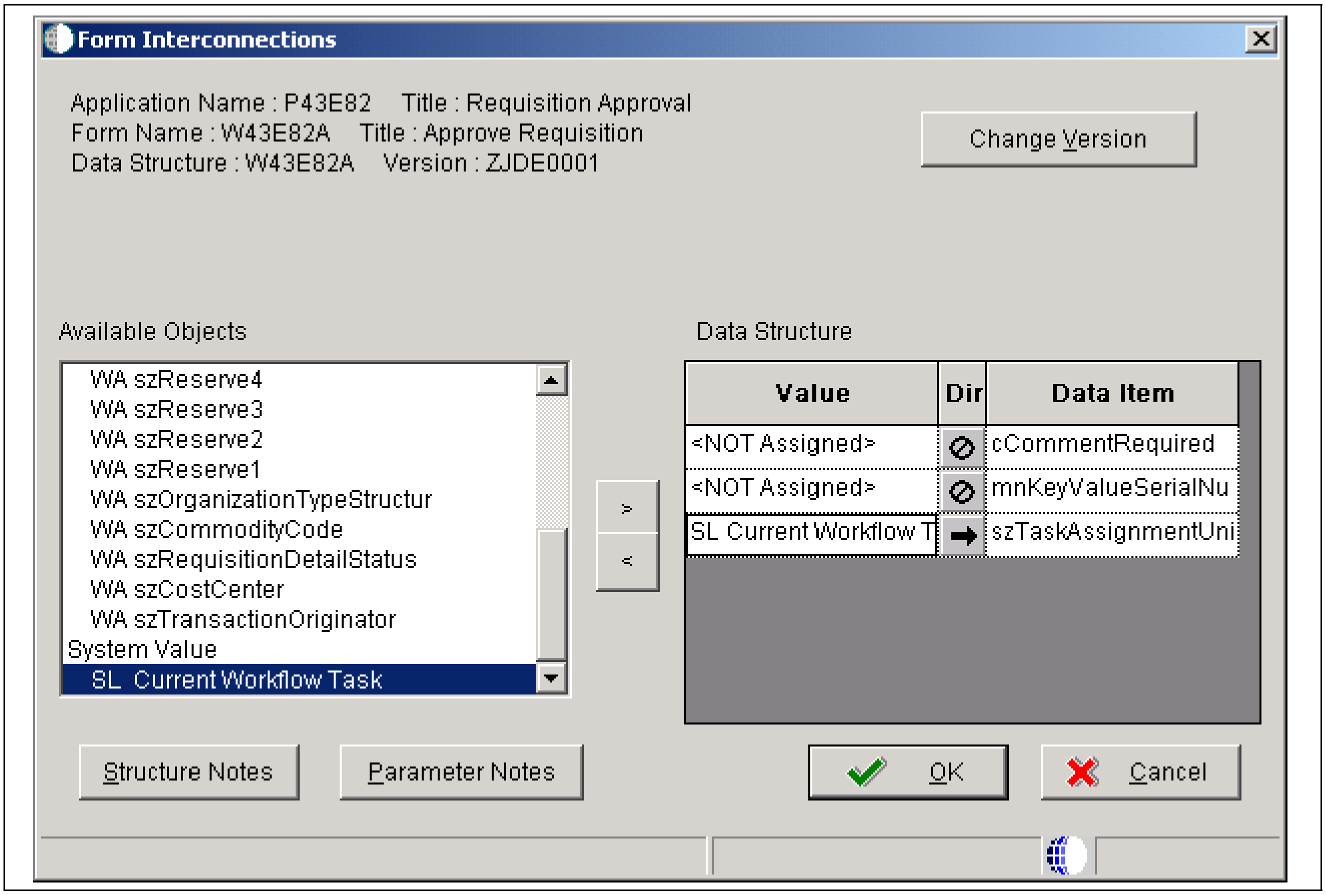
To set up the Text event rule:

1. On System Functions, select *Text* from the Parameters form.
2. From the available objects, select <*Blank*>.

Setting Up the Shortcut Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

This is the fourth form that appears after the System Functions form.



Form Interconnections form

To set up the Shortcut event rule:

1. On System Functions, select *Shortcut* from the Parameters form.
2. From the available objects, select *<Define Active Message>*.

   The system displays the Work With Applications form.
3. On Work With Applications, enter *P43E82* in the QBE line above the Object Name field.
4. Click the Find button.
5. Select the object, P43E82.

   The system displays the Work With Forms form.
6. On Work With Forms, select *W43E82A*.

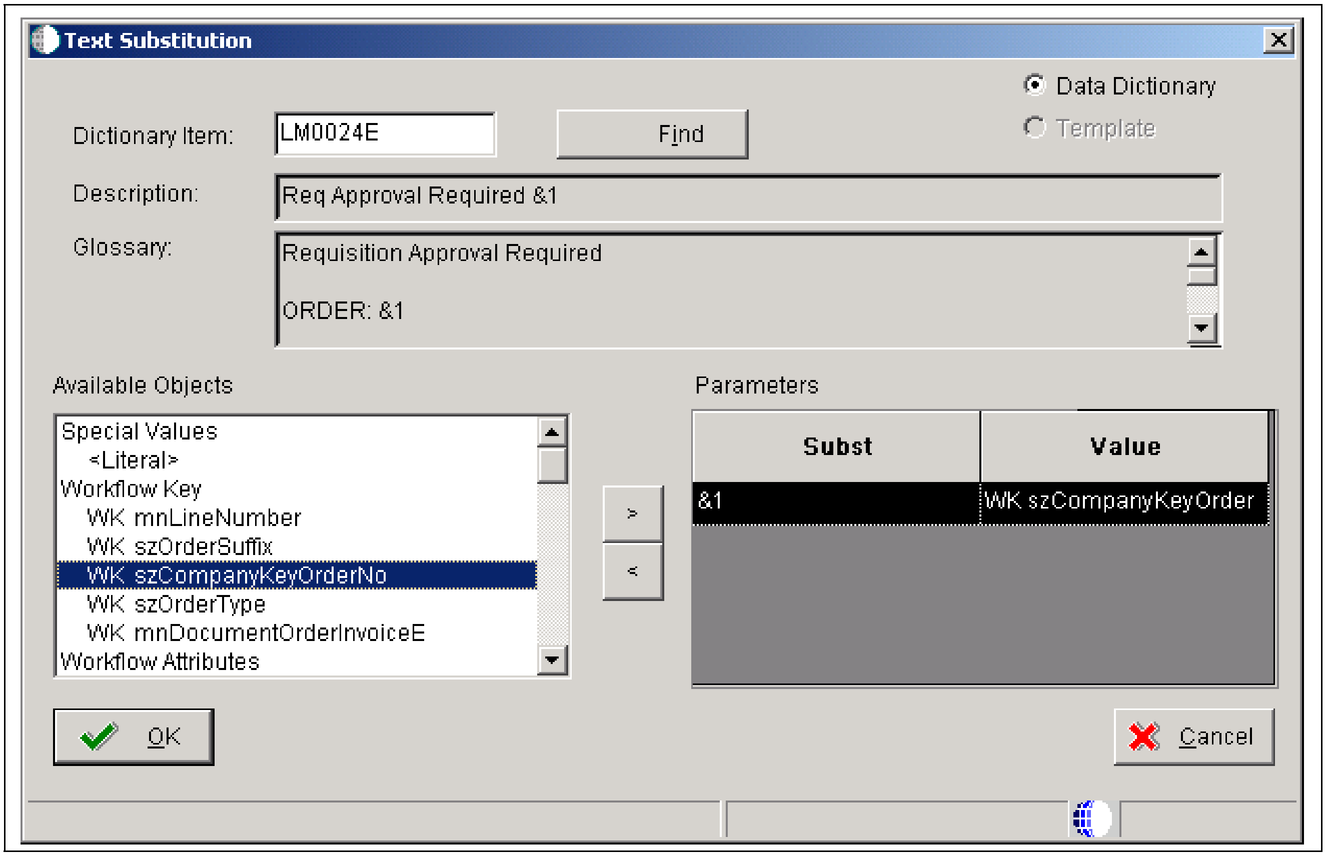
   The system displays the Work With Versions form.
7. On Work With Versions, select *ZJDE0001*.

   The system displays the Form Interconnections form.
8. On Form Interconnections, position the cursor on the szTaskAssignmentUnique data item.
9. From the available objects, select *SL Current Workflow Task*.
10. Click the Dir field so that the arrow points in the direction of the data item column.
11. Click the OK button to return to the System Functions form.

Setting Up the Message Event Rule

Access the System Functions form.

This form appears after the System Functions form.



Text Substitution form

To set up the Message event rule:

1. On System Functions, highlight the Message parameter, and then select <*Define Message*> from the available objects.

   The system displays the Text Substitution form.

2. On Text Substitution, enter *LM0024E* in the Dictionary Item field.
3. Click Find.
4. From the available objects, select WA szCompanyKeyOrderNo.
5. Click OK to return to the System Functions form.

Setting Up the Media Object Name and Media Object Key Event Rules

Access the System Functions form.

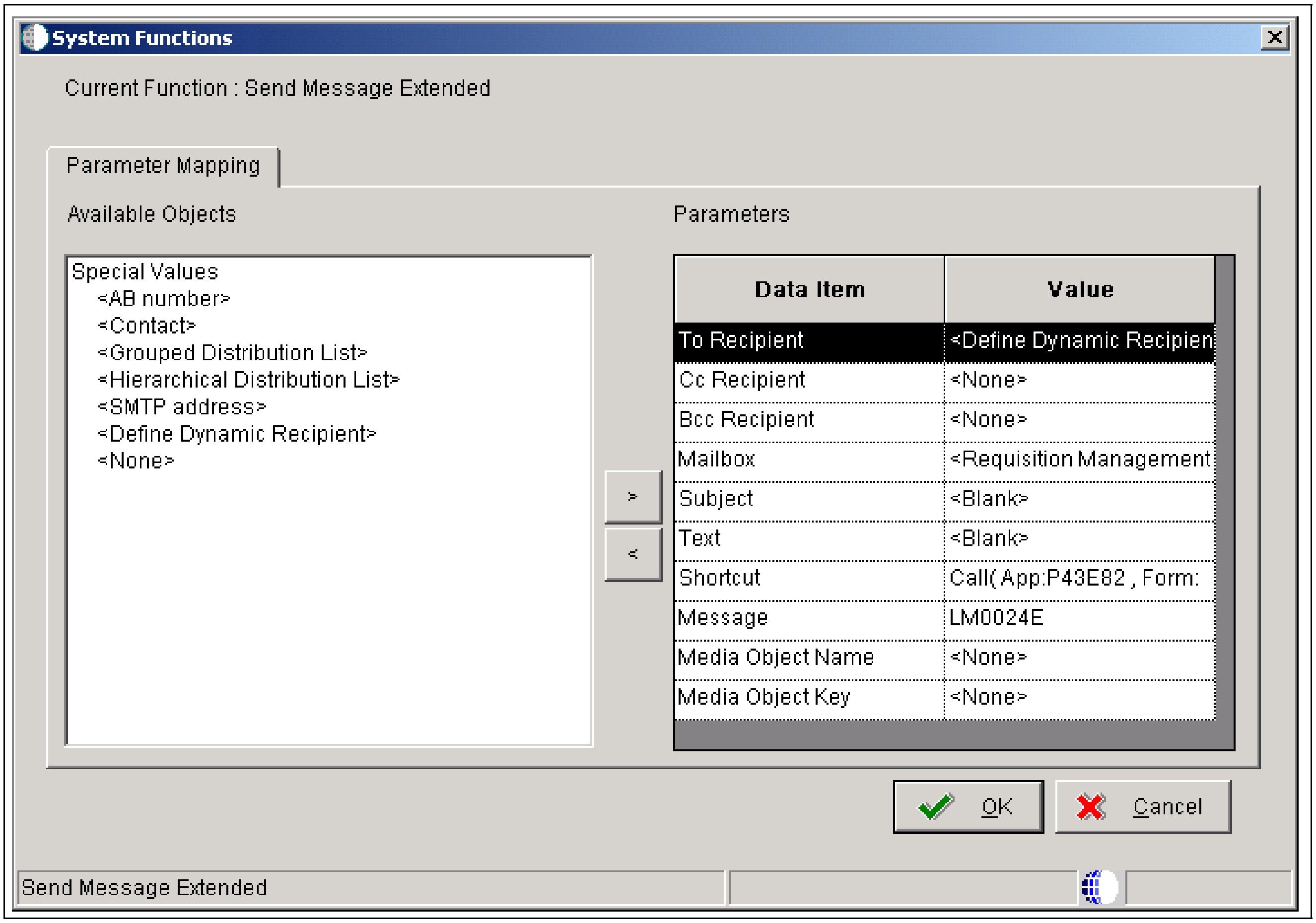
To set up the Media Object Name and Media Object Key event rules:

1. From the available objects, select <None> for the Media Object Name and Media Object Key fields.

2. Click OK.

Validating the Workflow

Access the System Functions form.



System Functions form

To validate the workflow:

1. Click OK to save the event rules.
2. Click Save to return to the Workflow Design form.
3. On Workflow Design, click the Validate Workflow button.

CHAPTER 6

Entering Requisitions

This chapter provides overviews of requisition entry and the Requisition Entry Business Function Application and discusses how to enter a requisition using the Requisition Entry program.

- Enter a requisition using the Shopping Cart program.
- Enter a requisition using the Requisition Entry program.

Understanding Requisition Entry

The Requisition Self Service system provides two programs for entering requisitions:

- Shopping Cart (P43E25)
- Requisition Entry (P43E10)

The Shopping Cart program is intended to be used by novice users to create requisitions, either for stock items or for items such as office supplies, using Direct Connect. The Shopping Cart program contains only a few fields that the user must enter; and the system provides default information for most other fields, based on setup.

The Requisition Entry program is designed for more frequent users, such as buyers, and provides more fields and additional options for the requisition, such as flagging the item as a high priority or as a special request. The Requisition Entry program is also designed to allow direct entry of account information.

Using Direct Connect

Both the Shopping Cart and the Requisition Entry program use the Direct Connect feature. When you have set up your system and suppliers to use Direct Connect, users can connect from within the requisition entry programs directly to suppliers' websites to search for items. After users select items and check out from the site, the system returns the user to the requisition entry program and populates the requisition cart with the items that they selected. The user does not actually purchase items on the site; they simply select items to be added to the requisition cart. Therefore, the users's request can be processed within the Requisition Self Service system and is subject to proper approvals and editing before the items are actually purchased.

Users can add items from multiple websites to the same requisition cart. As users select items from suppliers' websites, the system adds records to the Shopping Cart table (F43E20) and the Cross Reference table (F43E15). When the user submits the requisition, the system removes the records from the F43E20 table and creates records in these tables:

- F43E01 (Requisition Header)
- F43E11 (Requisition Detail)

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," page 11.

Budget Checking and Commitments

Using the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application (P43E0001), you can specify that you want to perform budget checking once the user submits a requisition. If you activate budget checking, the system uses the same budget checking process as in the Procurement system.

If any line on the requisition does not pass budget checking, the entire requisition remains at a status of *Composing*, while the individual lines that did not pass are assigned a status of *Over Budget*. If the entire requisition does not pass, the system leaves the status of the requisition header at *Composing*. You can perform the following actions once the requisition and the individual lines are at this status:

- Request an additional budget amount.
- Change the account number on the requisition to one that has the necessary budget available.
- Change the version of the Requisition Entry Business Function Application (P43E0001) in the Requisition Entry program to one that does not have budget checking activated and submit the requisition again.

See Chapter 6, "Entering Requisitions," Understanding the Requisition Entry Business Function Application, page 79.

If the requisition passes the budget, the system can create a commitment, both financial and inventory, if the system has been set up for commitments. The process for commitments also works the same as in the Procurement system

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Working with Purchase Orders," Working with Budgets

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up Purchase Order Commitments"

Common Elements Used in This Section

Extended Amount

Enter the amount, which is the number of units multiplied by the unit price. You can also use this field to enter a lump sum amount. If you enter a lump sum amount, do not enter a quantity. The system always displays the extended amount in the domestic currency so that this amount appears in the same currency as that in the Total Amount field.

Item Number

Enter a number for the inventory item. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to other item numbers (see data item XRT) to accommodate substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, supplier numbers, and so forth. The item numbers are:

- Item Number (short): An eight-digit, computer-assigned item number.
- 2nd Item Number: The 25-digit, free-form, user-defined alphanumeric item number.
- 3rd Item Number: Another 25-digit, free-form, user-defined alphanumeric item number.

Item Description

Verify the description associated with the item. The system uses the item description from the Item Master table (F4101). Enter a different description if you do not want to use the value from the F4101 table.

Quantity	Enter the number of units that you want to order. If you entered a lump sum in the Extended Amount field, do not enter a quantity.
Supplier Number	Enter the address book number of the supplier.
Supplier Description	Enter the associated description of the supplier number.
UM (unit of measure)	Enter the user-defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example: *CS* (case) or *BX* (box).
Unit Price	Enter the unit cost of one item, as purchased from the supplier, excluding freight, taxes, discounts, and other factors that might modify the actual unit cost that you record when you receive the item. The system always displays this amount in the domestic currency.

Understanding the Requisition Entry Business Function Application

The Shopping Cart and Requisition Entry programs both use a business function application to provide additional information for processing requisitions. The Requisition Entry Business Function Application (P43E0001) provides:

- Default values for fields such as Order Type, Line Type, Product, and Service Line Type.
- Processing information, such as whether the system should generate Post Before Cut Off (PBCO) and Post After Cut Off (PACO) warnings, and whether the system should validate the business unit on a requisition.
- Options for budget checking, such as budget ledger type and level of detail.

When you set up the processing options for a version of the Requisition Entry Business Function Application, you specify the version number in the processing options for the Shopping Cart and Requisition Entry programs. To access the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application, you use the Interactive Versions program.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Foundation Guide.*

Entering a Requisition Using the Shopping Cart Program

This section provides an overview of the Shopping Cart program and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Requisition Entry Business Function Application.
- Set processing options for the Shopping Cart program.
- Enter requisitions using the Shopping Cart program.

Understanding the Shopping Cart Program

The Shopping Cart program (P43E25) provides a simple, efficient means of entering requisitions. The Shopping Cart program displays the commodity structure so that a user can select a particular item or service by selecting a commodity. The program also contains a Product tab, which lists items from the Item Master table, and a Supplier tab, which lists preferred suppliers for a particular item. If any of the suppliers are set up for Direct Connect, the Supplier tab provides links to those suppliers' websites.

