Siebel Developer's Reference

Version 8.0, Rev. B

February 2011

ORACLE

Contents

Chapter 3: Applet Classes

Chapter 4: User Properties

Chapter 5: Siebel Web Engine Tags

Chapter 7: Siebel Templates for Customer Applications

Chapter 8: Cascading Style Sheets

Chapter 9: Operators, Expressions, and Conditions

Index

1 What's New in This Release

Siebel Developer's Reference provides detailed descriptions of business component and applet classes, user properties, Web template files, operators, expressions, and conditions for Oracle's Siebel Business Applications.

What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0, Rev. B

Table 1 lists changes described in this version of the documentation to support this release of the software.

Table 1. New Product Features in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0, Rev. B

Topic	Description
"CSSBCBase Class" on page 28	Modified topic. Encrypt Key Field and Encrypt Service Name are field user properties. These properties were previously listed as business component user properties for this class.
"CSSBCActivity Class" on page 35	Modified topic. Added a note to the key date fields about configuring field validation.
"OverrideViewCachen" on page 86	Added new user property. The OverrideViewCache*n* user property allows you to disable view caching.
"CanInvokeMethod: MethodName" on page 90	Modified topic. Clarified value and usage, and added an additional example.
"Named Method n (Applet)" on page 101	Modified topic. Added a note to the value description that explains the syntax for the user property parameter values that include hyphens or parentheses.
"Admin Mode Field" on page 111	Modified topic. Added a caution about admin mode subordinate relationships.
"Parent Read Only Field: buscompname" on page 164	Modified topic. Replaced the existing example with a new one.
"Use Literals For Like" on page 207	Modified topic. Added information about using scripting when the AutomaticTrailingWildcards parameter is set to True.
"Syntax for Predefault and Postdefault Fields" on page 489	Modified topic. Added a note to the System: Local Currency function in the table advising that this function is not available for use on clients running in standard interactivity mode.

What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0 Rev. A

Table 2 lists changes described in this version of the documentation to support Release 8.0 of Oracle's Siebel software. For changes to the Siebel Tools user interface in Release 8.0, see *Using Siebel Tools*.

Table 2. What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0 Rev. A

Topic	Description
Chapter 2, "Business Component Classes"	
"CSSBCBase Class" on page 28	Added the RefreshBusComp and RefreshRecord methods.
"CSSBCActivityPlan Class" on page 41	Filters the template picklist in Activity Plans views.
"CSSBCFundReq Class" on page 61	Sends status update email messages that use a template and cannot be configured. The Field Read Only Field: *fieldname* user property does not function on this class.
"CSSBCPosition Class" on page 64	Opens a dedicated, second database connection for transactions that update position records.
"CSSBCPosition Methods" on page 65	Added the OnGenReportRelClicked method.
Chapter 3, "Applet Classes"	
"CSSFrameListDocGen and CSSSWEFrameListDocGen Class" on page 77	Added the CSSFrameListDocGen class and updated the description of the classes in the topic.
Chapter 4, "User Properties"	
Entire chapter	Reorganized by parent object type.
"All Mode Sort" on page 114	When All Mode Sort is set to Normal, queries performed in workflows also use the business component sort specification, even when no visibility has been set.
"Always Enable Field n" on page 115	Allows fields in a service request to be updated after the service request is closed.
"Deep Copy n" on page 131	Do not use this user property when the parent-child relationship is many-to-many (M:M).
"DisableDataLossWarning" on page 94	Disables the data loss warning on context change in Standard Interactivity applets.
"DisableSort (List Column)" on page 212	Is a list column user property, not a control user property.
"Dynamic Hierarchy User Properties" on page 139	Added the Dynamic Hierarchy Parent Field Id business component user property and a recommendation to contact Technical Support before modifying or inactivating these user properties.

Table 2. What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0 Rev. A

Topic	Description
"EnableStandardMethods" on page 99	Enables record manipulation operations in field service and task views.
"Field Read Only Field: fieldname" on page 147	Added a caution not to use this user property with the Abstract field of the Service Request business component. Added a note that this user property does not work with the Fund Request business component.
"ForceActive (Control)" on page 197 and "ForceActive (List Column)" on page 213	Forces the field referenced by a control or list column to be active even when not exposed in the user interface.
"High Interactivity Enabled" on page 100	Ensures that an applet is in High Interactivity (HI) mode, which is required by task views.
"OnAddAssocUpdateParent: buscompname" on page 157	Updates a parent business component with the value set in a child business component when an account or contact is associated with that child business component.
"On Field Update Invoke n" on page 159	Added some examples of its use.
"Product Selection and Pricing User Properties" on page 169	Integrate a product business component with the Production Selection and Pricing (PSP) engine.
"Revision Condition n" on page 180	Enables the Revise button on order list applets.
Share Home Phone Flag Field	Deleted this user property: the functionality described in the text is performed by the Share Home Phone Flag and Employee Flag fields.
"SubCompUpdate" on page 206	Specifies whether changes to an asset record cascade to child asset records.
"SubCompUpdate On Save" on page 188	Specifies whether you can update asset records.
"Visibility Type" on page 105	Sets the visibility in calendar applets.
Chapter 5, "Siebel Web Engine Tags"	
"swe:nav-control" on page 232	In High Interactivity views this tag implements the screenbar used for first-level navigation, the picklist used for second-level navigation, and the detail view list used for third-level navigation.
Chapter 6, "Siebel Templates for Employee Applications"	
"Applet Template Descriptions" on page 270	Updated the mappable items.
"View Template Descriptions" on page 318	Added the View Parent List With Tabs template. Updated the mappable items.

Table 2. What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0 Rev. A

Topic	Description
"Page Container Templates" on page 345	Updated the mappable items.
"Specialized Applet Templates" on page 347	Added the Applet Email Response - Inbound and Applet Email Response - Outbound templates. Added the new Search applet templates. Updated the mappable items.
"Specialized View Templates" on page 370	Added the new Search Results View template.
Chapter 7, "Siebel Templates for Customer Applications"	
Entire chapter	Updated the mappable items for applet and view templates.
Chapter 9, "Operators, Expressions, and Conditions"	
"Functions in Calculation Expressions" on page 475	LookupValue() can be used in predefault expressions. OrganizationId() returns the value of the default organization if the user has no organization defined. Added the Preference() and SystemPreference() functions. Added a note that ParentFieldValue() returns an error if there is no active parent business component. Added more examples to ToChar().
"About Using Julian Functions" on page 488	Added more examples.
"Syntax for Predefault and Postdefault Fields" on page 489	Added a note not to put quotes around predefault values for datetime fields. Added the Expr: 'Timestamp()' and Expr: 'Today()' functions.
"About Using [Fieldname.TransCode] to Retrieve the Language-Independent Code for Multilingual Fields" on page 499	Increases SQL performance when there are many database records and multiple languages.

What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0

Table 3 lists changes described in this version of the documentation to support Release 8.0 of the software.

Table 3. What's New in Siebel Developer's Reference, Version 8.0

Topic	Description
Chapter 2, "Business Component Classes"	
"CSSBCOrderMgmtQuoteItem Class" on page 63	Caution that Product pick map in Product field in Quote Item business component based on this class must be last for pricing engine to work correctly
"CSSBCTaskTransient Class" on page 67 and "CSSBCTaskTransientBase Class" on page 69	Support for transient business components in Siebel Task UI
Chapter 4, "User Properties"	
"CanInvokeMethod: MethodName" on page 90	Ability to enable and disable methods at the applet level without scripting
"Disable Automatic Trailing Wildcard Field List" on page 136	Ability to disable automatic trailing wildcards in queries for individual fields
"Disable Buscomp Hierarchy" on page 94	Ability to prevent hierarchical relationships from being displayed in list applets
"Named Method n (Applet)" on page 101	Implementing automated responses to data changes without the need to use custom scripts
"Page" on page 198, "Url" on page 199, and "View" on page 200	Arguments for the GotoPage, GotoUrl, and GotoView methods, respectively
"Parent Read Only Field: buscompname" on page 164	Ability to specify multiple TRUE/FALSE tests on parent business component fields that, if TRUE, cause the child business component to become read-only
"SubCompCanUpdate" on page 206	Ability to specify whether asset records can be updated
Chapter 9, "Operators, Expressions, and Conditions"	
"Functions in Calculation Expressions" on page 475	Corrections and additions

2 Business Component Classes

This chapter describes the supported use of business component classes in Siebel Business Applications. It covers the following topics before describing the individual classes:

About Business Component Classes

Business component classes are the types from which business component objects are instantiated.

The following classes are generalized business component classes, from which the specialized classes are derived:

- "CSSBusComp Class" on page 27
- "CSSBCBase Class" on page 28

The following classes are specialized business component classes, the most commonly used business component classes in Siebel Business Applications:

- "CSSBCAccountSIS Class" on page 34
- "CSSBCActivity Class" on page 35
- "CSSBCActivityPlan Class" on page 41
- "CSSBCContactSIS Class" on page 42
- "CSSBCFile Class" on page 44
- "CSSBCFINOppty Class" on page 50
- "CSSBCFINSActivity Class" on page 51
- "CSSBCForecast Class" on page 52
- "CSSBCForecastBase Class" on page 57
- "CSSBCForecastItem Class" on page 58
- "CSSBCForecastItemDetail Class" on page 59
- "CSSBCOppty Class" on page 62
- "CSSBCOrderMgmtQuoteItem Class" on page 63
- "CSSBCPharmaSpecializedAct Class" on page 63
- "CSSBCPosition Class" on page 64
- "CSSBCProposal Class" on page 65
- "CSSBCServiceRequest Class" on page 66
- "CSSBCTaskTransient Class" on page 67
- "CSSBCTaskTransientBase Class" on page 69
- "CSSBCUser Class" on page 69

CAUTION: Using specialized classes improperly can lead to unpredictable problems whose cause is difficult to determine. For example, child or associate records might be added to or deleted from the database, and run-time errors could occur. In general, use the class property with extreme care and only after thorough testing.

About Using Methods in Business Component Classes

Only the methods documented in the *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference* are supported for use in scripting. The typical means for invoking any of the methods that are accessible in business component classes is by using the InvokeMethod method. Do not assume that any method that is accessible in business component classes can be invoked directly, that is, by its method name and arguments only, unless it is specifically stated that the method can be invoked directly.

The syntax of InvokeMethod varies depending on the scripting language that you use, so specific syntax is not provided in the descriptions of methods that are accessible in business component classes.

NOTE: Input arguments for methods that are accessible in business component classes are listed in the order in which they must be provided in the call, independent of the scripting language you use.

Some methods can be used to underlie custom buttons and commands. Whether a method underlying a button or command is invoked by custom script or by script provided in the preconfigured application, typically the method must be invoked by using InvokeMethod. For information on InvokeMethod and its syntax, see *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference*. For information about configuring buttons and commands, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

NOTE: Intercepting a method and augmenting its logic before or after it is invoked can cause unpredictable behavior in your Siebel application.

CSSBusComp Class

CSSBusComp is a base class from which other business component classes are derived. It provides functionalities through business component user properties and an object interface that are useful in many commonly performed tasks and common situations.

Usage Guidelines

The CSSBusComp class provides base business component functionality. It implements business component user properties and object interface methods that are common to many Siebel Business Applications.

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in business component classes derived from CSSBusComp. For more information on these user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- All Mode Sort
- DB2 Optimization Level

Field User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
None

CSSBCBase Class

CSSBCBase is a base class from which other business component classes are derived. It provides functionalities through business component user properties and invoke methods, such as the On Field Update Invoke user property and the Sequence method, which are useful in many common situations.

Usage Guidelines
The CSSBCBase class provides base business component functionality. It implements business component user properties and methods that are common to many Siebel Business Applications.

Parent
CSSBusComp Class

Accessible Methods
The following methods are accessible in business component classes derived from CSSBCBase. For more information on these methods, see "CSSBCBase Methods" on page 29.

- EvalBoolExpr Method
- EvalExpr Method
- IsActive Method
- RefreshBusComp Method
- RefreshRecord Method
- Revise Method
- Sequence Method
- SetAspect Method

Business Component User Properties
The following business component user properties are available for use in business component classes derived from CSSBCBase. For more information on these user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Aspect User Properties
- DB2 Optimization Level

- Deep Copy n
- Deep Delete n
- Extended Quantity Field
- Named Method n (Applet)
- On Field Update Invoke n
- On Field Update Set n
- Sequence Field
- Sequence Use Max
- State Model

Field User Properties

The following field-level user properties are available for use in business component classes derived from CSSBCBase. For more information on these user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Aspect Default Value: Aspect (Aspect User Properties)
- Encrypted
- Encrypt Key Field
- Encrypt ReadOnly Field
- Encrypt Service Name
- Encrypt Source Field
- Required

Dependencies and Limitations

None

CSSBCBase Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCBase Class.

EvalBoolExpr Method

The EvalBoolExpr method evaluates a conditional Siebel expression against the current row and returns Y if the expression is true, or N in the result parameter. Table 4 describes the method argument for EvalBoolExpr.

Table 4. EvalBoolExpr Method Argument

Argument	Description
expr_string	The conditional expression to be evaluated.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- External Interfaces

EvalExpr Method

The EvalExpr method evaluates a Siebel expression against the current row and returns the value in the result parameter.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- External Interfaces

IsActive Method

The IsActive method determines whether the row is active by reading the Active field value and returns Y or N.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- External Interfaces

RefreshBusComp Method

This method re-executes the current query for the business component and places the focus back onto the record that was previously highlighted. The user sees that the data is refreshed but the same record is still highlighted in the same position in the list applet as before the RefreshBusComp method was invoked. For more information on this method, see the topic on InvokeMethod methods for the Business Component object in *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference*.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- External Interfaces

RefreshRecord Method

This method refreshes the currently highlighted record, which triggers an update of the business component fields in the client display and positions the cursor on the context record. For more information on this method, see the topic on InvokeMethod methods for the Business Component object in *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference*.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- External Interfaces

Revise Method

The Revise method creates a new revision of the current record. It is commonly used to create revisions of quote, order, and agreement records.

This method is similar to BusComp_CopyRecord, except:

- Revise marks the current record as inactive if the Active Field user property is defined.
- Revise locks the current record if the Locked Field and Locked By Field user properties are defined.
- Revise increments the revision number of the new record. The field for the revision number is specified by the Revision Field user property.
- Revise copies values in particular fields of the existing record to the new record, as specified by the Revision Copy Field user property.

For information about the BusComp_CopyRecord event, see *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference*.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- External Interfaces

Example Command Navigate to the Agreements screen, then the Agreements List view. The My Agreements list appears. In the Agreement List Applet No Parent applet that underlies this list, the Revise method underlies the Revise command in the drop-down menu. By selecting a record and then choosing Revise, a new record is created that duplicates the selected record, but with the Revision field incremented by 1.

Related Topics

"Active Field" on page 109

"Revision Field" on page 181

"Revision Copy Field n" on page 180

Sequence Method

The Sequence method regenerates the sequence numbers for all the records in the current business component for which sequencing has been set. The starting value of the sequence numbers is determined in one of the following ways:

- For a business component that has a sequenced field, there is a corresponding sequence business component that has a Sequence field. The Predefault Value property of that Sequence field is the first option for defining the starting value for the sequence.

  For example, the FS Agreement Item business component has the sequenced field Line Number, as specified by the Sequence Field user property. In the corresponding FS Agreement Item.Line Number (Sequence) business component, the Sequence field's Predefault Value property can define the starting sequence value, usually other than 1.

- If a predefault value is not set for the sequence, the sequence defaults to a starting value of 1.

NOTE: Configuring a sequence field on a business component requires several tasks to be completed. For detailed information on creating sequence fields, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

Related Topics

"Sequence Field" on page 182

"Sequence Use Max" on page 183

SetAspect Method

The SetAspect method sets and overrides the default aspect of the current business component.

This method is typically called by applet code or script to override the aspect of the business component with the applet's aspect. Table 5 describes the method arguments for SetAspect.

Table 5. SetAspect Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
aspect	string	The name of the aspect to set as current.
reset_bool	string	Optional. The value of the parameter is Y or N. If the value is Y, the aspect of the business component is reset to its default aspect, if it has one. If the value is N or the parameter is not included, the aspect specified in the first parameter is used.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCBase

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts

Related Topics

"Aspect User Properties" on page 116

CSSBCAccountSIS Class

CSSBCAccountSIS is one of many in the hierarchy of classes that make up the Account Module in Siebel Industry Applications. The primary purpose of this class is to manage a hierarchical account through its life cycle. In the Account hierarchy, if a Parent Account is deleted or made a child of another parent, then the CSSBCAccountSIS class maintains the correct relationships between accounts (for example, making sure that a child account is correctly related to its immediate parent and the ultimate parent). Thus the hierarchical relationship between accounts is maintained when changes are made to any element in the hierarchy.

This class also contains functionality used in Siebel Life Sciences applications that automatically schedules Account calls based on the Account's best times to call.

Usage Guidelines

CSSBCAccountSIS can only be used for Account business components because the internal class methods perform tasks specific to the Account data element, and require a specific set of fields to evaluate the hierarchy.

Parent

CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods

There are no accessible methods implemented in CSSBCAccountSIS. However, the inherited CSSBCBase Methods are available from this class.

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCAccountSIS. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Maintain Master Account (required)
- Master Account Field (required)
- Parent Account Field (required)
- Validate Parent Account (required)

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The functionality of this class is highly specialized. It is not recommended that you use this class for typical business components. The functionality in this class relies on specific field names and other business components to fully accomplish its tasks. Additionally, for the Auto Schedule functionality, the names of the controls in the Auto Schedule pop-up applet are hard coded in the class, so they must not be changed.

CSSBCActivity Class

CSSBCActivity is a base class for Action-related business components. This class provides support for the creation and manipulation of Actions. It also acts as the specialized back-end data supplier for other components, such as Siebel Calendar, Siebel Scheduler, and Siebel Email Response.

Usage Guidelines

The CSSBCActivity class is used for Activity-related business components. You can use the business component user properties to enable behaviors for CSSBCActivity. The methods listed under Accessible Methods are mainly defined for coding purposes. Invoking methods directly requires extensive analysis and testing.

Refer to Dependencies and Limitations for a list of required fields.

Parent

CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSBCActivity. For more information on these methods, see “CSSBCActivity Methods” on page 38.

- ClearGridBeginEndDate Method
- CompleteActivity Method
- IsPrimaryInMVG Method
- SetEmployeeId Method
- SetGridBeginEndDate Method

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCActivity. For more information on these user properties, see Chapter 4, “User Properties.”

- Contact MVG PreDefault Expression
- Email Activity Accepted Status Code (required)
- Email Activity New Status Code (required)
- Email Activity Rejected Status Code (required)
- Email Activity Sent Status Code (required)
- Email Manager Compatibility Mode
- Private Activity Search Spec

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The following fields are required for Activity and Calendar behaviors:

- Display. Indicates where this Activity record is displayed.
  Values:
  - **Calendar and Activity**: display in both Calendar and Activity.
  - **To Do and Activities**: display in both To Do and Activity.
  - **Activities Only**: display in Activity only.
- Type. Indicates this record's type of Activity.

The fields listed in Table 6 are required for CSSBCActivity.

Table 6. Fields Required by CSSBCActivity

Field Name	Description
Primary Owned By Primary Owner Id	Key fields to visibility control.
Orig Appt Id	Original Appointment Id.
Done Due Due Date Exchange Date No Sooner Than Date Planned Planned Completion Repeating Expires Started	Key date field on which both Activity and Calendar are dependent. **NOTE:** Action classes have automatic, non-configurable validation to make sure that the Planned Completion field value is at a point in time after the value in the Planned fields. These validations are not configured using the Validation and Validation Message properties for these fields; they are written into the classes themselves. However, you can configure a custom message and more restrictive validation on these fields using scripting. Use the BusComp_PreSetFieldValue event for the message script to capture updates to these fields and return a custom message. Any additional validations on these fields written in the BusComp_PreSetFieldValue event must be different from or more restrictive than the one written in the classes. Additionally, you cannot override or make the validations less restrictive using scripts. When the BusComp_PreSetFieldValue event completes, execution occurs in the hard-coded validations in the classes. For more information on these date fields, see the topic on how start and end dates are validated in *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.
Duration Hours Duration Minutes	Duration fields.
Alarm	None
Description	None
Email Format Email Body	Required for Email response.

Table 6. Fields Required by CSSBCActivity

Field Name	Description
Primary Attachment Id	None
Display	Indicates where this Activity record appears.
Appt Alarm Time Min	None
Owned By	MVG field for visibility control.
Contact Id Contact First Name	None
Status Done Flag	None
Repeating Type Repeating	Calendar repeating activity related.
Percent Complete	None
Personal Postal Code Service Region	None
Previous Activity Id	None

The CSSBCActivity class is required when the following classes are defined for an applet:

- CSSFrameAlarmList
- CSSFrameAlarmSeeOtherList
- CSSFrameCalGrid
- CSSFrameCalRerouteBase
- CSSFrameCECalAddModify
- CSSFrameCEGridDay
- CSSFrameCEGridMonth
- CSSFrameCEGridWeek
- CSSFrameCEMultPart
- CSSFrameGanttActivity
- CSSFrameGanttActivityBusyFree
- CSSFrameListCommSrc
- CSSFramePopupCalAppt
- CSSFrameSRActivity
- CSSSWECalToDoFrameList
- CSSSWEFrameActHICalendar

- CSSSWEFrameAlarmListSch
- CSSSWEFrameGanttActivityFs
- CSSSWEFrameGanttHiMode
- CSSSWEFrameInMail
- CSSSWEFrameInMailBody

CSSBCActivity Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCActivity Class.

ClearGridBeginEndDate Method

The ClearGridBeginEndDate method returns the business component to regular mode after it has been set to calendar mode with the SetGridBeginEndDate method. See also "SetGridBeginEndDate Method" on page 40.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCActivity.

Callable From InvokeMethod from applets, business components, or business services using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons

CompleteActivity Method

The CompleteActivity method commits the activity record and calculates the costs associated with an activity. It then updates the parts, time, and expense records of the activity with the costs of each item based on the price list, rate list, and cost list.

In the preconfigured application, the CompleteActivity method is invoked by the Complete Activity business service. The Complete Activity business service is called when an activity record is saved.

This method is typically used with the Action business component, but may be used with other business components in the CSSBCActivity class.

This method cannot be called when the applet is in query mode.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCActivity.

Callable From InvokeMethod from applets, business components, or business services using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands

IsPrimaryInMVG Method

The IsPrimaryInMVG method returns Y or N to indicate whether the logged-in user is the primary in the multi-value group of a specified field.

This method can be used to determine whether the logged-in user is allowed to perform operations that are limited to the primary in the multi-value group. For example, only the primary may be allowed to change the primary. Table 7 describes the method argument for IsPrimaryInMvg.

Table 7. IsPrimaryInMvg Method Argument

Argument	Type	Description
fieldname	string	The name of the field to check.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCActivity.

Callable From InvokeMethod from applets, business components, or business services using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts

SetEmployeeId Method

The SetEmployeeId method sets the criteria of the next SQL query on the current activity business component to the row Id and login provided as input arguments, to enable visibility of that employee's calendar records. Table 8 describes the method arguments for SetEmployeeId.

Table 8. SetEmployeeId Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
emp_login_id	string	The row Id of the employee whose calendar records are returned.
emp_login_name	string	The Login of the employee whose calendar records are returned.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCActivity.

Callable From InvokeMethod from applets, business components, or business services using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts

SetGridBeginEndDate Method

The SetGridBeginEndDate method sets the business component to Calendar mode and sets the beginning and ending dates for the grid.

This method is required in script that manipulates the business component in Calendar mode, such as manipulating the instances of a recurring activity.

CAUTION: To avoid performance impact, set the date interval so that a large number of records, for example, more than 1000, are not returned. Typically, set the interval to a month or a week. In the preconfigured application, this method is typically invoked with intervals of a calendar month or a calendar week.

The business component is returned from Calendar mode to its regular mode by the ClearGridBeginEndDate Method method. Table 9 describes the method arguments for SetGridBeginEndDate.

Table 9. SetGridBeginEndDate Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
beginDate	string	The beginning date for the grid in the object manager's time zone in the form *mm/dd/yyyy*. The beginning time for this date is interpreted as midnight at the beginning of the day.
endDate	string	The ending date for the grid, also in *mm/dd/yyyy* form. The ending time for this date is interpreted as midnight at the end of the day.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCActivity.

Callable From InvokeMethod from applets, business components, or business services using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts

CSSBCActivityPlan Class

The specialized business component behavior of activity plans is derived from this class.

Usage Guidelines

This class filters the template picklist in Activity Plans views. In Activity Plans views, when you create a new activity plan record the template pick list displays only the activity templates with a type corresponding to the current context.

For example, in the Service screen, Activity Plans view only the activity templates of type Service Request are displayed.

Parent

CSSBusComp Class

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Business Component User Properties

Inherited from CSSBusComp Class

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The functionality of this class is highly specialized. It is not recommended that you use this class for typical business components.

CSSBCContactSIS Class

This class supports contact functionality for Siebel Life Sciences and Siebel Automotive applications.

For Siebel Life Sciences applications, this class provides functionality to support the following:

- Scheduling
- Showing all and affiliated contacts
- Updating Position Join fields and making them editable
- Setting the Last Call date to the later of the call dates for all positions when contacts are merged

For Siebel Automotive applications, this class provides functionality to support the following:

- Invoking new correspondence from buttons instead of the application menu bar
- Reassigning contacts as well as any associated opportunities and activities
- Automatically creating opportunities and sales steps when new records are created (for Siebel Dealer applications only)

Usage Guidelines

You can use CSSBCContactSIS to implement Contact functionality in Siebel Life Sciences and Siebel Automotive applications.

Parent

CSSBCUser Class

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSBCContactSIS. For more information on these methods, see "CSSBCContactSIS Methods" on page 44.

- AffiliatedContacts Method
- AllContacts Method

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCContactSIS. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- BC Opportunity
- BC Position
- Contact-Activity BC Name
- Contact-Opportunity BC Name
- Enable Dispatch Board
- Opportunity Name
- Position Join Fields

Field User Properties

The following field-level user properties are available for use in CSSBCContactSIS. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Affiliated Account Id Field
- ParentBC Account Id Field

Dependencies and Limitations

This class uses the Pharma Professional Position business component; do not deactivate Pharma Professional Position or remove any fields from it.

CSSBCContactSIS Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCContactSIS Class.

AffiliatedContacts Method

The AffiliatedContacts method shows affiliated contacts.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCContactSIS.

Callable You can call AffiliatedContacts from server scripts and browser scripts, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

AllContacts Method

The AllContacts method shows all contacts.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCContactSIS.

Callable You can call AllContacts from server scripts and browser scripts, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

CSSBCFile Class

The CSSBCFile class is the business component implementation for file attachments and file replication.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this class to transfer files to and from the Siebel File System.

Parent

CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSBCFile. For more information on these methods, see "CSSBCFile Methods" on page 46.

- CreateFile Method
- GetFile Method
- PutFile Method
- UpdateSrcFromLink Method
- Inherited CSSBCBase Methods

Business Component User Properties

Not applicable

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

CSSBCFile requires the fields listed in Table 10. In this table, <*Prefix*> indicates the unique prefix of the field name. Each file attachment business component has a unique field name prefix. For example, the Account Attachment business component has fields named AccntDockStatus, AccntFileDate, AccntFileName, and so on.

Table 10. Fields Required by CSSBCFile

Field Name	Value Type
<*Prefix*>DockStatus	BOOL
<*Prefix*>FileAutoUpdFlg	BOOL
<*Prefix*>FileDate	UTCDATETIME
<*Prefix*>FileDeferFlg	TEXT
<*Prefix*>FileDockReqFlg	BOOL
<*Prefix*>FileExt	TEXT
<*Prefix*>FileName	TEXT
<*Prefix*>FileRev	ID
<*Prefix*>FileSize	NUMBER
<*Prefix*>FileSrcPath	TEXT
<*Prefix*>FileSrcType	TEXT
<*Prefix*>FileDockStatFlg	BOOL

CSSBCFile Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCFile Class.

CreateFile Method

The CreateFile method places a copy of an external file into the Siebel File System and attaches it to the current record by updating the relevant fields in the business component. If the value of *keepLink* is Y, then the link to the external file is stored. Table 11 describes the method arguments for CreateFile.

Table 11. CreateFile Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
srcFilePath	string	The path to the source file.
keyFieldName	string	The name of the <*Prefix*>FileName field, which stores the name of the file in the Siebel File System. For example, for the Account Attachment business component, this field is AcctsFileName.
keepLink	string	Indicator of whether to keep a link to the external file. Allowed values are Y and N.
altSrcFileName	string	Optional. An alternative filename for the file that is created in the Siebel File System, if it is different from the name of the source file from which it is copied.

Returns The string “Success” is returned if the operation succeeded, else “Error” is returned.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCFile.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

DeleteFile Method

The DeleteFile method deletes a file in the Siebel File System or an external file. Table 12 describes the method arguments for DeleteFile.

Table 12. DeleteFile Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
fileName	string	The name of the file to be deleted, including its path.
internal	string	Optional. This argument indicates whether the file is an internal file, that is, a file in the Siebel File System. Allowed values are True if the file is an internal file or False if the file is not an internal file. A value of False is assumed if this argument is not provided.

Returns The string “Success” is returned if the operation succeeded, else “Error” is returned.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCFile.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands

GetFile Method

The GetFile method copies a file in the Siebel File System that is attached to the current record into a temporary directory. The method returns the path to the file in the temporary directory.

The temporary directory is defined in the .cfg file for the Siebel application as the value of the `TmpDir` parameter in the `[Siebel]` section.

This method allows a user to view or edit a file attachment. Table 13 on page 48 describes the method arguments for GetFile.

Table 13. GetFile Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
keyFieldName	string	The name of the <*Prefix*>FileName field, which stores the name of the file in the Siebel File System. For example, for the Account Attachment business component, this field is AcctsFileName.

Returns The return value is one of the following:

- The string "Success, *outFilePath*" if the operation succeeded. *OutFilePath* is the path to the file that is copied into the temporary directory.
- The string "Error" if the file is not copied successfully to the temporary directory.
- The string "OutOfDate" if the file in the File System is copied to the temporary directory, but that file is not the most recent version of the file. The most recent version of the file was not available in the File System to be copied.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCFile.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

Related Topics

"PutFile Method" on page 48

PutFile Method

The PutFile method replaces a file in the Siebel File System that is attached to the current record with a copy of a file in a specific directory. The method updates relevant business component fields.

This method is used to update a file attachment. Table 14 on page 49 describes the method arguments for PutFile.

Table 14. PutFileMethod Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
fileName	string	The name of a file, with its full path, from which the attached file is updated.
keyFieldName	string	The name of the <*Prefix*>FileName field, which stores the name of the file attachment in the Siebel File System that is to be updated. For example, for the Account Attachment business component, this field is AcctsFileName.

Returns The string “Success” is returned if the operation succeeded, else “Error” is returned.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCFile.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

Related Topics

“GetFile Method” on page 47

UpdateSrcFromLink Method

The UpdateSrcFromLink method replaces a file in the Siebel File System that is attached to the current record with an external file to which the replaced file is linked. The method updates relevant business component fields. Table 15 on page 49 describes the method arguments for UpdateSrcFromLink.

This method is used to update a file attachment when the external file to which it is linked is modified.

Table 15. UpdateSrcFromLink Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
keyFieldName	string	The name of the <*Prefix*>FileName field, which stores the name of the file attachment in the Siebel File System that is to be updated. For example, for the Account Attachment business component, this field is AcctsFileName.

Returns The string “Success” is returned if the operation succeeded, else “Error” is returned.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCFile.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

Related Topics

"CreateFile Method" on page 46

CSSBCFINOppty Class

The CSSBCFINOppty class provides behaviors to support special cases related to Opportunities.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSBCFINOppty class to implement a specialized Opportunity business component that executes special cases, such as the following:

- When you want no search specification on the business component so that the user can see all Opportunities in the secure Admin view.
- When you want Secured Opportunities to be viewed only by the associated Sales Rep.

Additionally, Siebel Automotive uses this class to enable Send Letter (CTRL+L) functionality directly from the business component.

The Name field (name of the Opportunity) is required by this class.

Parent

CSSBCOppty Class

Accessible Methods

The following method is accessible from CSSBCFINOppty: SetSecureAdminView Method. For more information on this method, see "CSSBCFINOppty Methods" on page 51.

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCFINOppty. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Application Name
- BC eAuto Sales Step
- BC eAuto Sales Step Admin

- BO eAuto Sales Step Admin
- Calc Actual OnWriteRecord
- eAuto Enable Create Sales Step
- Non-SalesRep View Mode SearchSpec
- TypeRetailNew
- TypeRetailUsed

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

None

CSSBCFINOppty Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCFINOppty Class.

SetSecureAdminView Method

When invoked on the business component, the SetSecureAdminView method places the business component into the Secured Admin view mode if the current business component is in the admin mode. This, in turn, clears the search specification of the business component.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCFINOppty.

Callable From browser scripts and server scripts, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

CSSBCFINSActivity Class

This class provides specific functionality to several Siebel Financial Services applications for different types of activities.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSBCFINSActivity class to access the functionality provided by the business component user properties listed.

Parent

CSSBCActivity Class

Accessible Methods

There are no accessible methods implemented in CSSBCFINSActivity. However, the inherited CSSBCActivity Methods are available from this class.

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCFINSActivity. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Set Primary Sales Rep As Owner
- Set User As Contact
- Update Status To Synchronized
- Update Status To Synchronized Types
- WorkFlow Behaviour

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

In general, use the Action business component when dealing with activities. Few instances call for creating another Activity business component that requires this class. There are many dependencies on field names, LOV values, and user properties embedded in this class.

CSSBCForecast Class

This class provides the functionality for generating forecasts and handles rolling up forecast numbers to the summary records and top-level forecasts, as well as deleting forecasts. CSSBCForecast, the main class in Forecasting, is a highly specialized class for creating forecasts and associating subordinates' forecasts with their manager's forecast.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSBCForecast class to create, modify, delete, and display forecasts. There is additional functionality provided for the Analysis views (such as My Forecast Analysis) and for the Subordinates View where you can add and delete subordinates' forecasts from the manager's forecasts.

Parent

CSSBCForecastBase

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSBCForecast. For more information on these methods, see "CSSBCForecast Methods" on page 53.

- ForecastGenerate Method
- RollupForecast Method

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCForecast. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Associate: Completion Timeout (Client)
- Associate: Completion Timeout (Server)
- Associate: Sleep Time Between Attempts
- Forecast Analysis BC (required)
- Forecast Rollup
- Named Search: Forecast Series Date Range
- Revenue Aggregation Field n
- Skip Existing Forecast Series Date

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The forecast business components are tightly integrated together. The business components whose names begin with "Forecast 2000" are heavily dependent on each other. Forecast business components are also dependent on revenue business components. When you make changes to one of these business components, you must also make similar changes to its dependent business components. For example:

- If you make changes to Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item Detail, you must also make similar changes to Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item Detail Flat.
- If you add fields to revenue business components, and you want those changes included in forecasts, then you must add corresponding fields to the applicable forecast business component and columns to the tables underlying the forecast business component.

CSSBCForecast Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCForecast Class.

ForecastGenerate Method

The ForecastGenerate method generates the detail and summary records for a Forecast 2000 – Forecast record.

The ForecastGenerate method fills out the creation of a forecast after the forecast header (top-level) record is created. ForecastGenerate queries for the correct revenue records, and then creates the detail records and summary records for the forecast. In the preconfigured application, this method is invoked when a new forecast is saved.

ForecastGenerate can be used synchronously or asynchronously:

- **Creating a forecast synchronously.** When a new forecast record is initially saved, ForecastGenerate is invoked to create detail and summary records immediately. This behavior is the default behavior in the preconfigured application. To use ForecastGenerate synchronously, you must have the following setting:
  - The Forecast: Use Server Task system preference must be set to FALSE, so that the application does not check the Forecast Service Manager server component.
- **Creating a forecast asynchronously.** When a new forecast record is initially saved, ForecastGenerate is invoked to create detail and summary records in the background, thereby allowing the user to use other parts of the application concurrently.

  To use ForecastGenerate asynchronously, you must have the following settings:
  - The Forecast: Use Server Task system preference must be set to TRUE, so that the application looks at the Forecast Service Manager server component.
  - The Forecast Service Manager server component (in the Forecast Service Management component group) must be enabled. If it is disabled, no detail or summary records are created; only the top-level forecast record is created.

Table 16 describes the method arguments for ForecastGenerate.

Table 16. ForecastGenerate Method Arguments

Argument	Type	Description
copyFcstId	string	Forecast Row Id of the previous forecast in the same series. If copy forecast is used to create one forecast from the previous forecast, then changes made to the detail records of the copied forecast are included in the new forecast. If this method underlies the New button, then set this field to NULL.
bForce	string	Y or N. This parameter indicates whether to force regeneration if this forecast already exists.
bAutoForecast	string	Y or N. This parameter indicates whether to automatically associate subordinates' forecasts, if they exist. This parameter is typically set to Y.
bNeedRollup	string	Y or N. This parameter indicates whether to roll up the generated forecast automatically. If set to N, no summary records are generated for this forecast until the user manually selects Rollup from the user interface. This parameter is typically set to Y.
bImplicitCreateFcst	string	Y or N. This parameter indicates whether to create a missing subordinate's forecast. If set to Y, missing subordinates' forecasts are automatically generated. If set to N, missing subordinates' forecasts are disregarded. In the preconfigured application, a dialog box pops up when the new forecast record is being saved. The pop-up dialog box asks the manager whether to automatically create subordinates' forecasts, if they do not exist.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCForecast.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

When the WriteRecord method saves a new forecast header record, the default behavior of the preconfigured application is to call ForecastGenerate to create the detail and summary records. You can opt instead to create header records only, with no detail or summary records. To do so, you must provide script outside of WriteRecord that uses InvokeMethod to call the SetWriteRecordsWithGenerate method with an input parameter of N. For subsequent new forecasts, ForecastGenerate does not invoke when new records are saved. No detail or summary records are created unless ForecastGenerate is called elsewhere in script.

By calling SetWriteRecordsWithGenerate with an input parameter of Y, you can reset the application to call ForecastGenerate automatically when subsequent new forecast records are saved.

NOTE: Not invoking ForecastGenerate during the save record process is different from asynchronously creating a forecast, in which ForecastGenerate is invoked automatically but runs in the background to allow the user to do other tasks in the user interface. Unless you plan to turn ForecastGenerate on and off selectively, it is likely that you do not need to invoke SetWriteRecordsWithGenerate in script. Typically, you would set the Forecast: Use Server Task system preference and Forecast Service Manager server component to generate detail and summary records either synchronously or asynchronously whenever a new forecast record is created.

RollupForecast Method

The RollupForecast method calculates the summary records for a forecast based on the detail records. Summary records are not updated dynamically; the RollupForecast method must be invoked, either by a control or programmatically, after detail records are modified. This method must have a current active row on the top-level forecast business component.

The RollupForecast method is typically used when a forecast is created to generate the initial summary records. This method underlies the Rollup button or menu choice on Forecast applets.

See also "RollupParentForecast Method" on page 57.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCForecast.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

CSSBCForecastBase Class

CSSBCForecastBase is strictly a base class. Use it only as a parent class; never make a business component an instance of CSSBCForecastBase. The CSSBCForecast Class is one example of a subclass of CSSBCForecastBase.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSBCForecastBase class for adding and deleting detail and summary records in forecasts.

Parent

CSSBCAdjustable

Accessible Methods

The following method is accessible from CSSBCForecastBase: RollupParentForecast Method. For more information on this method, see "CSSBCForecastBase Methods" on page 57.

Business Component User Properties

Not applicable

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The Forecast business components are tightly integrated together. The business components that start with Forecast 2000 are heavily dependent on each other. Even small changes can lead to many unexpected behaviors. The Revenue business component is also tied into this, so be careful when making changes to the Revenue business component.

CSSBCForecastBase Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCForecastBase Class.

RollupParentForecast Method

The RollupParentForecast method recalculates the summary records for a forecast. Summary records are not automatically recalculated when line item detail records are changed.

The RollupParentForecast method underlies the Rollup button or menu choice on Forecast detail and summary applets. RollupParentForecast performs the same function as RollupForecast Method on CSSBCForecast. RollupParentForecast is called from child business components of CSSBCForecast, whereas RollupForecast is called directly from the CSSBCForecast business component.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCForecastBase.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

CSSBCForecastItem Class

CSSBCForecastItem is used with the CSSBCForecastItemDetail Class to store the detail and summary records for forecasts. The CSSBCForecastItem class specifically stores data relevant to certain aspects of the records (for example, Opportunity, Account, and Revenue Class). Records of type CSSBCForecastItem are also used in the spreadsheet view to determine each row of the spreadsheet while CSSBCForecastItemDetail is used for the individual columns within the spreadsheet.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSBCForecastItem class for adding and deleting detail and summary records to forecasts. Do not use it for other instances.

Parent

CSSBCAdjustable

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCForecastItem. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Revenue Associate List
- Revenue Field Map: fieldname

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The Forecast business components are tightly integrated together. The business components that start with Forecast 2000 are heavily dependent on each other. Even small changes can lead to many unexpected behaviors. The Revenue business component is also tied into this, so be careful when making changes to the Revenue business component.

The Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item business component is used internally by the forecast engine, while the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item DynCol business component is used to display the Forecast Details spreadsheet. Each record in the Forecast Item DynCol business component corresponds to a row in the spreadsheet, with the child forecast details forming the dynamic columns (for example, dates). For information on the Dynamic Columns user properties, see *Siebel Forecasting Guide*.

CSSBCForecastItemDetail Class

CSSBCForecastItemDetail is used with the CSSBCForecastItem Class to store the detail and summary records for forecasts. The CSSBCForecastItemDetail class specifically stores data relevant to certain aspects of the records (for example, Quantity, Price, and Revenue). There can be many CSSBCForecastItemDetail records for each CSSBCForecastItem record. Records of type CSSBCForecastItem are also used in the spreadsheet view to determine each row of the spreadsheet while the CSSBCForecastItemDetail is used to determine the individual columns within the spreadsheet.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSBCForecastItemDetail class for adding and deleting detail and summary records to forecasts. Do not use it for other instances.

Parent

CSSBCAdjustable

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSBCForecastItemDetail. For more information on these methods, see "CSSBCForecastItemDetail Methods" on page 60.

- AutoAdjust Method
- UpdateSelectionFromRevn Method
- UpdateSelectionToRevn Method

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user property is available for use in CSSBCForecastItemDetail. For more information on this and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Revenue Field Map: fieldname

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The Forecast business components are tightly integrated together. The business components that start with Forecast 2000 are heavily dependent on each other. Even small changes can lead to many unexpected behaviors. The Revenue business component is also tied into this, so be careful when making changes to the Revenue business component.

The Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item Detail business component is used internally by the forecast engine, while the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item Detail Flat business component joins both the Forecast Item and Forecast Item Detail business components to form a flat view (the Forecast Item business component usually stores the nonnumeric properties which can be shared by child details). In general, this means that you must add new fields (and user properties referencing that field) to both business components.

CSSBCForecastItemDetail Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCForecastItemDetail Class.

AutoAdjust Method

The AutoAdjust method is called on individual forecast detail records. It retrieves adjustments made to the previous forecast in the series and makes the same adjustment to the current selection of records.

In the preconfigured application, this method is used in script that underlies buttons and menu choices in forecast detail views.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCForecastItemDetail.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

UpdateSelectionFromRevn Method

The UpdateSelectionFromRevn method is called on individual Forecast detail records. It updates the Forecast detail record with data from the Revenue record with which the Forecast detail record is associated.

This method is typically used in script that underlies user interface controls.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCForecastItemDetail.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

UpdateSelectionToRevn Method

The UpdateSelectionToRevn method is called on individual Forecast detail records. It updates the Revenue record with which the Forecast detail record is associated with data from the Forecast detail record.

This method is typically used in script that underlies user interface controls.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCForecastItemDetail.

Callable From InvokeMethod using:

- Server scripts
- Browser scripts
- Custom buttons
- Commands
- External Interfaces

CSSBCFundReq Class

CSSBCFundReq provides the specialized business component behavior for fund requests.

Usage Guidelines

The Fund Request business component is based on CSSBCFundReq, which includes code to send email messages using the Outbound Communications Manager business service.

There are two calculated fields in the Fund Request business component, Status Email Apr Rej and Status Email Submit. If they evaluate to Y based on a status change, code is written to send the mail message.

The input parameters are obtained from Fund Request business component, and the resulting email message text is generated by the specialized business component code, not by an email template. The generated email text cannot be configured because it is hard coded.

Parent
CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods
The following method is accessible from CSSBCFundReq: Inherited CSSBCBase Methods.

Business Component User Properties
The following user property is accessible from CSSBCFundReq: Inherited from CSSBCBase Class, except Field Read Only Field: fieldname. See “Dependencies and Limitations” on page 62.

Field User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
The Field Read Only Field: fieldname user property does not function on the Fund Request business component because of the specialized business component code in CSSBCFundReq.

CSSBCOppty Class

CSSBCOppty is the specialized business component class for Opportunities.

Usage Guidelines
You can use this class to invoke specialized Opportunities behaviors, such as estimating compensation.

Parent
CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods
The following method is accessible from CSSBCOppty: Inherited CSSBCBase Methods.

Business Component User Properties
The following business component user property is available for use in CSSBCOppty: Primary Position Modification. For more information on this user property, see Chapter 4, “User Properties.”

Field User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

None

CSSBCOrderMgmtQuoteItem Class

CSSBCOrderMgmtQuoteItem is the specialized class that provides functionality for quote line items in order management.

Usage Guidelines

The Quote Item business component, which is based on CSSBCOrderMgmtQuoteItem, has a Product field with multiple pick maps, including one called Product (the picklist field is Name).

CAUTION: The Product pick map must be last in the sequence of pick maps (default sequence is 99) for the pricing engine to work correctly.

Parent

CSSBCOrderMgmtPriceableItem

Dependencies and Limitations

The functionality of CSSBCOrderMgmtQuoteItem is highly specialized, and it is not recommended that customers use this class for typical business components. To fully accomplish its tasks, the functionality in this class relies on specific field names, other business components, and other classes in the CSSBCOrderMgmtBase hierarchy. For more information on quote line items and order management, see *Siebel Order Management Guide* and *Siebel eSales Administration Guide*.

CSSBCPharmaSpecializedAct Class

CSSBCPharmaSpecializedAct is one of many in the hierarchy of classes that make up the call-reporting module in Siebel Life Sciences. This class provides functionality for the following:

- Creating intertable records in S_ACT_EMP for attendee calls
- Calculating time off territory based on business hours

  NOTE: To determine a user's working hours, see User Preferences. If there are no values in User Preferences, then 9 AM to 5 PM is used as the default.

- Making sure that the Start Date, End Date, Duration, Planned, and Planned Completion fields are synchronized by recalculating when one is changed so that the calendar displays activities correctly

Usage Guidelines

This class cannot be used for any other business components other than the Pharma call-reporting business components in Siebel Life Sciences because many of the business component and field names are hard coded in the class methods.

Parent
CSSBCSubmitBusComp

Accessible Methods
Not applicable

Business Component User Properties
The following business component user property is available for use in CSSBCPharmaSpecializedAct. For more information on this and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Update Planned Field On Set: StartDate, StartTime

Field User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
The functionality of CSSBCPharmaSpecializedAct is highly specialized, and it is not recommended that customers use this class for typical business components. The functionality in this class relies on specific field names, other business components, and other classes in the call-reporting hierarchy to fully accomplish its tasks.

CSSBCPosition Class

The CSSBCPosition class provides functionality for positions within organizations.

Usage Guidelines
The functionality of CSSBCPosition is highly specialized, and it is not recommended that customers use this class for typical business components.

Parent
CSSBusComp Class

Accessible Methods
The following method is accessible from CSSBCPosition: OnGenReportRelClicked Method. For more information, see "CSSBCPosition Methods" on page 65.

Business Component User Properties
Not applicable

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The specialized business component code for positions operates within a transaction because it must update the base table (position record) and the denormalized hierarchy table in a transaction. There is a new (second) dedicated database connection opened for this, which cannot be prevented. The default database connection that is used throughout the application to write most records is not used for the Position business component.

The specialized code is implemented in CSSBCPartyDenorm::SqlWriteRecord. Organizations, groups, and divisions use CSSBCPartyDenorm and therefore inherit this transaction behavior.

CSSBCPosition Methods

This topic describes the methods that are available in the CSSBCPosition Class.

OnGenReportRelClicked Method

The OnGenReportRelClicked method rebuilds the denormalized relationships in the S_PARTY_RPT_REL table so that the hierarchical view modes display the correct information. The basic operation of the function is to empty the S_PARTY_RPT_REL table and then walk through each S_PARTY record to re-create the denormalized hierarchical structures in the table. This process generates a large number of transactions for Siebel Remote users and regional nodes. For more information, see the topics on generating Siebel reporting relationships in *Siebel Database Upgrade Guide* and *Siebel Enterprise Integration Manager Administration Guide*.

NOTE: The *Siebel Bookshelf* is available on Oracle Technology Network (OTN), Oracle E-Delivery, or it might be installed locally on your intranet, or on a network location.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCPosition.

Callable From server script and business services, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

CSSBCProposal Class

The CSSBCProposal class provides functionality for the Proposal and Presentation features, including automatically creating proposals, copying proposals, and building proposal content structures. It also provides functionality to support the Proposal Generation business service.

Usage Guidelines

The CSSBCProposal class requires the following fields:

- Name (name of the Proposal record)
- Template Name (name of the Proposal template)

Parent
CSSBCFile Class

Accessible Methods
The following method is accessible from CSSBCProposal: RequestAllFiles Method. For more information on this method, see "CSSBCProposal Methods" on page 66.

Business Component User Properties
Not applicable

Field User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
None

CSSBCProposal Methods

This topic describes the methods that are implemented in the CSSBCProposal Class.

RequestAllFiles Method
The RequestAllFiles method marks proposals and literature files for downloading to mobile Web clients. It goes through the complete content structure of the current proposal and sets the File Dock Request Flag for the template file and literature files specified under section components. The next time the user synchronizes, the marked files are downloaded to the mobile Web client.

Origin Implemented in CSSBCProposal.

Callable From server scripts and browser scripts, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

CSSBCServiceRequest Class

CSSBCServiceRequest is the class on which the Service Request business component is based. It provides special functionality that is present in the Service Request module. The Service Request module is used to keep track of issues and problems that either the customer or the employee encounter. Among the functionality that is tied to the Service Request are entitlement verification, checking warranty, and calculating commit time.

Usage Guidelines

You use service requests to log and track problems that need resolving. A Service Request has a life cycle, beginning as Open in status to ultimately being Closed when it is resolved. The user updates the status as events occur in the processing of the Service Request. The state model, when enabled, guides the user in navigating to the next possible state to reach a resolution.

The Status and Sub-Status fields are required by this class.

Parent

CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods

The following method is accessible from CSSBCServiceRequest: Inherited CSSBCBase Methods.

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCServiceRequest. For more information, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Always Enable Field n
- Post Default Created Date To Date Saved (not required)

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

Both the Entitlement Verification and Commit Time business services depend on the fields and functionality within the Service Request object to perform their respective functions. As a result, the CSSBCEntitlement and the CSSCommitTimeService classes interact frequently with the CSSBCServiceRequest class.

When correspondence associated with a service request is created, the contact is automatically made the recipient. For this to work, the Primary Contact Address Id field must be active in the Service Request business component. Due to the specialized behavior of CSSBCServiceRequest, any business components based on it must have this field active.

CSSBCTaskTransient Class

Transient data is data which is relevant within a limited time period. In the Siebel Task UI, that time period is the duration of a task instance. A typical example of transient data is an end user's answers to questions such as "What would you like to do next?"

In Task UI, data that is transient (dynamic data) is tied to a special type of business component called a transient business component (TBC). The TBC is a business component for which the records span the lifetime of a task instance. The records of the TBC can be accessed only within the context of a particular task or subtask. A user property in the top-level Task object, Transient BC - Property, specifies the TBC used in the task to store temporary data that is only necessary throughout the life of the task.

A TBC uses the CSSBCTaskTransient class. The CSSBCTaskTransient class enforces that there is only one row for each context in a TBC. In Task UI, TBC context is at the level of subtask, which means that even if a subtask uses the same TBC with its parent task, the two do not share the same TBC record.

This specialized class also filters the single record for the current context and current business component. It executes a default query on the first Get/Set function, and then creates a new record if Execute () returns no rows.

Usage Guidelines

The CSSBCTaskTransient class is used only to support transient business component functionality in Task UI. Do not use it for any other purpose. Access this class only by using the Transient BusComp new object wizard in Siebel Tools. The information in this topic is provided only for reference. For more information on transient business components, see *Siebel Business Process Framework: Task UI Guide*.

Parent

CSSBCTaskTransientBase Class

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Business Component User Properties

Not applicable

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

Used only to support transient business component functionality.

CSSBCTaskTransientBase Class

The CSSBCTaskTransientBase class provides base transient business component functionality. functionality. It is like CSSBCTaskTransient in that it limits search to the current context; however, it leaves record management to the task developer. See CSSBCTaskTransient Class for more information.

Usage Guidelines

This class is not used directly in Siebel Tools as the class for TBCs; CSSBCTaskTransient is used instead. As with CSSBCTaskTransient, do not use this class for configuration purposes.

Parent

CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Business Component User Properties

Not applicable

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

Used only to support transient business component functi nality.

CSSBCUser Class

CSSBCUser is the base class for people-related business components such as User, Employee, Contact, and Personal Contact. This class provides functionality for user creation and management, external security adapter integration, Sync List for PIM devices, Personal Contact promotion, and other general contact and employee tasks.

Usage Guidelines

The CSSBCUser class is used for people-related business components. Such business components are defined with S_PARTY as the base table and S_CONTACT as the primary extension table. (This is specified with a business component user property Inner Join Extension Table 1 with S_CONTACT as the value.)

Some behaviors can be enabled with user properties. With the exception of Personal Contacts, the records in people-related business components are ultimately Contacts and can show up in Contact views. This includes Employees where extra data sensitivity is a consideration.

CSSBCUser has integrated support for external authentication systems such as LDAP and ADSI. There are additional steps that you must perform to enable this for your system. After external authentication is enabled, users created and passwords entered are automatically propagated to the external authentication systems upon committing or invoking WriteRecord.

CSSBCUser imposes only the configurable constraint as described under the Required Position MVField user property. Other required fields come from either the business component configuration or the database layer. Typically for people-related business components, this means First Name, Last Name, and Person UId. Additionally, CSSBCUser does not allow the Login field to be cleared after it has been filled in. However, its value can be changed.

Parent

CSSBCBase Class

Accessible Methods

The following method is accessible from CSSBCUser: Inherited CSSBCBase Methods.

Business Component User Properties

The following business component user properties are available for use in CSSBCUser. For more information on these user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- AutoPopulateResponsibility
- Required Position MVField

Field User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

None

3 Applet Classes

This chapter describes the supported use of the most commonly used specialized applet classes in Siebel Business Applications. It covers the following topics before describing the individual classes:

About Applet Classes

Applet classes are the types from which frame objects are instantiated. Applet classes are the building blocks of the user interface for Siebel Business Applications.

The following classes are described:

- "CSSSWEFrameFINApplication and CSSSWEFrameListFINApplication Classes" on page 80
- "CSSSWEFrameUserRegistration Class" on page 81

CAUTION: Using specialized classes improperly can lead to unpredictable problems whose cause is difficult to determine. For example, child or associate records might be added to or deleted from the database, and run-time errors could occur. It is recommended that you use the class property with extreme care and only after thorough testing.

NOTE: Only the methods documented in *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference* are supported for use in scripting. Intercepting a method and augmenting its logic before or after it is invoked can cause unpredictable behavior in your Siebel application.

Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes

In Release 7.x and later, the Siebel Web Engine does a runtime conversion of all classes prefixed with "CSSFrame," and calls to their methods, to their counterparts that are prefixed with "CSSSWEFrame." Thus, the descriptions in this document apply to both classes in each of these pairs of classes. For example, calls to methods in the CSSFrameBase class are converted to calls to their corresponding methods in the CSSSWEFrameBase class. The description of functionality in "CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase Classes" on page 74 applies to both classes.

If you are configuring legacy applications that use the non-SWE version of the class, you can use the functionality described in this document. However, if you are creating new applets, use the SWE version of the class.

CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame Classes

The CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame classes represent an applet object in the Siebel UI Frameworks.

The discussion of these classes focuses on the SWE version. However, it applies to both the SWE and the non-SWE version. For more information on the relationship between these classes, see "Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes" on page 72.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this class to invoke generalized applet methods.

Parent

CSSSWEBase

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSSWEFrame. For more information on these methods, see "CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame Methods" on page 73.

- ExecuteQuery Method

- NewQuery Method
- Inherited CSSSWEBase Methods

Applet User Properties

The following applet user property is available for use in CSSSWEFrame. For more information on this and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Default Applet Method

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

The CSSSWEFrame class requires CSSSWEFrameMgr and underlying business component objects.

CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame Methods

This topic describes the methods that are available for use in CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame Classes.

ExecuteQuery Method

The ExecuteQuery method executes the query.

Origin Implemented in CSSSWEFrame.

Callable You can call ExecuteQuery from server scripts and business services, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

NewQuery Method

The NewQuery method starts a new query and changes mode to query mode.

Origin Implemented in CSSSWEFrame.

Callable You can call NewQuery from server scripts and business services, as well as through custom buttons and commands.

CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase Classes

The CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase classes provide functionalities through applet user properties and invoke methods, such as Aspect user properties and the GotoView method, which are useful in many common situations.

The discussion of these classes focuses on the SWE version. However, it applies to both the SWE and the non-SWE version. For more information on the relationship between these classes, see "Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes" on page 72.

NOTE: The FrameListBase classes contain the same functionality and behaviors as their FrameBase counterparts. Therefore, the descriptions that follow also apply to CSSFrameListBase and CSSSWEFrameListBase.

Usage Guidelines

The CSSSWEFrameBase class is used for base frame functionality. It implements applet user properties and methods that are common to many applications.

Parent

CSSSWEFrame

Accessible Methods

The following methods are accessible from CSSSWEFrameBase. For more information on these methods, see "CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase Methods" on page 75.

- GotoPage Method
- GotoUrl Method
- GotoView Method

Applet User Properties

The following applet user properties are available for use in CSSSWEFrameBase. For more information on these user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Aspect User Properties
- Default Applet Method

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

None

CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase Methods

This topic describes the methods that are available for use in CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase Classes.

GotoPage Method

The GotoPage method links to the specified Web page from within a Named Method. The Web page must be specified in the Page control user property.

Origin Implemented in CSSSWEFrameBase.

Callable You can call GotoPage only through a Named Method.

GotoUrl Method

The GotoUrl method links to the specified URL from within a Named Method. The URL must be specified in the Url control user property.

Origin Implemented in CSSSWEFrameBase.

Callable You can call GotoUrl only through a Named Method.

GotoView Method

The GotoView method changes the display to the specified view from within a Named Method. The view must be specified in the View control user property.

Origin Implemented in CSSSWEFrameBase.

Callable You can call GotoView only through a Named Method.

CSSFrameList and CSSSWEFrameList Classes

The CSSFrameList and CSSSWEFrameList classes represent a List Applet object in the Siebel UI Frameworks.

The discussion of these classes focuses on the SWE version. However, it applies to both the SWE and the non-SWE version. For more information on the relationship between these classes, see "Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes" on page 72.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this class to invoke applet-specific methods.

Parent

CSSSWEFrame

Accessible Methods
Inherited CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame Methods

Applet User Properties
Not applicable

Control User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
CSSSWEFrameList requires a List object.

CSSFrameList and CSSSWEFrameList Methods

This topic describes the methods that are available for use in CSSFrameList and CSSSWEFrameList Classes.

CSSFrameListBase and CSSSWEFrameListBase Classes

The CSSSWEFrameListBase and CSSSWEFrameListBase classes are used for base frame functionality in list applets.

Usage Guidelines
The FrameListBase classes contain the same functionality and behaviors as their FrameBase counterparts. For a description of these classes, see "CSSFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameBase Classes" on page 74.

CSSFrameListFile and CSSSWEFrameListFile Classes

The CSSFrameListFile and CSSSWEFrameListFile classes are the file attachment frame classes for Siebel UI Frameworks.

The discussion of these classes focuses on the SWE version. However, it applies to both the SWE and the non-SWE version. For more information on the relationship between these classes, see "Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes" on page 72.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this class to invoke file attachment methods.

Parent

CSSSWEFrameList

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Applet User Properties

Not applicable

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

CSSSWEFrameListFile requires the underlying business component to use CSSBCFile.

CSSFrameListDocGen and CSSSWEFrameListDocGen Class

The CSSFrameListDocGen and CSSSWEFrameListDocGen classes provide the functionality for Siebel Proposal and Presentation features. These classes are responsible for setting the document context (for example, Opportunity Proposal, Account Proposal, and so on) and application context (Microsoft Word or Microsoft PowerPoint). They can also submit requests to the Document Server component to generate proposals.

CSSFrameListDocGen and CSSSWEFrameListDocGen are the base classes for both Proposals and Presentations. The specialized subclasses of this class (CSSFrameListProposal, CSSSWEFrameListProposal, CSSFrameListPresentation, and CSSSWEFrameListPresentation) set the type of document (Proposal or Presentation) and derive all other functionality from the CSSFrameListDocGen and CSSSWEFrameListDocGen classes.

Usage Guidelines

CSSFrameListProposal and CSSSWEFrameListProposal are used for Proposal applets to generate Microsoft Word documents, and CSSFrameListPresentation and CSSSWEFrameListPresentation are used for Presentation applets to generate Microsoft PowerPoint documents.

Parent

CSSFrameList and CSSSWEFrameList

Accessible Methods
Not applicable

Applet User Properties
The following applet user properties are available for use in CSSFrameListDocGen and CSSSWEFrameListDocGen. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- ApplicationContextType
- DataSourceBuscompName
- DefaultAppletFocus
- Duplicate Elimination

Control User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
None

CSSFrameListWeb and CSSSWEFrameListWeb Classes

The CSSFrameListWeb and CSSSWEFrameListWeb classes are specialized frame classes for ERM, ePortal, and eBriefing applications. CSSSWEFrameListWeb is used by ERM-related modules such as Compensation Planning, and Group New. It provides functionality for hiding an applet with no data, field-level visibility control, and other useful functionality for ERM applications.

The discussion of these classes focuses on the SWE version. However, it applies to both the SWE and the non-SWE version. For more information on the relationship between these classes, see "Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes" on page 72.

Usage Guidelines
You can use this class only in ERM-related applications. If you want to use a modified version of the CSSSWEFrameListWeb class, then create a new class based on this class. Do not make modifications to the base class.

Parent
CSSSWEFrameList

Accessible Methods
Not applicable

Applet User Properties

The following applet user property is available for use in CSSSWEFrameListWeb: NoDataHide. For more information on this user property, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

Use this class only for applets belonging to the ERM module.

CSSFrameSalutation and CSSSWEFrameSalutation Classes

The CSSFrameSalutation and CSSSWEFrameSalutation classes are the Salutation frame classes for SWE.

The discussion of these classes focuses on the SWE version. However, it applies to both the SWE and the non-SWE version. For more information on the relationship between these classes, see "Relationship Between SWE and Non-SWE Classes" on page 72.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the CSSSWEFrameSalutation class to display a salutation, typically on the home page. This applet class contains a control named Explorer, which it uses to display data. When the frame shows the Explorer control, it pulls out all the field values from the Result Text column and displays them together.

Parent

CSSSWEFrame

Accessible Methods

Inherited CSSFrame and CSSSWEFrame Methods

Applet User Properties

Not applicable

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

None

CSSSWEFrameContactOrgChart Class

CSSSWEFrameContactOrgChart is the Contact Organization Chart frame class.

Usage Guidelines

This class is used as the frame class for the Contact Organization Chart applet.

Parent

CSSSWEFrame

Accessible Methods

Not applicable

Applet User Properties

The following applet user properties are available for use in CSSSWEFrameContactOrgChart. For more information on these and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Contact Relationship Type
- Parent Id Field
- Political Analysis Field

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

None

CSSSWEFrameFINApplication and CSSSWEFrameListFINApplication Classes

The CSSSWEFrameFINApplication and CSSSWEFrameListFINApplication classes provide specialized functionality in applets used for personal or business applications, such as applying for credit or opening an account.

Usage Guidelines

Use these classes only for applets based on the Opportunity business component. This class predefaults the value of the Application Flag field to TRUE.

Parent
CSSSWEFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameListBase

Accessible Methods
Not applicable

Applet User Properties
The following applet user property is available for use in CSSSWEFrameFINApplication and CSSSWEFrameListFINApplication. For more information on this and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- FINS Query Mode Disabled Method n

Control User Properties
Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations
None

CSSSWEFrameUserRegistration Class

CSSSWEFrameUserRegistration is an applet class that provides functionality for the User Registration module to have applet-level required fields.

Usage Guidelines
In the User Registration process, it is often desirable to require customers to provide pieces of information that are not necessarily a requirement in the creation of the business component record. You can use this applet class to enforce this kind of requirement.

Parent
CSSSWEFrame

Accessible Methods
Not applicable

Applet User Properties
The following applet user property is available for use in CSSSWEFrameUserRegistration. For more information on this and other user properties, see Chapter 4, "User Properties."

- Skip Existing Forecast Series Date

Control User Properties

Not applicable

Dependencies and Limitations

Use the CSSSWEFrameUserRegistration class in the context of the User Registration module. This class assumes that the underlying business component uses the CSSBCUser class (for example, the User Registration business component).

When using the Show Required user property, the corresponding business component must use the CSSBCUser class. Additionally, the control specified in the value of this user property must be present on the applet user interface; otherwise the user has no way of entering a value for the required control.

4 User Properties

This chapter describes the user properties supported for customer use in Siebel Business Applications. It includes the following topics:

About User Properties

User properties are object definitions that are added as children to an applet, business component, control, field, or list column to configure specialized behavior beyond what is configured in the parent object definition's properties. These user properties belong to the following Siebel object types:

- Applet
- Application
- Assignment
- Business Component
- Business Service
- Business Service Method Arg
- Control
- Field
- Integration Component

- Integration Component Field
- Integration Object
- List Column
- View
- Virtual Business Component

Only supported user properties are documented.

NOTE: For Siebel application-specific user properties, see the guide for that application. For example, for user properties specific to Siebel Hospitality, see *Siebel Hospitality Guide*.

About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property

Several user properties can have multiple instances on a single business component. These user properties are represented as *Name n*, such as On Field Update Invoke 1, On Field Update Invoke 2, and so on. In most cases, the number is not required if only one instance of the user property is set on the business component.

NOTE: For the active instances of such numbered user properties, it is recommended that you use consecutive numbers when setting new user properties. For example, use Deep Copy 9 after Deep Copy 8. Do not have gaps between numbers of more than 9 and do not append numbers of more than two digits.

For example, the following scenarios would produce unwanted results:

- On Field Update Invoke 10, with no instances with numbers less than 10
- Deep Copy 9 and Deep Copy 19, with no instances numbered between 9 and 19
- Named Method 100

Application User Properties

Some of the parameters that were set in the application configuration (.cfg) file prior to release 8.0 are now set as application user properties in Siebel Tools. This topic describes the following application user properties:

- "ClientBusinessServicen" on page 85
- "OverrideViewCachen" on page 86
- "PDQDisabledViewn" on page 88

ClientBusinessService*n*

The ClientBusinessService*n* user property allows you to call business services from a browser script.

NOTE: As of release 8.0, you no longer set this property in the application .cfg file; instead, you set it as an application user property in Siebel Tools.

The number *n* must be a sequential number, with no gaps in numbering. If a number is skipped, the service cannot be called from a browser script. If a browser script attempts to use this user property to call a business service that is not listed, the following runtime error occurs:

Cannot get service: <name of service>.(SBL-UIF-00275)

Value Name of the business service called from a browser script.

Some of the predefined property values include:

- ClientBusinessService0 = Message Bar
- ClientBusinessService1 = Communications Client
- ClientBusinessService2 = ContentBase - Asset Publish Service
- ClientBusinessService3 = ContentBase - Asset Version Publish
- ClientBusinessService4 = Workflow Process Manager
- ClientBusinessService5 = Task Assistant UI Service
- ClientBusinessService6 = Asset Preview Publish Service
- ClientBusinessService7 = PrintListService
- ClientBusinessService8 = Task UI Service (SWE)
- ClientBusinessService9 = Training Queue

Usage This user property is for use only with Siebel Browser Script.

Parent Object Type Application

Functional Area Business Service

OverrideViewCache*n*

The OverrideViewCache*n* user property allows you to disable caching for a particular view. For example, you might want to disable caching when you are making a dynamic change to the view, such as changing a parameter or invoking a toggle applet.

NOTE: As of release 8.0, you no longer set this property in the application .cfg file; instead, you set it as an application user property in Siebel Tools.

Value OverrideViewCache*n*

where *n* is a sequential number between 0 and 99.

Usage This user property is used to disable the cache for a view. See the procedure below for instructions on how to do this.

Parent Object Type Application

Functional Area User Interface

Use the following procedure to disable the cache for a view.

To disable the cache for a view

1. Launch Siebel Tools.
2. In the Object Explorer, select Application, and then query for the application name in which the view appears that you want to disable the cache.
3. In the Object Explorer, select Application User Prop.
4. Create a new application user property using the following as a guideline:
   - Name is OverrideViewCache0

     NOTE: To disable the cache for more views, use OverrideViewCache1, OverrideViewCache2, and so on.)

   - Value is the name of the view for which you want to disable the cache.
5. Compile the changes.
6. Launch the application with the compiled SRF.

PDQDisabledView*n*

The PDQDisabledView*n* user property allows you to disable the Predefined Query (PDQ) dropdown for the view name defined for the property.

When this property is added for a particular view, the PDQs in the dropdown are not applied when the view loads. Users can still choose the PDQs in the dropdown and the PDQs are applied, but no predefined query is automatically applied when the view loads.

NOTE: As of release 8.0, you no longer set this property in the application .cfg file; instead, you set it as an application user property in Siebel Tools.

Value Name of the view for which you want to disable the Predefined Query (PDQ) dropdown.

Some of the predefined property values include:

- PDQDisabledView0 = Order History View (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView1 = Order History View - My Company (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView2 = Order History Summary View (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView3 = Order Confirmation View (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView4 = Order Approval View (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView5 = Saved Quotes View (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView6 = Saved Quotes View - My Company (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView7 = Saved Quote Detail View (eSales)
- PDQDisabledView8 = Quote Summary View (eSales)

Usage This user property is used to disable the Predefined Query (PDQ) dropdown for the view name defined for the property.

Parent Object Type Application

Functional Area Query

Applet User Properties

This topic describes the following applet user properties:

ApplicationContextType

This user property specifies the application to use for generating proposal and presentation documents.

Value	■ MSWord Specifies Microsoft Word for proposals. ■ MSPpt Specifies Microsoft PowerPoint for presentations.
Usage	You cannot inactivate or modify the values for this user property, nor can you create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	Proposal and Presentation

CanInvokeMethod: *MethodName*

This user property allows you to enable and disable methods, or buttons by disabling the methods the buttons invoke, declaratively at the applet level. It is easier to use than PreCanInvokeMethod scripting and in many cases can be used instead.

Name	CanInvokeMethod: *MethodName*
Value	Value or expression that returns TRUE or FALSE or the literal values TRUE or FALSE
Usage	This user property is used to enable and disable methods declaratively. When the value is TRUE or the expression returns TRUE, then the method is enabled, otherwise it is disabled. For example, Copy Record on the Partner Product List Applet is disabled by default: ■ Name: CanInvokeMethod: CopyRecord ■ Value: FALSE Consider also the following example of using an expression for the value on the SIS Account List Applet where you want to enable the copy record feature for accounts that have a status, but disable this feature for all other accounts: ■ Name: CanInvokeMethod: CopyRecord ■ Value: [Account Status] IS NOT NULL You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	CSSFrame, CSSFrameList, and their subclasses

Contact Relationship Type

This user property specifies a list of relationship types that indicate the contact has a line of influence.

Value	The value of the Contact Relationship Type user property consists of one or more relationship types. Separate multiple relationship types with a comma and a space (for example, Influencer, TAS Influencer). These types typically come from the CONTACT_RELATIONSHIP_TYPE LOV.

Usage The value of this user property populates the RELATION_TYPE_CD column of the S_CONTACT_REL table (the intersection table between Contact and Contact Relationship business components) when one box in an organization chart is dragged and dropped onto another box while the CTRL key is pressed.

For example, when Box A in an organization chart is dragged and dropped on Box B while the CTRL key is pressed, CONTACT_ID is the row id of Box A and REL_CONTACT_ID is the row id of Box B.

You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area Organization Chart

DataSourceBuscompName

This user property allows you to specify the name of the business component in the business object that represents the parent business component.

When the Document Server receives a request to generate a proposal or presentation, it tries to restore the request context before processing the request. It does this so that business components from which the Proposal business component retrieves data are positioned on the proper record set.

Value The value for the DataSourceBuscompName user property is the name of a business component in the current business object.

Usage The specified business component is positioned on the correct record first (the record under which the proposal request was submitted) to make sure other business components return proper records based on the link specification, from which the Proposal business component fetches.

In most cases, this user property does not need to be specified because it defaults to the parent business component of the Proposal business component, which is typically the parent business component for related business components.

You need to specify this user property only when the data to be retrieved for various sections in the Proposal is from business components whose parent business component defined in the current business object is not the same as the parent of the Proposal business component. This user property causes data fetched from those business components to be restricted by the link to the business component defined in the user property rather than the default value of the Proposal's parent.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area Proposal and Presentation

Default Applet Method

The Default Applet Method user property specifies the method that is executed when the user presses the Enter key in the applet.

Value	The value of this user property must be the name of a method that is accessible from the applet.
Usage	The method specified in this user property is executed when the Enter key is pressed. You can inactivate and modify values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property, but only one such user property on each applet.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	CSSSWEFrame

DefaultFocus User Properties

These applet user properties set the field or control within an applet that receives focus by default, that is, before a user interacts to dynamically change the field or control with focus. This user property is provided to allow overriding the field or control that receives default focus as determined by the applet's mode. The modes in which an applet can be deployed are defined in the Object Explorer, Applets, and then Applet Web Templates object.

CAUTION: If you set default focus to a field or control that is off the screen, one of two things may happen:

- The user may not know where focus is.
- The application may try to adjust the vertical position of the view to try to show the in-focus field or control. In either case, the behavior may be disruptive to end users.

DefaultFocus_Edit

This applet user property sets the field or control within an applet that receives focus when the applet is in Base, Edit, or Edit List mode.

Value	The name of a field or control on the applet, not enclosed in quotes.
Usage	For example, this user property could be set to Last Name to give default focus to the Last Name field on an applet in Edit mode. If the DefaultFocus_Edit user property is not added to an applet, then no field or control typically is default focus when the applet is in Base, Edit, or Edit List mode. You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for an applet.

Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	User interface

DefaultFocus_New

This applet user property sets the field or control within an applet that receives focus when the applet is in New mode.

Value	The name of a field or control on the applet, not enclosed in quotes.
Usage	For example, this user property could be set to NewRecord to give default focus to the New button on an applet being used to add a new record. If the DefaultFocus_New user property is not added to an applet, then the first field in the applet typically is default focus when the applet is in New mode. You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for an applet.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	User interface

DefaultFocus_Query

This applet user property sets the field or control within an applet that receives focus when the applet is in Query mode.

Value	The name of a field or control on the applet, not enclosed in quotes.
Usage	For example, this user property could be set to First Name to give default focus to the First Name field on an applet in Query mode. If the DefaultFocus_Query user property is not added to an applet, then the first field in the applet typically is default focus when the applet is in Query mode. You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for an applet.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	User interface

Disable Buscomp Hierarchy

This user property allows you to prevent hierarchical relationships from being displayed in list applets.

Value TRUE or FALSE.

Usage Hierarchical list applets are used to show records that have a hierarchical relationship. The hierarchy is implemented in the parent business component by setting the Hierarchy Parent Field property, and rendered by using icons that appear in the first column of the list applet. For more information on hierarchical list applets, see the topic on specialized behavior supported by Web templates in *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

To disable the rendering of hierarchical relationships in a list applet, add this user property to the applet, with the value TRUE.

- Name: Disable Buscomp Hierarchy
- Value: TRUE

This user property can be found on standard list applets such as Asset Mgmt - Asset List Applet.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area Hierarchical list applets

DisableDataLossWarning

The DisableDataLossWarning applet user property is related to the EnableSIDataLossWarning configuration parameter. EnableSIDataLossWarning displays a warning message to users viewing the application in Standard Interactivity (SI) mode when they are about to switch context without saving changes. DisableDataLossWarning disables this warning at the applet level when set.

Value None

Usage Setting DisableDataLossWarning with no value disables the data loss warning for the applet for which this user property is set.

You can inactivate this user property and create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area Siebel eService

DisableNewRecord

This user property allows you to prevent NewRecord from being invoked on the current applet in the specified Siebel application.

Value	The value for the DisableNewRecord user property is an application name. The value must match the application name exactly.
Usage	If the specified application name is the same as the current running application name, NewRecord is disabled on this applet. For example, a value of *Siebel Sales Enterprise* disables NewRecord on the applet when running within Siebel Sales Enterprise application. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	Proposals and Presentations

DocumentContextType

This user property allows you to specify the context of a proposal. The specified value is compared with the value of the Category field in the Proposal Template, so that only templates within the same category are used in this applet.

Value	The value for the DocumentContextType user property is a string that defines a proposal template category. The value must exactly match a value in PROPOSAL_TEMPLATE_TYPE LOV.
Usage	If the value specified matches one of the values in PROPOSAL_TEMPLATE_TYPE LOV, the templates with the same category value can be used in this applet (they show up in the Template Picklist). For example, a value of *Account Proposal* filters proposal templates so that only proposal templates with the Account Proposal defined for the Category field are available for the user to choose in the Template picklist in this applet. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	Proposal and Presentation

Drilldown Visibility

This user property allows you to define the visibility applied to the new view during a single record drill down.

Usage This user property is currently used in the preconfigured Siebel product. However, its function has been superseded by the Visibility Type attribute of the drilldown object.

Parent Object Type Applet

eGanttChart Busy Free Time Applet User Properties

Table 17 contains the user properties for eGanttChart Busy Free Time Applet:

Table 17. eGanttChart Busy Free Time Applet User Properties

Name	Value	Comments
Major Time Unit	Day	Major time unit in the X-axis of the Gantt chart. The possible values are Day, Week, Month, and Year.
Minor Time Unit	Hour	Minor time unit in the X-axis of the Gantt chart. The possible values are Hour, Day, Week, and Month. The possible combinations of (major,minor) time units are (Day,Hour), (Week,Day), (Month,Day), (Month,Week), and (Year,Month).
X-BC	Action (Busy Free Time)	Business component for the X-axis of the Gantt chart.
X-Color Field	Priority	Cells of the Gantt chart can be colored differently. This user property specifies which field in the X business component determines the coloring. For the field that you choose, make sure there is a corresponding LOV defined. See X-Color LOV Name for details.
X-Color LOV Name	ACTIVITY_PRIORITY	LOV that defines the possible values of the field chosen for X-Color Field. From this LOV, you can determine the Language Independent Code (LIC) of the field value.
X-LOV Map	#1-ASAP#2-High#3-Medium#	Defines the LIC of the LOV values that can be mapped to colors.

Table 17. eGanttChart Busy Free Time Applet User Properties

Name	Value	Comments
X-Color Map	#GanttChartRed #GanttChartBlue #GanttChartGreen#	Defines the colors of the different values of the LIC. The values must be in the same order as in X-LOV Map. For example, 2-High maps to GanttChartBlue. The values of X-Color Map are the style sheet classes defined in Gantt.css.
X-Date InvokeMethod	SetGridBeginEndDate	Maps to an internal X-business component method to calculate the date-time range for the X-business component data. Do not modify this.
X-Display Constraint Map	08:00:00#17:00:00	Applies only when the minor time unit is Hour. Instead of displaying a 24-hour interval in the Gantt chart, this user property defines the lower and upper bounds of the time displayed in the Gantt chart.
X-Display Duration	30	Specifies the time increment for each cell in the Gantt chart. The unit is Minutes.
X-DrillDown Field	Description	Specifies the field in the X business component on which you can drill down. A corresponding Drilldown Object must be configured for the applet in Siebel Tools.
X-End DateTime Field	Planned Completion	Field in the X business component that specifies the end of the datetime range.
X-Join Field	Primary Owner Id	Field in the X business component that links it to the Y business component. This is used in a search specification if X-Join InvokeMethod is not specified.
X-Join InvokeMethod	SetEmployeeList	Maps to an internal X business component method to link the Y and X business components. Do not modify this.
X-Num Slots	3	Specifies the number of “slots” for a given cell. For example, you might have conflicting activities that start and end at the same time. If X-Num Slots is 3, the cell that represents this time range can be split into a maximum of three slots to contain the conflicting activities.
X-Sort Spec	Owner Last Name	Specifies the sort specification for the X business component.
X-Start DateTime Field	Planned	Field in the X business component that specifies the start of the datetime range.
X-Tooltips 1	Planned	First control that is displayed in the tooltip.

Table 17. eGanttChart Busy Free Time Applet User Properties

Name	Value	Comments
X-Tooltips 2	Planned Completion	Second control that is displayed in the tooltip. User properties can be defined to extend this to X-Tooltips *n*.
Y-BC	Employee (MM)	Business component for the Y-axis of the Gantt chart.
Y-BC ViewSet Size	7	Maximum number of records for the Y-axis.
Y-Constraint	None	Search specification for the Y business component. **NOTE:** By default, the Y business component in the base Gantt chart class does not have any search specification defined. If it is not explicitly defined here, the Y business component is constrained by a link in a parent/child relationship.
Y-DrillDown Field	Id	Source field for the Y drilldown.
Y-DrillDown View	All Employees across Organizations	Destination view of the Y drilldown. This can be modified.
Y-Join Field	Id	Field in the Y business component that links it to both the X and Z business components.
Y-Label	Employee	Label for the Y-axis.
Y-Legend	Full Name	Field in the Y business component that is displayed in the Gantt chart.
Y-SortSpec	Last Name	Sort specification for the Y business component.
Z-BC	Schedule	Business component for the Z-axis of the Gantt chart. Acts as a layer painted on the Gantt chart before the X-axis is constructed. For example, each employee has a working schedule of Monday through Friday, 8:00 to 17:00. The Gantt chart is painted white where there is a schedule and gray where there is no schedule. The activity cells are drawn on top of this schedule layer. The Z business component determines the state of a cell: ■ GanttStateNone: No schedule ■ GanttStateOff: A schedule exists ■ GanttStateOn: Coloring of the cell controlled by X-Color Map

Table 17. eGanttChart Busy Free Time Applet User Properties

Name	Value	Comments
Z-Date InvokeMethod	SetGridBeginEndDateTime	Maps to an internal Z business component method to calculate the datetime range for the Z business component data. Do not modify this.
Z-End DateTime Field	End DateTime	Field in the Z business component that specifies the end of the datetime range.
Z-Join Field	Employee Id	Field in the Z business component that links to the Y business component. This is used as a search specification if Z-Join InvokeMethod is not specified.
Z-Join InvokeMethod	SetEmployeeList	Maps to an internal Z business component method to link the Y and Z business components together. Do not modify this.
Z-Start DateTime Field	Start DateTime	Field in the Z business component that specifies the start of the datetime range.

EnableStandardMethods

This user property enables record manipulation operations in field service and task views.

Value Y or N. If the value is Y, record manipulation operations are enabled.

If the value is N, the methods called directly from the user interface by right-clicking and opening an applet menu are hidden, but the methods are still callable using accelerators (shortcuts).

Usage If the EnableStandardMethods user property is declared on an applet, end users can use the applet to perform the record manipulation operations within, for example, a task view that they can perform within a dynamic view, such as performing queries, advancing the record pointer, editing multiple records simultaneously, and so on.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area CSSFrame, CSSFrameList, CSSSWEFrameShuttleBaseAssoc, CSSSWEFrameShuttleBaseMvg

FINS Query Mode Disabled Method *n*

This user property allows you to specify a method to be disabled when the applet is in query mode.

Value The value of the FINS Query Mode Disabled Method user property is the name of a method.

Usage	When the current applet is in query mode, the specified method is disabled. You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for an applet, they are executed sequentially by number (for example, FINS Query Mode Disabled Method 1, then FINS Query Mode Disabled Method 2, and so on). You can also inactivate or modify the values for this user property. See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	CSSSWEFrameFINApplication

High Interactivity Enabled

This user property ensures that the applet is in High Interactivity (HI) mode, which is required by task views.

Value	Y or N. If the value is Y, the applet is in HI mode. If the value is N, the applet is in Standard Interactivity (SI) mode.
Usage	If this user property is declared on an applet, the applet is in HI mode as required by the Task UI.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	CSSSWEFrameShuttleBaseAssoc, CSSSWEFrameShuttleBaseMvg

Named Method *n* (Applet)

This user property allows you to invoke a business component or business service method, or set a field value. It can be used in place of scripting.

Value

The value you provide for the Named Method user property depends on the action you want to perform.

For setting a field value, the value consists of four quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Name*", "SET", "*Field*", "*Expression*"

When *Name* is called, the value of *Field* is set using *Expression*.

For invoking a business component method, the value consists of four quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Name*", "*Action*", "*BusComp*", "*Method*"

When *Name* is called, *Method* is invoked on the *BusComp* business component based on the defined *Action*. For a list of actions, see Table 18 on page 102.

For invoking a business service method, the value consists of five quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Name*", "*Action*", "*BusComp*", "*Service*", "*Method*"

When *Name* is called, *Method* from the *Service* business service is invoked on the *BusComp* business component based on the defined *Action*. For a list of actions, see Table 18 on page 102.

NOTE: For user property parameter values that include hyphens or parentheses, you must enclose that value within an additional set of single quotation marks or an additional two sets of double quotation marks. For example, if you want to pass the O2 Repair - Create Notification workflow process as a value for a parameter, the correct syntax is either "'O2 Repair - Create Notification'" or """O2 Repair - Create Notification""".