After you connect to a supplier's site, you select items directly on their site. When you return to the Shopping Cart program, the system loads the items that you selected into the shopping cart. You can then either click Submit, or you can connect to another supplier's site to continue shopping. Within one session, the system loads items from multiple suppliers into the same shopping cart. You can also add stock items to the shopping cart.

When you click Submit, the system displays the requisition number that it created and assigns the requisition a status of *Submitted.*If you have activated budget checking in the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application (P43E0001), the system performs budget checking after you click Submit. If errors occur during the requisition creation process, the system displays the Requisition Creation form and highlights the error, enabling you to correct the error and resubmit the requisition.

If your internet session times out before you click Submit, the system saves the contents of the shopping cart so that you do not have to recreate it.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

Activate the Budget Checking processing option for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application program if you want to use budget checking.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Purchase Orders," Working with Budgets.

Set up the system for commitment tracking if you want to create commitments.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Purchase Order Commitments".

Forms Used to Enter Requisitions by Using the Shopping Cart Program

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Shopping Cart - Order Items	W43E25D	Daily Processing (G43E11), Shopping Cart	Create a requisition by using a stock item, or use Direct Connect to shop for items on suppliers' websites.
Requisition Confirmation	W43E25C	Click Checkout on the Shopping Cart - Order Items form.	Confirm that you want to create the requisition.
Direct Connect Setup Message	W43E23C	Click a supplier number on the Shopping Cart - Order Items form.	This message notifies you that Direct Connect information has not been set up for a supplier, so you cannot connect to the supplier's website.

Setting Processing Options for Requisition Entry Business Function Application (P43E0001)

These processing options specify information for the system to use when processing requisitions.

Defaults

1. Order Type

Specify the default document type for the system to assign to requisitions. Enter a valid document type from user-defined code 00/DT.

2. Service Line Type

Specify the default service line type for the system to assign to requisitions. This value specifies how the system processes lines on a transaction and is used only when you enter a requisition for a service. The line type affects the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). The line type also specifies the conditions for including a line on reports and in calculations. The line type specified must have an inventory interface of *A* or *N* and the Edit Item Master for Non Stock option must be cleared in the Line Type Constants program (P40205).

3. Product Line Type

Specify the default line type for the system to assign to requisitions. This value specifies how the system processes lines on a transaction and is used only when you enter a requisition for a product. The line type affects the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). The line type also specifies the conditions for including a line on reports and in calculations. If you enter a valid item from the Item Master table, the system uses the default line type from the Item Branch or the Item Master table.

4. Unit of Measure

Specify the default unit of measure for the system to assign to the requisition if you leave the Unit of Measure field blank. If you enter a valid item from the Item Master table on the requisition, the system uses the value that is specified in the Transaction Unit of Measure processing option for the unit of measure.

5. Transaction Unit of Measure

Specify where the system locates transaction unit of measure information to use as the default during requisition entry. Values are:

1: Uses the primary unit of measure from the F4101 table as the default for the transaction unit of measure.

Blank: Uses the purchasing unit of measure from the F4101 table. The transaction unit of measure directly relates to the number that you have entered in the Quantity field on the Requisition Entry form.

6. Account Description

Specify which account description to use as the default for requisitions. Values are:

1: Uses the business unit and the subsidiary (cost code header) as the default account description. Typically, the account is a nonposting header account. The object account is not used when the system retrieves the account description.

Blank: Uses the business unit, object, and subsidiary as the default account description.

Processing

1. Business Unit Validation

Specify how the system validates the branch/plant. Values are:

1: Validates the branch/plant against the F4101 table. If you are performing stock purchasing, enter *1* for this processing option. When you enter *1*, the system uses the address book number in the F4101 table as the default for the ship to address book number.

Blank: Validates the branch/plant against the F0006 table. Typically, you use this processing option when you are performing services expenditure purchasing. When you leave this processing option blank, the ship to address book number appears by default from the address book number in the F0006 table. You can access the F0006 table through the Revise Single Business Unit program.

2. PBCO Warning

Specify whether the system should generate a PBCO warning. The PBCO warning indicates that the G/L date for the requisition is in a period prior to the current period for the company specified on the requisition. However, if the Allow PBCO Postings option in the General Accounting Constants program is not selected, the system generates an error regardless of the value in this processing option. Values are:

1: Do not issue the PBCO warning. Typically, you use this value when you are performing services or expenditure-type purchasing.

Blank: Compares the G/L date on the requisition to the current period in the F0010 table for the company and business unit specified on the requisition. If the G/L date for the requisition is in a period prior to the current period for the company, the system generates a PBCO warning. The warning ensures that you are not recording purchases in a prior general accounting period.

3. PACO Warning

Specify whether the system should generate a PACO warning. The PACO warning indicates that the G/L date for the requisition is in a period that falls after the current or next period. Values are:

1: Do not generate.

Blank: Generate. The system compares the G/L date on the requisition to the current period in the F0010 table for the company on the requisition. If the G/L date falls outside of the current or next period, the system generates a PACO warning.

4. Edit Supplier Master

Specify whether the system validates the supplier number against the F0401 table. Values are:

1: Do not validate.

Blank: Validate.

5. Financial AAIs

Specify whether the system should use financial automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) or distribution AAIs. Values are:

1: Use distribution AAIs.

Blank: Use financial AAIs, specifically the CD, CT, CR AAIs. If you leave this processing option blank, the system verifies that the account number on the requisition falls within the allowable account ranges specified in the CD, CT, and CR AAIs.

6. Project/Job Validation

Specify how the system should validate the header business unit and the account business unit on the detail line. Values are:

Blank: Allows the account business unit on the detail line to be different from the header business unit.

1: Generates a warning if the account business unit on the detail line and the header business unit are different.

2: Generates an error if the account business unit on the detail line and the header business unit are different.

3: Issues an error if the job (account business unit on the detail line) does not belong to the project (header business unit). A project number is assigned to a job in the Business Unit Master (F0006). If you enter *3* in this processing option, the system verifies that the Project Number field in the F0006 table for the business unit in the detail line has the same number as the header business unit on the requisition.

Note. A business unit description may be displayed as Branch/Plant, Project, Job, or Business Unit.

Budget

1. Activate Budget Checking

Specify whether to activate budget checking. If you activate budget checking, the system compares the actual amount (amount listed in the AA ledger) plus commitments (amount listed in the PA ledger) to the budget ledger specified in the Budget Ledger Type processing option to determine if the amount for a detail line is over budget. If a detail line exceeds the budget for an account, the system prevents the requisition from being submitted for approval and changes the status of the line to *Over Budget*. Values are:

Blank: Do not activate.

1: Activate.

2. Budget Ledger Type

Specify the ledger type for the system to use when performing budget checking. Enter a valid ledger type from the Ledger Type Master Setup program (P0025). If you specify a budget ledger type, the system performs budget checking only for that budget ledger type. If you leave this processing option blank, the system performs budget checking on all budget ledger types specified in the Ledger Type Master Setup program (P0025).

3. Level of Detail

Specify the default value (*3* through *9*) for the level of detail (LOD) that the system uses during the budget checking process. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9*. When performing budget checking, the system uses the value specified in this processing option in conjunction with the LOD on the account number entered on the requisition as follows:

If the account number on the requisition has the same LOD as the value specified in this processing option, the system performs budget checking against only the account number on the requisition.

If the account number on the requisition has an LOD that is different from the value specified in this processing option and the LOD is lower than the LOD specified in this processing option, the system searches the F0901 table for the account number that has an LOD that matches the value specified in this processing option.

4. Budget Total Method

Specify the method for the system to use to calculate the budget. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the job cost budget calculation method. Values are:

1: Uses the job cost budget calculation method (original budget + period amounts for the current year + prior year postings).

2: Uses the standard financial budget calculation method (sum of period amounts for the current year).

3: Uses the standard financial spread calculation method (original budget + period amounts for the current year).

5. Period Accumulation Method

Specify the time period that the system uses when accumulating the budget. Values are:

Blank: Use the total annual budget to accumulate the budget.

1: Accumulate the budget through the current period.

6. Tolerance Percentage

Specify the percentage by which the detail line amount can exceed the budget before the system places the order on budget hold.

7. Budget Accumulation Level of Detail

Specify whether the system uses the value specified in the Level of Detail processing option to accumulate budget amounts. Values are:

Blank: Use the value specified in the Level of Detail processing option.

1: Accumulate budget amounts starting from the level of detail specified on the requisition order detail line up to the value for the Level of Detail processing option.

8. Exclude Subledger/Type

Specify whether the system excludes the subledger and subledger type when validating the budget information. Values are:

Blank: Include.

1: Exclude. The system calculates the total of budgets for all subledgers for the detail line account to determine whether the line exceeds the budget.

9. Job Cost Account Sequence

Specify the job cost account sequence that the system uses for budgeting. Values are:

Blank: Uses the standard account sequence (for example, cost center, object, and subsidiary).

1: Uses the job cost sequence (for example, job, cost code, and cost type).

Setting Processing Options for Shopping Cart (P43E25)

The processing options for the Shopping Cart program provide the system with default versions to use when accessing additional programs from within the Shopping Cart program.

Versions

1. Enter version for P43E15 Requisition Inquiry program

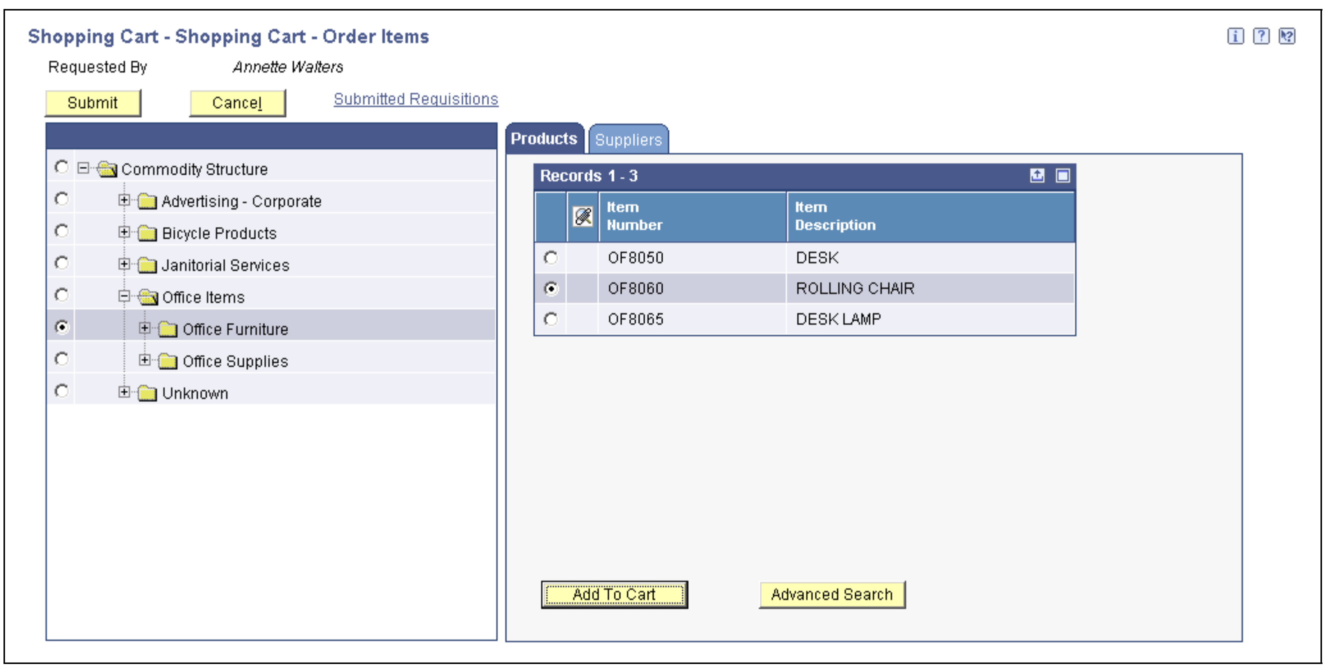
Specify a version of the Requisition Inquiry program for the system to use. The system accesses the Requisition Inquiry program when encountering problems with processing the requisition. For example, if budget checking is activated and the requisition does not meet the budget requirements, the user can correct the requisition by using the Requisition Inquiry program.

2. Enter version for Requisition Entry business function

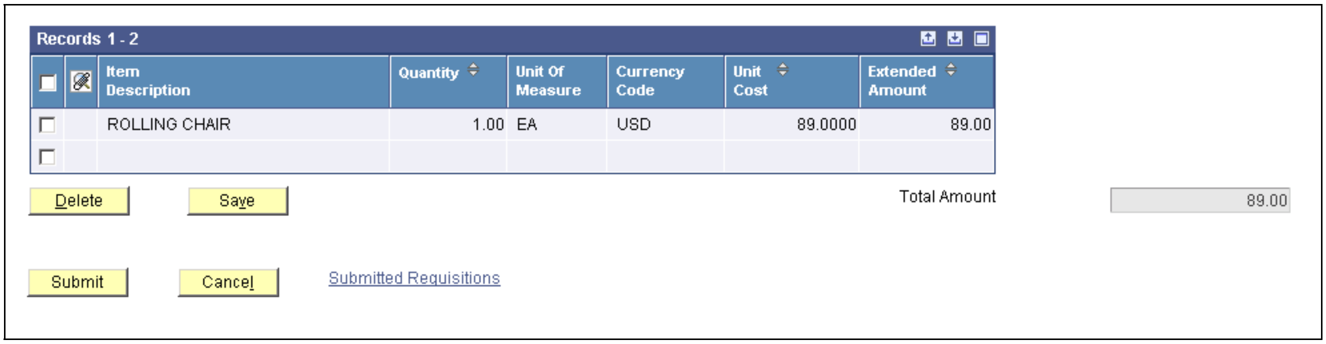
Specify a version of the Requisition Entry Business Function application (P43E0001) for the system to use when processing requisitions entered using the Direct Connect Shopping Cart program. The Requisition Entry Business Function application provides the system with default information for requisitions and with additional information for processing requisitions.

Entering Requisitions Using the Shopping Cart Program

Access the Shopping Cart - Order Items form.



Shopping Cart - Order Items form (1 of 2)



Shopping Cart - Order Items form (2 of 2)

Quantity

Enter the quantity for the items in the shopping cart. You can change this value after selecting items from the supplier's website. If you are entering a requisition for which a lump sum is used, for example, a service, do not enter a quantity.

Entering Requisitions by Using the Requisition Entry Program

This section provides overviews of the Requisition Entry program, G/L class code assignment, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Requisition Entry.
- Enter requisitions by using Requisition Entry.
- Enter requisition details.

Understanding the Requisition Entry Program

Whereas the Shopping Cart program provides a simple and efficient means for users to order items such as office supplies, the Requisition Entry program (P43E10) provides the ability to enter different types of requisitions in a variety of ways, including:

- Requisition entry using a G/L account number.

  If you know the G/L account number for the requisition, you can enter the account number instead of choosing a commodity. If the account number is associated with a commodity, the system retrieves that commodity and populates the Commodity field for you. Use the processing options for the Requisition Entry program to specify how the system displays the account number field. You can select from three formats:

  - Standard account number, displayed as one field.
  - Job cost sequence, displayed as three fields.
  - Standard account number, displayed as three separate fields.

- Requisition entry without details.

  You can enter the header information for a requisition, such as the description, but enter the details for the requisition at a later time. The requisition remains at a status of *Composing* until you complete the details and then submit it for approvals. The system does not save any line default information that you enter; you must reenter it when you complete the entire requisition.

Note. For this type of requisition, the system creates a temporary detail record in the F43E11 table that you cannot view using the Requisition Entry program. After you add requisition detail lines, the system removes the temporary detail record from the F43E11 table.

- Requisition with multiple suppliers.

  You can select items from multiple suppliers on the same requisition. When you use the Requisition Expeditor program (P43E060) or the Batch Requisition Consolidation program (R43E060) to create purchase orders for requisitions with multiple suppliers, the system creates as many purchase orders by supplier as necessary.

- Requisition entry for a high priority item.

  If you need to receive an item quickly, you can select the High Priority option for your requisition. Buyers can filter their search in the Requisition Expeditor program (P43E060) to process such requisitions before others.

- Requisitions for special requests.

  If you need to request an item for which you do not have a supplier or item number, click the Special Request option, which directs the system to disable editing for the requisition. For a special request requisition, the system requires only a description; and the requisition remains at a status of *Composing* until you resolve and submit the requisition for approvals. If you enter a commodity for the requisition, the system then alerts the buyer attached to that commodity. If you do not enter a commodity, the system alerts the buyer attached to the *Unknown* commodity, if one is attached. If the *Unknown* commodity is not attached to a buyer, the system does not route the requisition for approval.

  After researching special requests, use the Edit Details form to resolve the requisition by entering the necessary information, and then clear the Special Request option. When you clear the Special Request option, the system performs editing on all fields, so you must enter all necessary information before you clear the option. You can then submit the requisition for approvals.

- Requisitions with multiple account distribution.

  Using the Edit Details form, you can distribute the amount for the requisition to several accounts. For example, you can distribute the expense for window cleaning to all affected departments. You can enter multiple account distributions only for requisitions with a line type that has an inventory interface of *A* or *B*.

As in the Shopping Cart program, the Requisition Entry program displays the commodity structure, from which you can select the commodity for the item or service that you are requesting. If the commodity is attached to an item, the system displays a list of items from which to select in the Choose Item or Supplier subform. If a commodity is attached to specific suppliers, the system displays the suppliers in the same subform. You can also enter the commodity directly into the field, and the system displays the associated items or suppliers in the Choose Item or Supplier subform.

The Requisition Entry program enables you to connect to suppliers' websites to shop for items using Direct Connect. You connect to suppliers' websites by clicking the supplier number. After you click a supplier number, the system populates the Supplier Number field for you and connects you to their website.

You might have suppliers attached to a commodity that are not set up for Direct Connect. If you click a supplier that is not set up for Direct Connect; the system displays a message notifying you that it has not been set up, and then populates the Supplier Number field for you.

The Requisition Entry program enables you to add additional text for the requisition for situations where you need to provide justification or an explanation for the requisition. Click the Justification field to enter free-form text for the requisition. When the requisition is submitted for approval, the approver can view the text at the header and detail level of the requisition.

After you have determined which items you want to request, click the Add to Cart field. The system adds the items to the Requisition Cart subform. When the items are in the requisition cart, you can use the Edit Details form to add or change information for the details lines, and then click Submit. When you click Submit, the system displays the requisition number and assigns the requisition a status of *Submitted.* If errors occur during the requisition submit process, the system highlights the error(s), enabling you to correct the requisition and submit it again.

If you have activated budget checking in the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application, the system performs budget checking.

You can click Save for Later if you are not ready to submit the requisition. The system stores the requisition in the F43E11 table. However, the system does not perform budget checking or send the requisition through workflow approvals. The requisition remains at a *Composing* status.

Understanding G/L Class Code Assignment

Depending on the information that you enter on the requisition, the system obtains the G/L class code from different sources. The system uses this hierarchy when obtaining the G/L class code:

1. If you enter an item number, the system uses the G/L class code from the item location record.
2. If the item location record does not have a G/L class code, the system uses the G/L class code from the item branch record.
3. If the item branch record does not have a G/L class code, the system uses the G/L class code on the item master record.
4. If you have not entered an item number, but have entered a commodity, the system uses the G/L class code for the commodity.
5. If the G/L class code for the commodity is blank, the system uses the line type on the commodity and retrieves the G/L class code from the line type constants.
6. If the commodity on the requisition is *UNKNOWN,* the system uses the line type specified in the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application, as the line type for the *UNKNOWN* commodity is blank.

   Using the line type specified in the processing options, the system retrieves the G/L class code from the line type constants.
7. If the Line Type processing option is blank, the system uses the data dictionary default values for line type (value for the LNTY field is *S* and the value for RLNTY is *N*) and retrieves the G/L class code from the line type constants.

Note. If you are using a line type with an inventory interface, the system determines which AAI to use as follows:

If the inventory interface is set to *Y* or *C*, the system uses the 4310 AAI.

If set to *B,* the system uses the 4315 AAI.

If set to *A,* the system uses the 4318 AAI.

Prerequisites

Before completing the tasks in this section:

Set up the commodity structure.

See Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Commodity Structure," page 45.

Set up workflow approvals.

See Chapter 5, "Setting Up Requisition Approval Workflow," page 59.

Set the processing options for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application program.

See Chapter 6, "Entering Requisitions," Setting Processing Options for Requisition Entry Business Function Application (P43E0001), page 81.

Activate the Budget Checking processing option for the Requisition Entry Business Function Application program if you want to use budget checking.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Purchase Orders," Working with Budgets.

Set up the system for commitment tracking if you want to create commitments.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Purchase Order Commitments".

Set up Direct Connect information.

See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," page 11.

Forms Used to Enter Requisitions by Using the Requisition Entry Program

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Add Requisitions	W43E10A	Daily Processing (G43E11), Requisition Entry	Add requisitions.
Delete Confirmation	W43E10B	Click Delete on the Add Requisitions form.	Confirm that you want to delete the requisition.
Delete Line Confirmation	W43E10D	Click Delete on the Requisition Cart subform.	Confirm that you want to delete a line from the requisition.
Direct Connect Setup Message	W43E23C	Click a supplier on the Add Requisition form.	Confirm that Direct Connect is not set up for the supplier.
Edit Requisition Details	W43E10	Click Edit on the Add Requisition form.	Resolve special request requisitions Add details, such as account distribution, to a requisition

Setting Processing Options for Requisition Entry (P43E10)

These processing options provide additional information for the system to use when processing requisitions.

Display

1. Suppress Canceled Lines Specify whether the system should suppress canceled lines. Values are:

Blank: Do not suppress.

1: Suppress.

Note. If you create requisition lines and then cancel the lines in the same session of the Requisition Entry program, the system does not create records for them in the Requisition Detail table; therefore, such records do not appear upon re-inquiry.

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2. Account Display

Specify how the system displays the Account Number field on the Requisition Entry form. Values are:

Blank: Displays the standard account number, third account number, account ID, or the speed code, depending on the first character that the user enters. You specify in the General Accounting constants the correlation between special characters and account number formats.

1: Displays the job cost sequence. For example, the system displays job, cost code, and cost type, and displays the fields separately.

2: Displays the standard sequence. For example, the system displays business unit, object account, and subsidiary, and displays the fields separately.

3. Cost Protection

Specify whether the system protects the product cost fields. Values are:

1: Disables the product cost fields.

Blank: Enables the product cost fields.

4. Business Unit Display

Specify the description that the system displays for the Business Unit field. Depending on the value that you specify, the system displays applicable field descriptions for other fields. Values are:

Blank: Displays the description, *Branch/Plant,* and displays field descriptions applicable to Procurement.

1: Displays the description, *Job,* and displays field descriptions applicable to Subcontracts.

2: Displays the description, *Project,* and displays field descriptions applicable to Subcontracts.

3: Displays the description, *Business Unit,* and displays field descriptions applicable to Procurement.

5. Display account fields on Products tab

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays and enables account fields on the Products tab. Values are:

Blank: Do not display or enable.

1: Display and enable.

Versions

1. P43E0001 Version

Specify the version of the P43E0001 that the system uses.

Entering Requisitions by Using Requisition Entry

Access the Add Requisition form.

Requisition

Select the Requisition tab to enter a title for the requisition and to enter justification information.

Requested By — The system populates this field with the user ID of the person signed on to the system.

Job , **Branch/Plant**, **Project**, and **Business Unit** — Displays one of these field descriptions depending on the value you specify in the Business Unit Display processing option for the Requisition Entry program. This field represents the business unit for an account number, and the system retrieves the default value for this field

To determine the default value for this field, the system first checks to see if a default location has been set up in the Default Location & Printers program (P400951) for the user ID in the Requested By field. If one is set up, the system uses this value as the default. If one is not set up, the system then checks the Business Unit field on the Address Book master record for the user ID in the Requested By field and uses that value.

Title — Enter a title for the requisition. You can enter up to 30 alphanumeric characters.

Justification — Click this field if you want to enter additional information for the requisition.

Line Defaults

Select the Line Defaults tab to enter information that the system uses as default values for requisition lines. The system does not store these values at the header level for the requisition, as the values are used only to provide default information for requisition lines.

Order Date — Enter a date if you want to use a date other than the default, which is the current date.

Requested Date — Enter a date by which you want to receive the item. You must enter a date that falls after the value specified in the Order Date field.

Ship To — Enter the address number of the location to which you want to ship the order. The address book provides default values for customer address, including street, city, state, zip code, and country. The system uses the ship to address specified in the Branch Plant Constants as the default value. If the ship to address in the Branch Plant Constants is blank, the system uses the value specified in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).

Products

Select the Products tab to enter information for a product requisition.

Commodity — Enter a commodity or allow the system to populate this field with the value you select from the commodity structure.

Item Number — Enter the item number for the item you are ordering. If you selected an item from the Choose Item or Supplier subform, the system populates this field with the value you selected. If you enter a value in the Commodity field and the commodity has an item associated with it, you can override the item associated with that commodity.

Description — Overrides the description for the item you selected.

Unit Cost	Enter the unit cost of one item, as purchased from the supplier, excluding freight, taxes, discounts, and other factors that might modify the actual unit cost that you record when you receive the item. This amount is always displayed in the domestic currency so that it appears in the same currency as that in the Total Amount field.
Quantity	Enter the quantity for the item that you are ordering. If you are entering a lump sum order, do not enter a quantity.
UoM (Unit of Measure)	Enter a user-defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).
Supplier	Enter the supplier number for the product. If you selected a supplier from the Choose Item or Supplier subform, the system populates this field with the value you selected.
G/L Date	Enter a date to identify the financial period to which the transaction is to be posted. The system uses this date when performing budget checking and when creating commitments.
Special Request	Select this option if this item does not have an item or account number associated with it. If you select this option, the system disables all editing for the requisition and alerts the buyer. The system does not submit the requisition, and all lines within the requisition are not processed.
High Priority	Select this option to indicate that the buyer should expedite the requisition. The buyer can search on requisitions with this option selected when reviewing requisitions in the Requisition Inquiry program (P43E15).
Account Number, Job, **Cost Code**, **Cost Type**, **Business Unit**, **Object Account**, and **Subsidiary**	Displays one of three formats for the account number depending on the value you specified in the Account Display processing option for the Requisition Entry program. Enter the account number associated with the product. If you enter an account associated with a commodity, the system populates the Commodity field with the related commodity.
Sub	Enter a code that represents a subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.
Subledger Type	Enter a user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. Values include: *A:* Alphanumeric field, do not edit. *N:* Numeric field, right justify and zero fill. *C:* Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill.
Subledger	Enter a code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

Services

Select this tab to enter information for a services request.

Extended Price	Enter the extended price, which is the number of units multiplied by the unit price.
Supplier	Enter the number of the supplier for the service. If you selected a supplier from the Choose Item or Supplier subform, the system populates this field with the value you selected.
Account Number, Job, **Cost Code**, **Cost Type**, **Business Unit**, **Object Account**, and **Subsidiary**	Displays one of three formats for the account number depending on the value you specified in the Account Display processing option for the Requisition Entry program. Enter the account number associated with the service. If you enter an account associated with a commodity, the system populates the Commodity field with the related commodity.
G/L Date	Enter a date to identify the financial period to which the transaction is to be posted. The system uses this date when performing budget checking and when creating commitments.
Sub	Enter a code that represents a subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.
Subledger Type	Enter auser defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. Values include: *A:* Alphanumeric field, do not edit. *N:* Numeric field, right justify and zero fill. *C:* Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill.
Subledger	Enter a code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

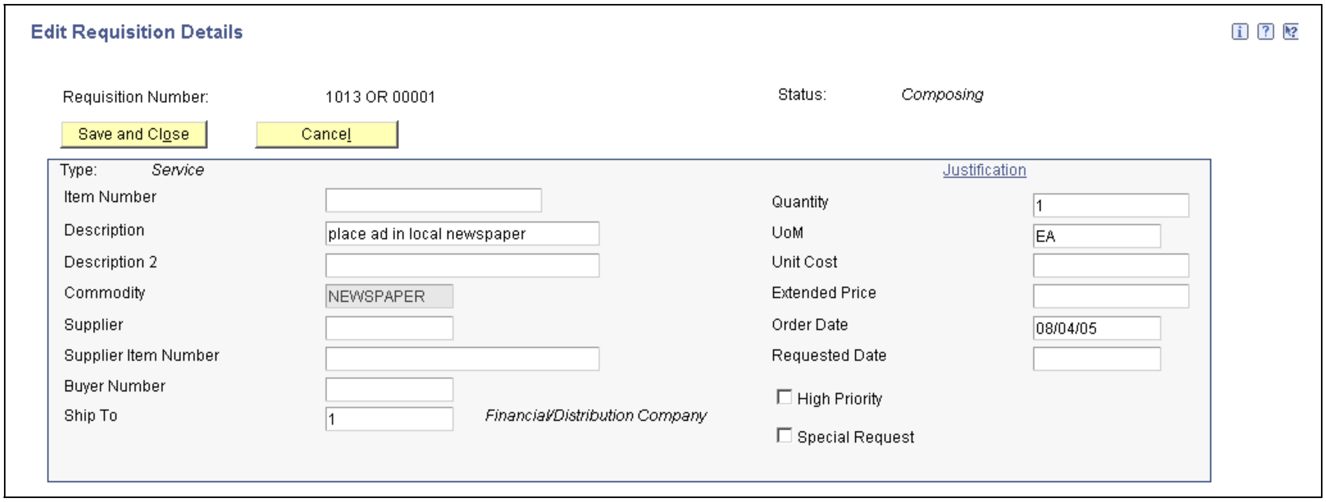
Requisition Cart

Click Add to Cart to populate this subform.

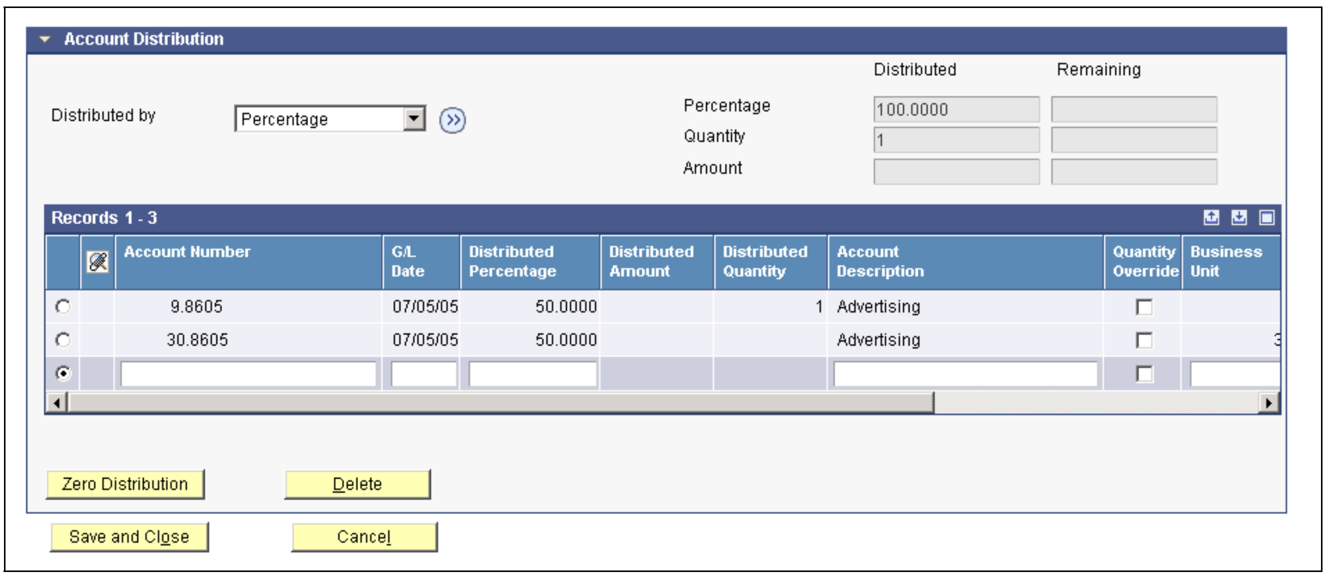
Quantity Ordered	Use this field to change the quantity for individual requisition lines.
Tr. UoM (transaction unit of measure)	Use this field to change the unit of measure for individual requisition lines.
Extended Amount	Use this field to change the extended amount for individual requisition lines. Enter the amount, which is the number of units multiplied by the unit price. You can also use this field to enter a lump sum amount. If you enter a lump sum amount, do not enter a quantity. The system always displays the extended amount in the domestic currency so that this amount appears in the same currency as that in the Total Amount field.

Entering Requisition Details

Access the Edit Requisition Details form.



Edit Requisition Details form (1 of 2)



Edit Requisition Details form (2 of 2)

Description 2	Enter additional text for the description of the requisition.
Supplier Item Number	If you selected items from a supplier using Direct Connect, the system populates this field with the item number from the supplier's system. You can change the value in this field.
Buyer Number	Enter or change the buyer number.
Ship To	Enter or change the ship to address.
Order Date	Use this field to change the order date.
Requested Date	Use this field to change the requested date.
High Priority	Select or clear this option.
Special Request	Select or clear this option. If you are resolving a special request, you must enter values in all other required fields before clearing this option. The system performs editing on all fields after you clear this option, so if you have not entered required values, the system generates errors.

Distributed by

Select a method by which to distribute the amount. Based on the value you select, the system enables and disables the related fields. Values are:

Percentage: Distribute the amount for the requisition by percentage.

Fixed Amount: Distribute the amount for the requisition by dollar amount.

Fixed Quantity: Distribute the amount for the requisition by units. The system does not enable this field if you entered a lump sum amount.

Click this button after you select a method for distribution to display the related fields.

Account Number

Enter the account number to which you want to distribute an amount.

G/L Date

Enter the G/L date for the accounting period to which you want to post the journal entry.

Distributed Percentage

Enter a distribution percentage for the account specified.

Distributed Amount

Enter a distribution amount for the account specified.

Distributed Quantity

Enter a distribution quantity for the account specified.

Save and Close

Click this button when you are finished entering detail for your requisition. You must then click the Submit button on the Add Requisition form. If you do not submit the requisition, the system does not save your requisition in the F43E11 table.

CHAPTER 7

Reviewing and Approving Requisitions

This chapter discusses how to:

- Review and revise requisitions
- Approve and reject requisitions

Reviewing and Revising Requisitions

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising requisitions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Requisition Inquiry.
- Review requisitions.
- Review requisition details.

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Requisitions

The Requisition Inquiry program (P43E15) enables managers, buyers, and originators to review requisitions and determine what actions must be taken for them. If you need to revise a requisition, select it and click Edit on the View Requisition form, and the system displays the Add Requisition form for you to revise fields as necessary. If you make any changes to the requisition, you must resubmit the requisition for approvals.

The default view for the View Requisitions form is to display all requisitions for the originator signed on to the system. However, you can narrow the search by entering a buyer number, commodity, supplier, or a range of requisition dates. Within a search, you can also filter by:

- Requisitions at a status of Composing, Submitted, Completed, or Canceled.
- Requisitions that have been flagged as special requests.
- Requisition lines with errors.
- Requisitions that have been flagged as high priority.

You can also review the approval route for requisitions.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Requisitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Requisitions	W43E15A	Daily Processing (G43E11), Requisition Inquiry	Review Requisitions
Requisition	W43E82B	Click Review Approvals on the View Requisitions form.	Review the approval route for requisitions.
View Requisition Details	W43E10C	Click the value in the Description field in the Requisition Detail subform on the View Requisitions form.	Review additional details for the requisition, such as account distribution.
Add Requisition	W43E10A	Click Edit on the View Requisitions form.	Revise requisitions.

Setting Processing Options for Requisition Inquiry (P43E15)

These processing options determine default processing information for viewing requisitions.

Defaults

1. Order Type

Specify an order type for the system to use as a default value for the Order Type field on the View Requisitions form. Enter a valid order type.

Display

1. Requested By

Specify whether you can change the Requested By search criteria field. The default value is the user ID of the user currently signed on to the system. Values are:

Blank: The Requested By field is enabled; you can change the default value in the field

1: The Requested By field is disabled; you cannot change the default value in the field.