You can optionally append an additional parameter that defines an expression. If you use a business service action, the expression is passed as a property set, so you must use name-value pairs rather than an array of strings ("*NameExpr*", "*ValueExpr*").

Usage

Sometimes it is necessary to trigger actions in response to data changes, for example when records are created, deleted, or updated. The response can be required to be triggered before or after the date change has been applied.

Within the Siebel Application there is standard functionality, including user properties, to allow you to implement automated responses to data changes without the need to use custom scripts.

The Named Method *n* applet user property can be used to invoke methods in a certain order.

For example, the Named Method *n* applet user property can be used to update a legacy system with new Account records after a new record is created in the Siebel application. It first commits the record in the Siebel application, and then invokes a workflow process to update the legacy system.

- `Named Method 2: WriteRecord`
- `'INVOKE', 'WriteRecord', 'INVOKESVC', 'Workflow Process Manager', 'Run Process', '"ProcessName"', '"Account - New Order"', '"RowId"','[Id]'`

This user property is supported for applets based on the CSSFrameBase and CSSFrameListBase classes.

You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for a business component, each instance is executed sequentially by number (for example, Named Method 1, then Named Method 2, and so on). If there is only one such user property, then no number is required.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84 and "Named Method n (Business Component)" on page 153.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area CSSFrameBase, CSSFrameListBase

Table 18 lists the actions available for the Named Method *n* user property.

Table 18. Action Values for Named Method *n*

Action	Method Type	Functional Implication
INVOKE	Business component	Invokes the method
INVOKESEL	Business component	Saves the state and invokes the method once for each selected record
INVOKEALL	Business component	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method once for each record
INVOKESAVE	Business component	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method
INVOKESVC	Business service	Invokes the method

Table 18. Action Values for Named Method *n*

Action	Method Type	Functional Implication
INVOKESVCSEL	Business service	Saves the state and invokes the method once for each selected record
INVOKESVCALL	Business service	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method once for each record
INVOKESVCSAVE	Business service	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method

NoDataHide

This user property hides the applet when it contains no data.

Value
- Y If no data, applet is hidden.
- N Applet is shown even if no data.

Usage You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area

Parent Id Field

This user property allows you to specify the name of the field in the current business component that is populated with the parent row id when a parent/child relationship is created in an organization chart.

When a parent/child relationship is created in an organization chart (drag and drop one box over another), the specified field in the child is populated with the parent row id.

Value The value of the Parent Id Field user property must be the name of a field on the current business component. For example, the PS Project Team OrgChart Applet specifies the Parent Team Member Id field in the underlying PS Project Team business component.

Usage If the specified field is not defined, the default value of the Manager Id field from the Contact business component is used.

You can inactivate this user property. However, you cannot modify values or create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area Organization Chart

Political Analysis Field

This user property allows you to specify the name of the field on the business component that indicates the Level of Influence for a Contact. The field specified in this user property must be mapped to a LOV that has the following values:

- Low: No Color
- Political Structure (Medium): Light Grey
- Inner Circle (High): Dark Grey

The Political Analysis Field user property is used in the organization chart to display the Level of Influence for each contact by shading the box of the contact with the appropriate level of gray.

Value	The value of the Political Analysis Field user property must be the name of a field on the current business component.
Usage	If a field is not specified, the default value of Political Analysis is used. You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	Organization Chart

Show Required *n*

The Show Required user property allows you to specify a control on the applet to be required. The control specified in the value of this user property is validated as an applet-level required field.

Value	The value of the Show Required *n* user property is the name of a control on the applet.
Usage	When using the Show Required user property, the corresponding business component must use the CSSBCUser class. Additionally, the control specified in the value of this user property must be present on the applet user interface; otherwise, the user has no way of entering a value for the required control. For example, creating a user property called Show Required 1 with the value EmailAddress causes the EmailAddress control on the Applet to be required. You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for an applet, they are executed sequentially by number (for example, Show Required 1, then Show Required 2, and so on). You can also inactivate this user property. See also “About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property” on page 84.
Parent Object Type	Applet

Functional Area CSSSWEFrameUserRegistration

Visibility Type

This user property is used to set visibility in calendar applets.

Value The value for Visibility Type can be one of the following:

- **My.** The Owner static picklist shows the logged-in user; the user can only see his or her own calendar.
- **My Direct Reports.** The Owner static picklist shows the direct reports of the logged-in user; all direct report calendars can be viewed.

  This value is normally used in the eCalendar (Daily/Weekly/Monthly) Applet - My Direct Reports applets.
- **All.** This allows the logged-in user to see the calendars of others to which the user has been given access, even if the other users are not direct reports.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area eCalendar

WebGotoPlayerErrorPage

This user property allows you to specify the Web page that is displayed when an error occurs while playing a SmartScript in Siebel eMarketing.

Value The value for the WebGotoPlayerErrorPage user property must be the name of a Web page.

Usage When an error occurs while playing a SmartScript in Siebel eMarketing, the Web page specified in this user property is displayed. The error page has a control to return to the eSmartScript page that caused the error.

Parent Object Type Applet

Functional Area Web applets

WebGotoView

This user property allows you to specify the view to go to if either the FINISH or the CANCEL event is invoked in the Siebel SmartScript player applet while playing a SmartScript.

Value The value for the WebGotoView user property must be the name of a view.

Usage	When the FINISH or CANCEL event is invoked (the corresponding button is pressed) in the Siebel SmartScript player applet while playing a SmartScript in Siebel eMarketing, the view specified in this user property is displayed.
Parent Object Type	Applet
Functional Area	Web applets

Business Component User Properties

This topic describes the following business component user properties:

Active Field

The Active Field and the Active Value user properties together determine whether a record is active. An active record can be updated. A record that is not active cannot be updated.

For a given business component, the Active Field user property specifies the field on the business component that is the active flag. The Active Value user property specifies how to interpret the value of the flag.

See also "Active Value" on page 110.

Value	The value of the Active Field user property must be the name of a field on the current business component, not enclosed in quotes. The named field must be the active flag for the business component. If the business component has the Active Value user property and its value is Y, or if the Active Value user property is not defined, then a record is active if the value of its active flag is Y. If the value of the Active Value user property is N, then a record is active if the value of its active flag is N. For example, the value of the Active Field user property on the Quote business component is Active. The Active Value user property is not defined on Quote. Thus a record is active if its Active field value is Y. Alternatively, the value of the Active Field user property on the Fund business component is Locked Flag. The value of its Active Value user property is N. Thus a record is active if its Locked Flag field value is N, that is, when it is unlocked.
Usage	You can inactivate this user property or modify its values. You cannot create more than one instance of this user property for a business component.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Various

Active Value

The Active Value and the Active Field user properties together determine whether a record is active. An active record can be updated. A record that is not active cannot be updated.

For a given business component, the Active Field user property specifies the field on the business component that is the active flag. The Active Value user property specifies how to interpret the value of the flag.

See also "Active Field" on page 109.

Value Y or N.

To use the Active Value user property, you must also set the Active Field user property on the business component to specify the field that contains the active flag. If the Active Value user property is also defined and its value is Y, or if the Active Value user property is not defined, then a record is active if the value of its active flag is Y. If the value of the Active Value user property is N, then a record is active if the value of its active flag is N.

For example, the value of the Active Field user property on the Quote business component is Active. The Active Value user property is not defined on Quote. Thus a record is active only if its Active field value is Y.

Alternatively, the default value of the Active Field user property on the Fund business component is Locked Flag. The value of its Active Value user property is N. Thus a record is active only if its Locked Flag field value is N, that is, when it is unlocked.

Usage You can inactivate this user property or modify its values. You cannot create more than one instance of this user property for a business component.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Various

Activity SearchSpec

This user property allows you to specify a search specification for the Action business component.

Value The value for the Activity SearchSpec user property must be a valid search specification. For example,

```
[Status]= LookupValue('EVENT_STATUS', 'Open') AND [Class] =
LookupValue('FS_ACTIVITY_CLASS', 'Sales Activity')
```

Usage You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINOppty

Admin Mode Field

The Admin Mode Field user property provides access to the current value of the business component's Admin Mode Flag.

Although the Admin Mode Flag is a View property, the business component object has a corresponding internal Admin Mode Flag property. At runtime, the business component inherits the value of the Admin Mode Flag from the current view.

CAUTION: All views and drilldowns contained within a screen that has been granted Admin Mode also behave in Admin Mode because of their subordinate relationship to the screen. This behavior applies even to views where the Admin Mode flag is set to False.

In Admin mode, updating, inserting, deleting, and merging records is permitted, independent of those property values on the business component. For information on Admin Mode functionality, see *Siebel Security Guide* and *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Value

The value of the Admin Mode Field user property must be the name of a field on the current business component, not enclosed in quotes. Make the named field an active calculated field of type DTYPE_BOOL with a value of “”.

For example, for a given business component create a calculated field and name it IsAdminMode. This is the naming convention for such a field, although the name is not restricted. Add the Admin Mode Field user property on the business component with a value of IsAdminMode.

Usage

This user property is intended for use with script to identify whether a business component is currently in Admin mode. The following simple example displays Y if the business component is currently in Admin mode; otherwise, it displays N.

```
function BusComp_NewRecord ()
{
var isAdmin = this.GetFieldValue("IsAdminMode");
var WshShell = COMCreateObject("WScript.Shell");
WshShell.Popup(isAdmin);
}
```

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a business component.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Scripting

Admin NoDelete

This user property prevents deleting records when a view, and thus its business component, are in Admin mode.

Administrative views often have their Admin Mode Flag property set to TRUE to allow administrators to insert, update, delete, and merge records on business components that are set to disallow some or all of these operations in typical views. Thus, setting the Admin NoDelete user property on a business component typically means that records cannot be deleted in any view. For information on Admin Mode functionality, see *Siebel Security Guide* and *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Value	Y or N. The value of this user property defaults to N if the user property is not defined on the business component.
Usage	You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a business component.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Various

Admin NoUpdate

This user property prevents updating of records when a view, and thus its business component, are in Admin mode.

Administrative views often have their Admin Mode Flag property set to TRUE to allow administrators to insert, update, delete, and merge records on business components that are set to disallow some or all of these operations in typical views. Thus, setting the Admin NoUpdate user property on a business component typically means that records cannot be updated in any view. For information on Admin Mode functionality, see *Siebel Security Guide* and *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Value	Y or N. The value of this user property defaults to N if the user property is not defined on the business component.
Usage	You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a business component.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Various

All Mode Sort

This user property allows you to specify whether the Siebel application overrides the default sort specification.

Value

The value for the All Mode Sort user property must be one of the following:

- **Normal.** Uses the business component-defined sort specification. This setting also allows the user to run a predefined query (that incorporates a SORT).
- **TRUE.** Overrides the business component sort specification and uses the U1 index (the standard user key). If the standard user key is defined on the primary extension table, especially for S_PARTY-based business components, the behavior reverts to Normal.
- **FALSE.** Removes all sorting.

Usage

Standard Siebel application behavior is to override the sort specification on views with certain visibility types to force the view to ORDER BY the standard user key. The All Mode Sort user property determines whether the Siebel application overrides the sort specification and, if so, determines the sort (if any) that is applied to the business component for the affected views.

This user property affects views with visibility other than Personal or Sales Rep visibility, including Manager, All, Organization, Sub-Organization, Group, and Catalog views.

NOTE: If you set up the default sort order so that it sorts on one of these views, be aware that this might reveal large quantities of data, which is typically sorted only by user keys.

When All Mode Sort is set to Normal, queries performed in workflows also use the business component sort specification, even when no visibility has been set.

If you choose to override the default sort behavior using All Mode Sort, first consult your database administrator for guidance on how the sort-by fields are indexed.

Also, conduct careful performance testing on the view itself and on reports run against the view.

Parent Object Type

Business Component

Functional Area

SSE Service Request, Action, and Activity Plan Action

Always Enable Child: *buscompname*

This user property allows you to specify whether a child business component of a service request can be updated after the service request is closed.

Value TRUE Specifies that child business components of service requests can be updated when the service request is closed.

Usage Closing a service request does not prevent updates to the child Customer Satisfaction business component, so you can survey your customers even if a service request has been resolved.

The user property for the Service Request business component, named Always Enable Child: Customer Survey, allows you to enable and disable customer surveys.

You can allow updates to other business components by adding user properties to the Service Request business component and substituting the appropriate business component name for Customer Survey.

NOTE: Another way to make a closed service request and its child business components accessible for additions and edits is to change its status to Open.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Service Request

Always Enable Field *n*

This user property allows fields in a closed service request to be updated.

Value The name of the field you wish to keep updatable.

Usage In standard Siebel Business Applications, when a user sets the Status field on a service request to Closed, the Sub-Status field is updated to Resolved. The record becomes read-only except for the Status and Sub-Status fields. This behavior is controlled by the specialized business component class CSSBCServiceRequest.

To allow fields to be updated after the service request is closed, use the Always Enable Field *n* user property.

You can deactivate and modify values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed. For more information, see "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Service Request

Application Name

The Application Name user property specifies the name of the application.

Value	The value of this user property must be a valid application name.
Usage	You can inactivate and modify values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

Aspect User Properties

Aspect refers to how data from a business component is displayed. You can use Aspect user properties to configure business component behavior based on which applet is displaying data from that business component. For example, the various applets that are based on Action might have different predefault values for the Type field. Aspect user properties are optional.

Aspect User Properties (CSSBCBase)

This user property provides a dynamic way to use the CSSBCBase class. When a particular aspect has been set from the applet level or CSSBCBase's default, CSSBCBase changes its behavior based on the aspect-related setting described in the user property:

- If Aspect BC ReadOnly: *Aspect* is defined, and the current aspect is *Aspect*, the current record becomes read-only when the value of *Field Name* is Y.
- If Aspect Child BC ReadOnly: *Aspect* is defined, and the current aspect is *Aspect*, the current record's child business components becomes read-only when the value of *Field Name* is Y.
- If Aspect BC NoInsert: *Aspect* is defined, and the current aspect is *Aspect*, the user cannot insert new records when the value of *Field Name* is Y.

  NOTE: To use Aspect BC NoInsert: *Aspect*, you need to make sure that the value [Field Name] (normally a calculated field) is not changed when the user steps to a different record; otherwise, run-time behavior may confuse the end user. Improper configuration makes inserts dependent on the state of current records, which is most likely not what you want.

- For a particular business component field, if Aspect Default Value: *Aspect* is defined, and the current aspect is *Aspect,* then the predefault value for this field becomes the expression defined in the user property value.

  For example, if the Action business component (the basis for activities) has a Planned field with a field user property Aspect Default Value: Planned defined that has a value of Timestamp(), then the predefault value for the activity's planned start date and time becomes Timestamp().

  NOTE: Aspect Default Value does not work with multivalue fields. This is because multivalue fields do not have a predefault.

Aspect user properties with a parent object type of Business Component are listed in Table 19.

Table 19. Aspect User Properties for the Parent Object Type

User Property Name	Value
Default Aspect	*Aspect*
Aspect BC ReadOnly: *Aspect*	*Field Name*
Aspect Child BC ReadOnly: *Aspect*	*Field Name*
Aspect BC NoInsert: *Aspect*	*Field Name*

Aspect user properties with a parent object type of Field are listed in Table 20.

Table 20. Aspect User Properties for the Field Object Type

User Property Name	Value
Aspect Default Value: Aspect	Expression

Aspect User Properties (CSSSWEFrameBase and CSSSWEFrameListBase)

If the user property View Aspect* is defined for the current view, set and pass the aspect name to the underlying (CSSBCBase) business component.

If View Aspect* is not defined for the current view and Default Aspect is defined, set and pass the aspect name to the underlying (CSSBCBase) business component.

Aspect user properties for use with a parent object type of Business Component are listed in Table 21.

Table 21. Aspect User Properties for the Business Component Object Type

User Property Name	Value
View Aspect: *View Name*	*Aspect Name*
View Aspect	*“View Name”, “Aspect Name”*
View Aspect 1	*“View Name”, “Aspect Name”*
View Aspect 2	*“View Name”, “Aspect Name”*
Default Aspect	*Aspect Name*

Assignment Object

This user property provides the assignment object to which the Assignment Manager server component's Assignment Object Name (AsgnObjectName) parameter is set when running interactive assignment.

Value The value of this user property is the name of an assignment object, not enclosed in quotes, that is a child of a workflow policy object. In the Object Explorer, see Siebel Objects, Workflow Policy Objects, and then the Assignment Objects object for well-defined assignment objects.

For example, the Activity List View is based on the Action business component. By setting the Assignment Object user property on the Action business component to Activity, when a user chooses Assign from the Tools menu while in a child form applet in the Activity List View, the activity, instead of some other object, is added back to the Assignment Manager queue for reassignment to a new owner.

Usage Inactivate this property only if you intend to turn off interactive assignment and you must also remove any related controls from the user interface. You can also modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Activities, service requests, opportunities

Associate: Completion Timeout (Client)

This user property specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait (on the client) for a subordinate's forecast to complete before skipping the association and throwing an error.

Value The value of the Associate: Completion Timeout (Client) user property is an integer greater than 0.

Usage This user property is used during forecast association. When a subordinate forecast is being created, the application waits for the creation process to finish before associating the subordinate forecast. This user property specifies the amount of time for the application to wait before timing out. When the application times out, it throws an error indicating that some forecasts were unable to be associated. The user can subsequently associate the subordinate forecasts manually.

This user property is used in synchronous mode.

If you inactivate the Associate: Completion Timeout (Client) user property, the default value is used.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

Associate: Completion Timeout (Server)

This user property specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds) to wait (on the server) for a subordinate's forecast to complete before skipping the association and throwing an error.

Value The value of the Associate: Completion Timeout (Server) user property is an integer greater than 0.

Usage This user property is used during forecast association. When a subordinate forecast is being created, the application waits for the creation process to finish before associating the subordinate forecast. This user property specifies the amount of time for the application to wait before timing out. When the application times out, it throws an error indicating that some forecasts were unable to be associated. The user can subsequently associate the subordinate forecasts manually.

This user property is used by the server component.

If you inactivate the Associate: Completion Timeout (Server) user property, the default value is used.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

Associate: Sleep Time Between Attempts

This user property specifies the amount of time to wait (in seconds) after each attempt at checking the subordinate's forecast for completion before checking again.

Value The value of the Associate: Sleep Time Between Attempts user property is an integer greater than 0.

Usage If you inactivate the Associate: Sleep Time Between Attempts user property, the default value is used.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

AutoPopulateResponsibility

This user property specifies whether to automatically associate a responsibility with a new user when a record is created.

Value	TRUE Automatically associates a responsibility with a new user when a record is created.
Usage	The responsibility to be associated is specified in the New Responsibility field for the current user (the user creating the new user record). The AutoPopulateResponsibility user property requires that the responsibility MVF is named Responsibility. This user property is ignored when the business component is used within the EAI or Siebel Adapter context. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	User

BC eAuto Sales Step

This user property specifies the name of the business component for eAuto Opportunity Sales Step.

Value	The value of the BC eAuto Sales Step user property must be a business component name in the Opportunity business object.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

BC eAuto Sales Step Admin

This user property specifies the name of the business component for eAuto Sales Step Admin.

Value	The value of the BC eAuto Sales Step Admin user property must be a business component name in the eAuto Sales Step Admin business object.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

BC Opportunity

This user property allows you to specify the name of the Opportunity business component to be used during reassignment in Siebel Automotive applications.

Value	The value of the BC Opportunity user property must be the name of an Opportunity business component.
Usage	You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Contact

BC Position

This user property allows you to specify the name of the Position business component to be used when automatically creating an Opportunity in Siebel Automotive applications.

Value	The value of the BC Position user property must be the name of a Position business component.
Usage	You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Contact

BC Read Only Field

This user property allows you to specify a field on the business component that determines whether individual records are read-only.

Value	The value for the BC Read Only Field user property must be the name of a field on the business component.
Usage	When the value of the field specified in this user property is TRUE, the current record is read-only. Setting the Admin Mode Flag property to TRUE overrides the BC Read Only Field user property. For information on the Admin Mode Flag, see "Admin Mode Field" on page 111.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Data-Driven Access Control (Time Sheet)

BO eAuto Sales Step Admin

This user property specifies the name of the business object for eAuto Sales Step Admin. It is used to define the view for setting Sales Steps.

Value	The value of the BO eAuto Sales Step Admin user property must be a valid business object name.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

Calc Actual OnWriteRecord

This user property specifies whether to execute Actual Number calculation when a record is written.

Value	■ Y Indicates that the Actual Number is calculated when a record is written. ■ N Indicates that the Actual Number is not calculated.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

ChargeBusinessService

This user property specifies the name of the business service that is used to calculate charges for service activities.

Value	The value for this user property is the name of a business service, not enclosed in quotes; for example, FS Service Charge.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Activity

ChargeBusinessServiceMethod*n*

This user property specifies the name of the method on the business service that is used to calculate charges for service activities.

Value	The value for this user property is the name of a method, not enclosed in quotes, on the business service specified by the ChargeBusinessService user property. For example, ChargeBusinessServiceMethod1 could have the value CreateServiceCharges, which is a method of the FS Service Charge business service.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Activity

CloseOutFlag

This user property allows you to specify the value of the CloseOut Flg field for the parent business component (typically Opportunity).

Value	The value for the CloseOutFlag user property must be Y or N.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

Contact-Activity BC Name

This user property allows you to specify the name of the business component to be used when reassigning Activities in Siebel Automotive applications.

Value	The value of the Contact-Activity BC Name user property must be the name of a business component (for example, Action).
Usage	You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Contact

Contact MVG PreDefault Expression

The predefault contact record specified in this user property is added to the Contact multivalue field of the Action business component.

Value The value for the Contact MVG PreDefault Expression user property uses the following syntax:

```
Parent: 'Contact.Id', 'Service Request.Contact Id', 'Service
Agreement.Contact Person Id'
```

You can list multiple business component-field pairs, enclosed in single quotes and separated by commas.

Usage You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property.

This user property is supported for business components based on or inherited from CSSBCActivity, such as CSSBCFINSActivity. The business component for which this user property is defined must have a multivalue field named Contact Id or Contact Id (Thin).

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Activity

Contact-Opportunity BC Name

This user property allows you to specify the name of the business component to be used for Opportunity reassignment in Siebel Automotive applications.

Value The value of the Contact-Opportunity BC Name user property must be the name of a business component (for example, Opportunity).

Usage You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Contact

Copy Contact

This user property allows you specify whether to copy contact associations to a campaign when the status of the campaign is changed from Planned to Active.

Value The value for the Copy Contact user property must be either TRUE or FALSE.

Usage	If this property is set to TRUE, then when the status of a campaign is changed from Planned to Active, all of a contact's associations for the planned campaign are copied to the active campaign. This user property is currently defined for DBM Campaign business component.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	DBM Campaigns

Credit Card User Properties

The following user properties store information that Siebel Business Applications, especially Siebel eSales, use in the Mod 10 (LUHN) algorithm for credit card validation:

- Credit Card Expired Month
- Credit Card Expired Year
- Credit Card Number
- Credit Card Type

These user properties are valid only for business components based on the CSSBCBase class or on classes that inherit from or are based on CSSBCBase, such as CSSBCQuote.

Additionally, these user properties are valid only with the Validate method of the Credit Card Transaction Service business service. This is an exception to the typical user property behavior of the specialized business component class. For more information on payment validation, see *Siebel Order Management Guide*.

NOTE: All four of the fields defined by these user properties must have data for validation to occur.

Credit Card Expired Month

This user property stores the credit card expiration month.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Expiration month
Functional Area	Personal Payment Profile, Quote

Credit Card Expired Year

This user property stores the credit card expiration year.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Expiration year
Functional Area	Personal Payment Profile, Quote

Credit Card Number

This user property stores the credit card number.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Account number
Functional Area	Personal Payment Profile, Quote

Credit Card Type

This user property stores the credit card type.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Account type
Functional Area	Personal Payment Profile, Quote

Credit Check

This user property enables and disables the feature of Credit Check during verification.

Value	■ Y Perform credit check during Verify. ■ N Do not perform credit check during Verify.
Usage	You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Quote

Credit Check Workflow

This user property specifies the name of the workflow to use for Credit Check when it is enabled (for example, Credit Check – Quotes).

Value	The value for the Credit Check Workflow user property must be the name of a workflow.
Usage	If the Credit Check user property is set to Y, the Credit Check Workflow user property is required. You can inactivate this user property only if the Credit Check user property is set to N. You can modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of it.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Quote

Currency Field *n*

This user property allows you to specify the name of a field that holds currency data.

Value	The value for the Currency Field *n* user property must be the name of a field on the business component.
Usage	When the currency code is changed, a currency exchange operation is performed on the data in the specified field and the value of the field is updated. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property. See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCBase

Day Number User Properties

These user properties are used in the Day Number business service.

Day Number: Arrival Date Field

This user property allows you to specify the Arrival Date field for the business component.

Value	The value for the Day Number: Arrival Date Field user property must be the name of a field in the business component.
Usage	The value of this user property specifies the name for the Arrival Date Field. It is used in the Day Number business service. When the value of this field is changed, the service propagates the change to the Date fields in the Function Space and Room Block business components. You can modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

Day Number: Function BC Name

This user property allows you to specify the associated Function Space business component.

Value	The value for the Day Number: Function BC Name user property must be the name of a business component.

Usage	The value of this user property specifies the name of the Function Space business component. It is used in conjunction with the Day Number: Arrival Date Field user property, to specify the business component that is updated by the Day Number business service when the Arrival Date field is changed. You can modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

Day Number: Room Block BC Name

This user property allows you to specify the associated Function Space business component.

Value	The value for the Day Number: Room Block BC Name user property must be the name of a business component.
Usage	The value of this user property specifies the name of the Room Block business component. It is used in conjunction with the Day Number: Arrival Date Field user property, to specify the business component that is updated by the Day Number business service when the Arrival Date field is changed. You can modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

DB2 Optimization Level

This user property allows you to change the optimization level of all of the SQL statements produced by the given business component.

Value	The value of the DB2 Optimization Level user property must be an integer.

Usage

The specified integer indicates the level of optimization to be used.

Currently, the DB2 connector uses an optimization level of 3 for client SQL statements.

Because this setting affects the whole business component, changing it can adversely affect the performance of other SQL statements produced by the same business component. Before using this option, it is extremely important to analyze slow-performing SQL statements, and then consider all of the options available for tuning the statement. Some of these tuning methods are as follows:

- Make sure there is an index that addresses the needs of both the where conditions on the driving tables of the query, and the order by clause.
- If the business component has been customized, simplify the customization.
- Remove one or more columns from the order by clause.
- Change the optimization level.

The first step to analyzing performance is to start the Siebel client with the `/s <filename>` option to log all of the SQL statements. This log file shows the time spent executing each SQL statement. Identify the statements that are slow.

NOTE: The DB2-specific SQL generator adds an “optimize for 1 row” clause to the end of the SQL statement. This clause does not appear in the SQL log.

Check the business component that produced the SQL statement to determine if there is already a DB2 Optimization Level. If there is, then use that optimization level to explain the SQL of the slow query.

Paste the suspected slow query into one of the explain utilities, add the “optimize for 1 row” clause, and set the optimization level to the appropriate value. Generate a query plan for the statement and analyze it. If you conclude that changing the optimization level is the best approach to increasing the performance of the query, then re-explain it using a different optimization level.

If the new optimization level solves the slow query performance, then add the user property name to the business component.

Parent Object Type

Business Component

Deep Copying and Deletion User Properties

When you copy or delete a record, you can use the Deep user properties to propagate the change to child business components. For example, you can arrange to copy the detail records of a child business component from the original record to the new copied record of the parent business component.

For purposes of these user properties, the application checks the following sources in the order given to determine the parent/child link to use:

- If the parent and child are the same business component, then the relationship must be defined by the Recursive Link user property set on the business component. The link that the Recursive Link user property specifies is used to determine child records.

  See also "Recursive Link" on page 175.

- If the Deep Copy/Delete Link user property is set on the current (parent) business component, then the link that the Deep Copy/Delete Link user property specifies to the child business component is used.

  See also "Deep Copy/Delete Link" on page 133.

- If the parent and child business components are of the same Siebel object, and the parent is the primary business component in the business object, then the application looks up the link listed for the parent to the child, if one exists. If the link exists, then it is listed by choosing Object Explorer, Business Object, and then the Business Object Component object in Siebel Tools. Under the applicable business object, the link displays in the Link column for the child business component in the Business Object Components list.

- If none of the sources mentioned in this list provides a link between the parent and child business components, then the application determines whether a link named *parent business component/child business component* exists (for example, Opportunity/Revenue). If such a link exists, then the application uses that link.

NOTE: Deep Copy is supported only for business components that are based on or inherit from the CSSBCBase class. The CSSBusComp class is the parent of the CSSBCBase class, and as such, does not implement deep copy or deep delete. You can, however, write a script or workflow for this, if a workaround is necessary.

Deep Copy n

This user property allows you to specify a child business component that is copied when a user selects the Copy option.

See also "Deep Copy/Delete Link" on page 133.

Value The value for the Deep Copy *n* user property must be the name of a child business component for which a parent/child link is defined in one of the ways described in "Deep Copying and Deletion User Properties" on page 130.

Usage

The Deep Copy *n* user property allows child business components and their respective child business components to be copied automatically when selecting the Copy option. Normally, the Copy option only copies one level. This feature allows multiple levels to be copied like a cascade copy.

To use Deep Copy, see "Using Deep Copy" on page 132.

Each business component in the Deep Copy chain takes care of its own children. The parent business component has Deep Copy properties for each of its direct children, and each child business component has Deep Copy properties for each of the relevant grandchildren.

There is an analogous Deep Delete user property to do a deep cascade delete. Typically, use Deep Copy and Deep Delete together.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Copying records

Using Deep Copy

Use the following procedure for deep copy.

To use deep copy

1. In the parent business component, create a user property for each child business component to be included in the deep copy. The child business component user properties are:

   Name: Deep Copy 1
   Value: [Child BusComp Name]

   Name: Deep Copy 2
   Value: [Child BusComp Name]

2. Add a multivalue link in the parent business component for each child business component.
3. Create a multivalue field in the parent business component from each child business component.
4. Set the No Copy attribute in the multivalue link to TRUE to avoid the SQL error "A Duplicate Record Exists" occurring.

NOTE: Do not use Deep Copy when the parent-child relationship is many-to-many (M:M). For M:M relationships, set the No Copy attribute to FALSE in the link used for this parent-child relationship.

Additionally, do not use Deep Copy with the Quote and Order Entry – Orders business components. The copy functionality for these business components requires the use of the Data Transfer Utilities business service. For more information, see *Siebel Order Management Infrastructure Guide*.

Deep Copy/Delete Link

The Link object defines a one-to-many parent/child relationship between two business components. The Deep Copy/Delete Link user property is set on the parent business component to specify the link to use for deep copies and deep deletes of the child business component named in Deep Copy/Delete Link. For information about configuring links, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Related Topics

"Deep Copying and Deletion User Properties" on page 130

"Deep Copy n" on page 131

"Deep Delete n" on page 134

Syntax Deep Copy/Delete Link: *Buscomp*

Argument	Description
Buscomp	This parameter is the name of a business component for which: ■ The business component is the child in a link for which the current business component is the parent, and ■ Deep Copy or Deep Delete user properties are set on the current (parent) business component. This is an optional parameter. Use it when links must be specified for more than one business component.

Value The value of this business component user property must be the name of a link between the current (parent) business component and the child business component specified by the *Buscomp* parameter.

Usage For example, to specify a link to apply to deep copying or deep deleting of the revenues associated with an opportunity, add the user property Deep Copy/Delete Link: Revenue with value Opportunity/Revenue to the Opportunity business component. Opportunity is the parent and Revenue is the child business component of the Opportunity/Revenue link.

NOTE: Do not use Deep Copy/Delete Link with the Quote and Order Entry – Orders business components. The copy functionality for these business components requires the use of the Data Transfer Utilities business service. For more information, see *Siebel Order Management Infrastructure Guide*.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property.

CAUTION: Before you inactivate any predefined instances of this user property in a production environment, do thorough planning and testing to confirm that the child records that are to be no longer copied or deleted are those you intended, and that records of other business components related to those child records are not adversely affected.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Copying and deleting records

Deep Delete n

This user property allows you to specify a child business component whose records are deleted when a user selects the Delete option.

See also "Deep Copy/Delete Link" on page 133.

Value The value for the Deep Delete *n* user property must be the name of a child business component for which a parent/child link is defined in one of the ways described in "Deep Copying and Deletion User Properties" on page 130.

Usage Normally, the Delete option only deletes one level. Deep Delete allows child business components and their respective child business components to be deleted automatically when selecting the Delete option. This feature allows multiple levels to be deleted like a cascade delete.

To use this feature, do the following:

1. Create a user property for each child business component to be included in the deep delete. The child business component user properties are:

   Name: Deep Delete 1
   Value: [Child BusComp Name]

   Name: Deep Delete 2
   Value: [Child BusComp Name]

2. Add a multivalue link for each child business component. Set the No Delete user property value to:

   FALSE: allows deep delete for the child business component
   TRUE: does not allow deep delete for the child business component

Create a multivalue field in the parent business component, using the multivalue link. This field is usually not displayed on the screen but needs to be present on the business component.

This is analogous to the Deep Copy user property. Use Deep Delete to do a deep cascade delete. Typically, Deep Copy and Deep Delete are used together.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Deleting records

Default Bookmark View

This user property specifies the default view in which to access a business component when a bookmark for this business component is created.

Value The value of this user property must be the name of a view, not enclosed in quotes.

Usage Communications Server uses this user property to create a bookmark when sending a package with the Attach Bookmark field checked.

For example, this user property is preset to Opportunity List View for the Opportunity business component. If a bookmark to an Opportunity record is attached to an email message that is generated by Communications Server, then clicking on that bookmark takes the recipient to the linked record in the Opportunity List View, if the recipient has that view in his or her responsibility. For more information about creating and using Siebel bookmarks, see *Siebel Communications Server Administration Guide*.

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a business component.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Various

DefaultPrefix

This user property allows you to specify a common prefix for business component field names.

Value The value for the DefaultPrefix user property is the string that is the prefix in names of the required fields for a file attachment business component. The value is not enclosed in quotes.

Usage Each file attachment business component in the CSSBCFile class has a set of required fields. The names of those required fields are the same across file attachment business components, except for a prefix that is unique to each file attachment business component. See Table 10 on page 45.

The value of the DefaultPrefix user property is the unique field name prefix of the file attachment business component. For example, the value of DefaultPrefix is “Accnt” for the Account Attachment business component because this business component’s required fields are named AccntDockStatus, AccntFileDate, AccntFileName, and so on.

This user property is used by methods to construct the complete field names for required fields in any file attachment business component, in order to access those fields. By using the default prefix to build the required field names for a file attachment business component, a method can access those required fields without being provided the literal names of those fields.

You can modify the value for this user property. You cannot create more than one instance of this user property, and you cannot inactivate this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFile

Disable Automatic Trailing Wildcard Field List

This user property allows you to disable automatic trailing wildcards in queries on a field-by-field basis.

Value List of fields separated by commas.

Usage To disable automatic trailing wildcards for individual fields, add this user property to the appropriate business component, with the value being a comma-separated list of fields. For example:

- Name: Disable Automatic Trailing Wildcard Field List
- Value: First Name, Last Name

NOTE: You cannot disable automatic trailing wildcards for fields of type DTYPE_PHONE.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Query

Disabling Automatic Trailing Wildcards in Queries for the Entire Application

You can also disable automatic trailing wildcards in queries for the entire application.

Use the following procedure to disable automatic trailing wildcards in queries for the entire application.

To disable automatic trailing wildcards in queries for the entire application

1. In the Siebel Web Client, navigate to the Administration - Server Configuration screen, Enterprises, and then the Component Definitions view.
2. In the Component Definitions list, query for the relevant component.

   For example, if you want to disable automatic trailing wildcards in queries for the Siebel Sales application, query for Sales Object Manager (ENU).
3. From the Menu button, choose Start Reconfiguration.
4. In the Component Parameters list, query for Automatic Trailing Wildcard, and then set the Value field to FALSE.
5. From the Menu button in the Component Parameters list, choose Commit Reconfiguration.
6. Restart the server component.

   For more information about starting and stopping server components, see *Siebel System Administration Guide*.

DisplayType

The DisplayType user property is used for overriding the Type property at the field level in Siebel Business Applications configured for right-to-left (RTL) display. This user property allows you to make text fields display as data types that are always left to right, for example, DTYPE_ID, DTYPE_PHONE, and so on.

Value

The value for the DisplayType user property must be one of the following:

- DTYPE_CURRENCY
- DTYPE_DATE
- DTYPE_ID
- DTYPE_INTEGER
- DTYPE_NUMBER
- DTYPE_PHONE

Usage

Displaying data from right to left for some fields does not make sense. For example, a service request number must always display from left to right. Because the Type property for the SR Number field is set to DTYPE_TEXT, this field has a DisplayType user property set to DTYPE_ID to make sure the service request number displays left to right.

NOTE: The DisplayType user property is applicable only for Siebel Business Applications with an RTL configuration.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Data Formatting

Duplicate Elimination

If a query on a business component is executed in ForwardOnly mode, the same record may repeat in the result set of a query. The Duplicate Elimination user property is used to omit duplicate records from the result sets of queries on the business component that are executed in the ForwardOnly mode. For information about executing queries in ForwardOnly mode, see *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference*.

Value TRUE or FALSE

If set to TRUE, duplicates of the same record are not returned in the result sets of queries executed on the business component in ForwardOnly mode. Aggregation is done in memory on the set of unique records only. The aggregation is not performed as part of the SQL.

If this user property is set to FALSE or it is not defined on the business component, duplicates of the same record are included in the result sets of queries executed on the business component in ForwardOnly mode. In general, the aggregation is done as part of the SQL, that is, the aggregation is done in the database layer. Aggregation in the database layer is preferred for performance considerations. However, the aggregation is done instead by the Siebel Object Manager after all rows are read from the database if any of the following exceptions apply:

- The Database Aggregation Flag parameter in the Server Datasource named subsystem is FALSE (in server mode), or the parameter DBAggregation parameter is defined and set to FALSE in the application's .cfg file on the Mobile Web client. For information on setting application object manager named subsystem parameters, and for information on setting .cfg file parameters on the Mobile Web client, see *Siebel System Administration Guide*.
- A search specification has clauses that cannot be evaluated by the database, thus requiring evaluation in memory.
- Aggregation in the database fails for some reason.

NOTE: The Duplicate Elimination user property only determines how aggregation is done. To enable aggregation on a list column or for a multi-value link requires that you first make several settings in Siebel Tools.

For information on configuring a list applet to display totals, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*. For information on showing totals in a separate applet for a multi-value link, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Usage

This user property allows the developer to configure whether duplicates are included in ForwardOnly queries on the business component. If a query is executed in ForwardOnly mode, the same record may repeat in the result set for one of the following reasons:

- The intersection table has duplicate rows. For example, Start Date is part of the association, and associations with different start dates are logically unique.
- The join is to one or more destination columns that are non-unique, and there are no join constraints or run-time search specifications applied.
- Some cases exist for which the application logic may require denormalizing the relationship and viewing all the associations in the context of the parent record. Even if there are no duplicate associations, the same parent row repeats in the result set as associations to different child records in the intersection table. In this case, it may be preferable to not reject duplicates.

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a business component.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Query

Dynamic Hierarchy User Properties

This group of user properties is used exclusively with global accounts. Global accounts are hierarchies of accounts. These properties define relationships that control visibility in various Global Accounts views in the Accounts screen. For information about account hierarchies, see *Siebel Applications Administration Guide*.

Dynamic Hierarchy Parent Field Id

This user property is used to specify which field on the business component, for example Account, holds the ROW_ID of the parent account for the Account Hierarchy functionality.

NOTE: The field specified in the user property value must be active (either revealed in the user interface or set as ForceActive) for the Account Hierarchy functionality to behave properly.

Value

Name of the field on the business component, not enclosed in quotes, that holds the ROW_ID of the parent account.

The default value for this user property is Parent Account Id.

Usage This user property can be inactivated if you are not implementing global accounts. However, it is recommended that you seek technical assistance before doing so, because inactivating this user property might affect the account reporting hierarchy relationship.

For help with inactivating user properties, create a service request (SR) on My Oracle Support. Alternatively, you can phone Oracle Global Customer Support directly to create a service request or get a status update on your current SR. Support phone numbers are listed on My Oracle Support.

You cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Global accounts

DynHierarchy Hierarchy Id Field

This user property specifies the field on the current business component that defines a join to account hierarchies. This relationship determines which records of the business component are visible in the flat list associated with a particular account hierarchy in Global Accounts views.

Value The value for this user property is the name of a field on the current business component, not enclosed in quotes.

For example, the value of this user property on the Global Account Action business component is Dynamic Hierarchy Id. The content of the Dynamic Hierarchy Id field on the Global Account Action business component is the Id of a record on the table that defines account hierarchies. Thus, a Global Account Action record is associated with the account hierarchy to which the activity's direct account belongs. The record appears in the flat list of activities for its parent account and for any ancestor account in the hierarchy.

Usage Default values for this user property are provided for the business components that underlie subaccounts, contacts, activities, opportunities, and sales teams in Global Account views.

This user property can be inactivated if you are not implementing global accounts. You can modify values for this user property, however, it is recommended that you seek technical assistance before doing so. For help with modifying this user property, create a service request (SR) on My Oracle Support.

You cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Global account-associated subaccounts, activities, contacts, opportunities, and account teams

DynHierarchy Visibility Organization Id Field

This user property specifies the field on the current business component that defines the join between accounts and their organizations. This relationship determines which records are visible in the flat list of the business component in Global Accounts views for All Global Accounts visibility and All Global Accounts Across Organizations visibility.

Value	The value for this user property is the name of a field on the business component, not enclosed in quotes. For example, the value of this user property on the Global Account Contact business component is DynHierarchy Visibility Organization Id. The default value of the DynHierarchy Visibility Organization Id field is the alias for the join of accounts to organizations. Thus, a Global Account Contact record is associated with the organization to which its account is associated. When visibility is set to All Global Accounts, hierarchies display only accounts that have the same organization as the user's current position. Only the contact records in accounts in that same organization appear in the flat list of contacts for a hierarchy.
Usage	Default values for this user property are provided for the business components that underlie subaccounts, contacts, activities, opportunities, and sales teams in Global Account views. This user property can be inactivated if you are not implementing global accounts. You can modify values for this user property, however, it is recommended that you seek technical assistance before doing so. For help with modifying this user property, create a service request (SR) on My Oracle Support. You cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Global account-associated subaccounts, activities, contacts, opportunities, and account teams

DynHierarchy Visibility Position Id Field

This user property specifies the field on the current business component that specifies the join to positions. This relationship defines which records are visible in the flat list of the business component in Global Accounts views for My Global Accounts visibility.