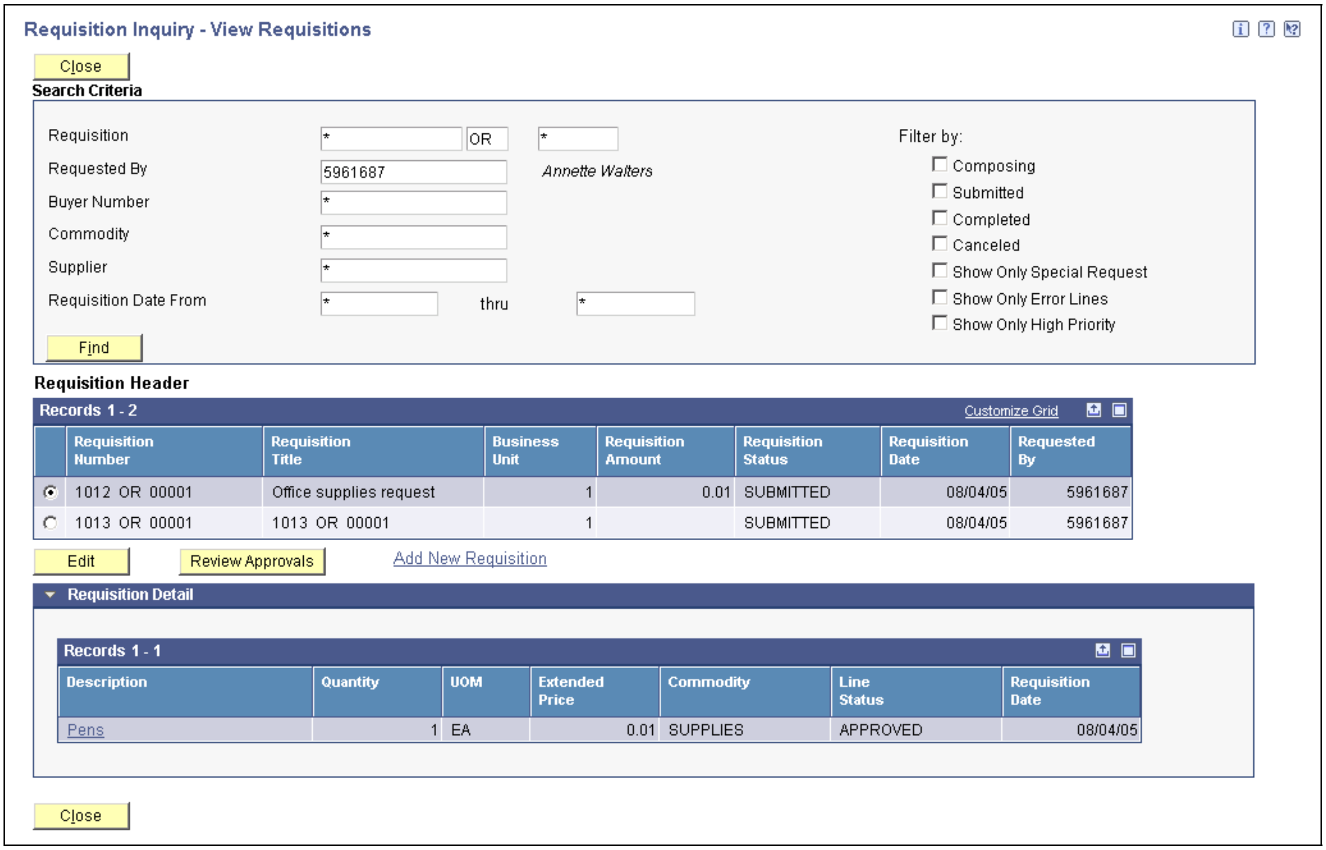
Versions

1. Requisition Entry (P43E10)

Specify the version to use when accessing the Requisition Entry program from within Requisition Inquiry.

Reviewing Requisitions

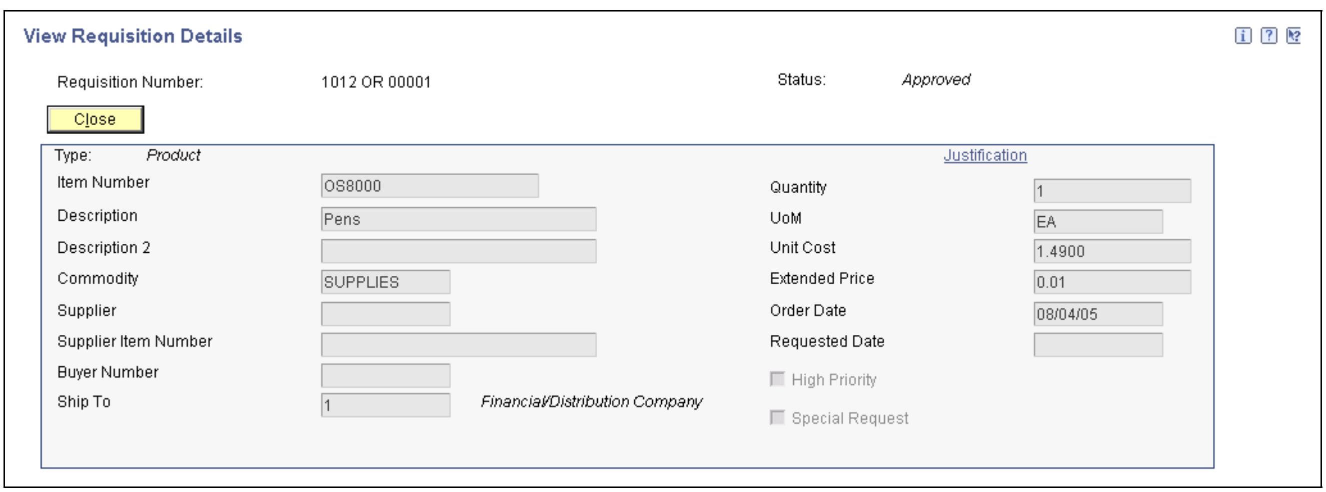
Access the View Requisitions form.



View Requisitions form

Reviewing Requisition Details

Access the View Requisition Details form.



View Requisition Details form

Approving and Rejecting Requisitions

This section provides overview of approving and rejecting requisitions and approving over-budget requisitions and discusses how to:

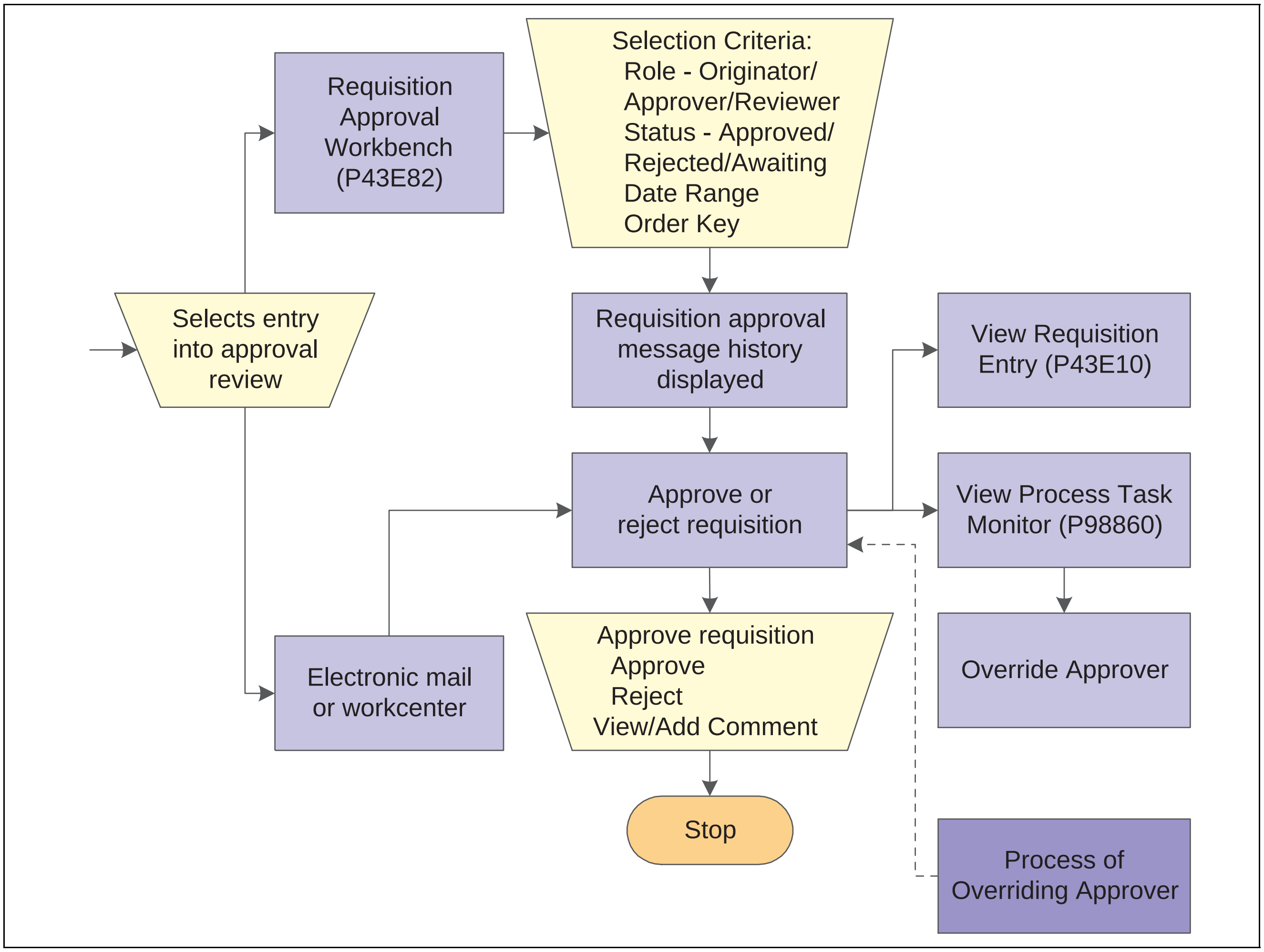
- Set processing options for Approve Requisitions Over Budget (P43E070).
- Approve and reject requisitions.
- Approve over-budget requisitions.

Understanding Requisition Approval and Rejection

The Requisition Approval program (P43E82) enables you to view all requisitions, all requisitions at a certain status, or a specific requisition or line. You can also enter a date range for requisitions to view, including a future date range. The date range enables you to view not only the requisitions currently waiting for approval, but also all requisitions that will be needing approval at a later date. You can approve one requisition or several at once.

When you approve or reject a requisition, the system uses workflow to send messages to the originator. If you approve a requisition, the system assigns a status of Approved to only the approved requisition lines. The system does not change the status of the requisition header until a purchase order is generated.

This diagram illustrates the approval flow:



Requisition approval flow

When approving or rejecting requisitions, you can review the existing justification information that was entered by the requestor. You can enter additional comments to the justification, and the system saves the comments when you click Approve or Reject. The requestor can then review the additional comments in the Requisition Inquiry program (P43E15).

Understanding Approval for Over-Budget Requisitions

If you have activated budget checking in the Procurement system, use the Requisitions Over Budget program (P43E070) to process requisitions that exceed the budget. This program enables you to inquire on all requisitions that have at least one line that is over budget. To release lines that are over budget, you select one or more lines for release, and then you must enter a password. The password that you enter is the same password that you would use for releasing purchase orders in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system. After the system validates the password, it updates the status on the lines to *Submitted* and sends the requisitions for approval, if you have set up the system for approvals. If you have not set up requisition approval correctly, the system generates an error. You must correct the workflow approval setup and then process the budget release again.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Purchase Orders," Working with Orders on Hold.

See Chapter 5, "Setting Up Requisition Approval Workflow," page 59.

Forms Used to Approve and Reject Requisitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Requisition	W43E82B	Daily Processing (G43E11), Requisition Approval	View requisitions to be approved.
Approve Requisition	W43E82A	Select Approve or Reject from the Requisition form	Approve and reject requisitions.
Add Requisition	W43E10A	Select Review Requisition on the Approve Requisition form.	Review details of the requisition to determine whether to approve or reject.
Approve Requisitions Over Budget	W43E070A	Daily Processing menu (G43E11), Approve Requisitions Over Budget	Review existing requisitions that are over budget. Select a requisition to approve.
Confirm Password	W43E070B	Select a requisition on the Approve Requisitions Over Budget form and click Approve Budget.	Enter the correct password to approve the requisition.

Setting Processing Options for Approve Requisitions Over Budget (P43E070)

These processing options provide default processing information for the Approve Requisitions Over Budget program.

Defaults

1. Order Type

Specify the default document type for the system to use on the Approve Requisitions Over Budget form. Enter a valid document type from user-defined code table 00/DT.

2. Hold Orders Code

Specify the hold code that the system uses to approve requisition lines that are over budget. The user will need to provide the correct password corresponding to the hold code to approve the over-budget line.

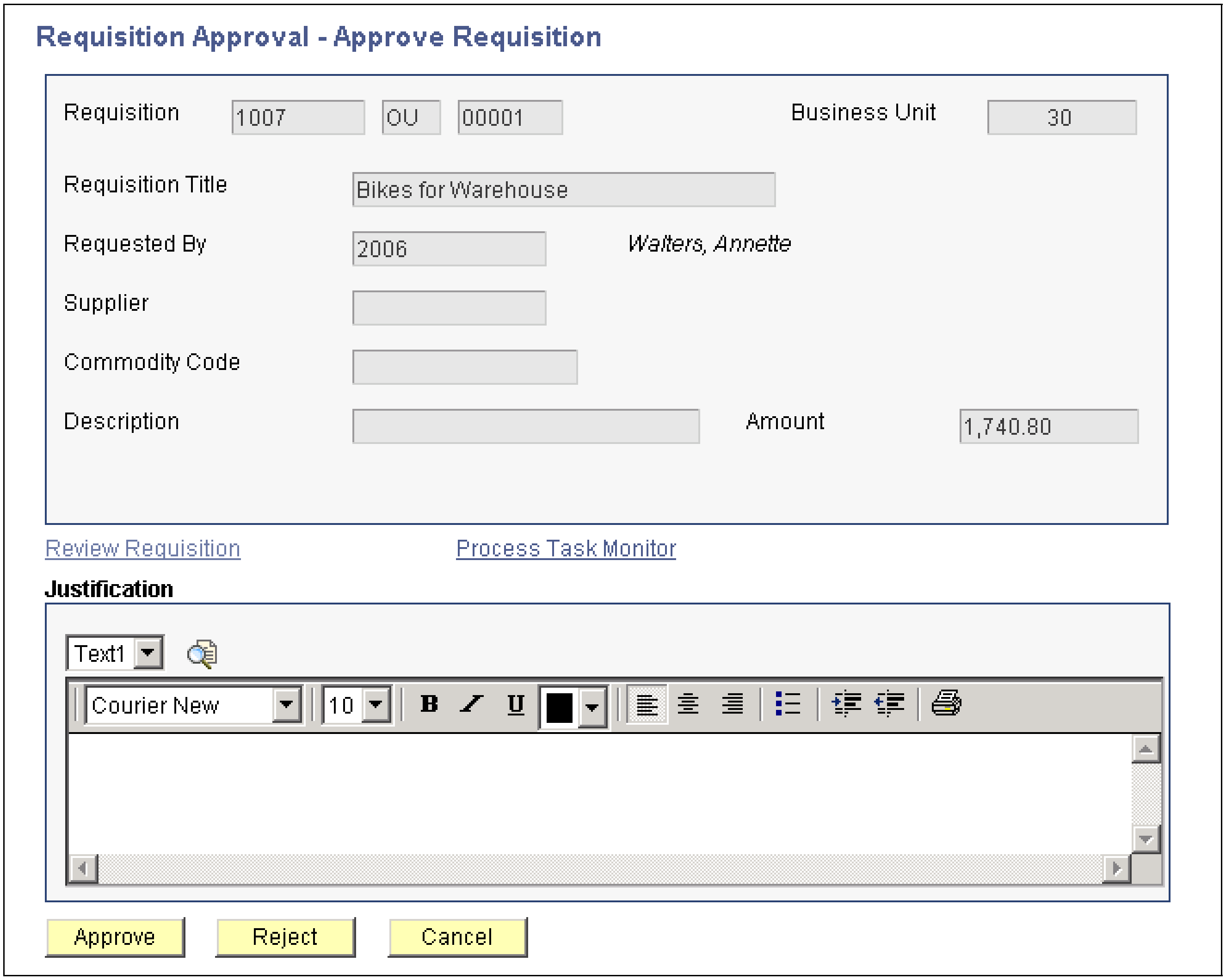
Versions

1. Requisition Entry Version (P43E10)

Specify the version of the Requisition Entry program (P43E10) for the system to use when accessing it from within the Approve Requisitions Over Budget program. When you specify a version, review its processing options to ensure that it meets your needs.

Approving and Rejecting Requisitions

Access the Approve Requisition form.

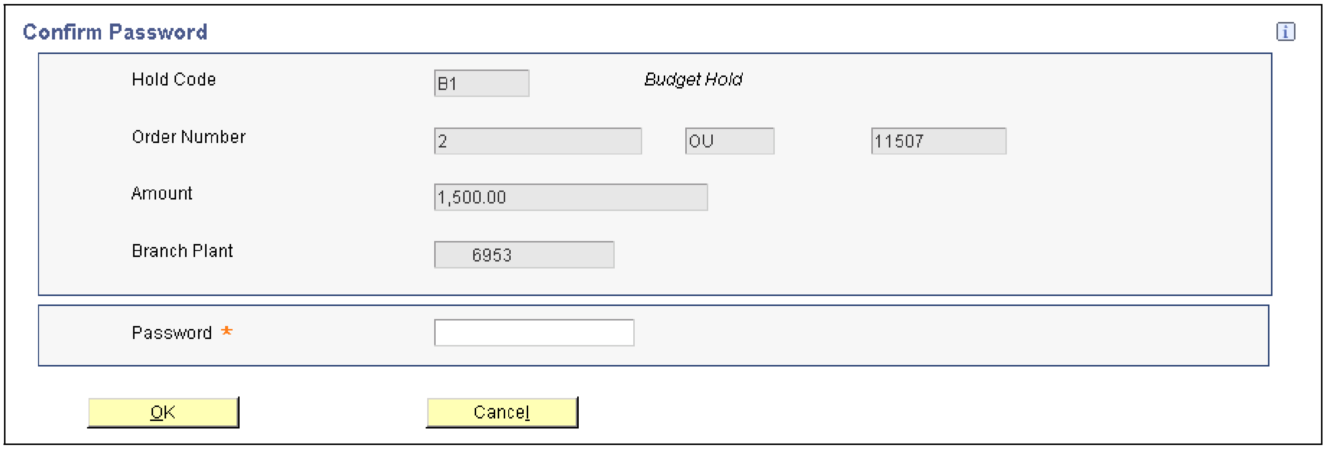


Approve Requisition form

Click Approve or Reject.