Value	The value for this user property is the name of a field on the business component, not enclosed in quotes. For example, the value of this user property on the Global Account Opportunity business component is DynHierarchy Visibility Position Id. The default value of the DynHierarchy Visibility Position Id field is the alias for the join of positions, or team members, to accounts. Thus, a Global Account Opportunity record is associated with the team members on its account. When visibility is set to My Global Accounts, hierarchies display only those accounts for which the position of the user is on the account team. Only the opportunity records in accounts for which the current user is on the team appear in the flat list of opportunities for a hierarchy.
Usage	Default values for this user property are provided for the business components that underlie subaccounts, contacts, activities, opportunities, and sales teams in Global Account views. This user property can be inactivated if you are not implementing global accounts. You can modify values for this user property, however, it is recommended that you seek technical assistance before doing so. For help with modifying this user property, create a service request (SR) on My Oracle Support. You cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Global account-associated subaccounts, activities, contacts, opportunities, and account teams

eAuto User Properties

Use the eAuto user properties with the Siebel Automotive applications.

eAuto Enable Create Sales Step

This user property specifies whether to populate Opportunity Sales Steps for a Siebel Automotive application.

Value The value of the eAuto Enable Create Sales Step user property consists of two quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

```
"ApplicationName", "bPopulate"
```

where *ApplicationName* specifies the name of the Application and *bPopulate* has a value of Y or N indicating whether to populate the Opportunity Sales Steps. For example, the following value for the eAuto Enable Create Sales Step user property would cause the Opportunity Sales Step to be populated for Siebel Dealer:

```
"Siebel Dealer", "Y"
```

Usage You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINOppty

Email Activity User Properties

These user properties deal with outbound email messages.

Email Activity Accepted Status Code

This user property specifies the code in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV that corresponds to completely sent outbound email activity.

Value The value for the Email Activity Accepted Status Code user property must be a language-independent code listed in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV, for example:

```
Done &&
```

Usage This user property is used by eMail Response client to set the status of outbound email activities that have been completed.

Do not inactivate this user property. You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Activity

Email Activity New Status Code

This user property specifies the code in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV that corresponds to unsent or unprocessed outbound email activity.

Value The value for the Email Activity New Status Code user property must be a language-independent code listed in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV, for example:

```
Not Started
```

Usage This user property is used by eMail Response client to set the status of new outbound email activities that have not yet been sent.

Do not inactivate this user property. You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Activity

Email Activity Rejected Status Code

This user property specifies the code in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV that corresponds to unsuccessful outbound email activity.

Value The value for the Email Activity Rejected Status Code user property must be a language-independent code listed in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV, for example:

```
Cancelled
```

Usage This user property is used by eMail Response client to set the status of outbound email activities that cannot be processed because there is a problem when sending out the email.

Do not inactivate this user property. You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Activity

Email Activity Sent Status Code

This user property specifies the code in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV that corresponds to in-progress outbound email activity.

Value The value for the Email Activity Sent Status Code user property must be a language-independent code listed in the EVENT_STATUS_LOV, for example:

```
Queued
```

Usage	This user property is used by the eMail Response client to set the status of outbound email activities that are in process and waiting for Communications Outbound Manager or Email Manager to send out the email. Do not inactivate this user property. You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Activity

Email Manager Compatibility Mode

This user property specifies whether to use Mail Manager to send emails.

Value	Y use Mail Manager to send emails
Usage	If the value is Y, then the business component uses Mail Manager to send out emails; otherwise, it uses Outbound Communications Manager. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Activity

Employee Link

This user property allows you to restrict data visibility to the data associated with the user's login.

Value	The value of this user property is the name, not enclosed in quotes, of a defined link whose parent business component is Employee and whose child business component is the current business component; for example, Employee/My Competitor.

Usage	Typically, the business component on which you set this user property is used expressly to provide a “My” view that restricts data by login (username) instead of position. For example, the My Competitor business component exists primarily to provide the SI Com Tracked Competitors View in Siebel Briefings. This view is labeled as “My Tracked Competitors” in the UI, and it lists competitors that the user enters in his or her individual list. The Employee Link user property on the My Competitor business component is set to a value of Employee/My Competitor. Competitor records that are associated with the user by the Employee/My Competitor link are the only records listed in the view. You can inactivate this user property or modify its values. Do not create more than one instance of this user property for a business component.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Access control

Enable Dispatch Board

This user property enables the Dispatch Board views based on the business component for which this user property is set. For more information on the Dispatch Board, see *Siebel Field Service Guide*.

Value	TRUE or FALSE. A value of TRUE enables the Dispatch Board views based on this business component. A value of FALSE or unspecified provides no Dispatch Board.
Usage	You can modify this user property. You cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Activity

Extended Quantity Field

This user property is defined in the line item business component of a quote (for example, Quote Item).

Value	The value for Extended Quantity Field is the field name for the Extended Quantity in the line item (for example, Extended Quantity Requested).
Usage	Do not inactivate this user property, or create new instances of it. However, you can modify its value.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Quote

Field Read Only Field: *fieldname*

This user property sets a specific field in a business component to be read-only.

Value	The value of this user property is the name of a field that contains a Boolean value.
Usage	The name of the Field Read Only Field user property must specify the name of a field (*fieldname*) in the business component. The value of Field Read Only Field is typically a second field, which is Boolean. When the field specified by the value evaluates to TRUE, the field specified by *fieldname* in the current record is set to read-only. For example, if Field Read Only Field: Sales Rep has a value of Calculated Primary Flag, then the Sales Rep field is set to read-only when Calculated Primary Flag is TRUE. **CAUTION:** Do not use this user property with the Abstract field of the Service Request business component. If you do, you cannot add activities or attachments to service requests. The Siebel application checks the Abstract field to determine if it is read-only; if it is read-only, then the entire Service Request business component becomes read-only. **NOTE:** This user property does not function on the Fund Request business component because of the specialized business component code in its parent class CSSBCFundReq.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Data-driven access

FileMustExist

This user property allows you to specify whether the user can enter the name of a file to be provided later.

Value	The value for the FileMustExist user property must be either TRUE or FALSE.
Usage	This user property is typically set to TRUE, indicating that the file must already exist in order to add it as an attachment.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Asset Management

Forecast Analysis BC

This user property specifies the business component whose records are displayed in the Analysis view of the child applet when parent records are selected for comparison.

Value The value of the Forecast Analysis BC user property is a business component name (for example, Forecast 2000 – Forecast Item Detail Flat).

Usage This user property is used on the Forecast Analysis Views. These views allow users to select multiple forecasts and see the aggregate summary records in the lower applet. This user property gives the name of the business component that is used in the lower applet.

You can modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.

NOTE: While you can change the value of this user property to another business component, it is recommended that you do not change its value unless you are creating new business components for forecasting.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

Forecast Rollup

This user property specifies a named search for rollup of forecasts. When activated, this search specification is applied on the Forecast Detail business component during rollup.

Value The value of the Forecast Rollup user property must be a valid search specification.

Usage Field names must be contained in square brackets. For example, the following value returns forecast details owned by the current user and his or her subordinates' records that roll into the current user forecast.

```
[Link Type] = LookupValue('FCST_FCSTITEM_LINK_TYPE','Own Item') OR
[Link Type] = LookupValue('FCST_FCSTITEM_LINK_TYPE','Item')
```

During forecast rollup, only the detail records that satisfy the search specification are rolled up into the summary record.

Additionally, you can use the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Series business component to further restrict the rollup search specification on a series basis.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

NOTE: While you can change the value of this user property, it is recommended that you do not change its value unless you intend to use forecasting in a different manner.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Forecast

Group Visibility

This user property allows you to specify that “group + team” visibility is applied to the campaign.

Value	The value for the Group Visibility user property is either TRUE or FALSE.
Usage	When this user property is set to TRUE, “group + team” visibility is applied.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Campaign

Group Visibility Only

This user property allows you to specify that only group visibility is applied to the campaign.

Value	The value for the Group Visibility Only user property is either TRUE or FALSE.
Usage	When this user property is set to TRUE, only group visibility is applied. If you set this user property to TRUE, you must set the Group Visibility user property to FALSE. You might also want to inactivate the Buscomp View Mode user property (a child object of Business Component), so that it does not force or cause an inner join to the S_SRC_POSTN table to be performed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Campaign

Inner Join Extension Table *n*

For a business component based on the S_PARTY table, this user property specifies an extension table to S_PARTY for which the join to the extension table is an inner join.

Value	The value of this user property is the name of a table, not enclosed in quotes. The table specified must be an extension table of S_PARTY.

Usage

Many business components, among them organization, account, and position, are based on the Siebel Party Model and are used to configure access control and visibility. These business components are based on one or more inner joins to the base S_PARTY table. For a given business component, the Inner Join Extension Table user property specifies a table that is inner-joined to the S_PARTY table.

Inner Join Extension Table must be used if you create a new business component that is based on the Siebel Party Model. You may need to create such a business component in order to configure visibility for a group that does not fit any of the existing Siebel Party Model business components. You would then use this user property to define one or more tables that are implicitly joined to the S_PARTY base table.

This user property can also be specified with a number appended. For a given business component, the value associated with the property that has the lowest number is the primary extension table.

For example, for the Employee business component, Inner Join Extension Table 1 has value S_CONTACT, Inner Join Extension Table 2 has value S_USER, and Inner Join Extension Table 3 has value S_EMP_PER. Three extension tables are specified, of which S_CONTACT is the primary extension table.

You must not inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, if necessary.

CAUTION: To understand the implications of using the S_PARTY table to define parties other than those provided with Siebel Business Applications, please see details on the Party model in *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Party-related business components

Maintain Master Account

This user property allows you to specify whether the Master Account Id in an Account hierarchy must be maintained.

Value

- Y Indicates that the Master Account Id is maintained.
- N Indicates that the Master Account Id is not maintained.

Usage

If you change the value of this user property from its default (Y), the Master Account Id in the Account hierarchy is not maintained.

You cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Account

Manager List Mode

This user property allows you to specify whether records related to only subordinate primary team members are displayed or records related to all team members reporting to a manager are displayed in a manager view.

Value	The value for the Manager List Mode user property must be either Primary or Team.
Usage	When the Manager List Mode user property is set to Primary (the default value), the records for the subordinate primaries are displayed in the manager view. When the Manager List Mode user property is set to Team, the records for all people who report to a given manager are visible in a manager view, rather than just the primaries. When set to Team, it performs a subquery for the My Team's views to retrieve and display the accounts, opportunities, and so on, for all members of the team, not just the primary. In Team mode, performance is slower but yields more data.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Siebel EAI

Master Account Field

This user property specifies the name of the field that stores the Master Account Id.

Value	The value of the Master Account Field user property must be the name of a field on the business component.
Usage	The CSSBCAccountSIS class uses the value of the field specified in this user property as the Master Account Id for the record. It is not recommended that you change the value of this user property from its default. You cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Account

MVG Set Primary Restricted: *visibility_mvlink_name*

This user property allows you to disable the restriction that only Siebel Administrators and Managers have the ability to change the Primary team member on opportunities, accounts, and contacts.

Value	The value for the MVG Set Primary Restricted: *visibility_mvlink_name* user property is FALSE.
Usage	The *visibility_mvlink_name* specified in the name of the user property indicates the name of the multivalue link in the BusComp View Mode child object of the business component for which you want to allow or restrict setting the primary. If this user property is not set, only Siebel Administrators (in Admin mode) and Managers (in Manager view mode) have the ability to change the Primary team member on opportunities, accounts, and contacts. Setting this user property to FALSE allows the Primary team member to be altered by someone other than the Manager or Siebel Administrator. See the procedure below for a usage example.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Access control

The following is an example of allowing sales representatives to set the primary sales team member for contacts.

To set the primary sales team members for contacts

1. Create a user property for the Contact business component called

   MVG Set Primary Restricted: Position

   where: Position is the value of Visibility MVLink for the Sales Rep view mode for Contact.

2. Set the value of MVG Set Primary Restricted: Position to FALSE.

Named Method *n* (Business Component)

This user property allows you to invoke a business component or business service method, or set a field value. It can be used in place of scripting.

Value

The value you provide for the Named Method user property depends on the action you want to perform.

For setting a field value, the value consists of three quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Name*", "SET", "*Field*", "*Expression*"

When *Name* is called, the value of *Field* is set using *Expression*.

For invoking a business component method, the value consists of four quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Name*", "*Action*", "*BusComp*", "*Method*"

When *Name* is called, *Method* is invoked on the *BusComp* business component based on the defined *Action*. For a list of actions, see Table 22 on page 154.

For invoking a business service method, the value consists of five quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Name*", "*Action*", "*BusComp*", "*Service*", "*Method*"

When *Name* is called, *Method* from the *Service* business service is invoked on the *BusComp* business component based on the defined *Action*. For a list of actions, see Table 22 on page 154.

You can optionally append an additional parameter that defines an expression. If you use a business service action, the expression is passed as a property set, so you must use name-value pairs rather than an array of strings (“NameExpr”, “ValueExpr”).

Usage

Sometimes it is necessary to trigger actions in response to data changes, for example when records are created, deleted, or updated. The response can be required to be triggered before or after the date change has been applied.

Within the Siebel Application there is standard functionality, including user properties, to allow you to implement automated responses to data changes without the need to use custom scripts.

The Named Method *n* user property can be used to invoke methods in a certain order.

For an example of its use, see “Named Method n (Applet)” on page 101.

This user property is supported for business components based on the CSSBCBase class.

You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for a business component, each instance is executed sequentially by number (for example, Named Method 1, then Named Method 2, and so on). If there is only one such user property, then no number is required.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCBase

Table 22 lists the actions available for the Named Method *n* user property.

Table 22. Action Values for Named Method *n*

Action	Method Type	Functional Implication
INVOKE	Business component	Invokes the method
INVOKESEL	Business component	Saves the state and invokes the method once for each selected record
INVOKEALL	Business component	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method once for each record
INVOKESAVE	Business component	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method
INVOKESVC	Business service	Invokes the method
INVOKESVCSEL	Business service	Saves the state and invokes the method once for each selected record
INVOKESVCALL	Business service	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method once for each record
INVOKESVCSAVE	Business service	Saves the state, requeries, and invokes the method

Named Search: Forecast Series Date Range

This user property specifies a search specification that is applied on the Revenue business component during forecast creation. This is typically activated to make sure that the revenues returned by the search are within the Forecast Date range.

Value The value of the Named Search: Forecast Series Date Range must be a valid search specification.

Usage

This user property is used when querying the revenue records to pull into the current forecast. The default is to pull in all records in the range specified by the forecast.

This search specification (as well as the Auto and Assoc search specifications) can use special variables as defined in the Forecast Series and Forecast Series Date business components. For example, the default value of the Named Search: Forecast Series Date Range user property is

```
[Date] >= '&FCST_DATE_LOWER_BOUND' and [Date] <= '&FCST_END_DATE'
```

which returns values between the Date - Lower Bound field and the End Date field of the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Series Date business component. In this case the variable &FCST_DATE_LOWER_BOUND represents the Date - Lower Bound field, which is the History View Date if it has a value. If the History View Date does not have a value, the Date - Lower Bound field is the History Edit date if it has a value or the Start Date if the History Edit date does not have a value.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

NOTE: If you inactivate the Named Search: Forecast Series Date Range user property, you can make sure that the revenues that enter the forecast are limited by date by modifying the Auto and Assoc search specifications of the Forecast Series to include similar criteria.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

No Change Field *n*

This user property disallows changing a field's value after the record is committed.

Value

The value of this user property must be the name of a field in the business component, not enclosed in quotes.

Usage

This property can be specified with or without the numeric suffix. Append the numeric suffix to differentiate between multiple instances on a business component. For example, add No Change Field 1 and No Change Field 2 user properties to a business component to specify two different fields which cannot be changed after a record is committed.

You can deactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Various

No Clear Field *n*

This user property disallows setting a field's value to NULL.

Value	The value of this user property must be the name of a field in the business component, not enclosed in quotes.
Usage	This property can be specified with or without the numeric suffix. Append the numeric suffix to differentiate between multiple instances on a business component. For example, add No Clear Field 1 and No Clear Field 2 user properties to a business component to specify two different fields whose values cannot be set to NULL. You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed. See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Various

NoDelete Field

This user property allows you to restrict the deletion of records based on the value of the specified field.

Value	The value of this user property must be the name of a field in the business component.
Usage	When you specify a field in this user property, the business component does not allow records to be deleted that have a value of Y in the specified field. For example, a record on the Contact business component cannot be deleted if NoDelete Field has a value of Protect Internal Employee Flag and the value of the Protect Internal Employee Flag field in the record is Y. You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed, but you cannot create more than one instance for a business component.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCBase

Non-SalesRep View Mode SearchSpec

This user property allows you to specify the search specification of the business component when the application is *not* in Sales Rep mode.

Value The value for this user property must be a valid search specification for the business component. The fields must exist in the business component and the values for the fields must be valid.

For example, "[Secure Flag] = 'N' OR [Secure Opty Id] IS NOT NULL" is a valid search specification. This value references two fields in the business component (Secure Flag and Secure Opty Id) and has valid values for these fields ('N' and 'IS NOT NULL'). Also, from a business perspective, this value for the user property makes sense because it only displays records from the business component that are not secure, or records that have a value specified for the Secure Opty Id field (indicating that the current record is not secure).

Usage You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINOppty

OnAddAssocUpdateParent: *buscompname*

This user property updates a parent business component with the value set in a child business component when an account or contact is associated with that child business component.

Value The value takes the form:

"Condition1", "ParentBCField1", "[ChildBCField1]" or *"Expression1", "ParentBCField2", "[ChildBCField2]"* or *"Expression2", ...*

where:

ParentBCField*n* is the field on the parent business component to update if Condition*n* evaluates to TRUE.

[ChildBCField*n*] is the field, in the business component on which this user property is set, whose value is used to update the parent business component field.

Expression*n* is an expression, such as an IIf statement, that determines the value with which to update the parent business component field.

Usage

For example, the `OnAddAssocUpdateParent: Action` user property on the Contact business component has the following value:

```
"[Account Id] IS NULL", "Account Id", "IIf([Account Id] IS NULL OR
[Account Id] = 'No Match Row Id','',[Account Id])"
```

When a contact is selected for an activity, the account from the contact is also selected for the activity, provided that the parent activity has no account already associated. If the contact has no account associated with it, then no account is set for the activity.

In this example, the `OnAddAssocUpdateParent: Contact` user property on the Account business component has the following value:

```
"[Account Id] IS NULL OR [Account Id] = 'No Match Row Id'", "Account
Id", "[Id]", "Primary Address Id", "[Primary Address Id]"
```

When an account is associated with a contact, the primary address of that account becomes the primary address for the contact.

You can modify the value for this user property and create new instances of it. You can also inactivate this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Account, Contact

On Condition Set Field Value

This user property allows you to specify the value of a field to be set under a specified condition.

Value

The value for the On Condition Set Field Value user property consists of three quoted parameters (double quotation marks), separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*Condition*", "*FieldName*", "*FieldValue*"

Condition specifies the condition to be evaluated. *FieldName* specifies the name of the field on the business component. *FieldValue* specifies the value.

Usage

When the specified condition evaluates to TRUE, the specified field (*FieldName*) is set to the specified value (*FieldValue*).

For example:

```
"[Primary Held Position Id] is not null and [Primary Held Position Id]
<> ""No Match Row Id""", "Employee Flag", "Y"
```

In this example, the Employee Flag field is set to Y when the condition is TRUE.

You can modify the value for this user property and create new instances of it. You can also inactivate this user property.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCUser

On Field Update Invoke *n*

This user property allows you to invoke the specified business component method when a field is updated.

Value

The value of the On Field Update Invoke user property consists of three quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"[*FieldToCheck*]", "[*BusCompName*]", "[*MethodName*]"

[*MethodName*] is invoked on the [*BusCompName*] business component when [*FieldToCheck*] is updated. If [*FieldToCheck*] is not defined, the method is invoked when the user saves the record.

You can optionally use a fourth parameter that defines a condition. If you define a condition, the method is only invoked if the condition evaluates to TRUE.

Usage

You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for a business component, they are executed sequentially by number (for example, On Field Update Invoke 1, then On Field Update Invoke 2, and so on). If there is only one such user property, then no number is required.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

For example, the Asset Mgmt - Asset (Order Mgmt) business component has four such user properties:

- On Field Update Invoke "Product Name", "Asset Mgmt - Asset", "CopyXA"
- On Field Update Invoke 1 "Product Name", "Asset Mgmt - Asset", "GeneratePartNumber"
- On Field Update Invoke 2 "Product Name", "Asset Mgmt - Asset", "SaveCxProd"
- On Field Update Invoke 3 "Quantity", "Asset Mgmt - Asset", "SetExtendedQuantity"

When the Product Name field in the Asset Mgmt - Asset (Order Mgmt) business component is updated, the CopyXA, GeneratePartNumber, and SaveCxProd methods are invoked on the Asset Mgmt - Asset business component.

When the Quantity field in the Asset Mgmt - Asset (Order Mgmt) business component is updated, the SetExtendedQuantity method is invoked on the Asset Mgmt - Asset business component.

In this example, where no [*FieldToCheck*] is specified, the CopyXA method is invoked on the Asset Mgmt - Asset business component when the user saves the record:

On Field Update Invoke "", "Asset Mgmt - Asset", "CopyXA"

NOTE: The empty quotes followed by the comma are necessary.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCBase

On Field Update Set *n*

This user property allows you to set the value of a field in the business component when another field is updated.

Value

The value of the On Field Update Set user property consists of three quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*FieldToCheck*", "*FieldToSet*", "*Value*", "*Condition*"

where *Value* and *Condition* are optional parameters.

The field *FieldToSet* is set to *Value* when the field *FieldToCheck* is updated. If the *Value* parameter is not defined, *FieldToSet* is set to the value of *FieldToCheck*. If the *Condition* parameter is defined, then *FieldToSet* is updated only if *Condition* evaluates to TRUE.

Use the following guidelines when using this user property:

- Do not use this user property to set a multivalue or calculated field. That is, if *FieldToSet* is a multivalue or calculated field, it does not update when *FieldToCheck* is updated.
- Do not define *FieldToCheck* as a field on a multivalue group. This user property does not recognize changes to a multivalue group field, including changing the primary field by changing the primary record of a multivalue group.

  For example, if On Field Update Set has the value
  "Primary Address Id", "Email Address", "my@oracle.com"
  on the Contact business component, it fails to update Email Address when the primary on the multivalue group Street Address is changed.

Usage

The *Value* parameter may be an expression. In the following example, the Done field is set using an expression when the Done Flag field is updated:

```
"Done Flag", "Done", "IIF ([Done Flag] = "Y", Today (), "")"
```

NOTE: If you use an expression, it must evaluate to the data type of the targeted field. In the following example, the ToChar function is used to convert the date to a string before concatenating with another string and setting the value of the field.

```
"Agreement Start Date", "Name", "ToChar([Agreement Start Date]) +
[Agreement Type]"
```

The following example shows how the *Condition* parameter is used. The Revenue field of the Opportunity business component is set when the Primary Revenue Amount field is updated, but only when the IsParentBCRevn field has a value of N:

```
"Primary Revenue Amount", "Revenue", "[Primary Revenue Amount]",
"[IsParentBCRevn] = 'N'"
```

Various address business components, such as Business Address, populate their Address Name field with a concatenation of street address, city, and state. This field is updated, or not, by using a few On Update Field Set instances and the value of a calculated field whenever the street address, city, or state are updated. For example, when the city is updated, an On Update Field Set user property with the following value is used:

```
"City", "Address Name",  "IIF( [Address Name Locked Flag] = ""N"",
[Calculated Address Name], [Address Name])"
```

Similar numbered instances of the user property are used to update the Address Name field when the street address or state are updated.

You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for a business component, they are executed sequentially by number (for example, On Field Update Set 1, then On Field Update Set 2, and so on). If there is only one such user property, then no number is required.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCBase

Opportunity Name

This user property allows you to specify the name of the Opportunity business component to be used for automatically creating opportunities in Siebel Automotive applications.

Value

The value of the Opportunity Name user property is the name of a business component (for example, Opportunity).

Usage	You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Contact

Parent Account Field

This user property specifies the name of the field that stores the Parent Account Id.

Value	The value of the Parent Account Field user property must be the name of a field on the business component.
Usage	The CSSBCAccountSIS class uses the value of the field specified in this user property as the Parent Account Id for the record. It is not recommended that you change the value of this user property from its default. You cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Account

ParentBC Account Id Field

This user property allows you to specify the name of the field in the parent business component that stores the Account Id to be used to show affiliated contacts. It is used in Siebel Life Sciences applications.

Value	The value of the ParentBC Account Id Field user property must be the name of a field on the parent business component (for example, Account ID).
Usage	If the ParentBC Account Id Field user property is not defined, the application issues an error when the user clicks the Affiliated Accounts button. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Contact

Parent Read Only Field

This user property allows you to specify a TRUE/FALSE (Y or N) test on a business component/field combination in the parent business component that, when TRUE or Y, causes the child business component to become read-only.

Value

The value for the Parent Read Only Field user property consists of a pair of period-separated parameters, as follows:

buscompname.*fieldname*

buscompname specifies the name of the parent business component, and *fieldname* specifies the name of the field in the parent business component.

Usage

When the value of the specified field evaluates to TRUE or Y, the current business component becomes read-only.

The business component to be conditionally restricted is the one to which you add the user property as a child object definition. The business component containing the test field must be a parent or grandparent of the restricted business component by way of a link or series of link relationships.

Parent Read Only Field is used primarily to restrict the detail records in a multi-value group. It could also be used to restrict the detail records in a master/detail view, but in that case you need to make sure that the restricted business component is not also used in the context of some other business object than the intended one.

NOTE: When using the Parent Read Only Field user property, the test field must have its Link Specification property set to TRUE. Otherwise, the dynamic read-only functionality does not work. However, if the child record is displayed in the multi-value field in the parent business component, it is not necessary to have the Link Specification property of the field set to TRUE.

For more information on the Parent Read Only Field user property, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Parent Object Type

Business Component

Functional Area

Data-driven access

Parent Read Only Field: *buscompname*

This user property allows you to specify multiple TRUE/FALSE (Y or N) tests on parent business components similarly to Parent Read Only Field.

Value

The value for the Parent Read Only Field: *buscompname* user property specifies the name of the field in the parent business component that has a calculated value that evaluates to TRUE or FALSE (Y or N).

Usage

The behavior of this user property is similar to that of Parent Read Only Field, but its name, rather than its value, specifies the parent business component. When the calculated value of the specified field evaluates to TRUE or Y, the child business component becomes read-only.

This user property allows you to have multiple possibilities for making the current record read only. For example, if you want to make a contact record read only in the case of a service request, account, or opportunity parent based on different fields in the parents, you enter values similar to the following:

Parent Read Only Field: Service Request
Value: some field 1

Parent Read Only Field: Account
Value: some field 2

Parent Read Only Field: Opportunity
Value: some field 3

Then, if the current record in the Contact business component has a parent of either Service Request, Account, or Opportunity and the field specified in the Value property evaluates to true, the record is read only.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Data-driven access

Picklist Pre Default Field *n*

Within a view based on a parent business component, such as Action, the user may be able to create a new record of a child business component, such as Opportunity, through a picklist for the child business component. The Picklist Pre Default Field user property is used to default fields on the new record of the child business component to field values from the parent business component record.

Value

"*field*", "'*buscomp1.field1*','*buscomp2.field2*',' . . .'"

where

- *field* is a field on the current business component
- *buscompn.fieldn* is a field name on a parent business component

NOTE: The space after the first comma (the comma after *field)* is required. In addition, the list of *buscompn.fieldn* entries is enclosed in double quotes, and each *buscompn.fieldn* entry is enclosed in single quotes.

Usage

This property can be specified with or without the numeric suffix. Append the numeric suffix to differentiate between multiple instances on a business component. For example, add Picklist Pre Default Field 1 and Picklist Pre Default Field 2 user properties to a business component to specify two different fields that assume default field values from the parent business component.

For example, a new opportunity can be created through an Opportunity picklist in each of the following applets:

- Activity Form Applet, based on the Action business component
- Comm Outbound Item Form Applet, based on the Comm Outbound Email business component

When a new opportunity is created from the picklist in either context, the opportunity's Account and Account Id fields can be defaulted to the corresponding field values on the parent record by adding the following user properties to the Opportunity business component:

- Picklist Pre Default Field 1 with value "Account", "'Action.Account Name', 'Comm Outbound Email.Account Name'"
- Picklist Pre Default Field 2 with value "Account Id", "'Action.Account Id', 'Comm Outbound Email.Account Id'"

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Picklist generation

Position Join Fields

This user property allows you to specify the position join fields to be used for updates in Siebel Life Sciences applications.

Value

The value of the Position Join Fields user property consists of one or more field names. Contain multiple field names in quotes and separate the fields name by a comma and a space (for example, "Rep Specialty", "Rep TOP", "Primary Address Id").

There is no limit to the number of field names you can specify.

Usage

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

NOTE: If you add a new field to this user property, then you must also create a field with the same name in the Pharma Professional Position business component, which is based on the S_POST_CON table. Both fields must be based on the same column in S_POST_CON.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Contact

Post Default Created Date To Date Saved

This user property specifies whether to set the Created Date to the Saved Date when the record is saved. The default behavior is to set the Created Date only when the record is first created.

Value

- TRUE Sets the Created Date to the Saved Date whenever the record is saved.
- FALSE Created Date is not changed when the record is saved.

Usage You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Service Request

Primary Position Modification

This user property allows you to specify whether Sales Method for an Opportunity can be modified only by the primary position.

Value

- Y Sales Method can only be modified by primary position.
- N Sales Method can be modified everyone.

Usage You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Opportunity

Private Activity Search Spec

This user property provides a search specification to apply to non-Calendar activities. It is typically used to restrict the return activities to those for which the Private flag is not set and those for which the logged-in user is the primary owner. However, it can be used to provide other restrictions to the results set.

Value The value of this user property is a valid search specification. A typical example is

```
[Private] = 'N' OR [Private] IS NULL OR [Primary Owner Id] = LoginId ()
```

NOTE: This value also supports standard search specification functionality, such as `IIf(`*`condition, search spec 1, search spec 2`*`)`.

Usage You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Activity

Protect Seed Data

This user property allows you to prevent seed data records of a business component from being modified.

Value Y or N, not enclosed in quotes.

If this user property is set to Y, then seed data records of the business component cannot be deleted or modified when Siebel Business Applications are launched by the standard means.

If this user property is not defined on the business component or its value is N, then seed data records of the business component can be modified or deleted when Siebel Business Applications are launched by the standard means.

The Protect Seed Data user property can be overridden, and modification of seed data allowed, by launching Siebel Business Applications with the /editseeddata parameter. The /editseeddata parameter can be activated in one of the following ways:

- Append /editseeddata to the UNIX command line that launches the application.
- Append /editseeddata to the command line that launches the application, as defined in the properties dialog box for the application's shortcut in Windows.

Usage For example, add the Protect Seed Data user property with value Y to the Responsibility business component. Then, seed data responsibility records, that is, those with record numbers starting with zero (0), cannot be deleted or modified.

You cannot inactivate this user property or modify its values. You can create new instances of this property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Seed data

Product Selection and Pricing User Properties

These user properties control the integration of product business components with the Production Selection and Pricing (PSP) engine. The PSP user properties are described in Table 23. For information on the PSP engine, see *Siebel Order Management Infrastructure Guide*.

Table 23. PSP User Properties

Name	Value	Description
PSP: Active	Y or N	Turns PSP integration on or off, respectively.
PSP: Buscomp Name	Business component	Business component used to raise signals to invoke the PSP engine, for example Internal Product PSP Integration. Changing this value is not recommended.
PSP: Eligibility Fields	Business component fields	Fields belonging to the PSP Eligibility group, for example Eligibility Reason and Eligibility Status. A PSP group is a group of fields whose values are populated by the PSP engine when invoked by the same signals.
PSP: Eligibility Group	PSP group name	Name of the PSP group that invokes eligibility check, typically Eligibility.
PSP: Eligibility Signal	Signal name	Signal name invoked to populate all field values belong to the PSP Eligibility group, for example GetUserProdEligibility.
PSP: Enabled BO: *busobjname*	Y or N	Determines whether PSP is active in the named business object. PSP integration is only turned on when PSP: Active is Y and PSP: Enabled BO: *busobjname* is Y. This approach allows the same product business component to be used with multiple business objects, as well as in applications without PSP logic.

Table 23. PSP User Properties

Name	Value	Description
PSP: Mode	PSP mode	PSP Mode used to raise PSP signal, for example Product. This is an input to the context service to determine the variable map mode.
PSP: Prepick Groups	PSP group name or names	Price and Eligibility are the two valid PSP groups.
PSP: Price Fields	Business component fields	Fields belonging to the PSP Price group, for example Deals, List Price, and Net Price. A PSP group is a group of fields whose values are populated by the PSP engine when invoked by the same signals.
PSP: Price Signal	Signal name	Signal name invoked to populate all field values belong to the PSP Price group, for example GetUserProdPrice.

The following table describes the usage of the PSP user properties:

Usage For example, a user wants to populate the Eligibility Status and Eligibility Reason field values by raising the signal GetProdEligibility, but only in the Order Entry business object. The user sets the following user properties in the Internal Product by Price List Optional 2 business component:

- PSP: Active Y
- PSP: Buscomp Name Internal Product PSP Integration
- PSP: Eligibility Fields Eligibility Reason, Eligibility Status
- PSP: Eligibility Group Eligibility
- PSP: Eligibility Signal GetProdEligibility
- PSP: Enabled BO: Order Entry Y
- PSP: Mode Product
- PSP: Prepick Groups Eligibility

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Product business components based on CSSBCPecBase and its subclasses such as CSSBCProdBuyNow

QueryAssistantNumQueries

By default, the Query Assistant feature allows you to create queries with four search criteria. The applet displays four rows in which you can choose a field to query on, an operator for the query, and the value you want to query for. The following are the corresponding fields in the Query Assistant business component:

Field1
Field2
Field3
Field4

Operator1
Operator2
Operator3
Operator4

Value1
Value2
Value3
Value4

Using the QueryAssistantNumQueries user property, you can add a new search criterion to the Query Assistant feature.

Value	Default is 4.
Usage	For information about configuring the QueryAssistantNumQueries user property to add a new search criterion to the Query Assistant feature, see "Adding a New Search Criterion to the Query Assistant Feature" on page 171.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Query Assistant

Adding a New Search Criterion to the Query Assistant Feature

Use the following procedure to add a new search criterion to the Query Assistant feature.

To add a new search criterion to the Query Assistant feature

1. In Siebel Tools, select the Query Assistant business component, and then lock the project.
2. In the Object Explorer, select Business Component User Prop.

   TIP: By default, business component user properties are not included in the Object Explorer. From the Tools menu, choose View, Options, and then the Object Explorer menu item to add the business component user properties to the Object Explorer view.
3. Set the Value of the QueryAssistantNumQueries user property to 5.
4. Add the following fields to the Query Assistant business component by copying existing ones:
   - Field5

- Operator5
- Value5

5 Add controls mapped to these fields in the Query Assistant applet, and then reveal the controls on the Web layout.

RBFields

This user property allows you to specify the fields in the Room Block business component that represent types of rooms, and the sum of the values in the associated fields.

Value	The value for the RBFields user property consists of the names of fields in the Room Block business component, separated by commas, and terminated by an integer that indicates the sum of the values for the specified fields. For example, RB Single, RB Double, RB Triple, RB Quad, 100
Usage	The integer that indicates the sum of the values of the fields is typically 100. You can modify the value for this user property and create new instances of it. However, you cannot inactivate this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINOppty

Recipient Communications User Properties

Recipient Email Address Field and Recipient Fax Address Field are used by Communications Server to send email packages. Generic email and fax recipients that appear in the Pick Recipient applet are obtained through user properties. The list of recipients that appear in the Pick Recipient applet consists of generic names such as Service Request Owner and Contact Name, rather than the actual names of the persons, which are then obtained from the business component records.

These generic names are configured in user properties in each business component. Just as the set of templates that is listed in the Body drop-down list in Send Email and Send Fax dialog boxes is configurable, the list of generic recipients in that dialog box is also configurable. However, recipients are added through business component user property child object definitions. Generic recipient means a generic name for the person, rather than the person's name, email address, or fax number.

For example, when the user generates an email or fax for a service request record, the user has the choice of Service Request Owner or Service Request Contact for recipients. For a contact record, the user might see only Contact Name. The actual names are not listed in the Pick Recipient applet. The name and corresponding fax number or email address is often extracted from specific fields in the current business component record. Contact records are an example of this, as they contain name, email address, and fax number fields.

Alternatively, the recipient information may be obtained from a record in another business component through a join. An example of this is service requests. The Service Request Owner recipient information comes from an employee record and the Service Request Contact information comes from a contact record. These fields are based on joins from the service request record. To configure nonjoined generic recipients, configure the user property child object definitions of the business component.

The following recipient communications user properties are described in subsequent topics:

- "Recipient First Name Field" on page 173
- "Recipient Last Name Field" on page 173
- "Recipient Email Address Field" on page 173
- "Recipient Fax Address Field" on page 174
- "Recipient Preferred Medium Field" on page 174
- "Recipient Id Field n" on page 174

Recipient First Name Field

This user property sets the value to the business component field that contains the first name of the recipient.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Set the value to the business component field that contains the first name of the recipient.
Functional Area	Email, Fax, and Page (communication requests)

Recipient Last Name Field

This user property sets the value to the business component field that contains the last name of the recipient.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Set the value to the business component field that contains the last name of the recipient.
Functional Area	Email, Fax, and Page (communication requests)

Recipient Email Address Field

This user property sets the value to the business component field that contains the email address.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Description	Set the value to the business component field that contains the email address.

Functional Area Email (Send Email, email communication requests)

Recipient Fax Address Field

This user property sets the value to the business component field that contains the fax address.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Description Set the value to the business component field that contains the fax address. The fax address must be in a format appropriate for your fax server. For more information on driver parameters for Internet SMTP/POP3 Server, see *Siebel Communications Server Administration Guide*.

Functional Area Fax (Send Fax, fax communication requests)

Recipient Preferred Medium Field

This user property sets the value to the business component field that stores the recipient's communications channel preference.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Description Sets the value to the business component field that stores the recipient's communications channel preference. If the setting Only Send Preference is specified for a communication request, then a communications template is sent to a recipient if the template's channel type corresponds to the value in the field indicated by this user property. If this user property is not set, then the preference is retrieved from the Preferred Communications field, if the business component includes such a field.

Functional Area Email, fax

Recipient Id Field *n*

This user property specifies properties pertaining to email recipients.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Description A comma-delimited list of three required values and an optional fourth value. The values are:

- **Id Field Name.** Identifies the foreign key field in the parent business component that points to records in the joined business component.
- **Business Component.** Identifies the joined business component.
- **Label.** The text of the label to appear for this generic recipient in the Pick Recipient dialog box, such as "Service Request Owner."
- (Optional) **Field Name in Target Business Component.** Include this value if the field name is other than ID.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Functional Area Send Email, fax

Recursive Link

The Recursive Link user property specifies a parent/child relationship between a business component and itself.

The Deep Copy, Deep Delete, and Update Foreign Key Field user properties are used to copy or delete records of child business components when a record of the current (parent) business component is copied or deleted. If the parent and child are the same business component, then the link that defines the parent/child relationship must be specified by the Recursive Link user property. For information about the Link object type, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Related Topics

"Deep Copying and Deletion User Properties" on page 130

"Update Parent BC" on page 190

Value The value of this business component user property must be the name of an existing link between the current (parent) business component and itself.

Usage For example, to delete catalog subcategories when a category is deleted, you could use Deep Delete with the Recursive Link user property set to Catalog Category/Catalog Category.

NOTE: The convention for naming links is *parent business component/child business component*, but a link name does not have to follow this convention. Thus the name of a link specified by Recursive Link may have different names on either side of the slash; for example, Action/Action - Deep. The requirement that must be met is that the parent and child business components of the link must be the same business component.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed, but you must not create more than one instance of this user property on a business component.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Copying and deleting records

Remote Source

This user property allows you to specify an external data source used by the business service.

Value The value for the UserPropName user property is the name of the external data source, for example:

```
DSN=EXCELABCCust
```

Usage You can inactivate and modify the value for this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area

Required Position MVField

This user property modifies the behavior of the WriteRecord method to check and require that the current employee must hold at least one position.

During a WriteRecord event, the code checks to see if the Employee Flag value is set to Y. If the value is Y, and if the current employee record has a position associated with it, no error occurs. If, however, the flag is set to Y, and if there is no position associated with the current employee record, then the WriteRecord event errors out. Additionally, if the value is set to N, the WriteRecord event does not trigger.

Value The value for the Required Position MVField user property uses the following syntax:

```
"[Employee Flag]", "[Position MVField]"
```

Quotes are required.

- [Employee Flag] Specifies the Employee Flag field that sits on S_CONTACT.EMP_FLG.
- [Position MVField] Specifies the multivalue field for the positions that the employee holds.

Usage	Make sure the relationship of the multivalue field goes through the S_PARTY_PER table. Do not confuse this relationship with the positions that can see the Employee or Contact record; that relationship goes through the S_POSTN_CON table. This user property is ignored when the business component is used within the EAI or Siebel Adapter context. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	This user property applies only to employee-related business components.

Response Type User Properties

These user properties allow you to specify certain response types when new email or Web offers are created.

Response Type Call Back

This user property allows you to specify whether to create a response type “Call Back” when a new email or Web offer is created.

Value	The value for the Response Type Call Back user property is Y.
Usage	If this user property is set to Y, it creates a response type “Call Back” when you create a new email or Web offer. This user property is defined for Offer, Email Offer, and Web Offer business components.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Offer, Email Offer, and Web Offer business components

Response Type More Info

This user property allows you to specify whether to create a response type “More Info” when a new email or Web offer is created.

Value	The value for the Response Type More Info user property is Y.
Usage	If this user property is set to Y, it creates a response type “More Info” when you create a new email or Web offer. This user property is defined for Offer, Email Offer, and Web Offer business components.

Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Offer, Email Offer, and Web Offer business components

Response Type Unsubscribe

This user property allows you to specify whether to create a response type “Unsubscribe” when a new email or Web offer is created.

Value	The value for the Response Type Unsubscribe user property is Y.
Usage	If this user property is set to Y, it creates a response type “Unsubscribe” when you create a new email or Web offer. This user property is defined for Offer, Email Offer, and Web Offer business components.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Offer, Email Offer, and Web Offer business components

Revenue Aggregation Field *n*

This user property specifies a field in the business component that is rolled up into the summary record from the detail records.

Value	The value of the Revenue Aggregation Field user property must be a field name in the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item Detail business component. For example, a Revenue Aggregation Field user property with the value *Amount Revenue* sums the Amount Revenue field from the detail records and stores the sum in the summary record.
Usage	Details and summaries are on the same business component. A summary record sums one or more fields of the detail records for the summary date range. You can create additional instances of this user property as needed. If you have more than one instance of this user property for a business component, they are executed sequentially by number (for example, Revenue Aggregation Field 1, then Revenue Aggregation Field 2, and so on). If there is only one such user property, then no number is required. You can also inactivate this user property. See also “About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property” on page 84.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Forecast

Revenue Associate List

This user property allows you to specify whether to use an associate list when a detail is created by clicking the New button in a Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item business component.

Value The value of the Revenue Associate List user property is either Y or N.

Usage This user property is used during detail creation. When this user property is set to Y, an associate list is used when a detail is created by clicking the New button.

When the New button is clicked, a pop-up list displays the Revenues that fit the Associate Search Spec for the current forecast Series. The user must associate an existing Revenue to the forecast, rather than adding free text data.