Approving Over-Budget Requisitions

Access the Confirm Password form.



Confirm Password

Password

Specify the correct password. You set up the password in the Release Code processing option for the Held Order Release program (P43070).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Purchase Orders," Setting Processing Options for Held Order Release (P43070).

CHAPTER 8

Creating Purchase Orders

This chapter provides an overview of purchase order creation and discusses how to:

- Create purchase orders manually.
- Create purchase orders using a batch program.
- Managing purchase orders using purchase order dispatch.

Understanding Purchase Order Creation

After you have approved requisitions, you can use one of two methods for creating purchase orders:

- Manually, using the Requisition Expeditor program (P43E060).
- Automatically, using the Batch Requisition Consolidation program (R43E060).

For most requisitions, you can create purchase orders by using the Batch Requisition Consolidation program. You can run this batch program several times a week. It creates purchase orders for all approved requisitions. For the requisitions that require buyer intervention, use the Requisition Expediter program. This program enables the buyer to manage requisitions that become exceptions, such as high priority items, items for which a supplier must be assigned, or items for which the cost must be changed.

Using Purchase Order Dispatch

If you have set up your system to use Direct Connect and Purchase Order (PO) Dispatch, you can run the Purchase Order Print program (R43500) to print the purchase orders that you have created. If the system is set up to support PO Dispatch, the R43500 calls the PO Dispatch Processor business service (J43E0030), which translates the data into cXML 1.2.016 format and posts that cXML message so that it can be received by the vendor's website.

If an error occurs during the execution of the business service for any reason, such as server unavailability or another functional issue, the system saves the data that was generated by the R43500 in the Services Error Recovery table (F0045). You can then use the Service Error Recovery program (P0045) to review the errors and resend the data. Or you can use the Services Error Recovery batch program (R0045) to resend the data to the supplier.

To use PO Dispatch to send purchase orders directly to suppliers, you must complete these steps before running the R43500:

- Set up the system for Direct Connect and PO Dispatch, which includes setting up supplier information.

  See Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," page 11.
- Select the Publish Externally option for the purchase order document type using the Procurement tab in the Document Type Maintenance program (P40040).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System," Setting Up Document Type Information.

- Enter the status code range using the NEXT status in the processing options for the Purchase Order XPI program (P43XPI).
- Activate Order Revisions.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Special Orders," Understanding Order Revisions.

Creating Purchase Orders Manually

This section provides an overview of the Requisition Expeditor program and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Requisition Expeditor.
- Revise requisition headers.
- Revise requisition lines.
- View account distribution.
- Create purchase orders.

Understanding the Requisition Expeditor Program

Requisitions for standard items, such as office supplies, usually do not require intervention from the buyer. For situations such as special requests or high priority items, use the Requisition Expeditor program (P43E060) to manage these exceptions and then create purchase orders. Using the Requisition Expeditor program, you can:

- Search on high-priority items so that you process them first.
- Add or change supplier numbers for requisitions.
- Postpone requisitions while you are negotiating price.

You can search for requisitions by requisition number, supplier, item number, account number, business unit, buyer, requestor, or commodity. When you enter a commodity to narrow your search, the system uses the commodity structure hierarchy and displays requisitions for that commodity as well as requisitions that contain a commodity subordinate.

Before creating requisitions, you can preview the purchase orders that the system will create by clicking Review Before Generation. When you click Review Before Generation, the system performs the same tasks as when you generate purchase orders, which include:

- Dividing lines by supplier and currency code for requisitions that contain multiple suppliers and currency codes.
- Consolidating order headers using one of two methods, depending on how you set the Order Header Generation processing option:
  1. Consolidate by supplier number, currency, and exchange rate.
  2. Consolidate by supplier number, currency, exchange rate, and branch/plant.
- Consolidating order lines using one of two methods, depending on how you set the Order Detail Consolidation processing option:

1. Consolidate by item, branch/plant, unit of measure, requested date, line type, and ship to.
2. Consolidate by item, branch/plant, unit of measure, requested date, line type, ship to, and unit cost.
3. No line-level consolidation.

- Checking for blanket orders (optional).
- Checking for agreements if blanket orders are not found (optional).
- Checking for advanced pricing if blanket orders or agreements are not found. The system performs this task only if you have selected the system constant for Advanced Pricing.
- Checking the F0401 table to retrieve default information for suppliers, such as payment terms and tax information.

  When you use the form exit for Supplier Master, the system uses the version of the Supplier Master Information program (P04012) that you specify in the processing options for the Requisition Expeditor program.

  Note. The system uses this version of the Supplier Master Information program only when you use the Supplier Master form exit within the Requisition Expeditor program.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Supplier Information".
- Retrieving information such as line status and activity rules by using the processing options of the Purchase Orders program (P4310).

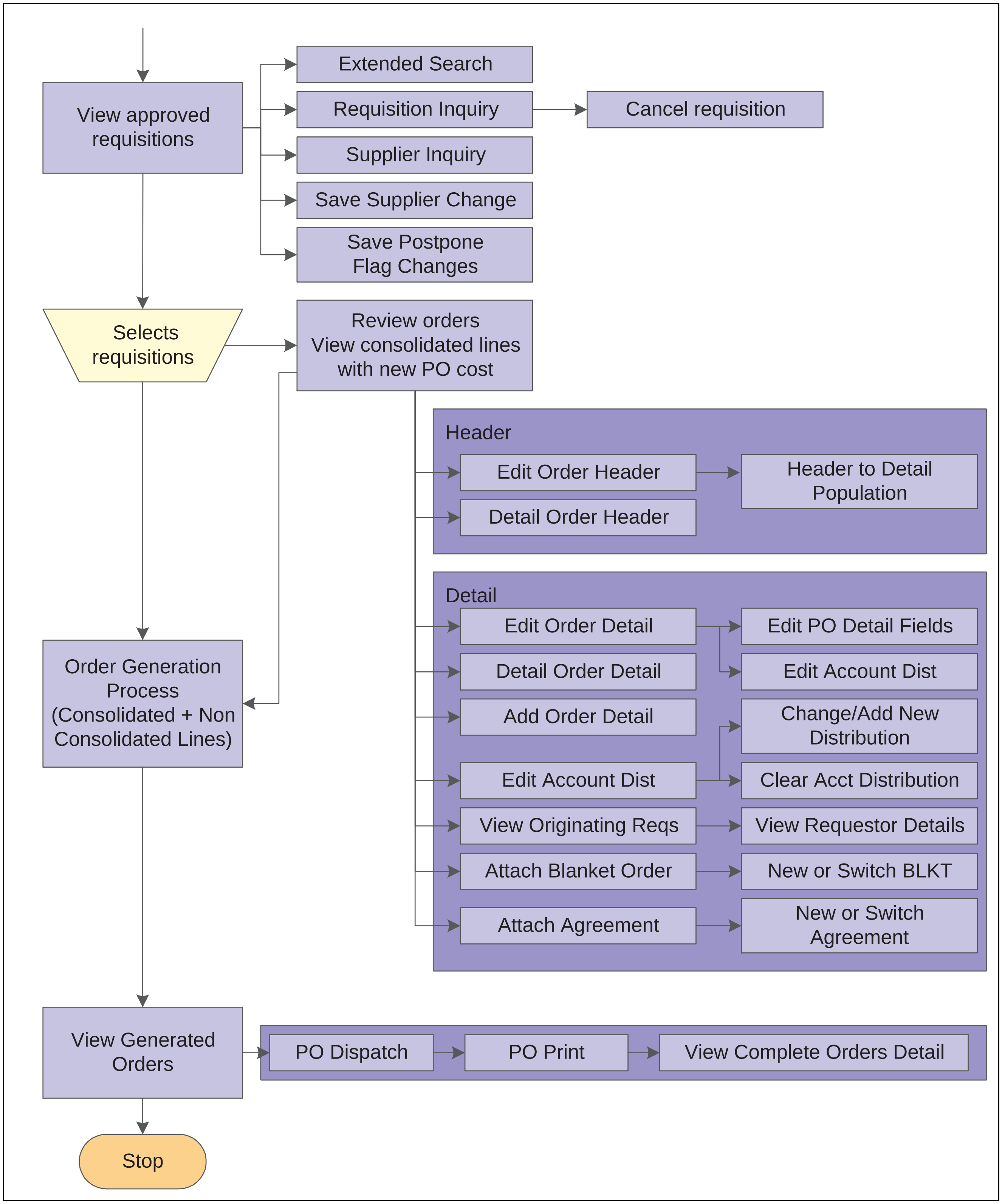
  The system uses the version of the Purchase Order program that you specify in the processing options for the Requisition Expeditor program.

The system displays the purchase orders for you to review before generating them. You can revise order headers and lines, add new lines to orders, or edit the account distribution.

When you have finalized requisitions, click Generate Orders to create the purchase orders. The system runs the Batch Requisition Consolidation program (R43E060), performs the tasks as when you click Generate Orders in the Requisition Expeditor program, and displays the Confirm Order Generation form for you to confirm that the system should create the orders.

The system then displays the View Generated Orders form, which provides you with purchase order numbers. If you want the system to dispatch the purchase orders immediately, click Dispatch Orders. If any of the orders contain items from Direct Connect suppliers, the system sends an XML message to those suppliers to complete the requisition process. If you do not want to dispatch the orders immediately, you can click Close, and the Purchase Order Print program processes the orders.

The following diagram illustrates the process flow for expediting requisitions:



Process flow for expediting requisitions

Forms Used to Expedite Requisitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Requisitions	W43E060A	Daily Processing (G43E11), Requisition Expeditor	Search for requisitions.
Review Orders Before Generation	W43E060B	Click Review Before Generation on the Search for Requisitions form.	Revise orders before generation.
Edit Order Header	W43E060F	Click Edit Order Header on the Review Orders Before Generation form.	Revise header fields for the order.
Add/Edit Order Line	W43E060G	Click Edit Order Line or Add Order Line on the Review Orders Before Generation form.	Revise individual order lines or add new lines to the order.
Confirm Order Generation	W43E060E	Click Generate Orders on the Review Orders Before Generation form.	Confirm that you want to create purchase orders.
View Generated Orders	W43E060C	Click Yes on the Confirm Order Generation form.	View purchase orders that the system created. Obtain purchase order numbers. Dispatch orders.
Confirm Dispatch Orders	W43E060E	Click Dispatch Orders on the View Generated Orders form.	Dispatch orders immediately, instead of waiting for the Purchase Order Print program to process them.

Setting Processing Options for Requisition Expeditor (P43E060)

These processing options specify default information for creating requisitions.

Defaults

1. Default Order Type

Specify the document type that you want to create. This code also determines the original document type of the transaction.

Process

1. Order Header Generation

Specify how the system generates order headers when releasing multiple requisition lines and orders. Values are:

Blank: Group multiple requisitions into one order if values in the following three fields are the same for all selected requisitions: Supplier, Currency Code, and Exchange Rate.

1: Group multiple requisitions into one order if values in the following four fields are the same for all selected requisitions: Supplier, Currency Code, Exchange Rate, and Branch/Plant. For example, if you release two requisition lines with the same supplier, currency code, exchange rate, and branch/plant, each for a quantity of 10, then the system creates one order header with two detail lines. The number of detail lines is determined by the Order Detail Consolidation rule.

2. Order Detail Consolidation

Specify whether the system consolidates detail lines when releasing multiple requisition lines and orders. Values are:

Blank: Do not consolidate detail lines.

1: Consolidate detail lines by item, branch/plant, unit of measure, requested date, line type, and ship to.

2: Consolidate detail lines by supplier, item, branch/plant, unit of measure, requested date, line type, ship to, and unit cost. For example, if you enter *1* or *2* in this processing option and you release two lines with the same item, branch/plant, unit of measure, and requested date, each for a quantity of 10, then the system creates one line with a quantity of 20 on the new order. If you entered *1* in the Order Header Generation processing option, the system uses the lower cost of the two requisition lines.

Note. This processing option is valid only for line types with an inventory interface of *Y.* For all other line types, the system does not consolidate by order detail (item consolidation).

---

3. Recost the Requisition Line

Specify whether the system recosts the requisition lines when generating orders. Values are:

Blank: Do not recost. The system generates the order with the same cost entered in the requisition. The system does not recalculate the cost

1: Recost, and retain the new cost. The system ignores the unit cost on the requisition and retrieves the new cost based on the setup. The system generates the order by using the new cost, even though it is higher than the cost on the original requisition.

2: Recost, and retain the lower cost. The system retrieves the new cost based on the setup. The system then compares the new cost to the unit cost on the requisition and generates the order with the lower of the two costs. For example, when you release requisition lines with a cost of 20.00 USD and the setup cost is 22.00 USD, the system generates the order using 20.00 USD.

3: Recost only the requisition cost that has not been overridden, and retain the new cost. The system retrieves the new cost based on the setup. For example, if you release a requisition with two lines and on one requisition line, the requestor allowed the system to assign the cost to the item, but on the second line the user overwrote the system cost, the system generates the order using the cost based on setup only for the first line. The system retains the cost on the second line because the unit cost was overridden on this requisition line.

4. Unit Cost Retrieval Upon Supplier Change

Specify whether the system retrieves the cost from the original order (requisition) or from the unit cost when you change the supplier number on the requisition. Values are:

Blank: Retain the unit cost from the originating order (requisition). If you change the supplier number on a requisition line, the system retains the original unit cost from the requisition. However, if the supplier is a foreign supplier, the system also calculates the foreign cost based on the current exchange rate.

1: Retrieve the new unit cost based on the setup. If you change the supplier number on a requisition line, the system retrieves a new unit cost using the information specified in the Supplier/Item Relationship table.

Versions

1. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)
Specify the version number of the Purchase Order Entry program for the system to use when creating purchase orders.

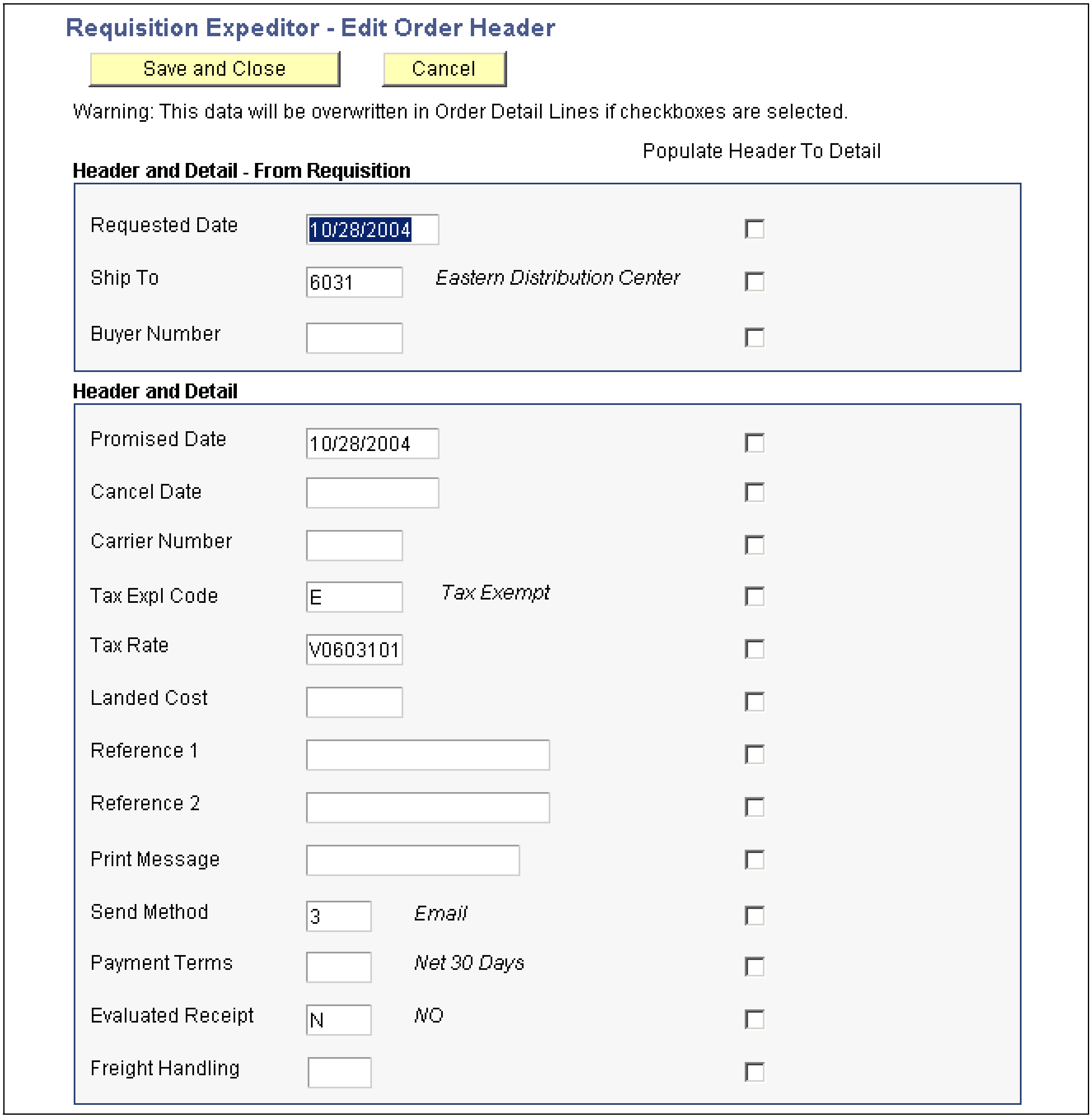
2. Supplier Master Inquiry (P04012)
Specify the version number for the system to use when you access the Supplier Master Information program.

3. Blanket Order Release (P43E216)
Specify the version number for the system to use when you access the Blanket Order Release program.

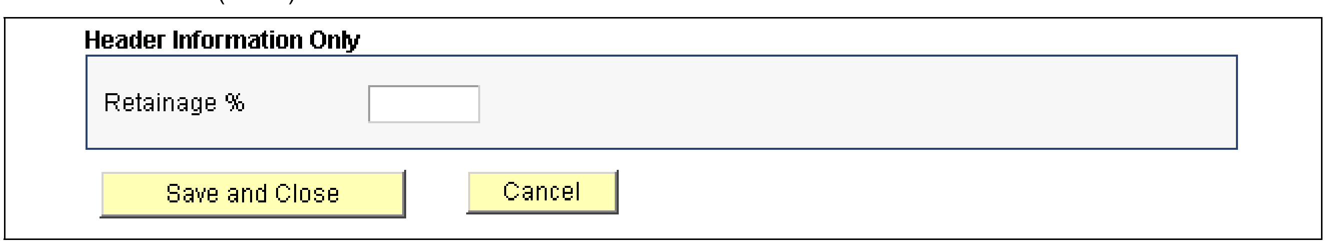
4. Dispatch Orders - PO Print (R43500)
Specify the version number of the Dispatch Orders - PO Print program to use when printing purchase orders.

Revising Requisition Headers

Access the Edit Order Header form.



Edit Order Header (1 of 2)

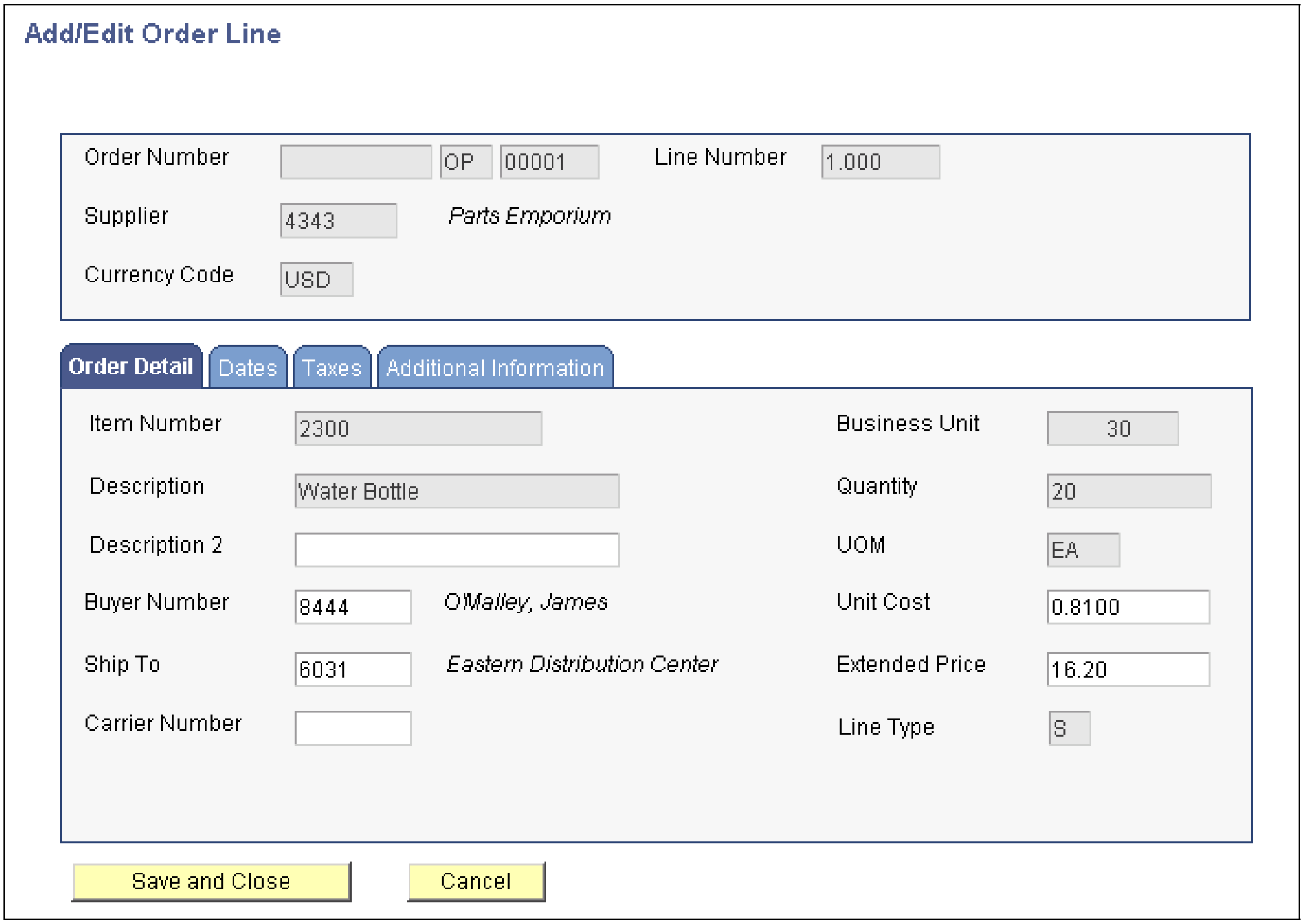


Edit Order Header (2 of 2)

Populate Header to Detail	Select this option if you want the system to populate the corresponding field on the detail lines with the value that you specified in the associated field.

Revising Requisition Lines

Access the Add/Edit Order Line form.

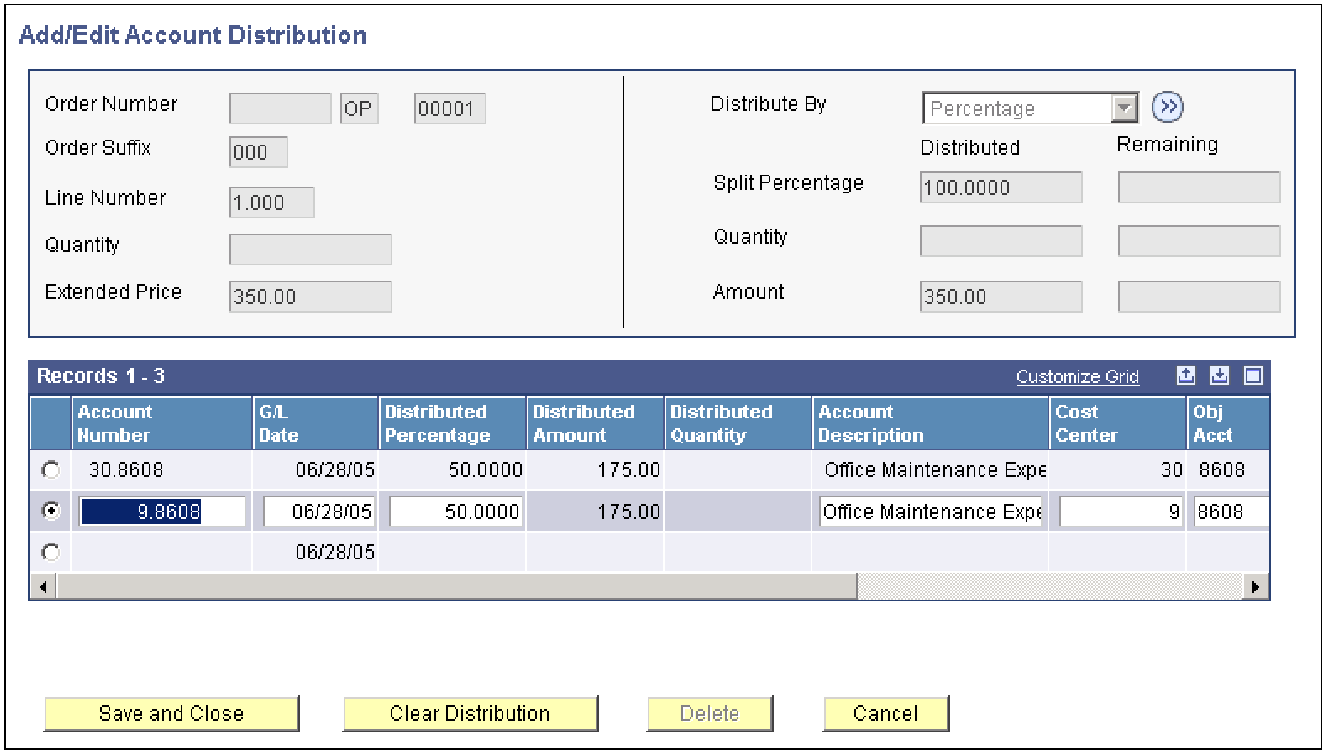


Add/Edit Order Line form

Viewing Account Distribution

Access the View Account Distribution form by clicking the View Acct. Dist. button on the Review Orders by Generation form.

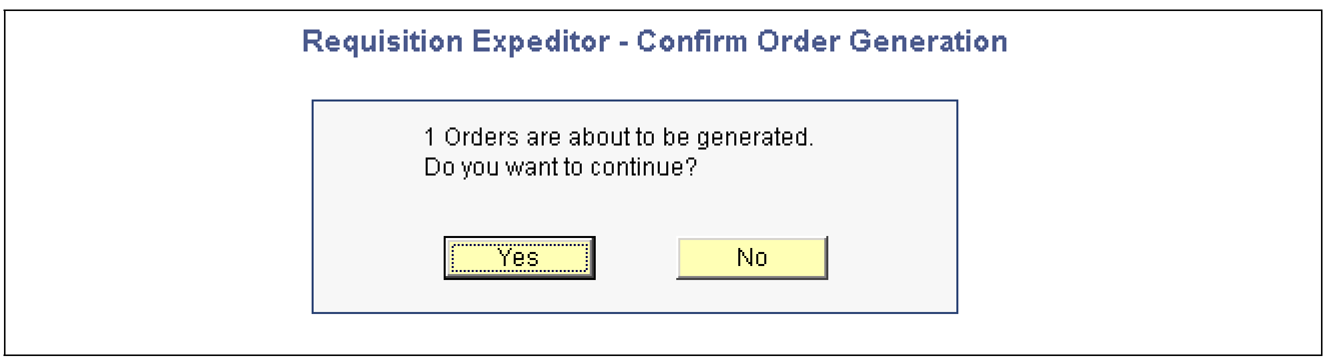
Note. For an existing requisition line, you can only view the account distribution. You cannot edit the account distribution of an existing record.



Add/Edit Account Distribution form

Creating Purchase Orders

Access the Confirm Order Generation form.



Confirm Order Generation form

Click Yes to generate purchase orders.

Creating Purchase Orders Using a Batch Program

This section provides an overview of the Batch Requisition Consolidation program and discusses how to:

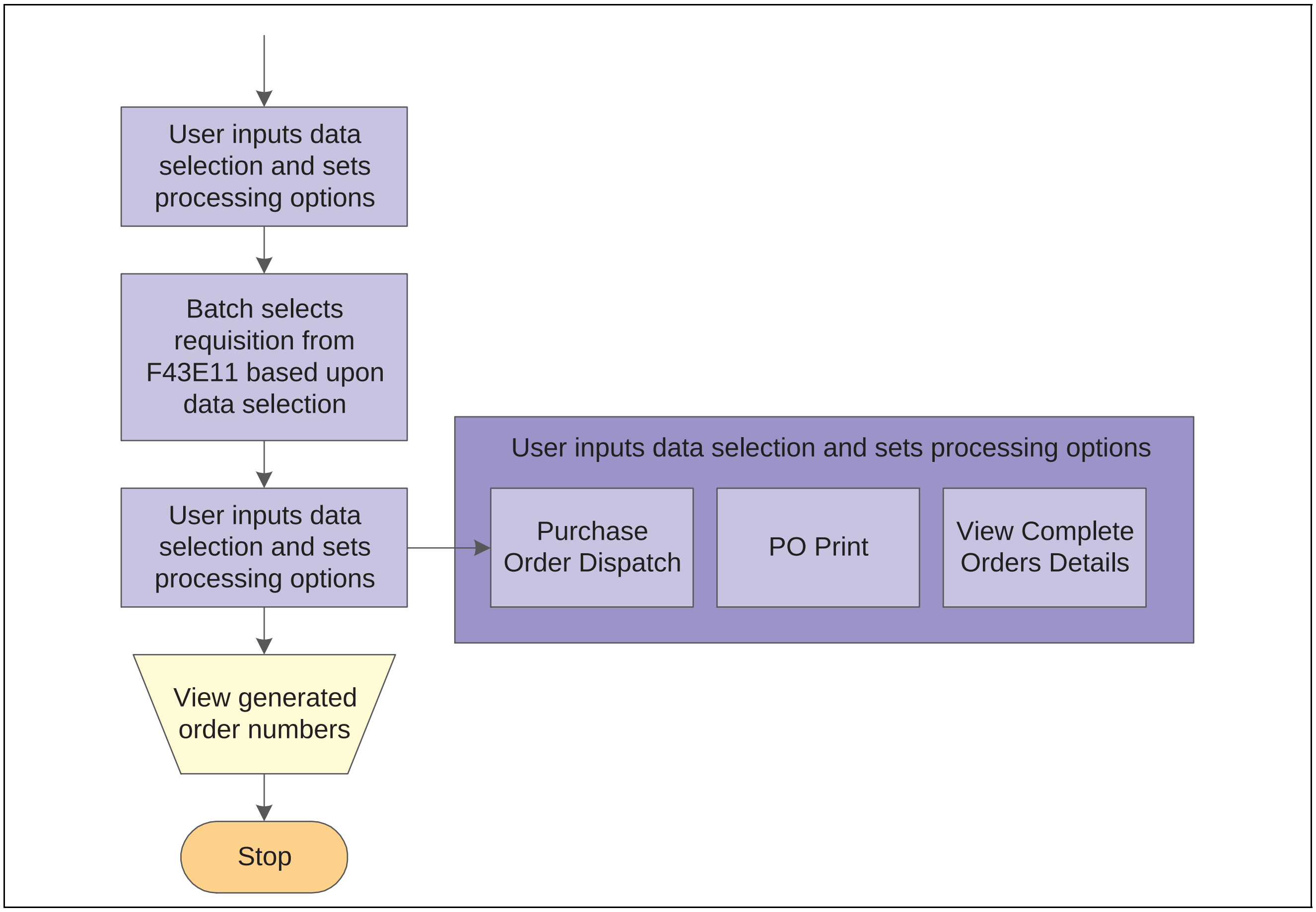
- Run the Batch Requisition Consolidation program.
- Set processing options for Batch Requisition Consolidation.

Understanding the Batch Requisition Consolidation Program

For the requisitions that do not need to be expedited, you can run the Batch Requisition Consolidation program (R43E060) to create purchase orders in batch mode. This program performs the same tasks as described in the Requisition Expeditor section, but it does not provide you with the opportunity to make changes to orders before final generation. To be processed by the Batch Requisition Consolidation program, requisition lines must have an *Approved* status, a supplier number, a price, and must not have the Postponed option selected in the Requisition Expeditor program.

The Batch Requisition Consolidation program does not provide the hierarchical commodity search, as in the Requisition Expeditor program. Therefore, if you want the system to generate orders for both a specific commodity and those with that commodity's subordinates, you must enter data selection for both the parent commodity and the subordinates.

This diagram illustrates the process flow of the Batch Requisition Consolidation program:



Batch Requisition Consolidation process flow

Running the Batch Requisition Consolidation Program

From the Daily Processing menu (G43E11), select Batch Requisition Consolidation.

Setting Processing Options for Batch Requisition Consolidation (R43E060)

These processing options provide default processing information for the system.

Defaults

1. G/L Date

Specify the G/L date for the system to assign to purchase orders that it creates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date as the default value.

2. Process

1. Order Header Generation

Specify how the system generates order headers when releasing multiple requisition lines and orders. Values are:

Blank: Group multiple requisitions into one order if values in the following three fields are the same for all selected requisitions: Supplier, Currency Code, and Exchange Rate.

1: Group multiple requisitions into one order if values in the following four fields are the same for all selected requisitions: Supplier, Currency Code, Exchange Rate, and Branch/Plant. For example, if you release two requisition lines with the same supplier, currency code, exchange rate, and branch/plant, each for a quantity of 10, then the system creates one order header with two detail lines. The number of detail lines is determined by the Order Detail Consolidation rule.

2. Order Detail Consolidation

Specify whether the system consolidates detail lines when releasing multiple requisition lines and orders. Values are:

Blank: Do not consolidate detail lines

1: Consolidate detail lines by item, branch/plant, unit of measure, requested date, line type, and ship to.

2: Consolidate detail lines by supplier, item, branch/plant, unit of measure, requested date, line type, ship to, and unit cost. For example, if you enter *1* or *2* in this processing option and you release two lines with the same item, branch/plant, unit of measure, and requested date, each for a quantity of 10, then the system creates one line with a quantity of 20 on the new order. If you entered *1* in the Order Header Generation processing option, the system uses the lower cost of the two requisition lines.

Note. This processing option is valid only for line types with an inventory interface of *Y.* For all other line types, the system does not consolidate by order detail (item consolidation).

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3. Recost the Requisition Line

Specify whether the system recosts the requisition lines when generating orders. Values are:

Blank: Do not recost. The system generates the order with the same cost entered in the requisition. The system does not recalculate the cost.

1: Recost, and retain the new cost. The system ignores the unit cost on the requisition and retrieves the new cost based on the setup. The system generates the order by using the new cost, even though it is higher than the cost on the original requisition

2: Recost, and retain the lower cost. The system retrieves the new cost based on the setup. The system then compares the new cost to the unit cost on the requisition and generates the order with the lower of the two costs. For example, when you release requisition lines with a cost of 20.00 USD, and the setup cost is 22.00 USD, the system generates the order using 20.00 USD.

3: Recost only the requisition cost that has not been overridden, and retain the new cost. The system retrieves the new cost based on the setup. For example, if when you release a requisition with two lines and on one requisition line, the requestor allowed the system to assign the cost to the item, but on the second line the user overwrote the system cost, the system generates the order by using the cost based on setup only for the first line. The system retains the cost on the second line because the unit cost was overridden on this requisition line.

4. Dispatch Orders

Specify whether the system should dispatch all generated orders. The system dispatches orders using the PO Print program (R43500). Values are:

Blank: Do not dispatch.

1: Dispatch.

Versions

1. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Specify the version of the Purchase Order Entry program that the system uses to generate the purchase orders.

2. Dispatch Orders - PO Print (R43500)

Specify the version of the Dispatch Orders - PO Print program that the system uses to dispatch and print the generated orders.

Dispatching Purchase Orders using PO Dispatch

This section provides an overview of the PO Dispatch process and discusses how to:

- Dispatch purchase orders.
- Run the Purchase Order Print program (R43500).
- Review and reprocess service errors for PO Dispatch.
- Run the Services Error Recovery program (R0045).