You can modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

Revenue Field Map: *fieldname*

This user property allows you to specify a field to be copied from the Revenue business component to the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item (or Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item Detail) business component during detail creation.

Value The value of the Revenue Field Map: *fieldname* user property is the name of a Revenue business component field.

Usage The *fieldname* specified in the name of the user property is a Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item field.

This user property is used during detail creation. When a detail is created in the current Forecast Item business component, the value of the field in the Revenue business component (specified in the value of the user property) is copied into the field in the Forecast Item business component specified in the name of the user property.

For example, when the user property with the following values is defined for the Forecast 2000 -- Forecast Item business component, the value for the `Organization Id` field is copied from the `Sales Rep Organization Id` field in the Revenue business component when a detail is created.

Name: Revenue Field Map: Organization Id

Value: Sales Rep Organization Id

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property, as needed, for each field that needs to be copied.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

Revision Condition *n*

These user properties enable the Revise button on order list applets.

Value The values of these user properties are usually the following:

- Revision Condition 1 “Active”, “Y”
- Revision Condition 2 "Status", LookupValue("FS_ORDER_STATUS","Open")

Usage If the two conditions specified by these user properties are met, that is the Active flag is Y and the Order Status is Open, then the Revise button is enabled.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can create new instances of these user properties as needed, if they do not already exist.

See also “About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property” on page 84.

You can also enable the Revise button for other status conditions, for example when the status is Open or Failed. You do so by changing the Revision Condition 2 user property.

To enable the Revise button for Open or Failed order status

1. Add a new calculated field:
   - Name: Status Rev
   - Calculated Value: IIf([Status]=LookupValue("FS_ORDER_STATUS","Open") or [Status]=LookupValue("FS_ORDER_STATUS","Failed"), "Y", "N")
2. Change the Revision Condition 2 user property:

   Value: "Status Rev", "Y"

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Siebel Industry Applications: order management and loyalty programs

Revision Copy Field *n*

The Revision Copy Field user property can be used in conjunction with the Revision Field user property to produce numbered revisions of such things as quotes, orders, agreements, and so on.

When the Revise method is used to create a new record as a copy of an existing record, Revision Copy Field *n* causes the value in a particular field of the existing record to be copied to the new record.

See also "Revision Field" on page 181 and "Revise Method" on page 31.

Value The value of this user property must be the name of a field in the business component.

Usage This property can be specified with or without the numeric suffix. Append the numeric suffix to differentiate between multiple instances on a business component.

A typical example of the use of the Revision Copy Field and Revision Field user properties is to create an updated revision of a quote. On the Quote business component, add several Revision Copy Field user properties, including Revision Copy Field 1 with value Quote Number and Revision Copy Field 2 with value Credit Card Number. Add the Revision Field user property with value Revision.

When a new quote record is created by using the Revise method to copy an existing record, the Revision field contains the next number in the revision sequence (one more than the maximum value in the existing records). The Quote Number and Credit Card Number fields contain the same values as in the copied existing record.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Revisions of various kinds of records

Revision Field

When the Revise method is used to create a new record as a copy of an existing record, this user property causes a field to prepopulate with the next value in an integer sequence. It is typically used to generate a version, or revision, number.

The Revision Copy Field user property can be used in conjunction with the Revision Field user property to produce numbered revisions of such things as quotes, orders, agreements, and so on.

See also "Revision Copy Field n" on page 180 and "Revise Method" on page 31.

Value The value of this user property must be the name of a field in the business component.

Usage A typical example of the use of the Revision Copy Field and Revision Field user properties is to create an updated revision of a quote. On the Quote business component, add several Revision Copy Field user properties, including Revision Copy Field 1 with value Quote Number and Revision Copy Field 2 with value Credit Card Number. Add the Revision Field user property with value Revision.

When a new quote record is created by using the Revise method to copy an existing record, the Revision field contains the next number in the revision sequence (one more than the maximum value in the existing records). The Quote Number and Credit Card Number fields contain the same values as in the copied existing record.

You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Revisions of various kinds of records

Sequence Field

This user property allows you to define a sequence field for a business component.

Value The value for the Sequence Field user property must be the name of the field (typically Line Number or Sequence Number) in the business component that corresponds to the sequence number column in the underlying table.

Usage This user property is used to configure a sequence field to create a sequential auto-generating line number on new record and copy record events. A sequence business component must be defined in the business object.

For new record and copy record events, this user property specifies a field on the business component whose value is a number in a sequence that is auto-generated. A sequence business component must also be defined in the business object.

NOTE: When defining a Sequence Field user property, set the Insert Position property to LAST for the applets that display records from the numbered detail business component. Leaving the Insert Position property blank can cause unexpected behavior in the line numbers generated in the applet.

Configuring a sequence field on a business component requires several tasks to be completed. For detailed information on creating sequence fields, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

For information about the Link object type, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*. For information on how a new record with a sequenced field is numbered, see “Sequence Use Max” on page 183.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Record sequencing

Sequence Use Max

This user property allows you to specify whether to generate sequence numbers for the business component based on the maximum sequence number.

See also "Sequence Field" on page 182.

Value

- A value of Y causes the sequence number of a new or copied record to be generated as the maximum of the existing sequence numbers + 1.
- If this user property is not defined on the business component or if this user property has a value of N, then the sequence number of a new or copied record is generated as the sequence number of the current record + 1. Other records are renumbered, if necessary.

Usage

This user property determines whether the sequence number generated is based upon the current record position or the maximum sequence number.

For example, to define a field Line Number as a sequence field for which new and copied records are assigned the maximum of the existing sequence values + 1, you would have to add the following user properties to the business component:

- Sequence Field with value Line Number
- Sequence Use Max with value Y

NOTE: Configuring a sequence field on a business component requires several tasks to be completed. For detailed information on creating sequence fields, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Record sequencing

Service Name

This user property allows you to specify a business service that is used by a virtual business component.

Value The value for the Service Name user property must be the name of the business service.

Usage

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area

Service Parameters

This user property allows you to specify parameters for a business service that is used by the business component.

Value The value for the Service Parameters user property consists of one or more *name=value* pairs delimited by semicolons.

```
ParamName1=ParamValue2;ParamName2=ParamValue2;...
```

ParamName specifies the name of the parameter, *ParamValue* specifies the value for the parameter that is passed to the business service (for example, DLLName=VirtualBusCompODBC.dll).

Usage This user property names a text string of parameters parsed typically by the Pre_Invoke method and used by the virtual business component. For more information about business services in workflow processes, see the *Siebel Business Process Framework: Workflow Guide*.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Siebel Business Process Designer

Set Primary Sales Rep As Owner

This user property finds the Primary Sales Rep assigned to the logged-in user, and specifies that all newly created Activities be assigned to this Primary Sales Rep.

Value

- Y Causes all new Activities to be assigned to the Primary Sales Rep of the current user.
- N (or blank) Feature is disabled.

Usage The Set Primary Sales Rep As Owner user property is applicable only when the business component name is Action (Web) and it is used for the Professional Portal LS application.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

This user property is supported for use in CSSBCFINSActivity, but not in its subclasses.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINSActivity

Set User As Contact

This user property associates the logged-in user to a newly created Activity and sets the user as the Primary Contact.

Value

- Y Sets the current user as Primary Contact for new Activities.
- N (or blank) Feature is disabled.

Usage

The Set User As Contact user property is applicable only when the business component name is Action (Web), and it is used for the Professional Portal LS application.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

This user property is supported for use in CSSBCFINSActivity, but not in its subclasses.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINSActivity

Skip Existing Forecast Series Date

This user property restricts a user's ability to pick a date in the Forecast Date pop-up window on the Forecast views.

Value

- If Y, then if a forecast exists for the current user for the current date, then the date is not available for the user to pick.
- If Y, then dates are not available to pick for which a forecast already exists for the user.
- If N, then there is no restriction on picking the Forecast Date.

Usage

The Skip Existing Forecast Series Date user property is used for the Forecast Series Date picklist on the Forecast screen. If the value is Y, only the forecast dates that have not yet been used in a forecast are displayed in the picklist.

You can modify the value for this user property. However, you cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Forecast

Sort Field Map *n*

Several opportunity-related business components, such as Opportunity and Global Account Opportunity, have a one-to-many relationship with the Revenue business component. These relationships enable master/detail views that display the revenue records associated with an opportunity.

Opportunities typically have several multivalue fields that reference fields in the Revenue business component. For example, the Revenue and Close Date fields on the Opportunity business component reference the Revenue and Date fields on the Revenue business component, respectively.

Existing predefined queries on opportunities may include sort specifications based on one or more of these multivalue revenue fields. The Sort Field Map user property is used at run time to redirect such sorts on revenue multivalue fields to corresponding single-value fields on the opportunity. For example, a sort specification on the Revenue multivalue field on the Opportunity business component is typically redirected to the Primary Revenue Amount field, which is the revenue amount for the opportunity's primary revenue record.

NOTE: It is unlikely that you need to use this user property to redirect new predefined queries. Instead, write the sort specification to reference a single-value field, as described in the Usage topic for this user property.

For information on sort specifications in predefined queries, see "About Sorting Through Predefined Queries" on page 500. For information on the primary revenue record for an opportunity, see *Siebel Applications Administration Guide*.

Value

"*field*", "*redirect field*"

where:

- *field* is the name of a multivalue field on the current opportunity-related business component, such as Close Date or Revenue, that maps to a field on the Revenue business component.
- *redirect field* is the name of the single-value field on the current opportunity-related business component that maps to the same revenue field on the primary revenue record for the opportunity, for example, Primary Revenue Close Date or Primary Revenue Amount.

Usage

This property can be specified with or without the numeric suffix. However, typically several instances are added to specify redirection of several revenue fields, so the numeric suffix differentiates the instances.

For example, define the following user properties on the Opportunity business component, as well as similar ones for other revenue fields:

- Sort Field Map 1 with value “Revenue”,“Primary Revenue Amount”
- Sort Field Map 2 with value “Close Date”,“Primary Revenue Close Date”

For the sort specification 'Opportunity'.Sort = "Revenue (Descending)"in a predefined query, the result set would be sorted in descending order of the revenue amounts in the primary revenue records of the opportunities in the result set.

Similarly, the sort specification 'Opportunity'.Sort = "Close Date "in a predefined query would base the sort on the revenue close dates in the primary revenue records.

NOTE: For new predefined queries, do not set sort specifications to reference multivalue fields. Instead of necessitating the redirection by the Sort Field Map user property, define the sort specification with the corresponding Primary Revenue field initially. For example, define the preceding sort specification as 'Opportunity'.Sort = "Primary Revenue Close Date".

Do not inactivate or modify the values for this user property. You can create new instances of this user property.

See also “About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property” on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Predefined queries on opportunity-related business components

Sort Search Optimization

This user property allows some databases to choose the correct index.

Value TRUE or FALSE

Usage The Sort Search Optimization user property is an optimization that helps some databases (mostly Oracle) choose the correct index when there are multiple candidate indexes with the leading edge.

For nonnull fields, searching for greater than ASCII 0 returns everything, therefore, the search is a not optimized. If this is a required field, the business component is in Sales Report Organization Visibility mode, and the Visibility field (position or organization) is in the same table as the preceding field.

You optimize by adding a dummy search specification (for example, NAME >= '\1') on the first column of the business component sort specification. You can disable optimization at the business component level by setting Sort Search Optimization to FALSE.

NOTE: Sort Search Optimization is always disabled for DB2.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Query Optimization

State Model

This user property allows you to make additional business components accessible to the State Model business component Multi-Value Group applet.

Value The value for the State Model user property is either Y or N.

Usage Setting the State Model user property to Y adds the business component to the State Model business component Multi-Value Group applet. For more information about the State Model, see *Siebel Applications Administration Guide.*

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Siebel Workflow

SubCompUpdate On Save

This user property specifies whether you can update asset records.

See also "SubCompCanUpdate" on page 206 and "SubCompUpdate" on page 206.

Value The value can be TRUE or FALSE.

Usage If TRUE, asset records can be updated.

If FALSE, asset records cannot be updated. Setting the value to FALSE also disables any SubCompCanUpdate and SubCompUpdate field user properties on fields in the business component.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Asset Management

TargetProp *n*

This user property allows you to specify a target list for a business component.

NOTE: For a complete description of how to configure a target list, see the global target list management information in the *Siebel Applications Administration Guide*.

Value The value for the TargetProp user property consists of three quoted parameters (double quotation marks) separated by a comma and a space, as follows:

"*EntityDisplayName*", "*MVFName*", "*ListCategory*"

EntityDisplayName is a Language-Independent Code value defined for the SLM_FIELD_DISPLAY LOV. *MVFName* is the name of the multi-value field that stores the target list. *ListCategory* is one of the display values defined for the SLM_LST_CATEGORY LOV (Account, Contact, Employee, Position, or Prospect).

For example:

"Accounts", "List Mgmt List Id", "Accounts"

Usage You can create new instances of this user property, as needed, for each target list. If you have more than one instance of this user property in a business component, they are executed sequentially by number (for example, TargetProp 1, then TargetProp 2, and so on). If there is only one such user property, then no number is required.

You can also inactivate or modify the value for this user property.

See also "About Setting Numbered Instances of a User Property" on page 84.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCAccountSIS

TypeRetailNew

This user property allows you to specify the value used in the Opportunity Type field that indicates that a given opportunity is a new retail opportunity.

Value The value of the TypeRetailNew user property is a text string.

Usage	This user property is used by the CSSBCFINOppty business component class when calculating the Actual Number of new retail opportunities. For example, defining the TypeRetailNew user property with the value Retail New causes CSSBCFINOppty to include only opportunities with the Opportunity Type of Retail New when calculating the Actual Number of new retail opportunities. If the TypeRetailNew user property is not defined, the default value of New is used. You can inactivate or change the value of this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Siebel Automotive

TypeRetailUsed

This user property allows you to specify the value used in the Opportunity Type field that indicates that a given opportunity is a used retail opportunity.

Value	The value of the TypeRetailUsed user property is a text string.
Usage	This user property is used by the CSSBCFINOppty business component class when calculating the Actual Number of new retail opportunities. For example, defining the TypeRetailUsed user property with the value Retail Used causes CSSBCFINOppty to include only opportunities with the Opportunity Type of Retail Used when calculating the Actual Number of used retail opportunities. If the TypeRetailUsed user property is not defined, the default value of Used is used. You can inactivate or change the value of this user property. You can also create new instances of this user property as needed.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Siebel Automotive

Update Parent BC

This user property specifies the name of the parent business component to update at the end of an Account hierarchy update.

Value	The value of the Update Parent BC user property must be the name of an active business component.

Usage	The business component specified in the Update Parent BC user property is updated at the end of the hierarchy update. You can inactivate or change the value of this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	Account

Update Planned Field On Set: StartDate, StartTime

This user property causes the Planned field to be updated when the Start Date field is updated.

Value	■ Y Causes the Planned field to be updated when the Start Date field is updated. ■ N (or any value other than Y) Automatic update functionality is disabled.
Usage	You can inactivate or modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCPharmaSpecializedAct

Update Status To Synchronized

This user property causes the status of certain Activities to be set to Synchronized during handheld synchronization. The types of Activities that are updated are specified using the Update Status To Synchronized Types user property.

Value	■ Y Causes the status of certain Activities to be changed to Synchronized. ■ N (or blank) Feature is disabled.
Usage	The Update Status To Synchronized user property is used during handheld synchronization. For Siebel Industry Applications, Activities with the Status field set to Synchronized are read-only in the Activities view. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property. This user property is supported for use in CSSBCFINSActivity, but not in its subclasses.
Parent Object Type	Business Component
Functional Area	CSSBCFINSActivity

Update Status To Synchronized Types

This user property defines which types of Activities have their Status field changed to Synchronized during handheld synchronization.

Value

- ,*type1*,*type2*, The Status of *type1* and *type2* Activities are changed to Synchronized during handheld synchronization.
- N (or blank) No Activities are changed.

For example, if you set the Update Status To Synchronized user property to Y, and set the Update Status To Synchronized Types to

```
,Account Call,Professional Call,Attendee Call,
```

then the Status fields for Account Call, Professional Call, and Attendee Call are updated to Synchronized during handheld synchronization.

Usage

The list of types must be prefixed and suffixed by a comma, and each type must be separated by a comma.

The Update Status To Synchronized user property must be set to Y.

For Siebel Industry Applications, Activities with the Status field set to Synchronized are read-only in the Activities view.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

This user property is supported for use in CSSBCFINSActivity, but not in its subclasses.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINSActivity

Use Literals For Merge

This user property enables the Merge Records operation to generate literals in SQL statements with predicates on columns known to have low cardinality.

Syntax Use Literals For Merge:*table_name*

where *table_name* is the name of a table for which the current business component has a field that is a foreign key column to the named table.

Value TRUE or FALSE.

If the value of this user property is TRUE, then during the Merge Records process, literals, instead of bind variables, are used as criteria in SQL statements for which the predicate is on a column that is a foreign key to *table_name*.

If the value of this user property is FALSE or the user property is not defined on a business component, then during the Merge Records process, bind variables are used in criteria in all SQL statements.

Usage During the Merge Records process, bind variables are used for all predicates. In some cases, when the cardinality of the column is low, DB2 does table scans when using indexes is more efficient.

You can enable the Use Literals for Merge user property to direct the Merge Records process to generate literals in SQL statements for which the predicate is on a column known to have low cardinality. Add this user property to the business component on which Merge Records is run.

For example, add Use Literals For Merge:S_BU and set its value to TRUE. During the Merge Records process, literals are used instead of bind variables in SQL statements whose predicates are on a column that is a foreign key to S_BU.

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can also create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Merge

Validate Parent Account

This user property indicates whether to validate the Parent Account Id during Account hierarchy changes.

Value

- Y Validate the Parent Account Id.
- N Do not validate.

Usage It is not recommended that you change the value of this user property from its default.

You cannot inactivate or create new instances of this user property.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Account

ViewMode Sort

This user property is used with the All Mode Sort user property to allow you to specify a custom sort specification on the business component when the business component is in a particular view mode.

See also "All Mode Sort" on page 114.

Syntax View Mode Sort: *mode_num*

where *mode_num* is an integer representing a view mode. The valid integer parameter values in this context are:

- 1 for ManagerView
- 3 for AllView
- 5 for OrganizationView
- 7 for GroupView
- 8 for CatalogView
- 9 for SubOrganizationView

For information about integers representing view modes, see *Siebel Object Interfaces Reference*.

Value The value of this user property is one or more names of fields on the business component, separated by commas and not enclosed in quotes. The priorities of the fields in the sort are given by the order of the fields in the list.

Usage

You can override sorting specifications on the business component by using the All Mode Sort user property. If All Mode Sort is set to FALSE for a business component, effectively disregarding all other sort specifications, then you can set the ViewMode Sort user property to a particular sort specification when the business component is in a particular view mode.

For example, to sort a given business component by its Last Name field, and then by First Name, when the business component is in the AllView view mode, add the following business component user properties:

- All Mode Sort with value FALSE
- ViewMode Sort:3 with value Last Name, First Name

Use the ViewMode Sort user property to sort in views with visibility other than Personal or Sales Rep visibility, including Manager, All, Organization, Sub-Organization, Group, and Catalog views.

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can also create new instances of this user property.

CAUTION: Sorts, including sorts defined by ViewMode Sort, must be based on indexed columns and in the sequential orders defined by the indexes to minimize any performance implications.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area Sort specification

WorkFlow Behaviour

This user property specifies whether the application is a Siebel Financial Services application. It is used to distinguish Siebel Financial Services applications from other types of Siebel Industry Applications for the Workflow Process Object Manager.

Value

- Y (or any value) Specifies that this is a Siebel Financial Services application.
- blank Specifies that this is not a Siebel Financial Services application.

Usage

This user property identifies to the Workflow Process Object Manager that the application is a Siebel Financial Services application.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.

This user property is supported for use in CSSBCFINSActivity, but not in its subclasses. This user property is not supported for customer configuration.

Parent Object Type Business Component

Functional Area CSSBCFINSActivity

Business Service User Properties

This topic describes the following business service user properties:

BAPIAdapterService

This user property allows you to specify the name of the BAPI adapter business services.

Value The value for the BAPIAdapterService user property must be one of the following:

- EAI
- SAP
- BAPI Adapter

Parent Object Type Business Service

Functional Area SAP Integration

BatchSize

This user property allows you to specify the number of IDOCs to read from SAP in a single call.

Value The value for the BatchSize user property must be an integer.

Usage The integer value of this property depends on the available system resources in your environment. Extremely high values can cause performance degradation, given insufficient system resources. Default value is 3000.

Parent Object Type Business Service

Functional Area SAP Integration

SleepTime

This user property allows you to specify the time out interval, in seconds, on receive requests.

Value	The value for the SleepTime user property must be an integer.
Usage	This user property sets the time out interval, in seconds, on receive requests. The default value is 20 seconds. **CAUTION:** Setting the SleepTime user property to a low value or zero can have serious negative performance consequences. Setting a low SleepTime value can cause SAP to flood its system buffers and to retry sending IDOCs to the Siebel application, because the connector is not “receiving” them.
Parent Object Type	Business Service
Functional Area	Siebel EAI

Control User Properties

This topic describes the following control user properties:

ForceActive (Control)

In general, fields are active only if revealed in the user interface. This user property, placed on a control in a form applet, forces the field referenced by the control to be active even when not revealed.

See also “ForceActive (List Column)” on page 213.

Value	Y or N
Usage	If the value is Y, the field is active even when not revealed on the UI.
Parent Object Type	Control
Functional Area	CSSFrameBase

Page

This user property specifies the Web page to which to go when the GotoPage method is invoked for an applet control.

Value	Name of Web page.
Usage	When a control has a Method Invoked property with the value GotoPage, the control user property Page must be used to specify the Web page. The GotoPage method is typically used with the Main Menu control in Siebel Wireless, where the value of Page is SLWS Start Page.
Parent Object Type	Control
Functional Area	Applet

PostMainViewData

This control user property is used to prevent unsaved data from being lost when a control changes the current record or the active applet in the main view.

Value	TRUE or FALSE

Usage This control user property is intended to prevent data loss when a control invokes a method that changes the main view before new data in the current record is saved.

- If set to TRUE in a high interactivity (HI) view, and if the current record contains modified data, this user property causes the current record to be saved before the control changes the focus.
- If set to TRUE in a standard interactivity (SI) view, and if the current record contains modified data, this user property causes a message to display that warns that unsaved data may be lost.

  NOTE: For SI applications, the warning message does not display unless you also add EnableSIDataLossWarning = TRUE to the [InfraUIFramework] section of the application's .cfg file.
- If set to FALSE or if this user property is not set on the control, then the control's method is invoked and no unsaved data is written to the current record.

For example, if the main view is the All Service Requests view, you can click the Search button before the current record is saved. After you execute a search, subsequently clicking the Attach button for a record in the Results list drills down into the active record, thereby changing the applet in the main view. The new data in the unsaved service request record can then be lost. Set the PostMainViewData user property on controls such as the Attach button.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property, and you can create a new instance of this user property if it is not already defined on the control.

Parent Object Type Control

Functional Area Various

Url

This user property specifies the URL to which to go when the GotoUrl method is invoked for an applet control.

Value Name of URL.

Usage When a control has a Method Invoked property with the value GotoUrl, the control user property Url must be used to specify the URL.

The GotoUrl method is frequently used with the CancelQuery control, where the value of Url is JavaScript:history.back().

Parent Object Type Control

Functional Area Applet

View

This user property specifies the view to display when the GotoView method is invoked for an applet control.

Value	Name of view, for example Account List View.
Usage	When a control has a Method Invoked property with the value GotoView, the control user property View must be used to specify the view.
Parent Object Type	Control
Functional Area	Applet

Field User Properties

This topic describes the following field user properties:

Affiliated Account Id Field

This user property allows you to specify the name of the field that stores the Account Id of affiliated Contacts. It is used in Siebel Life Sciences applications to show affiliated contacts.

Value	The value for the Affiliated Account Id Field user property must be the name of a field on the business component.
Usage	If this user property is not defined, the application looks for the parent business component Account Id field (see "ParentBC Account Id Field" on page 163). You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property. However, you cannot create new instances of this user property.
Parent Object Type	Field
Functional Area	Contact

DisableSearch

The DisableSearch field user property allows you to specify whether an end user can execute a wildcard query on a particular field.

Value TRUE or FALSE

Usage The intent of this field user property is to allow a Siebel developer to prevent users (and the Siebel query engine) from performing queries on non-indexed or text fields. If its value is TRUE, wildcard searching on the field is disabled, but exact match searching is allowed. If its value is FALSE or not specified, searching is allowed on the field.

For example, if the [Name] field has the DisableSearch field user property set to TRUE, wildcard searches such as [Name] LIKE 'S*' are suppressed, and an error message is displayed. Exact searches such as [Name] = 'Siebel' are allowed.

This user property is enforced when the following query options are exercised: query by example, Query Assistant, Search Center, queries initiated through programmatic or message-based interfaces, and pre-defined queries.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property, and you can create a new instance of this user property if it is not already defined on the field.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Search

DisableSort (Field)

This single-value field user property allows a Siebel developer to specify whether an end user can sort a result set on a specific field of a business component.

Value TRUE or FALSE

Usage The intent of this business component field user property is to provide finer-grained control over field-level sorting. If its value is TRUE, all sorting capabilities on the field are disabled in all applets based on the business component. The sort icons and tool tips do not appear in the list column header, and the field is not displayed in the Advanced Sort window. If its value is FALSE or not specified, sorting is enabled on the field.

For example, if the *Name* field for a particular business component has the DisableSort user property set to TRUE, the sort icons and (Sortable) tool tip do not appear in the *Name* list column, and the *Name* field is not displayed in the Advanced Sort window. If a user attempts to perform a sort on the *Name* field in any applet based on that business component, an error message displays.

See also “DisableSort (List Column)” on page 212.

You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property, and you can create a new instance of this user property if it is not already defined on the field.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Sorting

Display Mask Char

This field user property allows you to display a masked version of secure data, typically a credit card number or account number.

Value The value of this user property is a character. This character is used to mask characters in a secure data field, typically a credit card number or account number. By default, its value is x.

Usage This user property is used with the Encrypt Source Field user property to display only the last 4 digits of a credit card number or account number, such as xxxxxxxxxxxx9999. This user property is set on a separate calculated field that is displayed in the UI instead of the field containing the entire credit card number or account number.

For example, in the Quote business component, the Credit Card Number field is the encrypted field that stores the credit card number. The Credit Card Number - Display field is a calculated field on which the following user properties are set:

- Display Mask Char with a value of x
- Encrypt Source Field with a value of Credit Card Number

The applet field that displays the masked credit card number must reference the Credit Card Number - Display field.

See also "Encrypt Source Field" on page 205.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Encryption

Encryption User Properties

Encryption of business component fields can be controlled using the following field user properties, which are described in subsequent topics:

- Encrypted
- Encrypt Key Field
- Encrypt Service Name
- Encrypt ReadOnly Field
- Encrypt Source Field (used with Display Mask Char)

For more information on setting up and upgrading encryption, see *Siebel Security Guide*. For more information on encryption keys and how they are managed, see *Siebel System Administration Guide*.

A field is encrypted by setting the encryption flag, identifying the encryption service, and specifying the encryption key to be used. Siebel Business Applications come preconfigured with two business services that you can use to encrypt data fields: the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Encryptor and the RC2 Encryptor, based on RSA encryption.

NOTE: You must run upgrade scripts to change the encryption of a field by any of the following: use the RSA or AES encryptor service on a field that was previously unencrypted or that was encrypted using the Standard Encryptor (no longer supported); use a stronger version of RC2 encryption than was previously used on the field. For more information, see the upgrade guide for the operating system you are using.

When encryption is turned on, data written to the field is in the encrypted format and data read from the field is decrypted. Therefore, all business component fields that are mapped to the same database column must also have encryption turned on with consistent user property specifications. For information about turning on field level encryption, see *Siebel Security Guide*.

You can turn off encryption on a field by setting the field's Encrypted user property to N.

NOTE: Credit Card Number fields are commonly encrypted. However, in the Order Entry -- Orders, Quote, and Agreements business components screens, it may be desirable to turn off the encryption in particular credit card number fields so that the user can see what was typed.

Encrypted

This user property allows you to specify whether a field is encrypted.

Value	The value of the Encrypted user property must be either Y or N.
Usage	Turn on encryption on the field by setting this user property to Y and by setting the Encrypt Service Name and Encrypt Key Field user properties. See also *Siebel Security Guide*. You can turn off encryption on the field by setting this user property to N.
Parent Object Type	Field
Functional Area	Encryption

Encrypt Key Field

This user property allows you to specify which encryption key to use.

Value	The value of this user property is the name of the field on the business component that contains the encryption key index.

Usage The keyfile.bin file in the *Siebel_Root*\Admin directory contains indexed encryption keys. The Encrypt Key Field user property specifies the field on the business component that contains the numbered encryption key index to use to decrypt the parent field.

For example, in the Quote business component, the Credit Card Number field is an encrypted field that contains credit card numbers. The Credit Card Number Key Index field contains the index of the encryption key that is used to decrypt the Credit Card Number field. Thus on the Credit Card Number field the Encrypt Key Field user property is set with a value of Credit Card Number Key Index.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Encryption

Encrypt Service Name

This user property allows you to specify the encryption service name.

Value

- RC2 Encryptor
- AES Encryptor

Usage Set this user property on an encrypted field to specify which embedded encryption service to apply.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Encryption

Encrypt ReadOnly Field

This field user property allows you to set an encrypted field to read-only if its decryption fails.

Value The value of this user property is the name of a calculated field on the business component whose Calculated Value property is left blank.

Usage The calculated field that is specified by this user property determines whether the data in the encrypted field is set to read-only. Preserving the data in read-only form may allow someone to recover it later without the data being further modified.

The calculated field can assume the following values:

- Y if decryption fails on the encrypted field. The encrypted field is automatically set to read-only.
- N if decryption succeeds on the encrypted field. The encrypted field is editable.

For example, in the Quote business component, the encrypted Credit Card Number field has the Encrypt ReadOnly Field user property set to the calculated field Credit Card Number - Read Only.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Encryption

Encrypt Source Field

This field user property allows you to display a masked version of secure data, typically a credit card number or account number.

Value The value of the Encrypt Source Field user property is the name of a field on the business component that contains the encrypted credit card number or account number.

Usage This user property is used with the Display Mask Char user property to display only the last 4 digits of a credit card number or account number, such as xxxxxxxxxxxx9999. This user property is set on a separate calculated field that is displayed in the UI instead of the field containing the entire credit card number or account number.

For example, in the Quote business component, the Credit Card Number field is the encrypted field that stores the credit card number. The Credit Card Number - Display field is a calculated field on which the following user properties are set:

- Display Mask Char with a value of x
- Encrypt Source Field with a value of Credit Card Number

The applet field that displays the masked credit card number must reference the Credit Card Number - Display field.

See also "Display Mask Char" on page 202.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Encryption

Required

This user property allows you to make the parent field a required field under certain conditions.

Value The value of the Required user property is an expression.

Usage You specify the condition by defining a calculated expression for the value of the user property. When the expression evaluates to Y, the field is required.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area CSSBCBase

This user property is valid when used for business components based on or inherited from the class CSSBCBase; it is not valid for business components based on CSSBusComp.

SubCompCanUpdate

This user property specifies whether you can update asset records.

Value	The value can be TRUE or FALSE.
Usage	A value of TRUE allows you to update any nonroot asset record. A value of FALSE sets asset records to read only. See also "SubCompUpdate On Save" on page 188 and "SubCompUpdate" on page 206.
Parent Object Type	Field
Functional Area	Asset Management

SubCompUpdate

This user property specifies whether changes to an asset record cascade to child asset records.

Value	The value can be TRUE or FALSE.
Usage	If TRUE, changes cascade to child asset records. If FALSE, changes doe not cascade to child asset records. See also "SubCompUpdate On Save" on page 188 and "SubCompCanUpdate" on page 206.
Parent Object Type	Field
Functional Area	Asset Management

Text Length Override

This user property allows you to specify that the text length of the field, rather than that of the database column, defines the maximum field length.

Value	The value of the Text Length Override user property does not matter.
Usage	When a text field has a Text Length Override user property, the Text Length property of the field determines the maximum field length, regardless of the value of the user property (even when the value is null). If this user property is not defined, the size of the database column determines the maximum field length. Use only for Text type fields.
Parent Object Type	Field
Functional Area	

UseExistsForSubQuery

When a user enters an EXISTS search specification, Siebel Business Applications by default generate SQL that contains an IN clause. The UseExistsForSubQuery business component user property is used to cause the EXISTS search specification on the business component to generate an SQL EXISTS clause instead.

Value	TRUE or FALSE If set to TRUE, the SQL EXISTS clause is used when the user enters an EXISTS search specification. Is set to FALSE or if the user property is not defined on the business component, the SQL IN clause is used when the user enters an EXISTS search specification.
Usage	In some cases, use of the SQL EXISTS clause instead of the IN clause can improve query performance, notably on IBM DB2 390. You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can also create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a single business component.
Parent Object Type	Field
Functional Area	Search

Use Literals For Like

This business component field user property allows you to specify that literals, instead of bind variables, be generated as criteria for LIKE predicates in the SQL for queries on the field.

Value	TRUE or FALSE. If the value of this user property is TRUE, then literals, instead of bind variables, are generated as criteria for LIKE predicates in the SQL for queries on the field. If the value of this user property is FALSE or the user property is not defined on a field, then bind variables are used in criteria in the SQL for queries on the field.

Usage

Use of literals in certain queries with LIKE predicates can improve the speed of those queries on DB2 UDB by providing the database optimizer with better information with which to choose appropriate indexes for the query.

A predicate of the form “LIKE ?” is generated whenever a wildcard (* or ?) is included in a search string. A wildcard may be included in a search string in either of the following ways:

- The user includes the wildcard explicitly in the search string; for example “ABC*” or “*ABC?”.
- A trailing wildcard (*) is automatically appended to a search string when all of the following apply:
  - The search string does not contain any wildcards, such as just “ABC”.
  - The search string is not preceded with the = sign.
  - The AutomaticTrailingWildcards parameter in the [InfraUIFramework] section of the application CFG file (such as uagent.cfg) is set to TRUE or is not present.

NOTE: Adding the AutomaticTrailingWildcards parameter with a value of FALSE in the [InfraUIFramework] section of the application CFG file eliminates automatic trailing wildcards and the LIKE predicates that are generated as a result. Typically, the AutomaticTrailingWildcards parameter is set to FALSE in most implementations, thereby removing much of the need for the Use Literals for Like user property.

When using a bind variable, criteria containing wildcards are treated as LIKE ? in the SQL. The Use Literals for Like user property provides a further conversion of the SQL to, for example, LIKE “ABC%”, thus specifying the exact location of wildcards with the % sign.

Additionally, when using scripting and the AutomaticTrailingWildcards parameter is set to TRUE, LIKE statements are added to the SQL from queries generated by the script.

The Use Literals for Like property can provide greater efficiency than using bind variables for searches on some criteria, but it does not improve performance for other criteria. For example:

- Searches are typically more efficient for criteria with wildcards in trailing positions only, such as “ABC*” because an appropriate index is more easily chosen by the optimizer to do a matching scan.

Searches of large tables on criteria with wildcards in leading positions, such as “*ABC”, typically impact performance. Use Literals for Like does not improve performance for such searches because it does not significantly reduce the number of rows scanned.

Follow these other guidelines for using Use Literals for Like:

- Try this user property with fields for which you have a strong indication from performance and from DB2 UDB utilities that inefficient indexes are being chosen by the optimizer. Deploy this solution to production if you see a significant improvement in performance with the user property.
- This property provides no benefit for case-insensitive queries.

CAUTION: Widespread use of this user property can be computationally intensive because more SQL code parsing is required, resulting in package cache overflows. Use this user property sparingly, and only on fields for which you have confirmed the benefit by testing.

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a single field.

Parent Object Type Field

Functional Area Querying

Integration Component User Properties

This topic describes the following integration component user properties:

Association

This user property indicates that the integration component is an association business component.

Parent Object Type	Integration Component
Functional Area	Siebel EAI

MVG

This user property allows you to specify that the integration component is a MVG business component.

Value	The value for the MVG user property must be either Y or N.
Usage	You can set the value of the MVG user property to Y to indicate that the integration component is a MVG business component.
Parent Object Type	Integration Component
Functional Area	Siebel EAI

NoDelete

This user property allows you to restrict the Siebel EAI connector from performing deletes on the corresponding business component.

Value	The value for the NoDelete user property is Y.
Usage	Setting this user property to Y instructs the Siebel EAI connector to *not* perform deletes on the business component that the integration component represents.
Parent Object Type	Integration Component
Functional Area	SAP Account

NoInsert

This user property allows you to restrict the Siebel EAI connector from performing deletes on the corresponding business component.

Value	The value for the NoInsert user property is Y.
Usage	Setting this user property to Y instructs the Siebel EAI connector to *not* perform inserts on the business component that the integration component represents.
Parent Object Type	Integration Component
Functional Area	Siebel Workflow

Integration Component Field User Properties

This topic describes the following integration component field user properties:

AssocFieldName [Field Name]

This user property denotes the name of the business component field as it appears on the MVG business component.

Parent Object Type	Integration Component Field
Functional Area	Siebel EAI

NoUpdate

This user property allows you to restrict the Siebel EAI connector from performing updates on the corresponding field.

Value	The value for the NoUpdate user property is Y.
Usage	Setting this user property to Y instructs the Siebel EAI connector to *not* perform updates on the field that the integration component field represents.
Parent Object Type	Integration Component Field
Functional Area	

Integration Object User Properties

This topic describes the following integration object user property:

Logical Message Type

This user property allows you to specify the logical message type corresponding to the IDOC.

Value	The value for the UserPropName user property must be a logical message type corresponding to the IDOC (for example, DEBMAS or MATMAS).
Usage	When used with the SAP product, the Logical Message Type user property is ignored by the SAP Connector in the inbound direction (receiving IDOCs from SAP). In the outbound direction (sending IDOCs to SAP), the SAP Connector populates the control segment MESTYP field using the value of this user property before sending each IDOC to SAP.
Parent Object Type	Integration Object
Functional Area	Siebel EAI

List Column User Properties

This topic describes the following list column user properties:

DisableSort (List Column)

This user property allows a Siebel developer to specify whether an end user can sort a result set on a specific list column.

Value	TRUE or FALSE

Usage	This list column user property allows a Siebel developer to prevent users (and the Siebel query engine) from sorting on nonindexed data. If its value is TRUE, all sorting capabilities on a particular list column are disabled. The sort icons and tool tip do not appear in the list column header, and the field is not displayed in the Advanced Sort window. If its value is FALSE or not specified, sorting is enabled. For example, if the *Name* list column has the DisableSort user property set to TRUE, the sort icons and (Sortable) tool tip do not appear in the *Name* list column, and the *Name* field is not displayed in the Advanced Sort window. If a user attempts to perform a sort on the *Name* field, an error message displays. See also "DisableSort (Field)" on page 201. You can inactivate and modify the values for this user property, and you can create a new instance of this user property if it is not already defined on the list column.
Parent Object Type	List Column
Functional Area	Sorting

ForceActive (List Column)

In general, fields are active only if revealed in the user interface. This user property, placed on a list column in a list applet, forces the field referenced by the list column to be active even when not revealed.

Value	Y or N
Usage	If the value is Y, the field is active even when not revealed on the UI. See also "ForceActive (Control)" on page 197.
Parent Object Type	List Column
Functional Area	CSSFrameList

View User Properties

This topic describes the following view user properties:

DefaultAppletFocus

This view user property sets the applet within a view that receives focus by default, that is, before a user interacts to dynamically change the applet with focus. This user property is provided to allow overriding the applet that receives default focus as determined by the view type of the view in Siebel Tools.

Value The name of an applet in the view, not enclosed in quotes.

Usage For example, the Account Screen Homepage View has the DefaultAppletFocus user property set with value Account Home Search Virtual Form Applet. When this view is first accessed, the applet with focus is the Account Home Search Virtual Form Applet.

If the DefaultAppletFocus user property is not added to a view, then the applet with default focus is determined by the view type as specified in the Object Explorer (Screen, and then Screen View). If the view type is Detail View, focus is placed on the second applet, if the view consists of two or more applets. If the view type is any other type, or there is only one applet on the view, focus is placed on the first applet.

You can inactivate this user property or modify its value. You can create new instances of this user property, but do not create more than one instance for a single view.

CAUTION: If you set default focus to an applet that is off the screen, one of two things may happen:

- The user may not know where focus is.
- The application may try to adjust the vertical position of the view to try to show the in-focus applet. In either case, the behavior may be disruptive to end users.

Parent Object Type View

Functional Area Various

5 Siebel Web Engine Tags

This chapter describes Siebel Web Engine (SWE) tags. It includes the following topics:

About SWE Tags

Siebel Web Engine (SWE) tags are special HTML tags that you insert into Web template files. These SWE tags specify how objects defined in the repository are laid out and formatted in the final HTML page in the user's Web browser. For information about configuring Siebel Business Applications Web pages and using SWE tags, see *Configuring Siebel Business Applications*.

swe:all-applets, swe:all-controls, swe:list-control

These are specialized tags used with the XML interface to SWE in "No Template" mode. For internal use by Siebel Business Applications only.

swe:applet

This tag refers to a Siebel applet to be shown within the view.

Usage

```
<swe:applet id="1" var="Parent"/>
```

Attributes

id. References applets using the View Web Template Item list.

var. Allows setting of a variable that can be used in the applet template using the swe:if-var tag to conditionally show HTML. For example, you can use this to show the Applet Title in the applet template only when the applet is a parent (top) applet.

Restrictions

Can be used only in View Web Templates

swe:calendar

These are specialized SWE tags used with calendar applets only. For internal use by Siebel Business Applications.

The calendar tags are:

- swe:calendar
- swe:calendarActivity
- swe:calendarActivityLoop
- swe:CurrentDayHeader
- swe:calendarInterval
- swe:calendarIntervalLoop
- swe:calendarMultiDayActivity
- swe:calendarNotCurrentlyDayHeader
- swe:printHr
- swe:printTr

swe:control

This tag provides a placeholder in an applet Web template for a Control object or a List Column object.

Usage

```
<swe:control id="1" property="xxx" />
```

Attributes

Id. Maps an applet child object, Control, or List Column to this placeholder tag.

Property. This attribute is optional. If present, this attribute indicates the property of the control or list item renders on the Web page. If property is not specified, this indicates that the tag shows the body only if the control ID is mapped. Use this attribute only in singleton tags.

Table 24 provides the values you can use for the property attribute.

Table 24. Optional Property Attribute Values for the swe:control Tag

Value	Description
FormattedHtml	Displays the data for a control or list item in HTML.
DisplayName	Shows the caption property of the control or list item.
ListHeader	Shows a column header for list columns that includes links for sorting the column. Use this property value only with swe:control tags that are mapped to list columns in a Base template for List Applets.
RequiredIndicator	Shows an icon if the control is Required. (For example, the user needs to enter a value for the control before the record can be committed to the database.) The icon to be used is defined in the configuration file for the application under the SWE section, using the parameter RequiredIndicator.

NOTE: When the property attribute is not specified, the property can be displayed within the body of the swe:control tag using the swe:this tag.