Understanding the PO Dispatch process

After you create purchase orders, you can use two methods to dispatch purchase orders to suppliers:

- Click the Dispatch Orders button on the View Generated Orders form.
- Run the Purchase Order Print program (R43500).

If you have set up your system to use Direct Connect and PO Dispatch, when you click the Dispatch Order button, or run the R43500, the system calls the PO Dispatch Processor business service (J43E0030), which translates the data into cXML 1.2.016 format and posts that cXML message so that it can be received by the vendor’s website.

If an error occurs during the execution of the business service for any reason, such as server unavailability or another functional issue, the system saves the data that was generated by the R43500 in the Services Error Recovery table (F0045). You can then use the Service Error Recovery program (P0045) to review the errors, and resend the data. Or you can use the Services Error Recovery batch program (R0045) to resend the data to the supplier.

See Also

Chapter 3, "Setting Up Direct Connect and Purchase Order Dispatch," page 11

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Business Service Development Guide, Using Service Error Recovery

Forms Used to Dispatch Purchase Orders using PO Dispatch

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
View Generated Orders	W43E060C	Click Yes on the Confirm Order Generation form.	Dispatch purchase orders by clicking the Dispatch Orders button.
Confirm Dispatch Orders	W43E060E	Click Dispatch Orders on the View Generated Orders form.	Dispatch orders immediately, instead of waiting for the Purchase Order Print program to process them.
Work With Services Error	W0045A	From the Adv/Tech Operations menu (G43E31), select PO Dispatch Error Recovery (P0045).	Review and update service errors for PO Dispatch, and resend data to suppliers.
Service Error Recovery Revisions	W0045C	On the Work With Services Error form, select a record and click the View Errors button.	View error details and update error records.

Dispatching Purchase Orders

Access the View Generated Orders form.

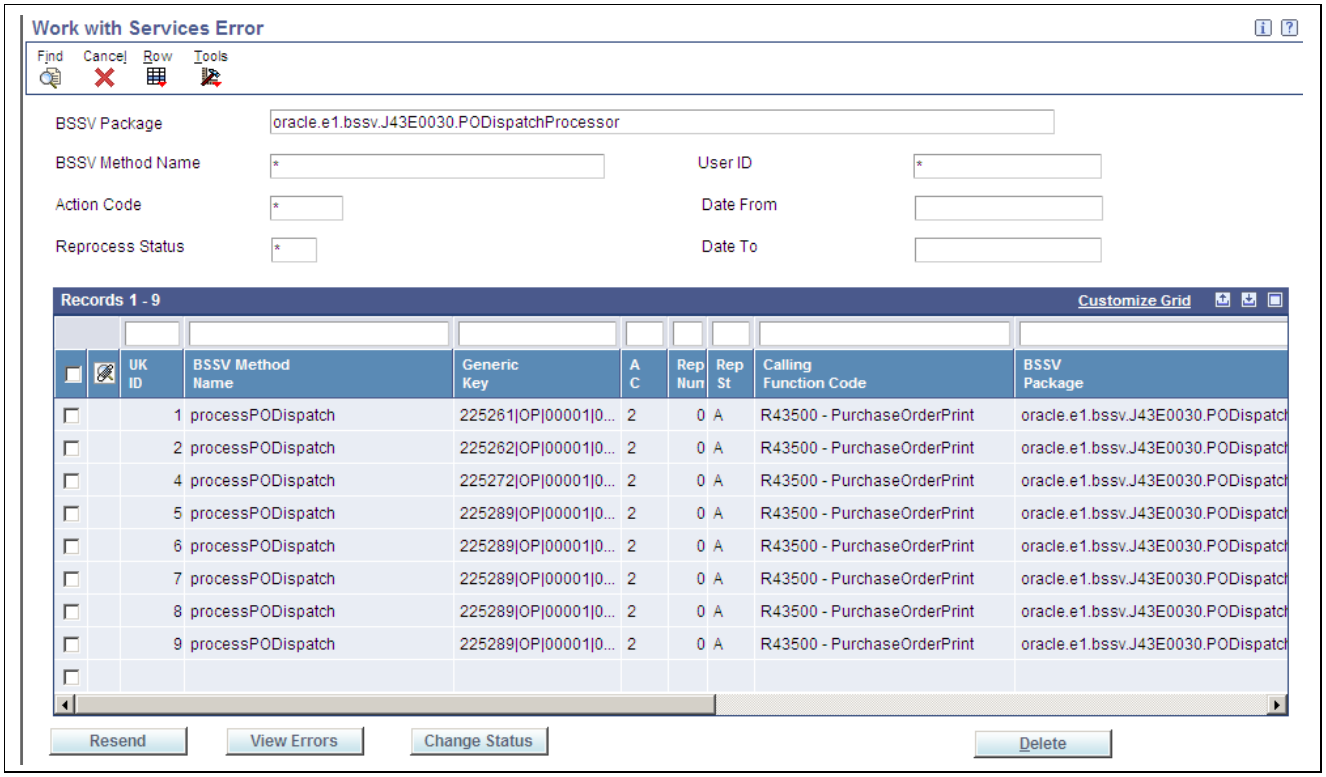
Click Dispatch Orders to dispatch purchase orders immediately, or click Close to have the Purchase Order Print program process them.

Running the Purchase Order Print Program (R43500)

From the Purchase Order Processing menu (G43A11), select Print Purchase Orders.

Reviewing and Reprocessing Service Errors for PO Dispatch

Access the Work With Services Error form.



Work with Services Error

Find Cancel Row Tools

BSSV Package: oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatchProcessor

BSSV Method Name: *

User ID: *

Action Code: *

Date From:

Reprocess Status: *

Date To:

Records 1 - 9 Customize Grid

UK ID	BSSV Method Name	Generic Key	A C	Rep Num	Rep St	Calling Function Code	BSSV Package
1	processPODispatch	225261|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
2	processPODispatch	225262|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
4	processPODispatch	225272|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
5	processPODispatch	225289|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
6	processPODispatch	225289|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
7	processPODispatch	225289|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
8	processPODispatch	225289|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch
9	processPODispatch	225289|OP|00001|0...	2	0	A	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatch

Resend View Errors Change Status Delete

Work With Services Error form

BSSV Package (business service package)

Enter the package name of the business service that is associated with the errors that you want to review. To review errors that are generated by the PO Dispatch Processor business service (J43E0030), enter this package name and then click Find:

oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatchProcessor.

Rep Num (reprocess number)

Review this field to determine how many times the system has attempted to resend the record to the supplier. If the value in this field is greater than the value that is set in the processing options for the allowed number of times to reprocess, the record becomes inactive, and the system will not attempt to resend the record. You must manually reactivate the record to reprocess it.

Rep St (reprocess status)

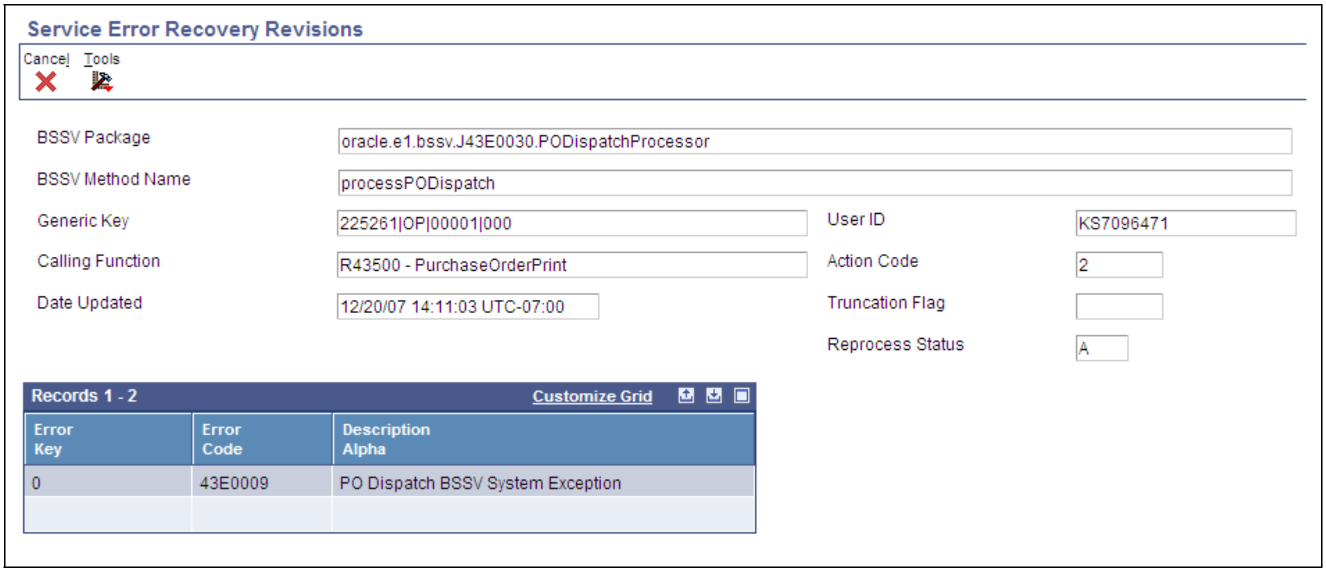
Review the value in this field to determine whether the record is active. If the record is active, the system will reprocess the record. If the record is inactive and the Services Error Recovery batch program (R43500) is run, the system ignores the record and does not reprocess it. Values include:

A or Blank: Active

I: Inactive

To resend the record to the supplier, select the record, verify that it is active, and click the Resend button.

To review the details of the error associated with a particular record, select the record and then click the View Errors button.



Service Error Recovery Revisions

Cancel Tools

BSSV Package	oracle.e1.bssv.J43E0030.PODispatchProcessor		
BSSV Method Name	processPODispatch		
Generic Key	225261|OP|00001|000	User ID	KS7096471
Calling Function	R43500 - PurchaseOrderPrint	Action Code	2
Date Updated	12/20/07 14:11:03 UTC-07:00	Truncation Flag	
		Reprocess Status	A

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

Error Key	Error Code	Description Alpha
0	43E0009	PO Dispatch BSSV System Exception

Service Error Recovery Revisions form

Action Code

Review this field to determine the type of transaction that is in error. Values include:

1: Add a new record.

2: Change an existing record.

3: Delete an existing record.

4: Inquire on an existing record.

Running the Services Error Recovery Program (R0045)

From the Adv/Tech Operations menu (G43E31), select PO Dispatch Error Recovery (R0045).

Note. There are two menu options with this name. One menu option enables you to access the P0045, and the other to access the R0045. Hover over the menu option with your mouse to view which program is associated with each menu option.

CHAPTER 9

Receiving Requisitions and Reversing Receipts

This chapter discusses how to:

- Receive requisitions.
- Reverse receipts.

Receiving Requisitions

This section provides an overview of the Desktop Receiving program and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Desktop Receiving.
- Receive requisitions.

Understanding the Desktop Receiving Program

When you receive the items from the requisition, use the Desktop Receiving program (P43E20) to receive the purchase order. When you access the Desktop Receiving program, the system populates the Requested By field with the user ID of the person signed on to the system so that users can view existing purchase orders at a status of *Ordered*.

Note. The Desktop Receiving program uses the processing options for the PO Receipts program (P4312) when determining which orders are eligible for receipt. Therefore, you should verify that the Acceptable Incoming Status Code processing options are set up correctly for your business needs before using the Desktop Receiving program. If they are not set up correctly, the Receive Requisitions form might not display your requisitions.

For each line, you can select one of three possible receipt options:

- *Receive*

  Select this option to receive the requisition line only. This is the default value when you select a line.

- *Receive/Close*

  Select this option to receive a partial quantity or amount on the requisition and purchase order, and close the remaining units and amounts on both the requisition and the associated purchase order.

- *Cancel*

  Select this option to close both the requisition line and the related purchase order line.

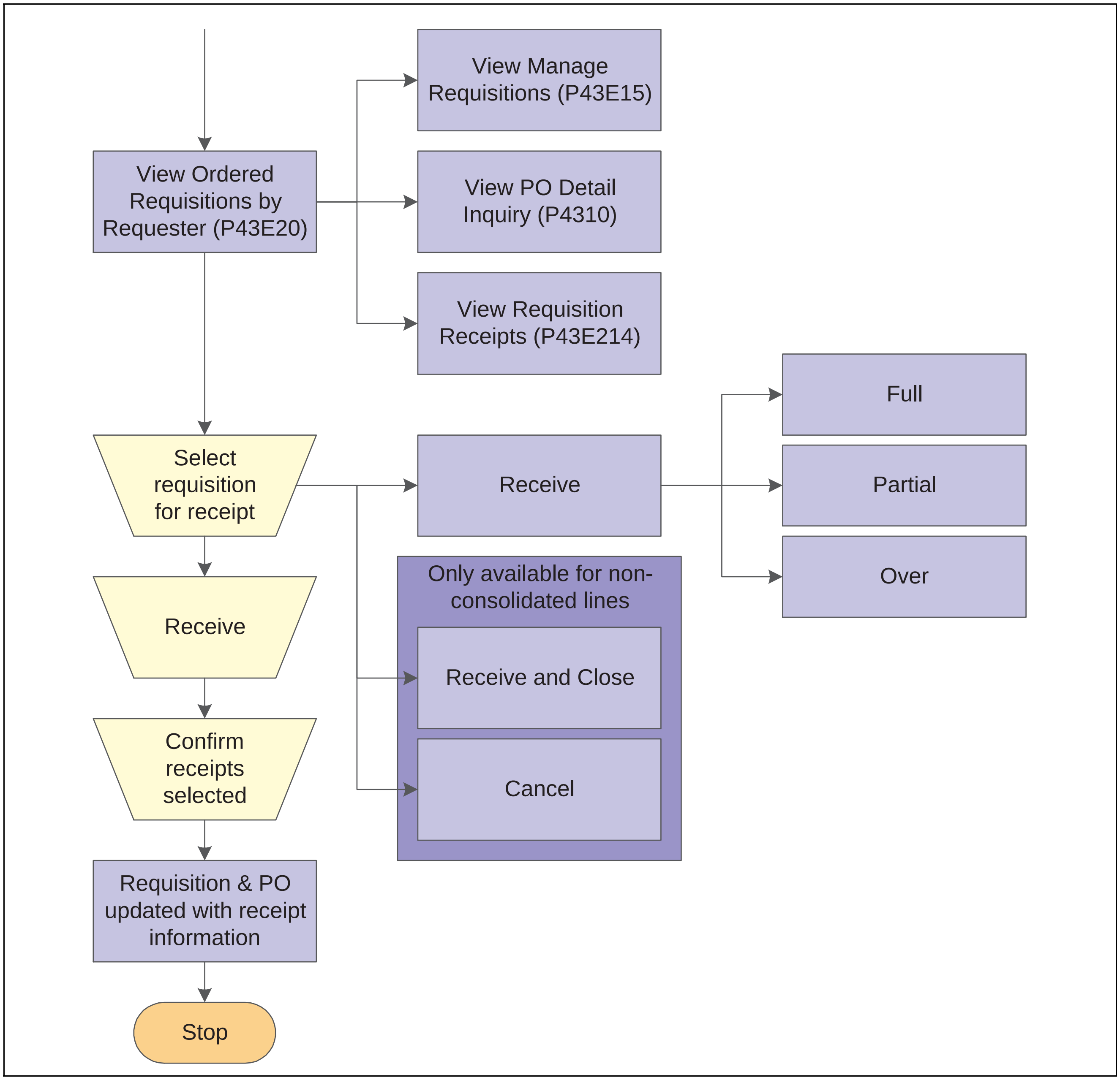
If the requisition line you want to receive is not consolidated, you can select any of the above options. However, you can select only the *Receive* option for consolidated lines. The related purchase order for consolidated lines comprises items from more than one purchaser; therefore, selecting *Receive/Close* or *Cancel* would result in a partial closure of a purchase order line. The system displays the + symbol next to consolidated lines.

If you entered *1* in the Display Confirmation Message processing option for the Desktop Receiving program, the system displays a confirmation message after you select a receipt option and click Receive. This message displays the number of lines to be received fully, the number of lines to be received partially, and the number of lines to be canceled.

Once you click Continue, the system processes the receipts and alerts to either the Requester, the Buyer, or both, depending on the value in the Receipt Email processing option in the version of the PO Receipts program that you specify in the Desktop Receiving program.

If you encounter errors while entering information on the Receive Requisitions form, such as establishing an invalid date for the Date Received field, click Find to refresh the form and begin again.

This diagram illustrates the desktop receiving process:



Desktop Receiving process

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

Set the processing options for the PO Receipts and the Requisition Receipts Inquiry programs. Set the processing options for the same version that you specify in the processing options for the Desktop Receipts program.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Using Receipt Processing," Setting Processing Options for PO Receipts (P4312).

See Chapter 9, "Receiving Requisitions and Reversing Receipts," Setting Processing Options for Requisition Receipt Inquiry (P43E214), page 126.

Forms Used to Receive Requisitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receive Requisitions	W43E20A	Daily Processing (G43E11), Desktop Receiving	Review requisitions by Requestor and receive requisitions.
Confirm Receipt Selection	W43E20B	Click Receive on the Receive Requisitions form.	Confirm that you have received a requisition.

Setting Processing Options for Desktop Receiving (P43E20)

These processing options provide default information for the system to use when processing receipts.

Display

1. Display Cost Data

Specify whether to display the unit cost data and extended amount in the grid on the Receive Requisitions form. The system uses the cost data from the Purchase Order table. Values are:

Blank: Do not display.

1: Display. Although the system displays the Unit Cost field, the field is disabled. If you need to change unit cost information, you must use the PO Receipts program (P4312). You can change the Extended Amount field for lump-sum entries, for example, where the quantity is zero

2. Display Purchase Order Information

Specify whether the system displays the purchase order information in the grid on the Receive Requisitions form. Values are:

Blank: Do not display.

1: Display. If you enter 1 in this processing option, the system displays a field that you can click to access the PO Detail Inquiry form.

3. Display Receipt Confirmation Message

Specify whether to display the receipt confirmation message. Values are:

Blank: Do not display. The system processes requisitions immediately after you click Receive.

1: Display, listing the number of lines fully received, number of lines partially received, and the number of lines to be canceled, and an option to continue or return to the previous form.

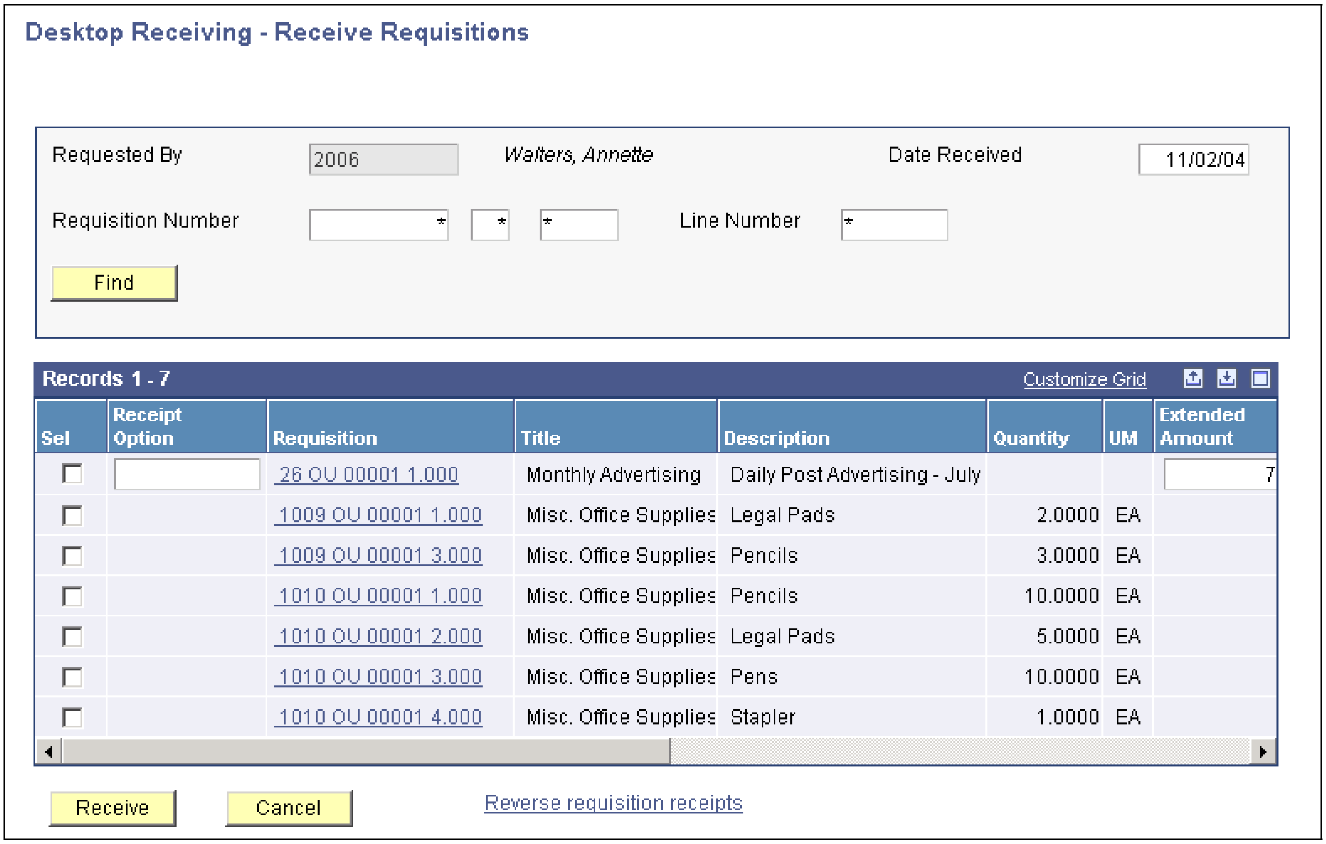
4. Allow Over-Receipt on Requisition	Specify whether to allow users to change the quantity or amount to more than the line on the requisition. This processing option refers only to the requisition line, not to the related purchase order line. Over-receipt of the purchase order line is controlled by the processing options for the PO Receipts (P4312) program. Values are: Blank: Do not allow. *1*: Allow.
5. Allow receipt of Consolidated Items	Specify whether to allow receipt of requisition lines that have been consolidated to a single purchase order line. Values are: Blank: Do not allow. The system displays consolidated requisition lines, but does not allow you to select them for receipt *1*: Allow. You can select consolidated lines, but you cannot select Receive and Close or Cancel from the available options in the Receipt Options field as these options would potentially affect multiple requisitions across multiple requestors.

Versions

1. PO Receipts (P4312)	Specify the version of the PO Receipts program (P4312) for the system to use when accessing the program from the Desktop Receipts and Desktop Reversals programs. You should use the version created specifically for use with Desktop Receipts, which is ZJDE0021.
2. Requisition Receipt Inquiry (P43E214)	Specify the version of the Requisition Receipt Inquiry for the system to use when accessing the program from the Desktop Receipts program.

Receiving Requisitions

Access the Receive Requisitions form.



Desktop Receiving - Receive Requisitions

Requested By 2006 *Walters, Annette* Date Received 11/02/04

Requisition Number * * * Line Number *

Find

Records 1 - 7 Customize Grid

Sel	Receipt Option	Requisition	Title	Description	Quantity	UM	Extended Amount
☐		26 OU 00001 1.000	Monthly Advertising	Daily Post Advertising - July			7
☐		1009 OU 00001 1.000	Misc. Office Supplies	Legal Pads	2.0000	EA	
☐		1009 OU 00001 3.000	Misc. Office Supplies	Pencils	3.0000	EA	
☐		1010 OU 00001 1.000	Misc. Office Supplies	Pencils	10.0000	EA	
☐		1010 OU 00001 2.000	Misc. Office Supplies	Legal Pads	5.0000	EA	
☐		1010 OU 00001 3.000	Misc. Office Supplies	Pens	10.0000	EA	
☐		1010 OU 00001 4.000	Misc. Office Supplies	Stapler	1.0000	EA	

Receive Cancel Reverse requisition receipts

Receive Requisitions form

Requisition Number Enter a requisition number to search for a specific requisition.

Line Number Enter a line number to search for a specific requisition.

Date Received Enter a date if you want to use a date other than the current date, which is the default. The system uses the value you specify as the G/L date for the entire transaction. You must enter a date before selecting any lines for receipt. Once you select lines, you cannot change this date.

Receipt Option Select a receipt option from user–defined code table 43E/DR. Values are:

1: Receive the requisition

7: Receive and close the requisition. If you select this option, the system receives the quantity or amount specified in the line and closes both the requisition line and the related purchase order line.

9: Cancel the requisition. If you select this option, the system closes both the requisition line and the related purchase order line.

Extended Amount Enter the value of the goods received to date against the original order line.

Reversing Receipts

This section provides an overview of reversing receipts and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Requisition Receipt Inquiry.
- Reverse receipts.

Understanding Receipt Reversal

If you receive a requisition in error, use the Requisition Receipt Inquiry program to reverse the receipt. You can access the Requisition Receipt Inquiry program either from within the Desktop Receiving program or from the menu. If you access the program from within the Desktop Receiving program, the system populates the Receipt number field with the receipt that you just received and displays the receipt.

Forms Used to Reverse Receipts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Requisition Receipts	W43E214A	Daily Processing (G43E11), Requisition Receipt Inquiry. Click Reverse requisition receipts on the Receive Requisitions form.	Search for requisitions to reverse.
Confirm Reversal	W43E214B	Click Reverse Receipt on the Search for Requisition Receipts form.	Reverse the receipt of a requisition.

Setting Processing Options for Requisition Receipt Inquiry (P43E214)

These processing options specify whether the system displays a confirmation screen before you reverse a receipt and the version of the PO Receipts program to use.

Display

1. Display reversal confirmation message?

Specify whether the system should display a confirmation screen before proceeding with the reversal of requisition receipts. Values are:

Blank: Do not display.

1: Display.

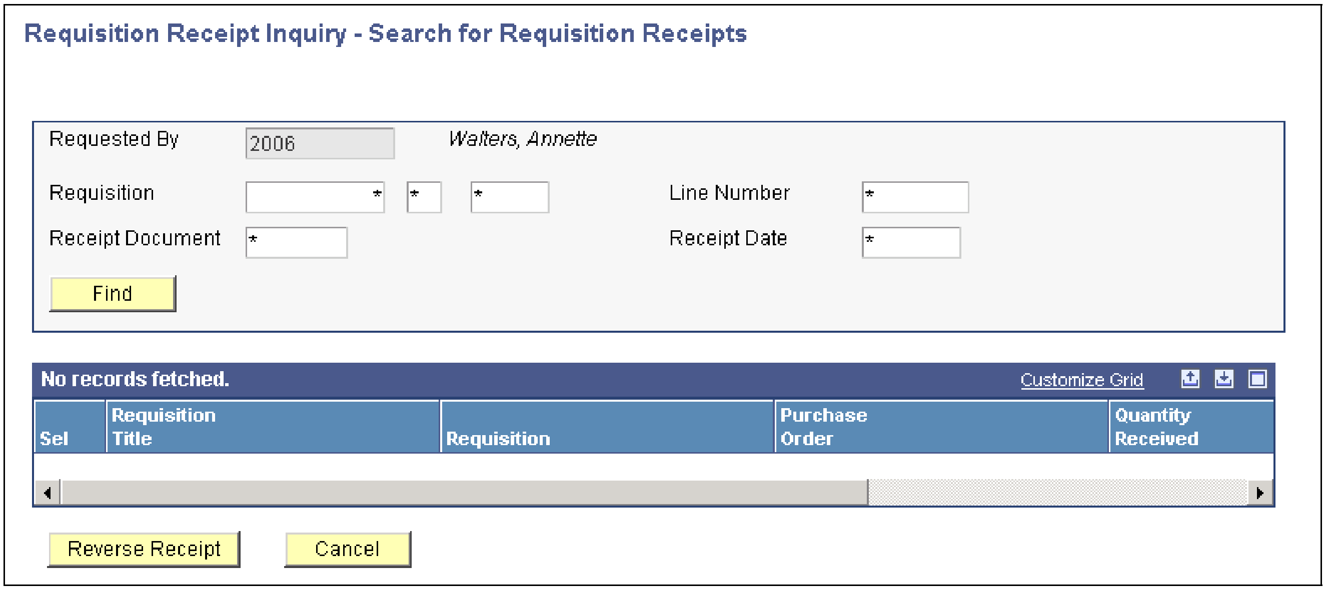
Versions

1. PO Receipts (P4312)

Specify the version of the PO Receipts program for the system to use when accessing the program from the Requisition Receipts Inquiry program. You should use the version created for Requisition Receipts Inquiry, which is ZJDE0021.

Reversing Receipts

Access the Search for Requisition Receipts form.



Search for Requisition Receipts form

APPENDIX A

Delivered Workflow for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service

This appendix discusses the delivered workflow for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Guide: Workflow Tools.

Delivered Workflow for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service

This section discusses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service workflow.

Requisition Self Service Approvals

This section discusses the Requisition Self Service Approvals workflow.

Description

Workflow Description	The system sends a workflow message to a specified approver when a user enters a requisition that meets or exceeds the threshold amount for the required approver.
Workflow Trigger	A user enters a requisition for an active approval authority level. Workflow triggers at the Order level and Commodity level.
Workflow Action	The approver receives a message to approve the requisition. Depending on the electronic address information for the user in the Address Book system, the system sends a message using the Work Center, an email address, or both. When the approver selects the message in the Work Center or selects the link in the email message, the system displays the Requisition Approval form, where the approver can review the requisition and commodity line.

Workflow Objects

System	43E
Workflow Object Name	K43E08
Object ID	N43E1300
Event Description / Function Name	LaunchRequisitionWF
Sequence / Line Number	2

APPENDIX B

Tables Used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service System

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service System uses several tables to store processing information.

Requisition Self Service Tables

This table lists the tables used by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requisition Self Service system:

Table	Description
UNSPSC Commodity Code F40241	Stores UNSPSC codes that you download from the UNSPSC website (www.unspsc.com).
Secondary Commodity Code F40242	Stores a secondary relationship with a given commodity (optional).
Commodity Relationship F40243	Stores the relationship between a UNSPSC code and a general ledger account number.
Commodity Structure Definitions F40500	Stores the commodity structure.
UNSPSC and Commodity Structure Relationship F40510	Stores the relationships between UNSPSC codes and commodities.
Supplier and Commodity Structure Relationship F40520	Store the relationships between suppliers and commodities.
Supplier Commodity Structure Cross Reference F40530	Stores the relationships between your commodities and the corresponding commodity code of suppliers.
Item and Commodity Structure Relationship F40540	Stores the relationships between items and commodities.
G/L Account and Commodity Structure Relationship F40551	Stores the relationships between general ledger account numbers and commodities.

Table	Description
Item Master F4101	Stores basic information about each item, such as: item number, description, search keys, category codes, and default units of measure,
Item Branch F4102	Stores default item information, such as each item's process and dimension groups.
Item Location F41021	Stores each item's quantity information, G/L class, and lot status in each location.
Purchase Order Header	Stores header information for the purchase order created from the requisition.
Purchase Order Detail File F4311	Stores the detail for the purchase order created from the requisition.
Requisition Order Header F43E01	Stores requisition header information, such as: order company, order number, order type, business unit, order date, order amount, currency, number of detail lines, number of completed detail lines, number of canceled detail lines, requisition header status, and requisition title.
Requisition Detail F43E11	Stores information for each detail line on a requisition, such as: supplier number, ship to number, buyer number, item number, unit cost, extended price, quantity ordered, commodity, and requisition detail status, and line type.
eRequisition Receiver file F43E121	Stores requisitions and related receipt information, such as requisition order number, purchase order number, amount received, and quantity received.
Requisition Multiple Account File F43E16	Stores account distribution information for requisitions with multiple account distribution.
eReq - Shopping Cart Work File F43E20WF	Stores information regarding items that a user selects when using the Shopping Cart program.
Shopping Cart Detail F43E20	Stores information regarding items a user selected using the Shopping Cart program. The system creates records in this table when the user submits a requisition from the shopping cart program.
Direct Connect Setup F43E22	Stores information for suppliers that is required for using Direct Connect.
Direct Connect Supplier Extrinsic Information F43E25	Stores extrinsic information required for suppliers with which you use Direct Connect.

Table	Description
Approval Authority (Employee) F43E091	Stores approval authority setup information that was created at the employee level.
Approval Authority (Employee Group/BU) F43E092	Stores approval authority setup information that was created at the employee group and business unit level.
Approval Authority (Business Unit) F43E093	Stores approval authority setup information that was created at the business unit level.
Approval Authority Constants F43E094	Stores the settings for the approval authority constants.
Approval Authority (Commodity/BU) F43E095	Stores approval authority setup information that was created at the commodity and business unit level.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors
Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file.

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

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

Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.

alternate currency
A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.

Application Server
Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).

as if processing
A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.

as of processing
A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.

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

back-to-back process
A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.

batch processing
A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

batch server
A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.

batch-of-one immediate
A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.

See also direct connect and store-and-forward.

best practices
Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

BPEL	Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language*, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.
BPEL PM	Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language Process Manager*, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.
Build Configuration File	Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.
build engineer	An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.
Build Program	A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.
business analyst	An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	See named event rule (NER).
business service	EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.
business service artifacts	Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.
business service class method	A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.
business service configuration files	Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.
business service cross reference	A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.
business service cross-reference utilities	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.
business service development environment	A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.
business services development tool	Otherwise known as JDeveloper.
business service EnterpriseOne object	A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

business service framework	Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.
business service payload	An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.
business service property	Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.
Business Service Property Admin Tool	An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.
business service property business service group	A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.
business service property categorization	A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.
business service property key	A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.
business service property utilities	A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.
business service property value	A value for a business service property.
business service repository	A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.
business services server	The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.
business services source file or business service class	One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.
business service value object template	The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.
Business Service Value Object Template Utility	A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.
business services server artifact	The object to be deployed to the business services server.
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts	Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
check-in repository	A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
correlation data	The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.
cost assignment	The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
credentials	A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.
cross-reference utility services	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
cXML	A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.
database credentials	A valid database username/password.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment artifacts	Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
duplicate published business services authorization records	Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.
embedded application server instance	An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)	Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).
EnterpriseOne administrator	An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.
EnterpriseOne credentials	A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.

EnterpriseOne development client	Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.
EnterpriseOne extension	A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne resource	Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
explicit transaction	Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.
exposed method or value object	Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
foundation	A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
HTTP Adapter	A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

instantiate	A Java term meaning “to create.” When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.
integration developer	The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.
integration point (IP)	The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company’s internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interface table	See Z table.
internal method or value object	Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.
Java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other’s data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
JDeveloper Project	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

JDeveloper Workspace	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.
JMS Queue	A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.
listener service	A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.
local repository	A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.
local standalone BPEL/ESB server	A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
Manual Commit transaction	A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server	A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.
Monitoring Application	An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

named event rule (NER)

Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal

In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura

In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

Object Librarian

A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge

A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

Open Data Access (ODA)

An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

Output Stream Access (OSA)

An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

package

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build

A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

package location

The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench

An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Pathcode Directory

The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns
General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).

planning family
A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile
The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server
The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

pristine environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option
A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server
A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

Production Published Business Services Web Service
Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.

program temporary fix (PTF)
A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

project
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path
The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server
A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

published business service
EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.

published business service identification information
Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service
Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).

published table
Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher
The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication
One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.

QBE
An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

real-time event
A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.

refresh
A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

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

Rt-Addressing
Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.

rules
Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.

quote order
In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

secure by default
A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

SEI implementation
A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).

selection
Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

serialize
The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.

Server Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)
A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.

SOA
Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.

softcoding
A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.

source repository
A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.

spot rate
An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.

Specification merge
A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.

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

Specification Table Merge Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

SSL Certificate
A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.

store-and-forward
The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.

subscriber table
Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.

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

supplemental data
Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.

For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

table access management (TAM)
The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.

Table Conversion Workbench
An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) monitor	A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction processing method	A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way authentication	An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.
two-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
user identification information	User ID, role, or *public.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
value object	A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.
variance	In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

versioning a published business service	Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.
Version List merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Web Service Description Language (WSDL)	An XML format for describing network services.
Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL)	An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.
web service proxy foundation	Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.
web service softcoding record	An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.
web service softcoding template	An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.
Where clause	The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.
wizard	A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.
workbench	A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.
work day calendar	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.

workgroup server A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.

XML CallObject An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.

XML List An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.

XML Service An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

XML Transaction An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.

XML Transaction Service (XTS) Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.

Z event A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.

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

Z transaction Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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