Restrictions

Can be used in Applet Web Templates of type Base, Edit, New, or Query.

The swe:control tag cannot be nested; for example, the following usage is not supported:

```
<swe:control id = "1"> <!-- the "parent" control

<swe:this property = "displayname"/>

<swe:this property = "formattedHtml"/>

<swe:control id = "2" property="formattedHtml">

<!-- A child control gets context or inherits  properties from its "parent">

</swe:control>         <!-- End of parent -->
```

swe:dir

This tag is used to create templates that can work with bidirectional languages. The swe:dir tag is converted to dir=″rtl″ when running in right-to-left languages. It does not generate anything in left-to-right languages, as this is the default for the browser.

Usage

```
<HTML dir=″swe:dir″>
```

Restrictions

Can be used within any HTML tag that takes the dir attribute

swe:error

When a server-side error occurs on submitting a form, SWE shows the same page again with the error message displayed within the page. For errors that occur outside of a form submission, SWE continues to use the application's Error Page.

This error message display is intended for showing error messages within a form.

To display the error message within a form, place the following tags inside the swe:form tag:

```
<swe:error>
   <swe:this property = “FormattedHtml”/>
</swe:error>
```

The error messages are shown in plain text, but each error message is a new paragraph. It is the responsibility of the enclosing HTML tags to modify the font and style of the error message. Sometimes, the error message may not be visible; this is because the font uses the same color as the background.

If the application developer does not use error tags in the swt files, the code automatically generates an error node (a CSSSWEErrorSWX instance). This automatically-generated error node is inserted as the first child of the enclosing page/form node.

Syntax

The syntax of the swe:error tag is as follows:

```
swe:error
```

Usage

```
<swe:error property="FormattedHtml" />
```

or

```
<swe:error>
   <swe:this property="FormattedHtml" />
<swe:error/>
```

Use this tag within all swe:form tags.

NOTE: Use the swe:error tag inside a swe:form tag in an applet template only in standard interactivity applications. In high interactivity applications, these errors are shown using a pop-up window.

Also, use the swe:error tag instead of the swe:pageitem tag mapped to the _SWEErrMsg item in the application's Error Page. The use of the _SWEErrMsg item is no longer supported.

An example of the use of the swe:error tag is:

```
<swe:form>
   <swe:error>
      <b> <font color="red"> <swe:this property="FormattedHtml"/> </font> </b>
   </swe:error>
      .....
</swe:form>
```

When the form is being rendered when there are no errors, the contents of the swe:error tag are skipped.

swe:for-each

This tag iterates the specified number of times. Allows you to reduce the size of template files where the same HTML and Siebel tags are used with controls or page items with different values for the ID parameter.

Usage

```
<swe:for-each count="x" iteratorName="yyyy" startValue="z"/>
```

Attributes

Count. Specifies the number of times the tag iterates its contents.

startValue. The value assigned to the iterator at the start of the iteration. The tag starts the iteration by assigning this value to the iterator, and increments the iterator by one for each iteration.

iteratorName. The name of the iterator. This name can be used to get the value of the iterator during the iteration using the syntax `swe:iteratorName`.

You must replace the iteratorName with the actual name of the iterator. For example, if you set the value of the iteratorName to “CurrentID”, then you can get the value of the iterator using the syntax `swe:CurrentID`.

Restrictions

None

swe:for-each-child, swe:child-applet

These two tags, in combination, support a new catalog-like layout for views with master/detail applets. Records from the master applet and the detail applet can be shown interwoven with each other, instead of the traditional layout where the records in the master applet are shown with the records in the detail applet below it.

To create this catalog-like layout, the master and detail applets are configured as list applets. The master applet is referred to as a root level applet. It is possible to show more than one set of master/detail relationships within a view (that is, there could be more than one root level applet). To define the relationship between the applets, the new Position attribute of the View Web Template Item object type is used. The position attribute works similarly to the Position attribute of the Tree Node object type. The root level applets have position values like 1, 2, and so on. For the applet with position 1, its immediate child applets are assigned position values 1.1, 1.2, and so on. It is possible to define a third-level applet with position 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and so on (for example, these are the child applets of the applet with position 1.1).

In the View Web Template Item object definition, only the root level applets are mapped to swe:applet tags in the view template. The other applets in the view defined in the View Web Template Item object are not assigned an ID value. The layout of these nonroot applets are not specified in the view template, but instead in the applet template of the root level applets. The swe:for-each-child and swe:child-applet tags are used to specify this layout.

NOTE: Only applets in the base mode are currently supported in this layout.

Example

Suppose you have a master/detail view that includes the “Category Items List Applet” as the master applet and the “Sub Category Items List Applet” as the detail applet. The View Web Template Item object definitions for this view are listed in the following table:

New Identifier	Applet	Applet Mode	Position
101	Category Items List Applet	Base	1
	Sub Category Items List Applet	Base	1.1

The base template for the Category Items List Applet has the following table definition:

```
<table>
<swe:for-each-row>
<tr>
   <td>
   <swe:control id ="5001" /> </td><!-- field value like "Small Business" -->
   <td>
   <swe:for-each-child>
      <swe:child-applet> <!-- Show the child applet -->
      </swe:for-each-child>
   </td>
</tr>
```

```
</swe:for-each-row>

</table>
```

The base template for the Sub Category Items List Applet has the following table definition:

```
<table><tr>

<swe:for-each-row>

<td>

<swe:control id="5001"/>  </td><!-- field value like "Desktop" -->

</swe:for-each-row>

</tr></table>
```

swe:for-each-child

This tag iterates over each of the child applets defined for this applet (based on the Position value in the View Web Template object of the view to which the applet belongs). This tag can be used only in the base template of an applet. If the applet does not have any child applets, this tag is skipped.

Usage

```
<swe:for-each-child>  ..... </swe:for-each-child>
```

swe:child-applet

This tag is used to place the child applet within the parent applet. The base template of the child applet is used to render the child applet at the point where this tag is placed.

Usage

```
<swe:child-applet/>
```

NOTE: Set the “HTML Number of Rows” property of the Sub Category Items List Applet to the number of values you want to show under each category value.
To allow drilling down from the category and subcategory values, configure the appropriate drilldown objects.

The catalog style layout forces a view to be shown in standard interactivity mode, so do not use these tags in high interactivity applications.

swe:for-each-node, swe:for-each-indent, swe:indent-img, swe:node, swe:applet-tree-list

These SWE tags are used for implementing explorer views, that is, views containing a tree applet and a corresponding list applet for viewing the details of the nodes under a selected node in the tree.

The explorer-style (or tree) applet presents hierarchically structured information in an expandable tree control. The tree control is displayed in a frame on the left side of the applet content area. Detailed information for a selected tree node is displayed in the details applet in a frame to the right. The separate vertical frames allow the contents of the tree applet to be scrolled independently from the details applet. This is important because tree structures can typically grow very large in length and width.

A tree control can have repository tree nodes and field values as elements in the tree. The term “tree item” refers to a tree element regardless of its type. A repository tree node is called a “tree node.”

In order to display a tree, the logic iterates over each item of the tree in a top-down, depth-first fashion and displays one item at time.

Each tree item is indented to place the text at the correct indent level relative to the root, and to display the expand/collapse button, the text of the item, and the hyperlinks. The indentation is accomplished using a series of GIF images, or just white spaces (when in text-only mode). The expand/collapse button and the item are displayed using images (or just text, in text-only mode). The list applet associated with the currently selected tree node is displayed as part of the view.

The following tags implement the tree behavior:

- swe:for-each-node
- swe:for-each-indent
- swe:indent-img
- swe:node
- swe:applet-tree-list

swe:for-each-node

This tag iterates over each visible item in the tree control in a top-down, “depth-first” fashion. This tag is used to display tree nodes and field values. If “count” is not specified, the tag iterates over all nodes in the tree.

swe:for-each-indent

This tag iterates over each level of a tree item. Used for creating indentation when displaying tree items.

Attributes

None

swe:indent-img

This tag provides a placeholder for a GIF image corresponding to a tree item's current indentation level. At each level, SWE determines which GIF file to use in the img tag to output. The GIF image can be either a blank space or a vertical bar.

Attributes

None

swe:node

This tag provides a placeholder for an item in the tree. A tree item can be a repository tree node or a field value. The display name is printed if the tree item is a tree node. Otherwise, the field value is generated. The expand/collapse button, the item's icon, and the links are also parts of a tree item. Depending on the configuration file settings, the expand/collapse button is shown as either a GIF image or text. The expand/collapse button is only shown for tree items with child items. There are two links associated with each item. There is a link for the expand/collapse button to expand or collapse the item and a link for the item image for selecting the item (or for going to next or previous workset). The item selection allows the user to access the list applet associated with the tree node. This tag uses the swe:this tag as a child tag.

Attributes

state. Possible values are “Active” and “Inactive.” “Active” state is used to show a selected node. Nonselected nodes are in an “Inactive” state.

type. Set to “DisplayName” or “FieldValue.” Outputs the repository tree node's Display Name if “DisplayName.” Otherwise, the type outputs field values.

swe:applet-tree-list

This tag provides a placeholder for a list applet to be displayed as the result of selecting or expanding a tree item. The list applet to be shown depends on the type of the item that is currently selected.

Attributes

None

swe:for-each-row

This tag iterates over each record that is displayed in a list applet. This tag is used to create columns of data for showing list applets.

Usage

```
<swe:for-each-row count="x"/>
```

Attributes

Count. The maximum number of records to iterate. If the actual number of records in the list applet is less than the value specified in the count, then the tag iterates only for the actual number of records.

Restrictions

Can be used only in Base templates for List Applets

swe:form

This tag creates an HTML form to capture user input.

Usage

```
<swe:form name="xxx" htmlAttr="yyy"> ... </swe:form>
```

Attributes

htmlAttr. This is optional. If specified, the value must be valid attributes to the HTML form tag other than method, name, and action. These attributes are used as is with the HTML form tag that is generated.

Name. This is optional. If specified, creates the HTML form using the specified name. If not specified, uses an internally generated name.

Restrictions

None

swe:form-applet-layout

This tag serves as a single container for all controls in the main body of a form applet.

Usage

```
<swe:form-applet-layout>

</swe:form-applet-layout>
```

Attributes

None

Restrictions

You cannot use the swe:idgroup tag in this template.

swe:frame, swe:frameset

Rather than using the HTML frame and frameset tags, Siebel Business Applications use the swe:frameset (swe:frameset) and swe:frame (swe:frame) tags. This is so that SWE is aware of the frame names, and can control refresh and the targeting of URLs. SWE frames and framesets can be used in the following situations:

- **Container page templates**. A container page template is used to create the frame definition document for the application.

  Note the following implementation details of the swe:frame and swe:frameset tags in container pages:

  - The contents of a frame using the swe:include tag might not be defined, though it is recommended. The contents can be placed directly into the body of the swe:frame tag.
  - The contents of the swe:frame must be complete HTML documents, that is, they must contain the HTML document structure tags like the html, head, and body tags, and so on. This includes the view templates also.
  - The contents of the swe:frame tag when the type is “View” must contain only the swe:current-view/ tag.

- **View templates**. Frames can be used in a View template to create a frame definition document to show the Applets in the View. SWE refreshes these frames only when one or more of the Applets contained in a frame has new data.

  NOTE: You can use frames in a View template only if frames are also used in the container page and there is a separate frame in the container page for the View.

  Note the following implementation details of frameset definitions in View templates:

  - When placing Applets into frames, you need to make sure that at least one swe:applet tag within a frame is mapped to an Applet in the repository. Otherwise, empty frames occur.
  - When a swe:frame block contains a swe:applet tag, its type attribute must be set to Applet.

swe:frameset

This tag is analogous to the HTML frameset tag and is used to define the set of frames contained in the document. This tag is rendered by SWE as an HTML frameset tag. The body of this tag can only contain swe:frame tags.

Usage

```
<swe:frameset htmlAttr="xxx"> ... </swe:frameset>
```

Attribute

htmlAttr. This attribute can be used to specify the attributes for the HTML frameset tag.

swe:frame

This tag is used to mark the beginning and end of the contents to be placed into a frame. SWE renders this tag as an HTML frame tag, with its src attribute set to a SWE URL that retrieves the contents of the frame. You must place this tag within the body of the swe:frameset tag.

Usage

```
<swe:frame type="xxx" name="yyy"> ....  </swe:frame>
```

Attributes

Type. The type attribute is used to indicate the nature of the contents of the frame. SWE uses this information to decide when to refresh this frame. SWE currently supports the following values for this attribute.

Value	Description
Screenbar	In a container page template, specifies that the frame contains the primary tab bar.
Viewbar	In a container page template, specifies that the frame contains the application menus, Visibility picklist, and Search picklist.
View	In a container page template, specifies that the frame contains the current view, that is, the content area.
Page	In a container page template, specifies that the frame contains a Web page. These frames are not refreshed after initially loading.
Applet	In a View template, specifies that the frame contains an applet.
Content	Content frames are used to create framesets that contain the view frames. This frame is needed to support the display of multiple views in features such as Search Center. Usually, the Content frame contains a frameset that has one frame in it, which is the View frame. There are other Content frames that contain framesets that have two or more frames, the View frame and frames to show other alternate views like the Search View.
AltView	Used to designate subframes to show one or more alternate views in the content frame, such as Search Center, in addition to the one in the View frame.

Name. This attribute can be used only when the type of the frame is Page. In this case you can use this attribute to optionally specify a name for the frame. For other frame types, SWE generates standard names for the frames.

SWE supports nested framesets. In this case the swe:frame tag contains a swe:frameset tag, and the Type attribute of the outer swe:frame tag is set to Page.

swe:gantt

These are specialized SWE tags used with Gantt charts only. For internal use by Siebel Business Applications.

The Gantt tags are:

- swe:ganttChart
- swe:ganttChartMajorAxisLegend
- swe:ganttChartMinorAxisLegend
- swe:ganttChartXObjectExtendedOT
- swe:ganttChartXObjectLoop
- swe:ganttChartXObjectMutiple
- swe:ganttChartXObjectNone
- swe:ganttChartXObjectOT
- swe:ganttChartXObjectOff
- swe:ganttChartXObjectOn
- swe:ganttChartYObjectLoop

swe:idgroup

SWE supports having separate Siebel object-to-SWE tag mappings for various browsers. To support this feature, use a namespace. A namespace is defined by using a new SWE tag called swe:idgroup.

Syntax

```
swe:idgroup
```

Usage

```
<swe:idgroup name="xxx">
```

Attributes

Name. The namespace ID.

For example, consider the following requirement. You want to show an applet with a DHTML-based menu in an IE 5.0 browser, with regular controls in place of the tasks performed by the menu with other browsers. All other controls in the applet are the same for all the browsers. You can have browser-specific mappings by enclosing those mappings within a swe:idgroup tag as shown here:

```
<swe:switch>

   <swe:case condition="Web Engine User Agent, IsMemberVirtualUA, 'VirtualAgent:IE5'">

      <swe:idgroup name="IE5">

         <swe:menu>

         ...
```

```
            </swe:menu>
        </swe:idgroup>
    </swe:case>
    <swe:default>
        <swe:idgroup name="NonIE5">
            <swe:control id="1" ..>
            <swe:control id="2" ..>
        </swe:idgroup>
    </swe:default>
</swe:switch>
            <swe:control id="3" ..>
            <swe:control id="4" ..>
```

In this case, when applet controls are mapped to swe:control tags with IDs 1 and 2, they are marked with the namespace “NonIE5”. There is a new attribute of “Applet Web Template Item” object called “Namespace” that stores the namespace value. When the mapping is done using the visual Web Layout editor in Siebel Tools, this attribute is filled in automatically. The mappings to swe:control tags with IDs 3 and 4 are outside the namespace; hence, this attribute is NULL for these mappings.

The namespace can be applied to other Siebel object-to-SWE tag mapping, such as applets and page items.

swe:if, swe:switch, swe:case, swe:default

The SWE framework supports the following conditional tags: swe:if, swe:switch, swe:case, and swe:default.

swe:if

This tag provides a simple conditional branching capability.

Usage

```
<swe:if condition="xxx,yyy,aaa:bbb,ccc:ddd,..."> ... </swe:if>
```

Attributes

Condition. The condition for which to check. In the preceding usage example:

- xxx is the business service name

- yyy is the invoke method
- aaa is the first argument and its value is bbb
- ccc is the second argument and its value is ddd

If the condition evaluates to TRUE, the body of the swe:if tag is processed. If the condition evaluates to FALSE, the body of the tag is skipped.

You can use the swe:if tag with any business service, such as a custom business service that checks an HTTP header. However, the output arguments for the business service must contain a property that includes the method name and a value of 1 or 0 to indicate whether it is true or false.

The common conditions supported by the preconfigured business service *Web Engine State Properties* are:

- IsEvenRow
- IsOddRow
- IsCurrentRow
- IsErrorRow
- IsRowMultipleOf
- IsRowPositionOf
- IsLastDisplayedRow
- IsHighInteractive
- IsHighInteractiveApplet
- IsLowInteractive
- Invalid

NOTE: This tag does not provide an “else” capability like the if tags in programming languages. To get that behavior use the swe:switch, swe:case, and swe:default tags.

swe:switch, swe:case, and swe:default

These three tags are used together to provide a conditional branching capability similar to the switch, case, and default statements in C and C++ languages. The swe:switch is a container tag for the swe:case and swe:default tags. Anything other than the swe:case and swe:default tags within the body of the swe:switch tag is ignored. The condition to check is specified as an attribute of the swe:case tag. The swe:case tags are checked starting from the first swe:case tag. If any of the swe:case tags satisfies the condition, the other swe:case tags and the swe:default tags are skipped. If none of the swe:case tags satisfy their condition, the body of the swe:default tag is processed. Only one swe:default tag within the body of a swe:switch tag is allowed.

Usage

```
<swe:switch>

   <swe:case condition="xxx">
```

```
        ...
    </swe:case>
    <swe:case condition="yyy">
        ...
    </swe:case>
    <swe:default>
        ...
    </swe:default>
</swe:switch>
```

Attributes

Condition. Supported only in the swe:case tag. If the condition evaluates to TRUE, the body of the swe:case tag is processed. Any subsequent swe:case tags within the swe:switch tag are skipped without checking their associated conditions. If the condition evaluates to FALSE, the body of the tag is skipped.

NOTE: The format for the condition is the same as the format described for the swe:if tag.

swe:include

This tag is used to include another template or HTML file within the current template file.

Usage

```
<swe:include file="xxx.swt"/>
```

Attribute

File. Required. The name of the file to be included. This file must reside in the same folder as the other template files used by the application and have the extension .swt, even if it is an HTML file.

Restrictions

None

swe:layout

To enable user layout control, Siebel ERM includes a swe:layout tag and supporting view and applet control attributes and objects in Siebel Tools.

Siebel Web Template Files (SWT) are located in the WEBTEMPL directory of your Siebel Server installation directory.

Purpose

To reorder and hide applets. The swe:layout tag is used to conditionally determine the HTML content that is displayed, based on the current view layout mode and layout preferences.

Usage

```
<swe:layout viewDisplayMode="xxx" appletDisplayMode="xxx" appletDisplaySize="xxx" />
```

Attributes

viewDisplayMode. (Optional) This attribute can have the value Layout or Show. If viewDisplayMode is Layout, the tag is shown only if the user is in Edit View Layout mode. If viewDisplayMode is Show, the tag is shown only if the user is not in Edit View Layout mode. If viewDisplayMode is not specified, the tag is shown whether the user is in Edit View Layout mode or not.

appletDisplayMode. (Optional) This attribute can have the value Show or Hide. If appletDisplayMode is Show, the tag is shown only if the applet is visible. If appletDisplayMode is Hide, the tag is shown only if the applet is hidden. If appletDisplayMode is not specified, the tag is shown regardless of applet visibility.

appletDisplaySize. (Optional) This attribute can have the value Min or Max. If appletDisplaySize is Min, the tag is shown only if the applet is minimized. If appletDisplaySize is Max, the tag is shown only if the applet is maximized. If appletDisplaySize is not specified, the tag is shown regardless of applet display size.

Restrictions

When using the swe:layout tag, you must specify at least one of the attributes.

swe:nav-control

In version 7.7 and higher, in High Interactivity views this tag implements the screenbar used for first-level navigation, the picklist used for second-level navigation, and the detail view list used for third-level navigation.

Usage

- First-level navigation: `<swe:nav-control type="Screen With Category" style="Tab" indentWidth="nn"/>`
- Second-level navigation: `<swe:nav-control type="Category View" style="Select"/>`
- Third-level navigation: `<swe:nav-control type="xxx" style="Tab" indentWidth="nn" anchorTab="Enabled|Disabled"/>`

Attributes

type, style. Supported values and combinations of the type and style attributes for the tag are summarized in Table 25.

Table 25. Type and Style Attribute Values for the swe:nav-control Tag

Type	Style	Applies to...	Description
Category View	Select	Visibility dropdown	Renders visibility dropdown
Detail Category	Tab	Separated view and subview navigation control	Renders view navigation control with category tabs, but no links below the tabs
Detail Category View	Tab	Separated view and subview navigation control	Renders subview navigation control with view tabs
Detail Category With View	Tab	View navigation control	Renders view navigation control with category tabs and a set of links below the tabs
Screen With Category	Tab	Screen navigation control	Renders screen tabs with category links below the tabs

indentWidth. Number of pixels to indent the row of tabs. Used for screen and detail view tabs.

anchorTab. Used to enable or disable smart view anchoring.

In Oracle's Siebel Business Applications before version 7.5.3.6, when a user action or navigation causes the current view to refresh or a new view to appear, by default the result is anchored at the top of the page. This behavior might disorient users in some common scenarios, for example when clicking a view tab to navigate to a new view, expecting to see detail information (such as Attachments) in the bottom part of the target view. The problem is exacerbated when the user is working on the lower part of a view whose parent applet consumes more than a full window height. In these cases, the user must scroll to see the detail portion of the view.

Starting in version 7.5.3.6 High Interactivity (HI) applications, the smart view anchoring feature solves these types of problems by anchoring and adjusting the scroll position for views following common user actions that cause a view to change or refresh. In general, this behavior is as follows: when a user initiates an action (such as clicking a view tab or the More/Less button), the position of the control (tab or button) used to initiate that action does not change.

In version 7.5.3.6 and later, view anchoring is enabled by default. It is possible to disable the behavior for third- and fourth-level view navigation (those initiated by view tabs) if so desired for a view or set of views. This is done by setting the anchorTab property in the SWE template for the view or set of views to Disabled.

First-Level Navigation Example

The following example is used in the CCScreenbar_Tabs.swt template:

```
<swe:if condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsHighInteractive">
```

```
    <swe:switch>
        <swe:case condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsHtmlMarkup">
              <swe:nav-control type="Screen With Category" style="Tab" indentWidth="8"/>
        </swe:case>
        ...
    </swe:switch>
</swe:if>
```

Second-Level Navigation Example

The following example is used in the CCFormButtonsTop.swt template:

```
<swe:if-var name="Parent">
    <swe:if condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsHighInteractive">
    <swe:switch>
    <swe:case condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsViewPosition, 'Position:2'">
        <td><img src="images/spacer.gif" width="1" height="1"></td>
        <td class="AppletTitle" nowrap>
           <swe:nav-control type="Category View" style="Select"/>
        </td>
    </swe:case>
    ...
    </swe:switch>
    </swe:if>
</swe:if-var>
```

Third-Level Navigation Example

The following example is used in the CCViewbar_Tabs_DropList.swt template:

```
<swe:if condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsHighInteractive">
    <swe:switch>
        <swe:case condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsHtmlMarkup">
        <swe:switch>
           <swe:case condition="Web Engine State Properties, IsViewPosition,
           'Position:3'">
```

```
            <table class="tier3Back" width="100%" align="center" cellpadding="0"
            cellspacing="0" border="0"><tr valign="top"><td><img src="images/spacer.gif"
            width="1" height="3"></td></tr></table>

            <swe:nav-control type="Detail Category With View" style="Tab"
            indentWidth="30" anchorTab="Enabled"/>

            </swe:case>

         </swe:switch>

         </swe:case>

      </swe:switch>

      ...

</swe:if>
```

swe:pageitem

This tag provides a placeholder in a Web Page for a Web Page Item.

Usage

```
<swe:pageitem id="1" property="FormattedHTML" />
```

Attributes

Id. References page items using the Web Page Item list.

Property. (Optional) If present, this attribute indicates the property of the Web page item that renders on the Web page. If property is not specified, then the tag shows the body only if the Web page item ID is mapped. Use this attribute only in singleton tags.

The following values can be used for this attribute.

- FormattedHtml. Shows the data for the Web page item in HTML.
- DisplayName. Shows the caption property of the Web page item defined in the repository. When the property attribute is not specified, the property can be displayed within the body of the swe:pageitem tag using the swe:this tag.

Restrictions

This tag can be used only in Web Pages.

swe:pdqbar

This tag outputs the list of predefined queries for a view, and executes the selected query. It can be used within the view bar and view. A swe:pageitem tag in the view bar or a swe:control tag in the view can be used in the swe:pdqbar tag to show a label.

Usage

```
<swe:pdqbar>

...HTML code...

<swe:pageitem id="##"/>

...HTML code...

<swe:this property="FormattedHtml" />

</swe:pdqbar>
```

swe:screenbar, swe:for-each-screen, swe:screenlink, swe:screenname

In version 7.7 and higher, these tags are used only for Standard Interactivity views. High Interactivity views use swe:nav-control. For more information see "swe:nav-control" on page 232.

swe:screenbar

This tag defines the section of the template that renders the screen bar. This tag is used to mark the beginning and end of the screen bar section of the template.

Usage

```
<swe:screenbar>

   ... HTML ...

   <swe:for-each-screen>

      ... HTML ...

      <swe:screenlink property property="xxx" state="yyy"

         ... HTML ...

         <swe:screenname/>

            ... HTML ...

      </swe:screenlink>

      ... HTML ...

   </swe:for-each-screen>

   ... HTML ...

</swe:screenbar>
```

swe:for-each-screen

This tag creates a screen bar by iterating over the screens defined in the Page Tab property of the application in the repository.

NOTE: The order in which the screens are iterated is defined by the sequence value of the screens defined in the Page Tab.

Usage

```
<swe:for-each-screen>

   ... HTML ...

   <swe:screenlink property property="xxx" state="yyy”>

      ... HTML ....

            <swe:screenname/>

      ... HTML ...

         </swe:screenlink>

      ... HTML ...

</swe:for-each-screen>
```

Attributes

None

Restrictions

None

swe:screenlink

This tag outputs a link to navigate to the screen.

Attributes

State. (Optional) Can have the values Active or Inactive. If state is Active, then this tag is used only if the current view name being rendered is the currently active view. If state is Inactive, then this tag is used only if the current view name being rendered is not the currently active view. If not specified, the tag is used for all views.

Property. (Optional) Can have only one value, FormattedHtml, which generates the HTML for creating a link to navigate to the screen. If this attribute is not specified, then no output is generated.

htmlAttr. (Optional) Can be used to add additional HTML attributes to the generated HTML tag.

NOTE: The swe:screenlink tag can be used without specifying the property attribute, but with a value for the state attribute to conditionally show different HTML for active and inactive views. When the property attribute is not specified, the property can be displayed within the body of the swe:screenlink tag using the swe:this tag.

swe:screenname

This tag outputs the name of the screen.

swe:screenoptionlink

This tag is used particularly for generating Phone.com-style option links so the UI displays numbers for list items. Use it only for WML apps.

swe:scripts

This tag specifies the location to place any JavaScript that may be generated for the page.

Usage

```
<swe:scripts/>
```

Attributes

None

Restrictions

The Siebel Web Engine includes some JavaScript code in every page that is sent to the browser. The requirement is for these scripts to occur after all the Siebel content in the page, but within the HTML body tag.

The swe:scripts tag is used to indicate to the Siebel Web Engine where to place the JavaScript. By default, if this tag is not specified, the Siebel Web Engine places the JavaScript code immediately after the last tag on the page. In some cases this might occur within an HTML formatting tag like td … /td, and sometimes this might cause minor formatting problems in browsers when rendering the page.

NOTE: The swe:scripts tag must be the last Siebel SWE tag in the template, and must be contained within the HTML body tag.

As mentioned, the Siebel Web Engine always checks for the correct placement of this tag, repositions it if needed, and removes any superfluous swe:scripts tags.

swe:select-row

Multiselect list applets provide a way to select multiple items for a transaction. The check boxes in the left column are used to select the items.

SWE supports selection of multiple records in list applets for invoking methods that act on these selected records. The selection of rows is done using check boxes that are placed on each row.

This is different from positioning the current record using the PositionOnRow control. You can have both the PositionOnRow control and Multiple Row Selection on the same list applet. When you initially navigate to a list applet, the record on which the business component is positioned is automatically selected. Users can unselect this record using the check box if desired.

Unlike PositionOnRow, when you select rows using the check box there is no server round trip. The selected records are marked as selected on the business component only when a method is invoked on the applet. You can select records across multiple pages (that is, you can navigate using the Next and Previous controls and select records from different working sets).

By default, multirecord selection is not enabled for list applets. To enable multirecord selection on a list applet, in Siebel Tools set to TRUE the HTML Multi Row Select attribute of the applet's List object.

To render the check boxes to select multiple rows in list applet templates, use the swe:select-row tag. With this tag, you can create a generic list applet template that can be used with list applets that support multirecord selection and list applets that do not. In the list header, use the swe:select-row tag to conditionally put in a td tag for the header for the row selection check box column; and in the list body, use the swe:select-row tag with the swe:this tag to conditionally put in a td tag that contains the check box.

NOTE: You need to place your list applet controls and list columns within a swe:form tag when you enable the multiselect feature, as any invoke method on the applet requires the form that contains the row selection check boxes to be submitted.

The HTML Client framework marks the records as selected in the business component when a method is invoked on the applet. This happens in CSSSWEFrame::PrepareToInvokeMethod before the CSSSWEFrame::DoInvokeMethod is called. The sequence of events when the framework uses a command to invoke a method on an applet is:

1. The parent business component of the applet (if there are any) are positioned on the correct records.
2. The applet's business component is positioned on the currently active record (if needed).
3. If multiple records are marked, they are selected in the business component by calling CSSBusComp::SelectRowById.
4. The method is invoked on the applet by calling CSSSWEFrame::DoInvokeMethod.

Currently none of the methods in the base CSSSWEFrame support multiple records. This may change in the future. If any specialized applet needs to support this feature, the DoInvokeMethod must be specialized. In this method you can call CSSSWEFrame::IsMultiRecSelected to check if multiple records are selected. If TRUE, you can call CSSBusComp::EnumAllSelections to get all the records that are currently selected in the business component.

Controls that do not support invoking methods when multiple records are selected are not disabled. This is because there is no server call when selecting multiple records. Instead, when the control is activated the user receives a message that the action cannot be performed when multiple records are selected.

Syntax

To render the check boxes to select multiple rows in list applet templates, a new swe:select-row tag has been introduced. The syntax of this tag is as follows:

```
<swe:select-row property="FormattedHtml" />
```

Attributes

Property. When the property attribute is set to FormattedHtml in either the swe:select-row or swe:this tag, the check box is rendered if the applet is enabled for multirecord selection in Siebel Tools. When swe:select-row tag is used without the property attribute, the tag acts as a conditional tag to show its body if the applet is enabled for multirecord selection.

Example

```
<swe:select-row property="FormattedHtml" />
```

or

```
<swe:select-row>
   <swe:this property="FormattedHtml" />
</swe:select-row>
```

swe:subviewbar, swe:for-each-subview

In version 7.7 and higher, these tags are used only for Standard Interactivity views. High Interactivity views use swe:nav-control. For more information see “swe:nav-control” on page 232.

A subcategory View picklist is implemented using a swe:subviewbar tag. The swe:subviewbar tag can alternately be configured to display a second horizontal tab bar beneath the detail View bar, but the picklist is the preferable approach.

The default behavior of the swe:viewbar tag, if the swe:subviewbar tag is not present, is to display the default View for that category when the user selects the category name in the detail View bar. The default View is the View with the lowest sequence number in that category that is visible to the user.

By including the swe:subviewbar tag, this behavior is augmented with a picklist or subcategory tab bar that conditionally appears when the currently active View belongs to a category. This tag expands to list all the Views that belong to the selected category. If the currently active View does not belong to a category, then this tag does not render anything on the page. Thus, if the user chooses a category name from the detail View bar (which means the default View within that category is now the active View), the subcategory picklist or tab bar is rendered in that default View if this tag is present. If the user chooses a noncategory view from the detail view bar, the swe:subviewbar tag does not render anything on the resulting page.

Syntax

The swe:subviewbar tag uses the following syntax:

```
<swe:subviewbar type="xxx" property="zzz">
```

Attributes

Type. This can have one value, Select. If the type is set to Select, the subview bar is rendered as an HTML select control (picklist) showing the set of available Views in the selected category.

Property. This attribute is to be used only when the type is set to Select (it has no effect in other cases). This attribute can have a value of FormattedHtml, in which case the HTML Select control is rendered. If this attribute is not specified, then this tag acts as a conditional tag to show its contents if there are subviews.

When the Type attribute is not set to Select, swe:viewlink and swe:viewname tags are used within the body of the swe:subviewbar tag. The behavior of these tags is similar to their use inside of a swe:viewbar tag.

Examples

As an HTML select control (subcategory picklist): Refer to CCViewDetail.swt and CCSubViewbar_Drop.swt:

```
<swe:form>
   <swe:subviewbar type="Select">
      <tr class="tier4On">
         <td>   </td>
         <td valign="top"><swe:pageitem id="2" property="DisplayName" /></td>
         <td ><swe:this property="FormattedHtml" /></td>
         <td width="100%"> </td>
      </tr>
   </swe:subviewbar>
</swe:form>
```

As tabs or links in a subcategory tab bar (refer to CCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt):

```
<td class='tier4Off'><img src="images/nav/left_cap.gif" align="absmiddle" width="6"
height="19" border="0" alt=""/></td>

<swe:subviewbar>

   <swe:viewlink state="Active" property="FormattedHtml" >

      <td><img src="images/nav/tabon_arrw.gif" align="absmiddle"
      width="6" height="19" border="0"  alt=""/></td>

      <td class='tier4OnLabel' background="images/nav/
      tabon_back.gif"><nobr> <swe:viewname/> </nobr></td>

      <td><img src="images/nav/tabon_rightcap.gif" align="absmiddle" width="6"
      height="19" border="0" alt="" /></td>

   </swe:viewlink>

   <swe:viewlink state="Inactive" property="FormattedHtml" >

      <td class='tier4Off'><nobr> <swe:viewname/> img src="images/nav/
      tab_rightcap.gif" align="absmiddle" width="6" height="19" border="0" alt=""/></
      nobr></td>

   </swe:viewlink>

</swe:subviewbar>

<td width="100%" class="tier4Back"> </td>
```

swe:for-each-subview

This tag is used when the type attribute of swe:subviewbar is not set to Select. This tag iterates over each of the subviews. This is similar to the behavior of swe:for-each-view.

swe:this

This tag refers to the object inside which it is placed. Used to display a property of a parent tag if it is nested within another tag, or if used outside of a tag, to refer to the property of an Applet, View, or Application based on the type of the template in which the tag is used.

Usage

```
<swe:control id="1" >

   <td> <swe:this property="DisplayName"/>:  </td>

   <td> <swe:this property="FormattedHtml"/> </td>

</swe:control>
```

Attributes

Property. This tag can be used inside any SWE tag that supports the property attribute.

If the swe:this tag is used in an Applet Web Template, then it refers to the Applet. In this case the property attribute can have the following values.

- Title. Shows the title of the Applet.
- RowCounter. Shows a row counter. The format used to show the row counters can be customized using the List of Values SWE_ROW_COUNTER_MAP.

If the swe:this tag is used in a View Web Template, then it refers to the View. In this case the property attribute can have the following value.

- Title. Shows the title of the View.

If the swe:this tag is used in a Web Page, then it refers to the Application. In this case the property attribute can have the following value.

- Title. Shows the title of the Application.

Restrictions

The swe:this tag is a singleton tag except when used to refer to the swe:viewlink or swe:screenlink tags.

swe:this.Id

This tag is used to create scrollable tab bars for screens and views. This tag is used to generate a unique ID for the HTML td tag that contains each tab.

Usage

```
<swe:screenlink>

   <td id="swe:this.Id" ...>

   ...

   </td>

</swe:screenlink>
```

Restrictions

Use only in the HTML td tag that contains a screen, view, or subview tab. Create this td tag within a swe:screenlink or swe:viewlink tag.

swe:this.TableId

This tag is used to create scrollable tab bars for screens and views. This tag is used to generate a unique ID for the HTML table tag that contains the tabs.

Usage

```
<swe:screenbar>

   ...

   <table ID="swe:this.TableId" ...>

      <swe:for-each-screen>

      ...

      </swe:for-each-screen>

   </table>

   ...

</swe:screenbar>
```

Restrictions

Use only in the HTML table tag that contains the screen, view, or subview tabs. Create this table tag within a swe:screenbar, swe:viewbar, or swe:subviewbar tag.

swe:threadbar, swe:for-each-thread, swe:threadlink, swe:stepseparator

The thread bar is used to track user navigation among the views. A thread bar in HTML text format has been implemented. An example of the thread bar is as follows:

Home > Consumer:PCs > PCs:Laptops > Laptops:Pentium III

where Home, Consumer:PCs, and so on, are the thread buttons. The thread buttons are displayed in title: value format, and either title or value can be omitted when appropriate. The thread button may contain a hyperlink, which leads the user to a previous page. The thread buttons are separated by separators. In the preceding example, the right-angle bracket (>) is the separator.

For thread buttons that include a hyperlink, the hyperlink requires a new SWE Command: GotoBookmarkView. The hyperlink for each thread button must contain at least the following parameters:

```
SWECmd=GotoBookmarkView&SWEBMCount=2SWECount =3
```

The SWEBMCount = 2 indicates that bookmark #2 is used to create the view. SWECount=3 is the bookmark ID for the current view. With the definition of the SWE tags and thread link format, a thread button for account AK Parker is translated into HTML format as:

```
<a href = “www.siebel.com/start.swe?SWECmd=GotoBookmarkView&SWEBMCount=2&
SWECount=3> Account: AK Parker </a>
```

A new bookmark is created when the user clicks the thread button and brings back a bookmarked view. The bookmark ID for the new view is the current SWE count (the count passed to the server in the request) increased by 1.

Bookmark deletion policy is not modified by the bookmark ID assignment policy. By default, the system keeps the 20 most recently created bookmarks and delete previous ones. If the SWE count in the user request is less than the SWE count on the server side, all the bookmarks with a SWE count larger than that in the user request are deleted.

The HTML thread bar is based on the same configuration that was used previously to display the client thread bar. The behavior of the thread bar also remains unchanged, and is summarized here:

- When a new screen is requested, a new thread is created to replace the current thread.
- When a view button is clicked, the last thread step is replaced by that of the new view requested.
- When the user follows a drill-down link, a new step is appended to the thread bar for the view requested.
- When a thread button is clicked, all the thread buttons to the right of it are deleted.
- Some views may not have a thread applet or thread field defined. Showing these views does not cause the thread button to be updated.

When a thread button is clicked, the thread is truncated up to the step view indicated by SWEBMCount.

Syntax

The following three new SWE tags are defined to create an HTML thread bar: swe:for-each-thread, swe:threadlink, and swe:stepseparator. The usage of these SWE tags is very similar to that of the screen bar and view bar tags.

swe:for-each-thread

This tag iterates over each of the thread steps to show its contents.

swe:threadlink

This tag indicates the definition of a thread button on the thread bar.

Usage

```
<swe:threadlink property="xxx" title="yyy">...</swe:threadlink>
```

Attributes

FormattedHtml. Indicates that HTML hyperlink must be included.

Title. Indicates that the *title=value* pair of the thread button must be displayed.

swe:stepseparator

This tag specifies the symbol used to separate thread buttons. Include at the beginning or the end of the swe:threadbar block.

Usage

<swe:stepseparator> *separator_symbol* </swe:stepseparator>

Attributes

None

NOTE: Use the swe:threadlink and swe:step separator tags only within the swe:threadbar tag.

Example

To use a thread bar, insert thread bar definitions into an appropriate SWT file as in the following example:

```
<swe:threadbar>
   ... HTML ...
   <swe:for-each-thread>
      ... HTML...
      <swe:threadlink property="FormattedHtml">
         <span class="threadbar"><nobr><swe:this property="Title"/></nobr></span>
      </swe:threadlink>
      ... HTML ...
      <swe:stepseparator>
         <span class="threadbardiv"> &gt; </span>
      </swe:stepseparator>
      ... HTML ...
   </swe:for-each-thread>
   ... HTML ...
</swe:threadbar>
```

This creates a thread bar as shown:

Home > Consumer:PCs > PCs:Laptops

For applications without frames, put the definition in a container page such as CCPageContainer.swt; for applications with frames, insert it in the view bar frame swt file or the view frame swt file.

swe:togglebar, swe:for-each-toggle, swe:togglelink, swe:togglename

SWE supports showing toggle applets. Links to navigate between the toggle applets can be rendered either as a drop-down select control or as links or tabs.

swe:togglebar

The toggle selection control can be rendered in any applet template using the new swe:togglebar tag. This tag works similarly to the swe:viewbar and swe:for-each-screen tags.

Syntax

```
swe:togglebar
```

Usage

```
<swe:togglebar type="xxx"  property="zzz">
```

Attributes

Type. This can have one value, Select. If the type is set to Select, the togglebar is rendered as an HTML Select control showing the set of applets to which the user can toggle. The applet titles are used as values in the select control.

Property. This attribute is to be used only when the type is set to Select (it has no effect in other cases). This attribute can have a value of FormattedHtml, in which case the HTML Select control is rendered. If this attribute is not specified, this tag acts as a conditional tag to show its contents if there are toggle applets defined. The swe:this tag is used within the body of this tag in this case to render the select control.

If the applet does not have toggle applets defined, this tag and its contents are skipped.

When the type attribute is not set to Select, swe:for-each-toggle, swe:togglelink, and swe:togglename tags can be used within the body of the swe:togglebar tag to create toggle links or tabs similar to the use of the swe:for-each-view, swe:viewlink, and swe:viewname tags.

swe:for-each-toggle

This tag iterates over the number of toggle applets to show its contents.

Attributes

None

swe:togglelink

This tag creates a toggle link.

Usage

```
<swe:togglelink state="xxx" property="yyy">
```

Attributes

State. (Optional) Can have value Active or Inactive. If state is Active, this tag is used only if the current applet title being rendered is the currently active applet. If state is Inactive, this tag is used only if the current applet title being rendered is not the currently active applet. If not specified, the tag is shown for all applets.

Property. (Optional) Can have only one value, FormattedHtml, which generates the HTML for creating a link to toggle to the applet. If this attribute is not specified, then no output is generated.

swe:togglename

This tag outputs the title of the applet.

Usage

```
<swe:togglename/>
```

Examples

To show the toggle applets as a select control:

```
<swe:togglebar type="Select" >

<table>

   <tr>

      <td> <swe:control id="1" property="DisplayName"> </td>

      <td> <swe:this property="FormattedHtml"/> </td>

   </tr>

</table>

</swe:togglebar>
```

where the control is used to create a label like “Show:” before the select control.

To show the toggle applets as tabs or links:

```
<swe:togglebar>

<table>

   <tr>

      <td><swe:togglelink property="FormattedHtml"> <swe:togglename> </swe:togglelink>
      </td>

   </tr>
```

```
</table>

</swe:togglebar>
```

swe:toolbar, swe:toolbaritem

Toolbars and menus give users the means to initiate various actions. Toolbars appear in their own frame near the top of the application in the browser window.

Clicking on a toolbar icon or menu item is translated into a call to an invoked method, which may reside in a service on the browser or server, or in classes in the browser application or server infrastructure (applet or business component classes, SWE frame manager, or model). The toolbar icon or menu item is configured to target a method name, a method handler (from which it may be automatically retargeted if not found), and, optionally, a service.

Application-level items (which include both toolbar icons and application-level menus) are implemented through the use of Command object definitions in Siebel Tools, which are then mapped to Toolbar Item or Menu Item object definitions. Applet-level menus use Applet Method Menu Item objects, which also call commands.

In SWE templates, the swe:toolbar tag specifies a named toolbar (where the name corresponds to the Name property in the Toolbar object definition in the repository), and the swe:toolbaritem tag between the toolbar start and end tags recursively retrieves all of the toolbar items for that toolbar from the repository.

Two types of toolbars are supported: HTML and Java applet. HTML toolbars reside in the topmost frame in the application template, which is set aside for this purpose. An additional frame beneath this one is specified for Java toolbars in Siebel Call Center and similar applications using CTI. If no Java toolbar is used, this frame is omitted.

For an HTML toolbar, in the SWT file, add the following:

```
<swe:toolbar name=xxx>    // where xxx is the name of toolbar in the repository.

// any HTML stuff here...

<swe:toolbaritem>

// any HTML stuff here...

</swe:toolbar>
```

NOTE: For box items, the command has to be targeted to a service.

For a Java toolbar, add the following to the SWT file:

```
   <swe:toolbar name="xxx" javaapplet="true" />
```

The Java applet invokes the ShellUIInit method on the command target service when the Java applet tries to initialize. The Java applet invokes ShellUIExit when it exits. There is a set of communication protocols defined for the communication between the Java applet and the service.

The toolbar is implemented as a Java applet (including all the toolbar controls and the threads interacting with the server).

swe:toolbar

This tag specifies a named toolbar.

Usage

```
<swe:toolbar name="xxx" javaapplet="true/false" />
```

Attributes

Name. Name of the toolbar, as specified in the repository Toolbar object definition.

Javaapplet. Specify as TRUE to implement a Java toolbar. Specify as FALSE or omit to implement an HTML toolbar.

swe:toolbaritem

This tag between the toolbar start and end tags recursively retrieves all of the toolbar items for that toolbar from the repository.

Usage

```
<swe:toolbaritem>
```

Attributes

None

swe:training

These are specialized SWE tags used with the Siebel Training Test feature. These tags cannot be used anywhere else. A description of these tags follows:

- swe:answer. Displays an answer.
- swe:answerList. Listing of answers for the test.
- swe:questionList. To receive all the questions in the test.
- swe:questionPoints. Displays the maximum number of points for the test question.
- swe:questionPointsReceived. Points received by the user.
- swe:questionSequence. Test question sequence.
- swe:questionText. Text for the test questions.
- swe:test. Displays the name of the test.
- swe:userAnswer. User's answers to the test.

swe:view, swe:current-view

The SWE framework supports showing multiple views simultaneously on a page. The multiple views consist of a main view and one or more alternate views. The main view is the view that is selected using the view bar (Level 2 or 3) for a given screen. There is always only one main view. Alternate views are other views that can be shown along with the main view, for example, the Search view that shows applets that can be used for find or search operations.

The multiple views shown on a page can be placed into separate HTML frames or can share the same frame. Moreover, multiple views can be shown on the main browser window or in pop-up windows.

The examples in this document describe creating multiple view layouts when SWE frames are used. The process is similar when frames are not used. In such cases HTML tables can be used in place of frames and framesets to position the views.

To support multiple views, the structure of framesets and frames used in the application needs to be modified. In addition to frame sets and frames, you must also modify a layer called the Content Container. You can think of this as the container page for the Content area.

The frame of type View, which used to be in the Application's Container page, must be replaced with a frame of type Content. This frame defines the area where one or more views can be loaded. Initially this frame contains a frameset that has the View type frame.

The new structure of the container template must be something like this example:

```
<swe:frameset htmlAttr="rows='80,50,50,*' border='0' frameborder='No'">

   <swe:frame type="Page" htmlAttr="marginheight='0' marginwidth='0' noresize
   scrolling='No'">

      <swe:include file="CCBanner.swt"/>

   </swe:frame>

   <swe:frame type="Screenbar" htmlAttr="marginheight='0' marginwidth='0' noresize
   scrolling='No'">

      <swe:include file="CCScreenbar.swt"/>

   </swe:frame>

   <swe:frame type="Viewbar" htmlAttr="marginheight='0' marginwidth='0' noresize
   scrolling='No'">

      <swe:include file="CCViewbar.swt"/>

   </swe:frame>

   <swe:frame type="Content" htmlAttr="marginheight='0' marginwidth='0' noresize
   scrolling='Yes'">

      <swe:include file="CCMainView.swt"/>

   </swe:frame>

</swe:frameset>
```

The file CCMainView.swt defines a frameset that contains the main view.

```
<swe:frameset htmlAttr="cols='100%' border='0' frameborder='No'">
   <swe:frame type="View" htmlAttr=" noresize scrolling='Yes'">
      <swe:current-view/>
   </swe:frame>
</swe:frameset>
```

After making this change, the application behaves as before. An additional layering of frames in the content area was introduced. The previous application container page template that had the View frame without the outer Content frame does not generate any errors, but does allow showing multiple views in the application.

To show additional views in the content area, load a different Content Container page in the Content frame. This can be done by invoking the method LoadContentContainer from a control or page item. The Content Container to be loaded is passed in using the User Property Container.

NOTE: Set this to the Web Template Name of the content container page and not to the SWT filename.

For example, to show the search view along with the main view, create a content container page, for example “CCSMainAndSearchView.swt”, and load it using the LoadContentContainer method. CCSMainAndSearchView.swt contains the tags to load the main view and search view into two frames as shown:

```
<swe:frameset htmlAttr="cols='100%' border='0' frameborder='No'">
   <swe:frame type="View" htmlAttr="noresize scrolling='Yes'">
      <swe:current-view/>
   </swe:frame>
   <swe:frame type="AltView" name="Search" htmlAttr="noresize scrolling='Yes'">
      <swe:view name="Search View" id="Search" />
   </swe:frame>
</swe:frameset>
```

The main view is still referred to by the swe:current-view tag. Alternate views are referred to using the new swe:view tag.

swe:view

This tag names alternate views within a frame set.

Syntax

```
<swe:view name="xxx" id="yyy">
```

Attributes

Name. Name of the Alternate View.

Id. An Id for the location (or zone) occupied by this view. This ID is used to replace this view with another view.

swe:current-view

The location or zone occupied by an alternate view is identified by the View ID, which is Search in the previous example. This is necessary because, just as with the main view, you want to be able to navigate to other views. In other words, there are multiple view zones now. In the previous example, SWE navigates to the Search view automatically when the Search View Zone is shown the first time. After that, the specialized frame code in the Search view can do a BuildViewAsync() or provide controls of GotoView invokemethod for the users to navigate to other views. The main view has a NULL view ID.

When calling BuildViewAsync(), set the pViewId parameter to the desired View ID. If you are calling from a frame, you can use the frame's view ID, which is set in the data member m_cszViewId of the frame. This causes a navigation to another view within the same view zone. You can also cause the main view to navigate to another view using BuildViewAsync(). Be sure to set the pViewId parameter to NULL.

To get the desired view, you can call:

```
CSSSWEFrameMgr::GetView (const SSchar* pViewId = NULL);
```

In other words, you can call:

```
m_pFrameMgr->GetView() to get the main view.
```

```
m_pFrameMgr->GetView ("Search") to get the Search view.
```

The CSSSWEFrame contains a new data member now. It is m_cszViewId, which is the view to which it belongs.

swe:viewbar, swe:for-each-view, swe:viewlink, swe:viewname

In version 7.7 and higher, these tags are used only for Standard Interactivity views. High Interactivity views use swe:nav-control. For more information see “swe:nav-control” on page 232.

swe:viewbar

The swe:viewbar tag implements the picklist used for second-level navigation and the detail view list used for third-level navigation.

The Visibility picklist appears in the view bar frame (see the CCPageContainer.swt and CCFrameViewbar.swt templates). The Visibility picklist is implemented as a swe:viewbar tag with a Type setting of Select and a Mode setting of Context, as shown:

```
<swe:form>
```

```
    <td nowrap>
        <swe:viewbar type="Select" mode="Context">
            <swe:this property="FormattedHtml"/>
        </swe:viewbar>
    </td>
</swe:form>
```

The detail View bar is also implemented by means of a swe:viewbar tag, but with different attribute settings. Specifically, the Type attribute is omitted, and the Mode attribute has a value of NonContext instead of Context. This creates a horizontal View bar consisting of tabs populated with the display names of all the noncontext Views, instead of a picklist control populated with the display names of the context Views. The template logic for rendering the detail View bar is as follows (see CCViewbar_Tabs.swt):

```
<swe:viewbar>
    ... HTML ...
        <swe:for-each-view>
    ... HTML ...
        <swe:viewlink state="Active">
            ... HTML ....
                <swe:this property="FormattedHtml">
                ... HTML ....
                    <swe:viewname/>
                ... HTML ...
                </swe:this>
            ... HTML ...
        </swe:viewlink>
        <swe:viewlink state="InActive">
            ... HTML ....
                <swe:this property="FormattedHtml">
                ... HTML ....
                    <swe:viewname/>
                ... HTML ...
                </swe:this>
```

```
        ... HTML ...
    </swe:viewlink>
    ... HTML ..
        </swe:for-each-view>
    ... HTML ..
</swe:viewbar>
```

Notice that the detail View bar implementation of the swe:viewbar tag requires the use of the child swe:for-each-view, swe:viewlink, and swe:viewname tags. The Visibility picklist implementation omits these child tags.

Syntax

The swe:viewbar tag has the following syntax:

```
<swe:viewbar type="xxx" mode="yyy" property="zzz">
```

Attributes

Type. This can have one value, Select. If the type is set to Select, the view bar is rendered as an HTML select control showing the set of available views (context, noncontext or both, depending on the Mode setting). The user is navigated to the selected view as soon as the user makes a choice in this control.

Mode. The mode can have two values: Context and NonContext. If the value is Context, only the context-based views are shown. If the value is NonContext, only the noncontext views are shown. If this attribute is not specified, all views are shown.

Property. This attribute is to be used only when the type is set to Select. This attribute can have a value of FormattedHtml, in which case the HTML select control is rendered. If this attribute is not specified, then this tag acts as a conditional tag to show its contents if there are views to show.

swe:for-each-view

This tag iterates over the views to be shown in the view bar.

Attributes

None

swe:viewlink

This tag outputs a link to navigate to the view.

Attributes

State. (Optional) Can have value Active or Inactive. If the state is Active, this tag is used only if the current view name being rendered is the currently active view. If the state is Inactive, this tag is used only if the current view name being rendered is not the currently active view. If not specified, the tag is shown for all views.

Property. (Optional) Can have only one value, FormattedHtml, which generates the HTML for creating a link to navigate to the view. If this attribute is not specified, then no output is generated.

htmlAttr. (Optional) Can be used to add additional HTML attributes to the generated HTML tag.

NOTE: The swe:viewlink tag can be used without specifying the property attribute, but with a value for the state attribute to conditionally show different HTML for active and inactive views. When the property attribute is not specified, the property can be displayed within the body of the swe:viewlink tag using the swe:this tag.

swe:viewname

This tag outputs the name of the view.

swe:xsl-stylesheet

This tag specifies the name of the XSLT stylesheet to perform the XSLT on the XML output document. The style sheet must reside in the application's `\webtempl` directory. There is only one swe:xsl-stylesheet tag in each view template. If more than one swe:xsl-stylesheet tag is specified in the view, the last tag found is used.

Usage

```
<swe:xsl-stylesheet name= ″table.xsl″ mode= “process″/>
```

Attributes

Name. Specifies the name of the stylesheet.

Mode. XML Interface Reference: Manipulating Siebel XML with XSL Stylesheets and XSLT. You can set the mode to either process or embed. When set to process, the SWE performs XSLT processing on the XML output and sends the transformed document as the response back to the client. When set to embed, the SWE inserts an XML processing instruction in the beginning of the XML document for external XSLT processing.

6 Siebel Templates for Employee Applications

This chapter describes the user interface (UI) templates for Siebel Web Client employee applications. Graphical illustrations of the templates are included. This chapter includes the following topics:

Overview of UI Elements for Employee Applications

Table 26 gives an overview of user interface elements in employee applications.

Table 26. Description of UI Elements

UI Elements	Description
Application menu	Application-level menu items such as File, Edit, View, Navigate, Tools, and Help.
Branding area	The area in which the Oracle logo appears.
Application toolbar	Contains toolbar icons for items such as Site Map, Customer Dashboard, and iHelp items.
Applet control banner	Area that contains a menu and buttons for a form or list.
Primary applet	First form or list on page that displays the primary record or record set.
Detail applet	Displays different sets of data based on the individual primary record. Data is automatically updated when the primary record changes.

Table 26. Description of UI Elements

UI Elements	Description
First-level navigation	Set of tabs that allow users to navigate to screens.
Second-level navigation	Links that allow users to navigate to views. These links can appear in the area directly under the screen tabs, or in the Visibility filter.
Third-level navigation	View tabs displayed below the first applet on a view. This is also referred to as the view bar.
Fourth-level navigation	Depending on the Web template being used, fourth-level navigation items can appear as links underneath the third-level tabs (most common), view tabs on a grandchild applet, or links in a drop-down list.
Record navigation	Area that displays position within the record set as well as controls to move forward and backward within the record set.
Search	Integrated Search and Global Find launch button.
Favorites	List of saved and predefined queries for the view.
iHelp frame	Area that displays links for navigating through steps in a task.

Modes of applet Web templates determine the kind of actions available in applets to users. The mode also determines which buttons appear in Web templates. For example, the Edit button appears in applets set to the Edit mode, but this button does not appear in applets set to Base (Read Only) mode.

Columns Displayed in the Menu drop-down list can be grayed out, and it is not visible when the applet mode is not Edit List. See the template description for Applet List (Base/EditList) on page 274 for more information.

Applet Visual Reference

The following applets are described in this topic:

■ “Applet Chart” on page 265

Applet Form 1-Col (Base/Edit/New)

Web template file: CCAppletForm1Col_B_E_N.swt

This template also supports the child and grandchild styles. See Figure 1 for an example.

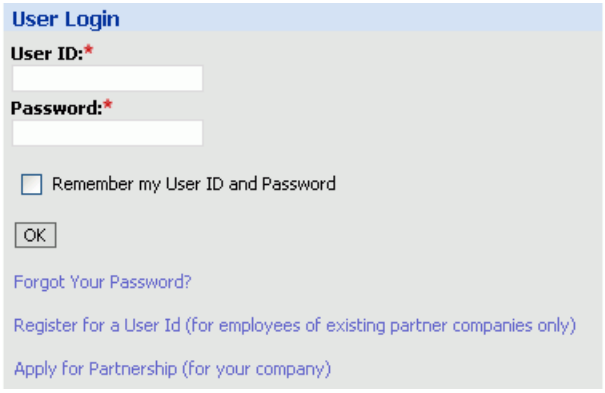


Figure 1. Applet Form 1-Col (Base/Edit/New)

Applet Form 1-Col Light (Base/Edit/New)

Web template file: CCAppletForm1ColLight_B_E_N.swt

Use on portal pages where a light, single-column form treatment is desired, as shown in Figure 2:

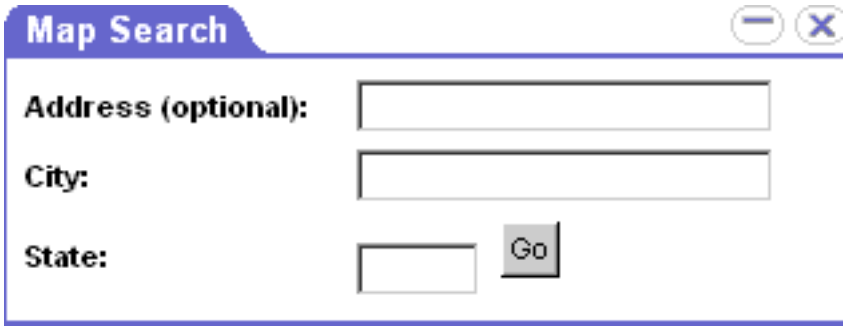


Figure 2. Applet Form 1-Col Light (Base/Edit/New)

Applet Form 4-Col (Base), (Edit/New), and Applet List (Edit/New/Query)

The following three templates are grouped together:

- Applet Form 4-Col (Base)

  Web template file: CCAppletForm4Col_B.swt

- Applet Form 4-Col (Edit/New)

  Web template file: CCAppletForm4Col_E_N.swt

- Applet List (Edit/New/Query)

  Web template file: CCAppletList_E_N_Q.swt

These three applet templates create the same four-column form layout. These templates also support the child and grandchild styles. (Parent and child styles are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.)

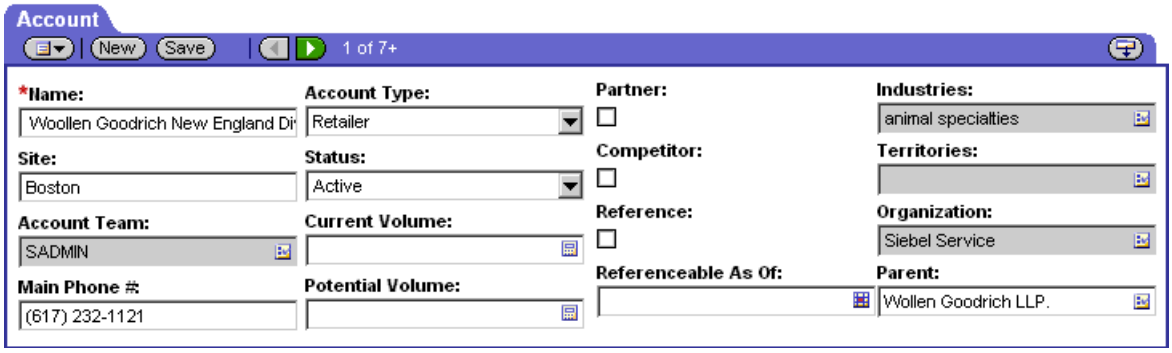


Figure 3. Parent Style

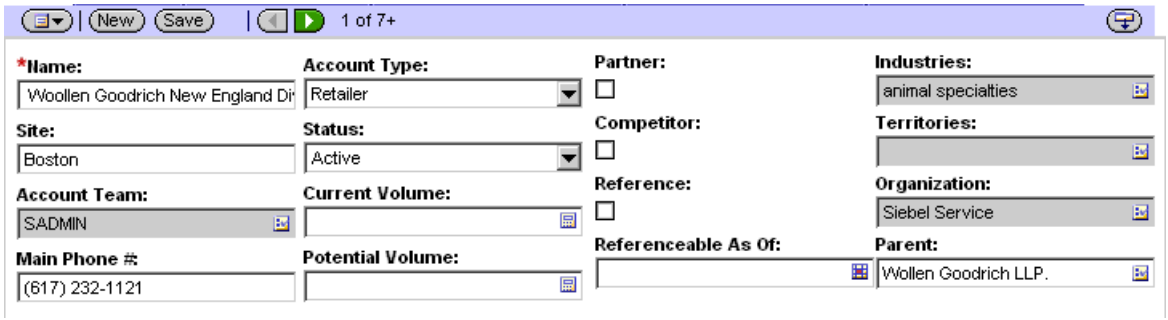


Figure 4. Child Style

Applet List (Base/EditList)

Web template file: CCAppletList_B_EL.swt

Use for read-only and editable lists. The list shown in Figure 5 is depicted in single-row editable format. This template supports the parent, child, and grandchild styles.

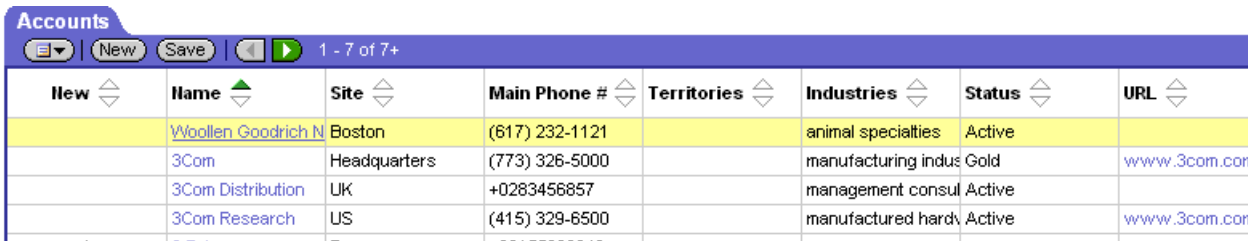


Figure 5. Applet List (Base/EditList)

Applet List Message

Web template file: CCAppletListMessage.swt

An example of Applet List Message is shown in Figure 6.

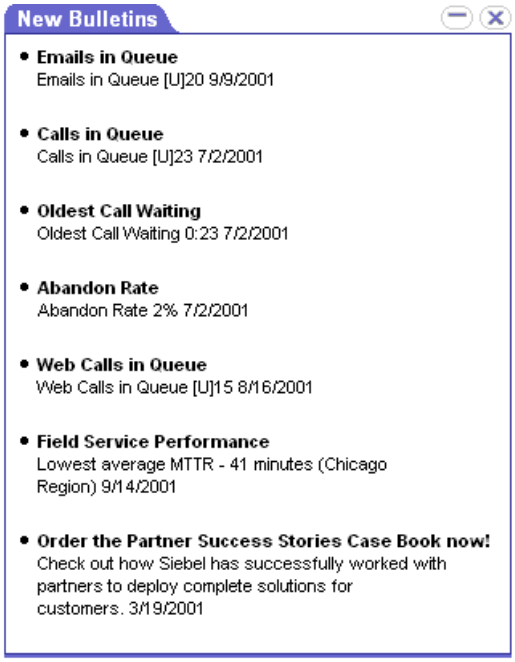


Figure 6. Applet List Message

Applet List Portal (Graphical)

Web template file: CCAppletListPortalGraphical.swt

An example of Applet List Portal (Graphical) is shown in Figure 7.

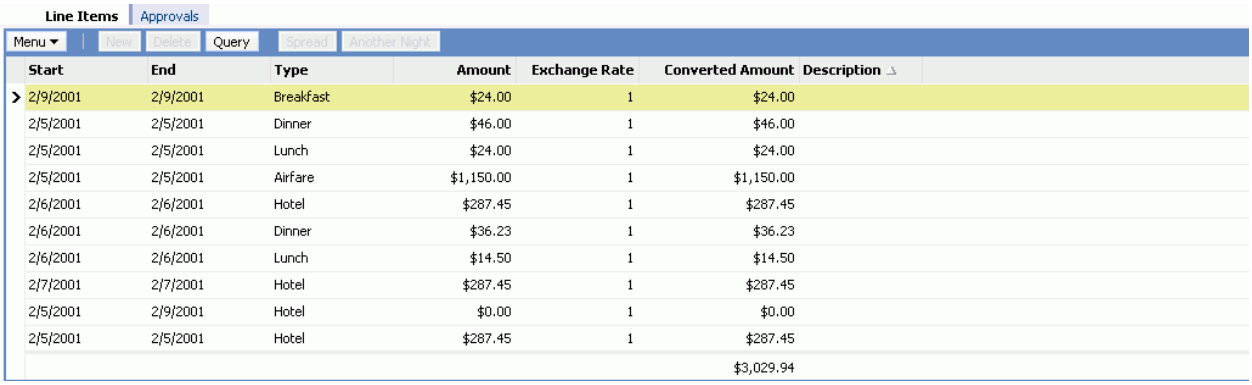
Company Name	Company Site	Partner Type	Partner Tier
Asyrex Technologies	HQ	Consulting Partner	Premier
Total Software Solutions, Inc.	HQ	VAR	Premier
Der Rechenschieber	Munich	Reseller Partner	Global Strategic
CustomerInfo Technologies	Chicago HQ	System Integrator	Premier
Expert Solutions	Dallas	System Integrator	Premier

Figure 7. Applet List Portal (Graphical)

Applet List Totals (Base/EditList)

Web template file: CCAppletListTotals_B_EL.swt

Use for read-only and editable lists that show column totals in the last row, such as the list shown in Figure 8. When using a totals list be sure to apply a “Totals:” label to the placeholder in the first column. This template supports the parent, child, and grandchild styles.



Start	End	Type	Amount	Exchange Rate	Converted Amount	Description
2/9/2001	2/9/2001	Breakfast	$24.00	1	$24.00	
2/5/2001	2/5/2001	Dinner	$46.00	1	$46.00	
2/5/2001	2/5/2001	Lunch	$24.00	1	$24.00	
2/5/2001	2/5/2001	Airfare	$1,150.00	1	$1,150.00	
2/6/2001	2/6/2001	Hotel	$287.45	1	$287.45	
2/6/2001	2/6/2001	Dinner	$36.23	1	$36.23	
2/6/2001	2/6/2001	Lunch	$14.50	1	$14.50	
2/7/2001	2/7/2001	Hotel	$287.45	1	$287.45	
2/5/2001	2/9/2001	Hotel	$0.00	1	$0.00	
2/5/2001	2/5/2001	Hotel	$287.45	1	$287.45	
					$3,029.94	

Figure 8. Applet List Totals (Base/EditList)

Popup List, Popup Query, Popup Form

The following three templates are grouped together:

- Popup List

  Web template file: CCPopupList.swt

- Popup Query

  Web template file: CCPopupQuery.swt

- Popup Form

  Web template file: CCPopupForm.swt

The Popup List and Popup Query applets are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, respectively.

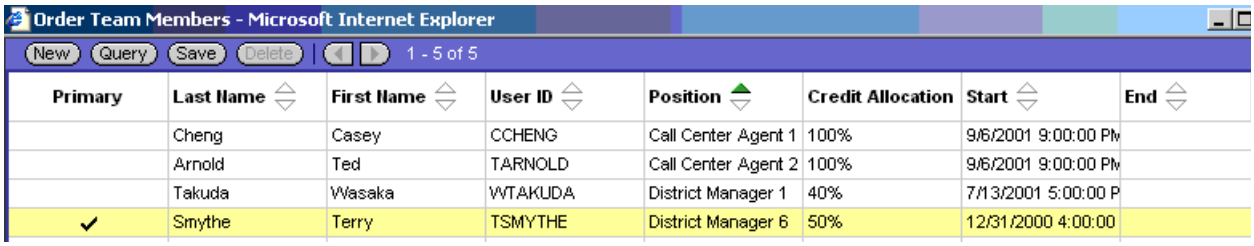


Figure 9. Popup List Applet

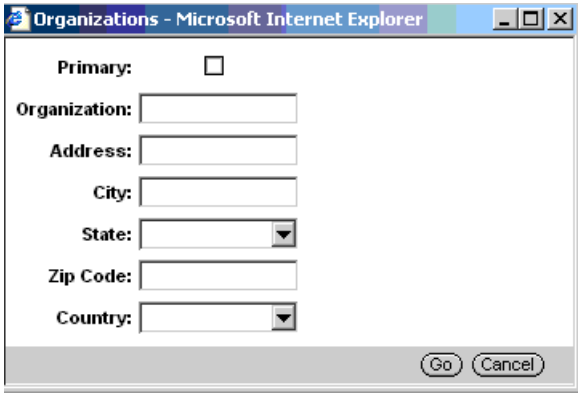


Figure 10. Popup Query Applet

Calendar Daily, Calendar Monthly, Calendar Weekly

The following three templates are grouped together:

- Calendar Daily

  Web template file: CCAppletCalendarDaily.swt

- Calendar Monthly

  Web template file: CCAppletCalendarMonthly.swt

- Calendar Weekly

  Web template file: CCAppletCalendarWeekly.swt

Each of the calendar templates supports the parent, child, and grandchild styles. (Parent styles are shown in Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13.)

Figure 11. Calendar Daily Applet

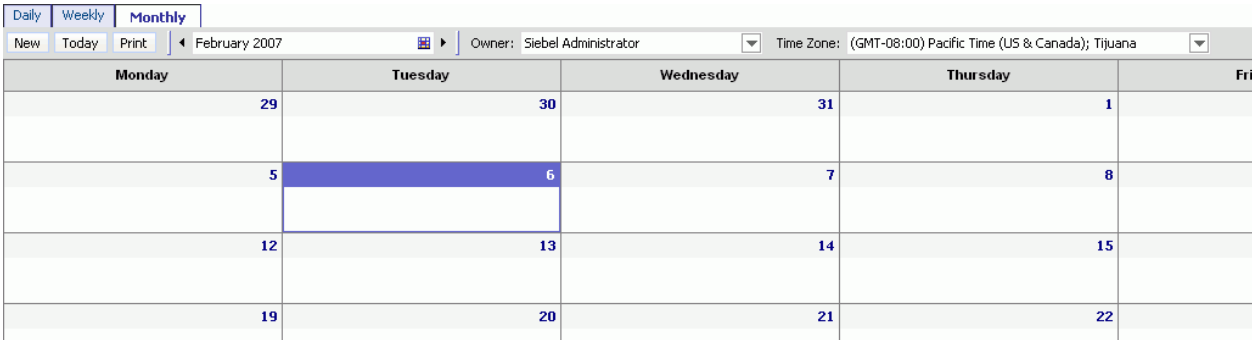


Figure 12. Calendar Monthly Applet

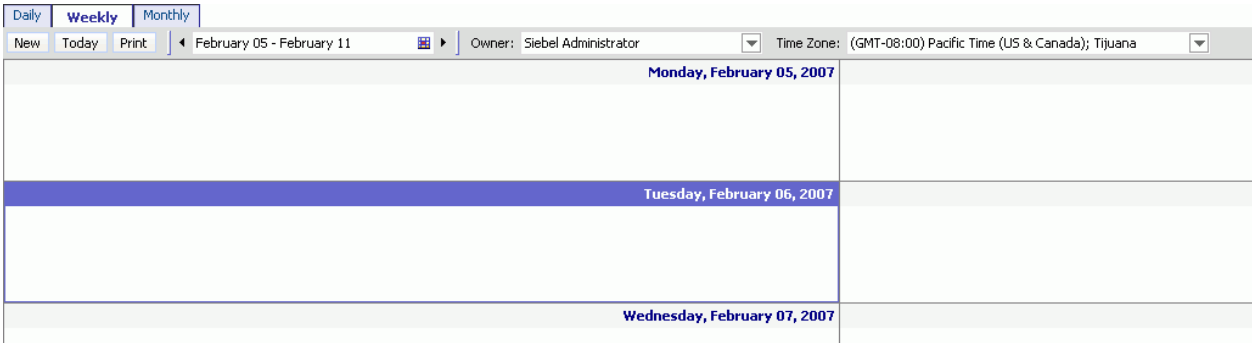


Figure 13. Calendar Weekly Applet

Applet Gantt Chart

Web template file: CCAppletGanttChart.swt

The Gantt chart template supports the parent, child, and grandchild styles, as shown in Figure 14.

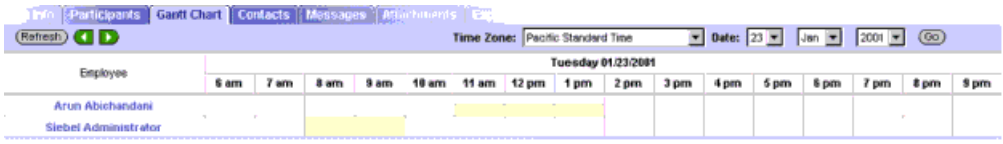


Figure 14. Applet Gantt Chart

Applet Chart

Web template file: CCAppletChart.swt

This template supports the parent, child, and grandchild styles. (The Child style is shown in Figure 15.)

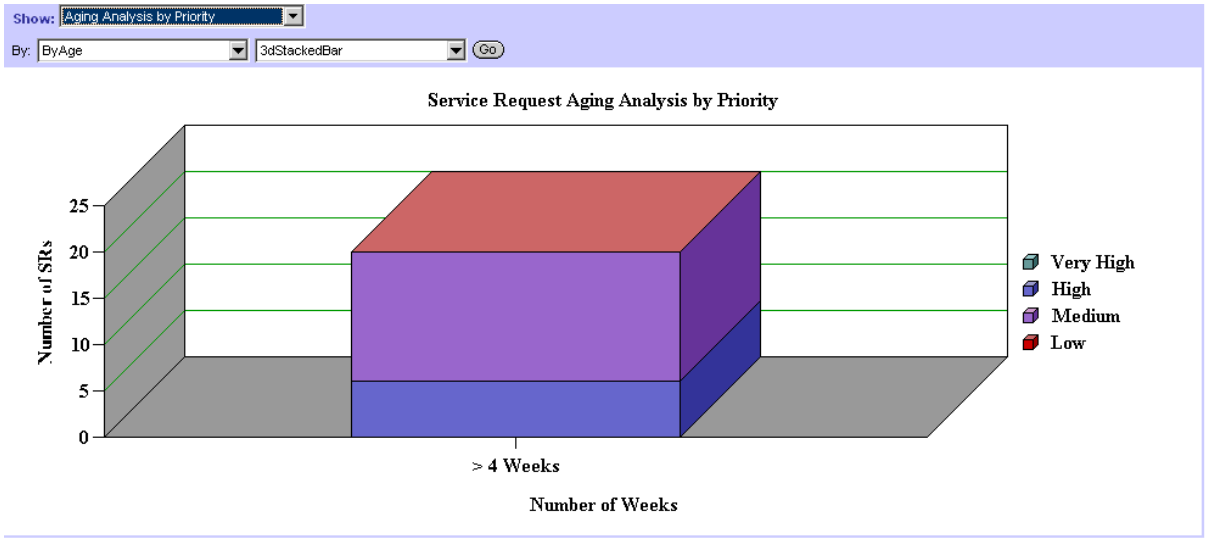


Figure 15. Child Style

About Grid Form Applet Layouts

Grid-based templates allow you to modify form layout using the Web Applet Editor in Siebel Tools, without having to modify the associated Web templates. Grid layout templates do not use placeholder tags as non-grid based layout templates do. Instead, grid layout templates use two Siebel tags (<swe:form-applet-layout> and </swe:form-applet-layout>) that serve as a single container for all controls in the main body of the form.

Grid layout templates consist of a body region and a header or footer. The body region is defined by <swe:form-applet-layout> tag and contains no placeholder tags. However, the header and footer regions do use placeholder tags for items such as buttons. You cannot edit the layout of header and footer regions using the Web Applet Editor.

The following list summarizes how grid-based applet Web templates differ from non-grid applet Web templates:

- With grid-based templates, you can modify the layout of the form using Siebel Tools without having to modify the Web template itself.
- With grid-based templates, Labels and Controls behave as separate items in the Web Applet Editor. This allows you to place them independently in the applet layout. However, Labels and Controls are really a single object in the repository with one set of shared properties.
- Grid-based templates do not automatically compress empty space in a column. The browser compresses horizontal space as much as possible without changing the size of any fields on the form applet.

For examples of grid layout templates, see “Applet Form Grid Layout” on page 271 and “Applet Popup Form Grid Layout” on page 273.

About Non-Grid Form Applet Layouts

Non-grid form applets were used in releases before 7.7 for the Edit mode of list applets in SI mode. Most form applets now use the grid layouts as described in “About Grid Form Applet Layouts” on page 266. This topic describes non-grid form layouts, which are still available, but are no longer used in preconfigured Siebel Business Applications.

The four-column form templates define a set of layout regions. A region can hold one or more label/field pairs. Controls are dimensioned in Siebel Tools and then placed on regions of the form. The four-column form contains regions of different horizontal proportion; it is possible to accommodate controls that span one, two, and four columns.

Regions are also grouped. Grouping helps guarantee that regions consume only the minimum vertical space required to render them. When controls are not mapped to a region, the region collapses, and the next mapped region moves up the form to take its place.

By combining horizontally proportioned regions with grouped regions, you can achieve a wide variety of form designs while maintaining only one form template.

Figure 16 displays the master template for layout regions.

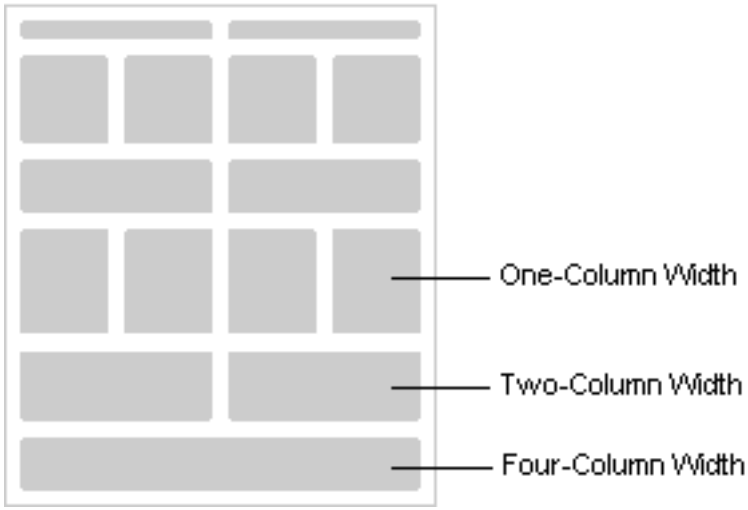


Figure 16. Master Template

Figure 17 and Figure 18 are two examples of layouts that can be derived from the master. The Xs indicate regions that do not contain mapped controls.

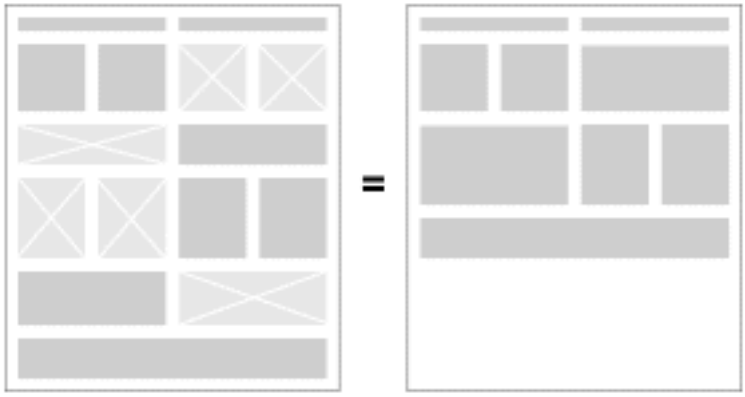


Figure 17. Layout Derived from the Master Template

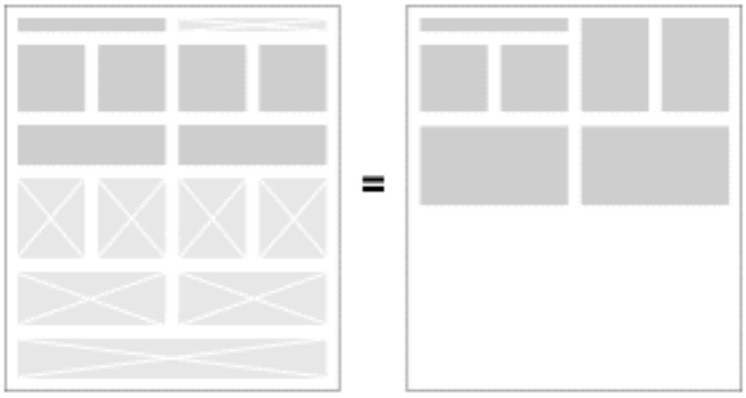


Figure 18. Another Layout Derived from the Master Template

Controls IDs by Region for Non-Grid Form Templates

Figure 19 shows the ID ranges for controls within each region. Your strategy for mapping controls to a region is to place them in the region's topmost free ID.

Figure 19. Control IDs for Each Region

Considerations for Using Applet Templates

Follow these recommendations when using applet templates.

About Mapping a MiniButton

Never map a native HTML button to a list or form. The Siebel Business Applications UI standard is to use the custom control called *MiniButton*. It can be found in the Palettes window in Siebel Tools when using the Web Applet Editor. Set the MiniButton properties as you would a regular control.

About Displaying the Button Divider Between Buttons

To save time during configuration, the button divider is automatically added after the menu button and before the previous record button when those buttons are mapped to your applet.

About Displaying the Record Navigation Buttons

There are two record navigation controls implemented as custom controls: *RecNavPrv* and *RecNavNxt*. All record navigation must map these controls because they take up less space and are found within the interface. All record navigation that has carried the Previous or Next text labels must be migrated to this new standard.

About Vertical Alignment of Fields in a Non-Grid Four-Column Form

Each column of fields is laid out independently of the others. This approach maximizes form layout options and minimizes gaps between fields within the same column. A drawback to this approach is that vertical alignment of fields across columns cannot be guaranteed. To maximize the potential for vertical alignment, place taller fields (such as text area fields) at the bottom of forms.

About Mapping a FormSection in a Form

A form section is not a control; it is a label that helps to group related fields. Form sections are implemented as a custom control called FormSection. In Siebel Tools, you can find FormSection in the Palettes window when using the Web Applet Editor. Map the control onto a label, and fill in its Caption property. The FormSection label expands to fit the region in which you place it. To set it apart, the label appears against the FormSection color defined in CSS.

NOTE: In non-grid forms, the control might not appear to expand to fit within the layout editor, but it is rendered correctly in the running application.

Applet Template Descriptions

The following applet templates are described in this topic:

Applet Form Grid Layout

Web template file: CCAppletFormGridLayout.swt

This is the applet Web template that supports grid-based layout of controls on form applets, as shown in Figure 20. It uses <swe:form-applet-layout> tag as a placeholder for all controls on a form applet, providing you with the ability to modify the layout of the controls using the Web Layout Editor in Siebel Tools.

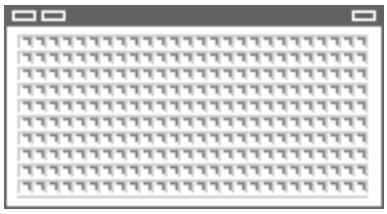


Figure 20. Applet Form Grid Layout

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletFormGridLayout.swt

    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

    CCTitle_Named.swt

    CCFormButtonsTop.swt
```

CCButtons.swt

Table 27 lists the controls that can be mapped to the header region of the Applet Form Grid Layout template.

Table 27. Mappable Items for CCAppletFormGridLayout.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1500	Required Legend

Applet Popup Form Grid Layout

Web template file: CCAppletPopupFormGridLayout.swt

This is the applet Web template that supports grid-based layout of controls for pop-up applets, as shown in Figure 21. It uses <swe:form-applet-layout> tag as a placeholder for all controls on a Popup form applet, providing you with the ability to modify the layout of the controls using the Web Layout Editor in Siebel Tools.

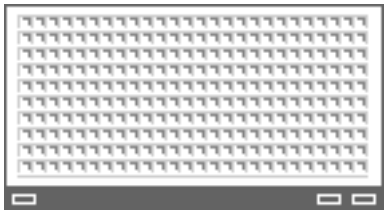


Figure 21. Applet Popup Form Grid Layout

Includes Tree

CCAppletPopupFormGridLayout.swt

- CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
- CCButtons.swt
- CCButtons_Popup.swt

The items listed in Table 28 can be mapped to the footer region of the Applet Popup Form Grid Layout template.

Table 28. Mappable Items for CCAppletPopupFormGridLayout.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel

Table 28. Mappable Items for CCAppletPopupFormGridLayout.swt

ID	Description
136	Save
139-143	Control
152	OK
153	Cancel
154-158	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI

Applet List (Base/EditList)

Web template file: CCAppletList_B_EL.swt

This is the standard list template for lists in base or editlist modes, as shown in Figure 22. A list can typically display between 7-10 visible columns. It is possible to map more visible columns, but this is not recommended as they may appear off screen. The template supports mapping up to 80 fields, but this is done so that you may mark the majority as available but hidden. Fields marked as such do not appear by default in the list but appear in the columns displayed dialog.

NOTE: For Columns Displayed to appear in the applet's Menu drop-down list (static drop-down), the applet mode must be Edit List. In addition, the applet mode for that applet in the parent view's View Web Template Items must also be Edit List.

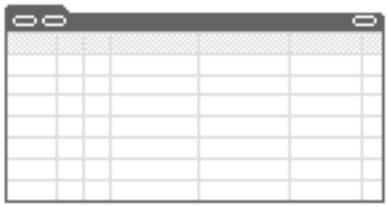


Figure 22. Applet List (Base/EditList)

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletList_B_EL.swt

    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

    CCTitle_Named.swt

        CCTitle.swt

    CCListButtonsTop.swt

        CCButtons.swt
```

```
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListHeader.swt
    CCListBody.swt
```

Table 29 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 29. Mappable Items for CCAppletList_B_EL.swt

ID	Description
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
501-540	Field

Table 29. Mappable Items for CCAppletList_B_EL.swt

ID	Description
580	New - shows only in SI
598	Save
599	Save - shows only in HI
611-650	Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

Applet List Inverted

Web template file: CCAppletListInverted.swt

This is a specialized list applet most commonly used to create comparison lists. See Figure 23 for an example. The list's x- and y-axes are flipped so that column headers run down the left side of the list. The optimal number of records shown in this type of list is three to five at a time. The list supports record navigation so it is possible to page through larger record sets.

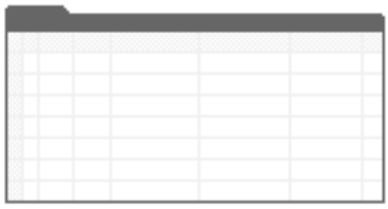


Figure 23. Applet List Inverted

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletListInverted.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCListButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
```

CCListBodyInverted.swt

Table 30 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 30. Mappable Items for CCAppletListInverted.swt

ID	Description
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
499	Record Title Row
501-520	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

Applet List Message

Web template file: CCAppletListMessage.swt

Applet List Message, shown in Figure 24, is frequently used on home pages to emphasize breaking news or timely information. Each record displays a round bullet and provides a placeholder for a link and short descriptive text.

Figure 24. Applet List Message

The template supports a mappable title (90/184) and layout controls.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletListMessage.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCLayoutTitlePortal.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
        CCBottomApplet.swt
    CCTitle_Portal.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCListButtonsTopNoRecNav.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListBodyBullet.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 31 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 31. Mappable Items for CCAppletListMessage.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
90	Title
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-151	Control
157	Label
160-164	Control
184	Drilldown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501	Field
502-511	Field
555	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

Applet List Portal

Web template file: CCAppletListPortal.swt

This is the standard list template, shown in Figure 25. It is to be used on portal pages. This list presents a title, layout controls, and an optional line of buttons beneath the title. ID90/184 supports a mappable title suitable for drilldown to a related view.

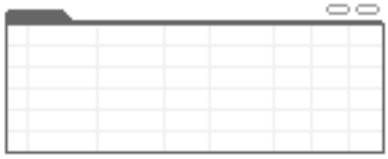


Figure 25. Applet List Portal

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletListPortal.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCLayoutTitlePortal.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
        CCBottomApplet.swt
    CCTitle_Portal.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCListButtonsTopNoRecNav.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListHeaderNoSort.swt
    CCListBodyNoRowHilite.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 32 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 32. Mappable Items for CCAppletListPortal.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
90	Title
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
157	Label
160-164	Control
184	Drilldown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501-540	Field

Table 32. Mappable Items for CCAppletListPortal.swt

ID	Description
555	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

Applet List Portal (Graphical)

Web template file: CCAppletListPortalGraphical.swt

This list template, shown in Figure 26, can be used on portal pages. This list presents a title, layout controls, and an optional line of buttons beneath the title. ID 90/184 supports a mappable title suitable for drilling down to a related view. This is a specialized list template in that it can display a graphical applet title treatment. Map the applet image to ID 89. Map the applet title to ID 90.

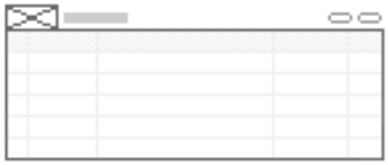


Figure 26. Applet List Portal (Graphical)

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletListPortalGraphical.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCLayoutTitlePortal.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
        CCBottomApplet.swt
    CCTitle_PortalGraphical.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCListButtonsTopNoRecNav.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListHeaderNoSort.swt
```

CCListBodyNoRowHilite.swt

CCBottomApplet.swt

Table 33 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 33. Mappable Items for CCAppletListPortalGraphical.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
89	Image
90	Title
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
157	Label
160-164	Control
184	Drilldown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown

Table 33. Mappable Items for CCAppletListPortalGraphical.swt

ID	Description
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501-540	Field
555	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

Applet List Search Results

Web template file: CCAppletListSearchResults.swt

This applet, shown in Figure 27, defines the search results list found in the Search Center pane. To conserve vertical real estate the applet title is embedded in the button bar, to the right of the menu button.

Figure 27. Applet List Search Results

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletListSearchResults.swt

    CCButtons.swt

    CCRecordNav.swt

    CCListHeader.swt

    CCListBodySearchResults.swt
```

Table 34 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 34. Mappable Items for CCAppletListSearchResults.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
142-143	Control
144	Select
145	Control
146	Control
147	Pick
501-540	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
611-640	Control

Applet List Totals (Base / EditList)

Web template file: CCAppletListTotals_B_EL.swt

This is the standard list template for lists in base or editlist modes. See Figure 28 for an example. A list can typically display between 7-10 visible columns. It is possible to map more visible columns, but this is not recommended as they may appear off screen. The template supports mapping up to 40 fields, but this is done so that you may mark the majority as available but hidden. Fields marked as such do not appear by default in the list but appear in the columns displayed dialog.

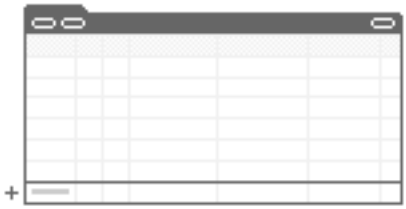


Figure 28. Applet List Totals

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletListTotals_B_EL.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCListButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListHeaderTotals.swt
    CCListBodyTotals.swt
```

Table 35 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 35. Mappable Items for CCAppletListTotals_B_EL.swt

ID	Description
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)

Table 35. Mappable Items for CCAppletListTotals_B_EL.swt

ID	Description
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
199	Totals Label
501-540	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
611-650	Control
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

Popup List

Web template file: CCPopupList.swt

This template defines the list treatment used in the Base or Edit List pop-up modes. See Figure 29 for an example.

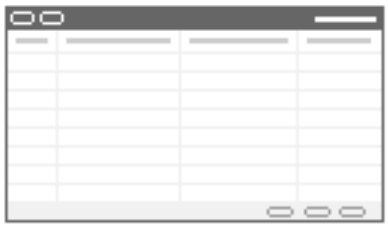


Figure 29. Popup List

Includes Tree

```
CCPopupList.swt
    CCListButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListHeader.swt
    CCListBody.swt
    CCButtons_Popup.swt
```

Table 36 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 36. Mappable Items for CCPopupList.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous

Table 36. Mappable Items for CCPopupList.swt

ID	Description
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save (Optional)
147	Pick
150-151	Control
152	OK
153	Cancel
154-158	Control
160-164	Control
501-540	Field
580	New - shows only in SI
598	Save- shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
611-650	Control

Applet Form 1 Column Light (Base/Edit/New)

Web template file: CCAppletForm1ColLight_B_E_N.swt

The template is a lightweight one-column form template where the label appears above the field value, as shown in Figure 30. Fields support required field indicators. The template is designed for use in narrow columns such as on home page views. It supports the standard applications styles: Parent, Child, and Grandchild. Buttons appear at the bottom of this applet. Applet title is derived from the applet object's title property.

Figure 30. Applet Form 1 Column Light (Base/Edit/New)

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletForm1ColLight_B_E_N.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCForm1ColBodyLight.swt
        dCCFormButtonsBottom.swt
        dCCButtons_Form.swt
```

Table 37 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 37. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm1ColLight_B_E_N.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-110	Control
131	New

Table 37. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm1ColLight_B_E_N.swt

ID	Description
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
151-155	Control
156	Control
157-158	Control
1301-1330	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend

Applet Form 4 Column (Base)

Web template file: CCAppletForm4Col_B.swt

This is the standard four-column form template for forms in base mode, as shown in Figure 31. Fields can be mapped to up to four columns. Labels appear above field values. Validation errors appear at the top of the form. Instructional text can be added to ID 91; it spans all four columns. The form defines a large number of control placeholders, some spanning one column, some spanning two columns, and some spanning all four columns. The standard applet styles are supported.

Figure 31. Applet Form 4 Column (Base)

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletForm4Col_B.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
```

```
CCFormButtonsTop.swt
    CCButtons.swt
    CCRecordNav.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
CCForm4ColBody.swt
```

Table 38 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 38. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_B.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	Label

Table 38. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_B.swt

ID	Description
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1001-1009	FormSection
1020	FormSection
1296-1300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1301-1310	Required; Label; Field
1311-1315	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1316-1330	Required; Label; Field
1331-1335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1336-1340	Required; 4-Column Wide Label; 4-Column Wide Field
1360-1374	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend
1801-1810	Required; Label; Field
1816-1830	Required; Label; Field
1860-1874	Required; Label; Field
2001-2009	FormSection
2296-2300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2301-2310	Required; Label; Field
2316-2330	Required; Label; Field
2331-2335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2360-2374	Required; Label; Field
2801-2810	Required; Label; Field
2811-2815	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2816-2830	Required; Label; Field
2860-2874	Required; Label; Field

Applet Form 4 Column (Edit/New)

Web template file: CCAppletForm4Col_E_N.swt

This is the standard four-column form template for forms shown in edit or new mode, as shown in Figure 32. Fields can be mapped up to four columns. Labels appear above field values. Validation errors appear at the top of the form. Instructional text can be added to ID 91; it spans all four columns. The form defines a large number of control placeholders, some spanning one column, some spanning two columns, and some spanning all four columns. The standard applet styles are supported.

Figure 32. Applet Form 4 Column (Edit/New)

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletForm4Col_E_N.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCFormButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCForm4ColBody.swt
```

Table 39 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 39. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_E_N.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text

Table 39. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_E_N.swt

ID	Description
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1001-1009	FormSection
1020	FormSection
1296-1300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1301-1310	Required; Label; Field
1311-1315	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1316-1330	Required; Label; Field
1331-1335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1336-1340	Required; 4-Column Wide Label; 4-Column Wide Field
1360-1374	Required; Label; Field

Table 39. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_E_N.swt

ID	Description
1500	Required Legend
1801-1810	Required; Label; Field
1816-1830	Required; Label; Field
1860-1874	Required; Label; Field
2001-2009	FormSection
2296-2300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2301-2310	Required; Label; Field
2316-2330	Required; Label; Field
2331-2335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2360-2374	Required; Label; Field
2801-2810	Required; Label; Field
2811-2815	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2816-2830	Required; Label; Field
2860-2874	Required; Label; Field

Applet Form 4-Col (No Record Nav)

Web template file: CCAppletForm4Col_NoRecNav.swt

This is the standard four-column form template for forms in edit or new mode, as shown in Figure 33. Fields can be mapped up to four columns. Labels appear above field values. Validation errors appear at the top of the form. Instructional text can be added to ID 91; it spans all four columns.

Figure 33. Applet Form 4-Col (No Record Nav)

The form defines a large number of control placeholders, some spanning one column, some spanning two columns, and some spanning all four columns. The standard applet styles are supported.

Unique to this four-column form template is the absence of record navigation.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletForm4Col_NoRecNav.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCFormButtonsTopNoRecNav.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCForm4ColBody.swt
```

Table 40 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 40. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_NoRecNav.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI

Table 40. Mappable Items for CCAppletForm4Col_NoRecNav.swt

ID	Description
1001-1009	FormSection
1020	FormSection
1296-1300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1301-1310	Required; Label; Field
1311-1315	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1316-1330	Required; Label; Field
1331-1335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1336-1340	Required; 4-Column Wide Label; 4-Column Wide Field
1360-1374	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend
1801-1810	Required; Label; Field
1816-1830	Required; Label; Field
1860-1874	Required; Label; Field
2001-2009	FormSection
2296-2300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2301-2310	Required; Label; Field
2316-2330	Required; Label; Field
2331-2335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2360-2374	Required; Label; Field
2801-2810	Required; Label; Field
2811-2815	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2816-2830	Required; Label; Field
2860-2874	Required; Label; Field

Applet List Edit (Edit/New/Query)

Web template file: CCAppletList_E_N_Q.swt

This is the standard four-column form template for forms shown in edit, new and query mode. See Figure 34 for an example. Fields can be mapped to up to four columns. Labels appear above field values. Validation errors appear at the top of the form. Instructional text can be added to ID 91; it spans all four columns.

Figure 34. Applet List Edit (Edit/New/Query)

The form defines a large number of control placeholders, some spanning one column, some spanning two columns and some spanning all four columns. The standard applet styles are supported. It is possible to use other four-column form templates in place of this one. This template remains in the release set so that you may alter its layout and affect change on forms in one mode without affecting form layouts that appear in other modes.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletList_E_N_Q.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCFormButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCList4ColBody.swt
```

Table 41 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 41. Mappable Items for CCAppletList_E_N_Q.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1001-1009	FormSection
1020	FormSection
1296-1300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1301-1310	Required; Label; Field
1311-1315	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field

Table 41. Mappable Items for CCAppletList_E_N_Q.swt

ID	Description
1316-1330	Required; Label; Field
1331-1335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
1336-1340	Required; 4-Column Wide Label; 4-Column Wide Field
1360-1374	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend
1801-1810	Required; Label; Field
1816-1830	Required; Label; Field
1860-1874	Required; Label; Field
2001-2009	FormSection
2296-2300	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2301-2310	Required; Label; Field
2311-2315	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2316-2330	Required; Label; Field
2331-2335	Required; Label: 2-Column Wide Field
2360-2374	Required; Label; Field
2801-2810	Required; Label; Field
2816-2830	Required; Label; Field
2860-2874	Required; Label; Field

Applet Wizard

Web template file: CCAppletFormWizard.swt

This applet is used by SmartScript applets and application wizards. See Figure 35 for an example. Buttons appear at the bottom of the form, making sure that users move through a procedure before advancing to the next screen. Map the applet title to ID 90. This is done so that each step in your wizard can have its own title. Map outside applet text, such as the name of the running script, to ID 1100.

Figure 35. Applet Wizard

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletFormWizard.swt
    CCTitle_Mapped.swt
    CCForm1ColBody.swt
    CCButtons.swt
```

Table 42 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 42. Mappable Items for CCAppletFormWizard.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
90	Title
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete

Table 42. Mappable Items for CCAppletFormWizard.swt

ID	Description
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
184	Title
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1301-1350	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend
2301-2350	Required; Label; Field

Error Page

Web template file: CCError.swt

This is the standard template for displaying system errors.

Includes Tree

```
CCError.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

There are no mappable items for this template.

Popup Form

Web template file: CCPopupForm.swt

This standard pop-up template defines the one-column form treatment used in the base or edit pop-up modes. See Figure 36 for an example.

Figure 36. Popup Form

Includes Tree

CCPopupForm.swt

- CCStylesChoice.swt
- CCButtons.swt
- CCButtons_Popup.swt

Table 43 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 43. Mappable Items for CCPopupForm.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control

Table 43. Mappable Items for CCPopupForm.swt

ID	Description
152	OK
153	Cancel
154-158	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1001-1009	FormSection
1090-1099	Required; Label; field
1100	Label With Rule
1101-1110	Required; Label; Field
1111-1115	Required; Label; Field
1150	Label With Rule
1151-1160	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend
2001-2002	FormSection
2101-2110	Required; Label; Field
2111-2115	Required; Label; Field

SmartScript Player Applet (Player Only)

Web template file: CCSmartScriptPlayerApplet.swt

This is the standard applet definition for SmartScript applets. See Figure 37 for an example.

Figure 37. SmartScript Player Applet (Player Only)

NOTE: To encourage form completion, these applets display buttons at the bottom of the form.

Includes Tree

CCSmartScriptPlayerApplet.swt

Table 44 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 44. Mappable Items for CCSmartScriptPlayerApplet.swt

ID	Description
1	Finish Script
2	Cancel Script
3	Previous Section
4	Next Section
5	Save Script
6	Save Answers
1500	Required Label

Applet Tree 2

Web template file: CCAppletTree2.swt

This is a standard tree template that displays applet tab and border treatment. See Figure 38 for an example.

Figure 38. Applet Tree 2

Includes Tree

CCAppletTree2.swt

CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

CCTitle_Named.swt

CCTitle.swt

CCListButtonsTopNoRecNav.swt

CCButtons.swt

CCListButtonsTopRight.swt

Table 45 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 45. Mappable Items for CCAppletTree2.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150	Control
151	Control
160-164	Control
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

Applet Tree Marketing

Web template file: CCAppletTreeMarketing.swt

This is a specialized tree applet with tab and border treatment. The template includes support for a toggle bar. See Figure 39 for an example.

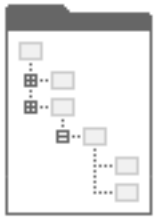


Figure 39. Applet Tree Marketing

Includes Tree

CCAppletTreeMarketing.swt

CCTitle.swt

Table 46 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 46. Mappable Items for CCAppletTreeMarketing.swt

ID	Description
101	Label
102	Control
132	Control
133	Control
142-143	Control
201	Field
1500	Required Legend

Smart Script Player Applet (Tree Only)

Web template file: CCAppletTree.swt

This is a minimal tree applet without applet title or border. See Figure 40 for an example.

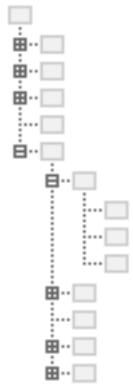


Figure 40. Smart Script Player Applet (Tree Only)

Includes Tree

CCAppletTree.swt

There are no mappable items for this template.

Applet Calendar Daily (Portal)

Web template file: CCAppletCalendarDailyPortal.swt

This template creates a condensed calendar suitable for use on home pages. It supports a graphical header mapped to ID 89. See Figure 41 for an example.

Figure 41. Applet Calendar Daily (Portal)

Includes Tree

CCAppletCalendarDailyPortal.swt

```
CCLayoutTitlePortal.swt
    CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
CCCalendarAppletTitleGraphical.swt
    CCLayoutButtons.swt
```

Table 47 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 47. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarDailyPortal.swt

ID	Description
89	Image
90	Title
101	Owner Label
102	Owner Field
103	Date Label
104	Date Field (Month)
105	Date Field (Day)
106	Date Field (Year)
107	TimeZoneLabel
108	TimeZone
130	Go
131	Previous
132	Next
133	New Appt
157	Label
158	GoToWeeklyView
159	GoToMonthlyView
184	DrillDown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet

Table 47. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarDailyPortal.swt

ID	Description
212	HideApplet
555	Label
999	GoToToday

eCalendar Daily Applet

Web template file: CCAppletCalendarDaily.swt

This is a standard daily calendar template. This template supports standard applet styles: Parent, Child, and Grandchild. See Figure 42 for an example.

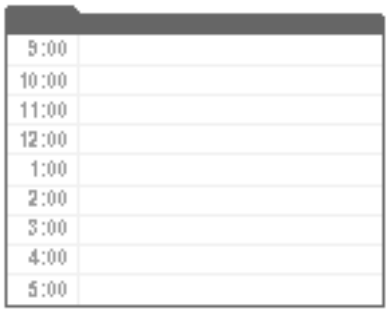


Figure 42. eCalendar Daily Applet

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletCalendarDaily.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 48 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 48. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarDaily.swt

ID	Description
101	Owner Label
102	Owner Field
103	Date Label
104	Date Field (Day)

Table 48. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarDaily.swt

ID	Description
105	Date Field (Month)
106	Date Field (Year)
107	Time Zone Label
108	Time Zone Field
130	Go
131	Previous
132	Next
133	New Appt
996	Owner Selector
997	Owner Field 2
998	Today
10000-10002	Optional Control
20000-20002	Optional Control

eCalendar Monthly Applet

Web template file: CCAppletCalendarMonthly.swt

This is a standard monthly calendar template. This template supports the standard applet styles. Applet title must be mapped to ID 90. See Figure 43 for an example.

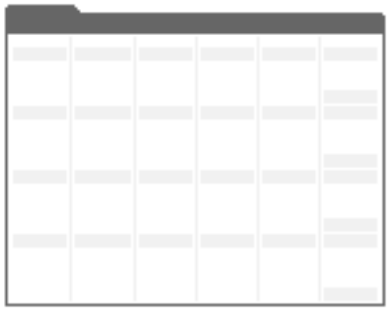


Figure 43. eCalendar Monthly Applet

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletCalendarMonthly.swt

    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
```

CCTitle_Named.swt

CCCalendarMonthly_weekday.swt

CCCalendarMonthly_weekend.swt

CCBottomApplet.swt

Table 49 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 49. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarMonthly.swt

ID	Description
101	Owner Label
102	Owner Field
103	Date Label
104	Date Field (Day)
105	Date Field (Month)
106	Date Field (Year)
107	Time Zone Label
108	Time Zone Field
130	Go
131	Previous
132	Next
133	New Appt
145	Print
301-305	Weekday Labels (Monday-Friday)
306	Sat/Sun Label
996	Owner Selector
997	Owner Field 2
998	Today

eCalendar Weekly Applet

Web template file: CCAppletCalendarWeekly.swt

This is the standard weekly calendar template. See Figure 44 for an example. Days of the week run down the side of the applet. Daily activities appear embedded beside them. This template supports the standard applet styles. Applet title must be mapped to ID 90.

Figure 44. eCalendar Weekly Applet

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletCalendarWeekly.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 50 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 50. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarWeekly.swt

ID	Description
101	Owner Label
102	Owner Field
103	Date Label
104	Date Field (Day)
105	Date Field (Month)
106	Date Field (Year)
107	Time Zone Label
108	Time Zone Field
130	Go

Table 50. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarWeekly.swt

ID	Description
131	Previous
132	Next
133	New Appt
141	New Appt Bitmap
142	Repeat Bitmap
145	Print
301	Start Time
302	End Time
303	Description
996	Owner Selector
997	Owner Field 2
998	Today
10000-10002	Optional Control
20000-20002	Optional Control

Service Calendar Applet

Web template file: CCAppletCalendarService.swt

This is the standard service calendar template. This template supports the standard applet styles. Ids 301-307 are used to map days of the weeks, which appear as column headers. See Figure 45 for an example.

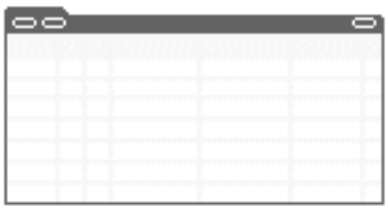


Figure 45. Service Calendar Applet

Includes Tree

CCAppletCalendarService.swt

CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

CCTitle_Named.swt

CCBottomApplet.swt

Table 51 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 51. Mappable Items for CCAppletCalendarService.swt

ID	Description
301-307	Day Labels (Sunday-Saturday

Applet Chart

Web template file: CCAppletChart.swt

This is a standard chart template. This template supports the standard applet styles. See Figure 46 for an example.

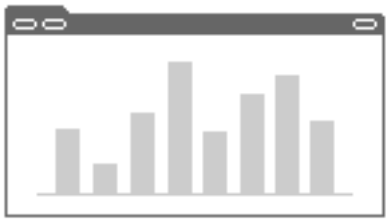


Figure 46. Applet Chart

Chart controls can be mapped to ID ranges 501-520 and 551-555. The chart itself is mapped to ID 599.

This applet can participate in a toggle applet relationship. The other toggle applets appear in a drop-down list. The drop-down label is mapped to ID 2.

Includes Tree

CCAppletChart.swt

CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

CCTitle_Named.swt

CCChartBasic.swt

CCTogglebar_drop2.swt

Table 52 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 52. Mappable Items for CCAppletChart.swt

ID	Description
501-520	Control
551-555	Control
599	Chart
1500	Required Legend

About View Layouts

In the view diagrams shown in "View Template Descriptions" on page 318, the gray areas represent applet regions where one or more applets can be placed. Applets rendered on the Web expand horizontally to fit the column to which they have been assigned. The amount of displayed data determines how much vertical space an applet consumes.

NOTE: In Siebel Tools, style declarations are not evaluated. Therefore, color schemes and applet titles might display differently in Siebel Tools compared to in the running application.

Considerations for Using View Templates

Follow these recommendations when using view templates:

- Mapping tree applet maps onto views other than the view tree

  The tree applet and the associated target applet are not invoked in templates in the way standard applets are; therefore, you cannot map them like standard applets. Use View Tree or View Tree 2.

- Increasing the number of applets that show within a region

  Most regions use a <swe:for-each> loop to define how many applets can be mapped to a region. The <swe:for each> tag includes a count argument. By increasing the count argument, you can increase the number of applets that can show within a region.

- Subframe views

  View 25 – 75 (Framed) demonstrates subframe views. In this example, some applets appear in the left frame, and other applets appear in the right frame.

- Applet displays differently depending on where applet is placed in a view

  In the view templates, each applet placeholder declares a style. The style declaration is evaluated at run time and determines which color scheme the applet displays and whether its title is displayed.

  By applying styles at the view template level and coding the applet templates to evaluate styles, it is possible to reuse one repository applet object in many situations. This approach promotes code reuse and reduces the number of applet copies that must be maintained for a given application.

  Currently there are three applet styles: Parent, Child, and Grandchild. Review the applet visual reference to determine what each of these styles looks like.

View Template Descriptions

The following view templates are described in this topic:

■ “View Tree 2” on page 344

View 1 Over 2 Over 1

Web template file: CCView_1Over2Over1.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first region consume the full window width. Applets in the second and third regions each consume 50 percent of the window width. Applets in the last region consume the full window width. See Figure 47 for an example.

Figure 47. 1 Over 2 Over 1

Includes Tree

```
CCView_1Over2Over1.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 53 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 53. Mappable Items for CCView_1Over2Over1.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-106	Applet

Table 53. Mappable Items for CCView_1Over2Over1.swt

ID	Description
201	Mini-Applet
202-206	Applet
302-306	Applet
402-406	Applet
502-506	Applet
602-606	Applet

View 25 - 50 – 25

Web template file: CCView_25_50_25.swt

This is a general-purpose view. Applets in the first column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 50 percent of the window width. Applets in the third column consume 25 percent of the window width. See Figure 48 for an example.

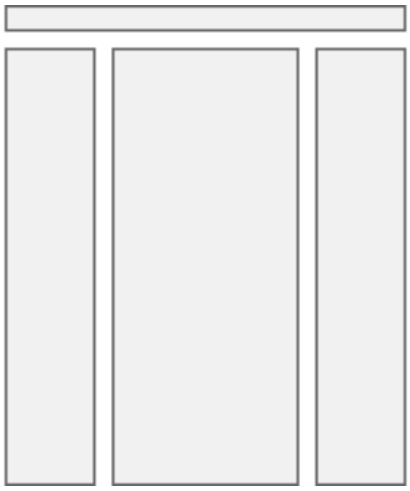


Figure 48. View 25 - 50 - 25

Includes Tree

```
CCView_25_50_25.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 54 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 54. Mappable Items for CCView_25_50_25.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-111	Applet
201	Mini-Applet
202-211	Applet
302-311	Applet

View 25 – 75

Web template file: CCView_25_75.swt

This is standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets placed in the second column consume 75 percent of the window width. See Figure 49 for an example.

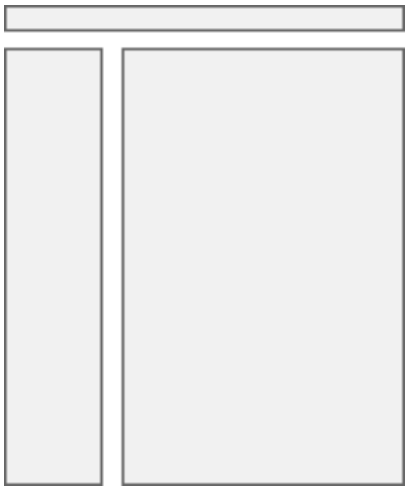


Figure 49. View 25 - 75

Includes Tree

```
CCView_25_75.swt

    CCHTMLHeader.swt

        CCStylesChoice.swt

    CCThreadbar.swt
```

CCHTMLFooter.swt

Table 55 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 55. Mappable Items for CCView_25_75.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-106	Applet
108-112	Applet
201	Mini-Applet
202-211	Applet

View 25 – 75 Framed

Web template file: CCView_25_75_Framed.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets placed in the first column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 75 percent of the window width. The first and second columns reside in separate frames. See Figure 50 for an example.

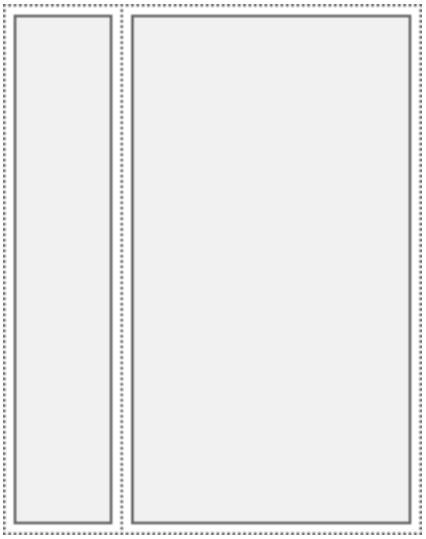


Figure 50. View 25 - 75 (Framed)

Includes Tree

CCView_25_75_Framed.swt

CCHTMLHeader.swt

```
    CCStylesChoice.swt
  CCThreadbar.swt
  CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 56 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 56. Mappable Items for CCView_25_75_Framed.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-106	Applet
108-112	Applet
201	Mini-Applet
202-211	Applet

View 25 75 Framed 2

Web template file: CCView_25_75_Framed2.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 75 percent of the window width. The first column is broken into two frames with support for one applet in each frame. The second column is in its own frame. See Figure 51 for an example.

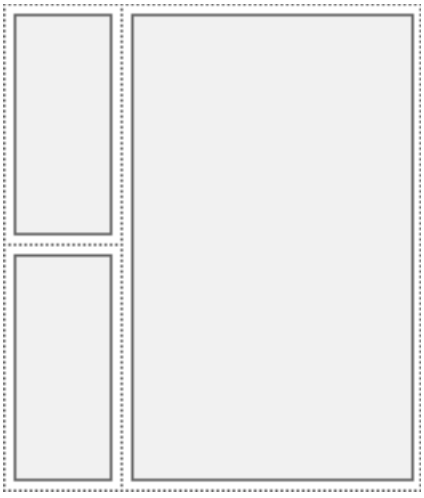


Figure 51. View 25 75 Framed 2

Includes Tree

```
CCView_25_75_Framed2.swt
```

```
CCHTMLHeader.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
CCThreadbar.swt
CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 57 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 57. Mappable Items for CCView_25_75_Framed2.swt

ID	Description
102-103	Applet
201	Mini-Applet
202-211	Applet

View 50 – 50

Web template file: CCView_50_50.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 50 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 50 percent of the window width. See Figure 52 for an example.

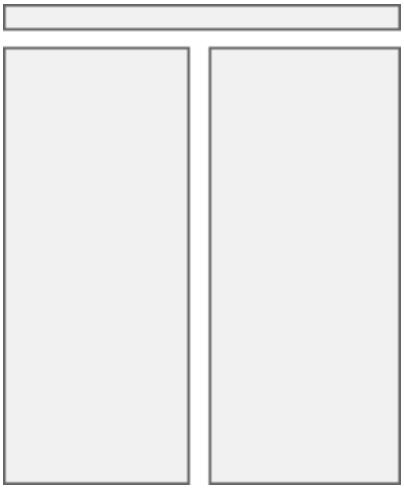


Figure 52. View 50 - 50

Includes Tree

```
CCView_50_50.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
```

```
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 58 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 58. Mappable Items for CCView_50_50.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-106	Applet
201	Mini-Applet
202-206	Applet

View 66 – 33

Web template file: CCView_66_33.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 66 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 33 percent of the window width. See Figure 53 for an example.

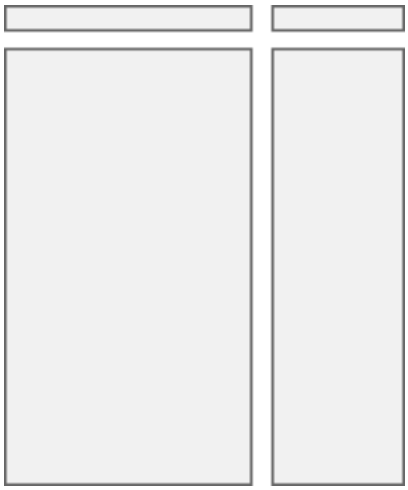


Figure 53. View 66 - 33

Includes Tree

```
CCView_66_33.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
```

CCStylesChoice.swt

CCThreadbar.swt

CCHTMLFooter.swt

Table 59 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 59. Mappable Items for CCView_66_33.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-121	Applet
201-220	Applet
901	Layout Controls

View Admin 1

Web template file: CCViewAdmin1.swt

This template displays subviews as tabs across the top of the view. See Figure 54 for an example. It is useful for admin views that need to display nonrelated views that are not easily categorized.

Figure 54. View Admin 1

Includes Tree

CCViewAdmin1.swt

CCHTMLHeader.swt

CCStylesChoice.swt

CCThreadbar.swt

CCViewbar_Tabs.swt

CCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt

```
CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 60 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 60. Mappable Items for CCViewAdmin1.swt

ID	Description
5	Child Applet With Pointer
6	Child Applet
7-9	Grandchild Applet
13-15	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Admin 1 (Grandchild Indented)

Web template file: CCViewAdmin1_GrndchldIndnt.swt

This is similar to View Admin 1 except that the second and subsequent applets appear indented. This is useful for demonstrating a hierarchical relationship and for admin views that need to display nonrelated views that are not easily categorized. See Figure 55 for an example.

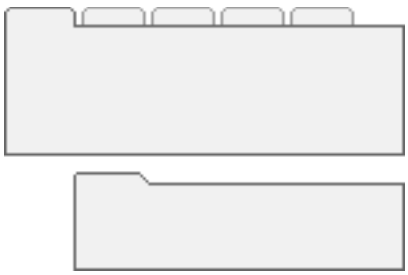


Figure 55. View Admin 1 (Grandchild Indented)

Includes Tree

```
CCViewAdmin1_GrndchldIndnt.swt

    CCHTMLHeader.swt

        CCStylesChoice.swt

    CCThreadbar.swt

    CCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt

        CCApplet_Spacer.swt

    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 61 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 61. Mappable Items for CCViewAdmin1_GrndchldIndnt.swt

ID	Description
5	Child Applet With Pointer
6	Child Applet
7	Grandchild Applet With Pointer
8-9	Child or Grandchild Applet
10-12	Grandchild Applet
13-15	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Basic

Web template file: CCViewBasic.swt

This is a standard view template. All applets consume the full window width and appear stacked on top of each other. See Figure 56 for an example.

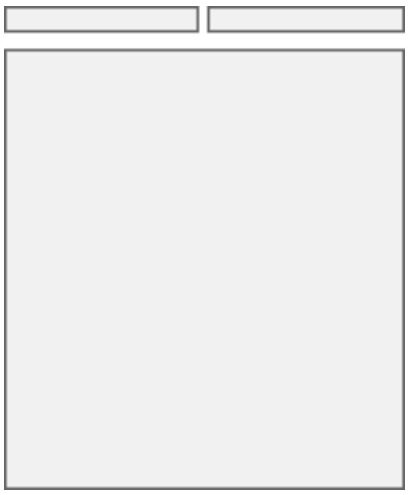


Figure 56. View Basic

Includes Tree

```
CCViewBasic.swt

    CCHTMLHeader.swt

        CCStylesChoice.swt
```

CCThreadbar.swt

CCHTMLFooter.swt

Table 62 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 62. Mappable Items for CCViewBasic.swt

ID	Description
1-20	Applet
101	Salutation Applet
201	Mini-Applet
901	Layout Controls

View Catalog Admin

Web template file: CCViewCatalog.swt

This is a specialized view template to be used in catalog views only. See Figure 57 for an example.

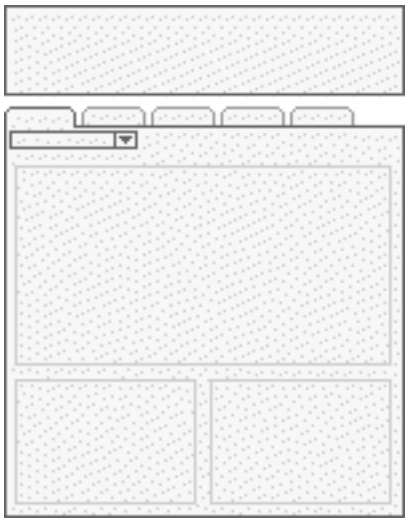


Figure 57. View Catalog Admin

Includes Tree

CCViewCatalog.swt

CCHTMLHeader.swt

CCStylesChoice.swt

CCThreadbar.swt

CCViewbar_Tabs_DropList.swt

CCHTMLFooter.swt

Table 63 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 63. Mappable Items for CCViewCatalog.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Grandchild Applet
3	Grandchild Applet
4-5	Child Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail

Web template files: CCViewDetail.swt and CCViewDetail_ParentPntr.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views presented as tabs, categorized subviews presented in a drop-down list, child applet, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 58 for an example.

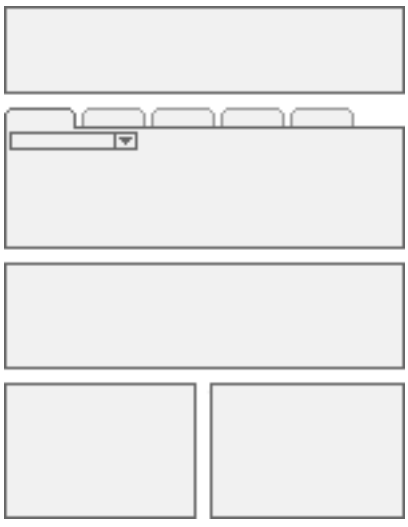


Figure 58. View Detail

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetail.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbar_Tabs_DropList.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 64 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 64. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Child or Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail (Grandchild Indented)

Web template file: CCViewDetail_GrandchldIndnt.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views presented as tabs, a child applet, categorized subviews presented as a drop-down list, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 59 for an example.

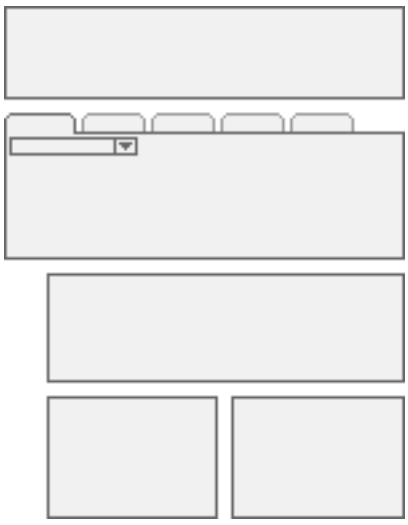


Figure 59. View Detail (Grandchild Indented)

NOTE: Grandchild applets appear indented to convey hierarchy.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetail_GrndchldIndnt.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbar_Tabs_DropList.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 65 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 65. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail_GrandchldIndnt.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet

Table 65. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail_GrandchldIndnt.swt

ID	Description
3-5	Child or Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
88	Tree Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail 2

Web template file: CCViewDetail2.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views presented as tabs, a child applet, categorized subviews presented as tabs, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 60 for an example.

Figure 60. View Detail 2

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetail2.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbar_Tabs.swt
```

CCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt

CCHTMLFooter.swt

Table 66 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 66. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail2.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3	Grandchild Applet
4-5	Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail 2 (Grandchild Indented)

Web template file: CCViewDetail2_GrndchldIndnt.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views presented as tabs, a child applet, categorized subviews presented as tabs, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 61 for an example.

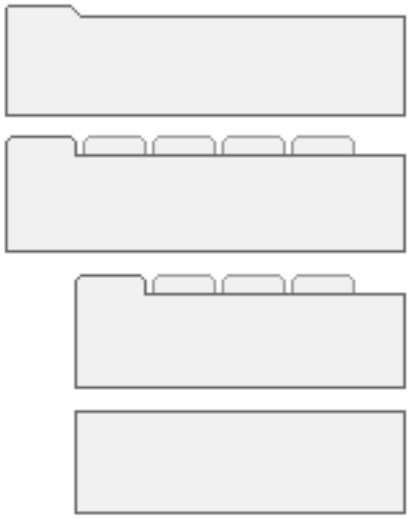


Figure 61. View Detail 2 (Grandchild Indented)

NOTE: Grandchild applets appear indented to convey hierarchy.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetail2_GrndchldIndnt.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbar_Tabs.swt
    CCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 67 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 67. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail2_GrndchldIndnt.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3	Grandchild Applet
4-5	Child or Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail 3

Web template file: CCViewDetail3.swt

This is a specialized view template. It shows all views as tabs. The child applet appears beneath these tabs. Categorized subviews are presented in a drop-down list, and multiple grandchild applets appear beneath the child applet. It is useful for admin views that display a collection of views irrespective of grouping and visibility rules. See Figure 62 for an example.

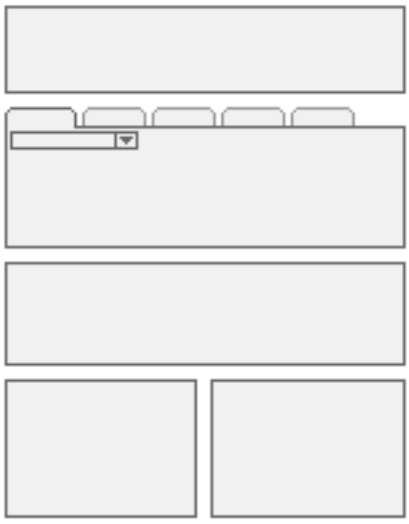


Figure 62. View Detail 3

Includes Tree

CCViewDetail3.swt

```
CCHTMLHeader.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
CCThreadbar.swt
CCViewbarAll_Tabs.swt
CCSubViewbar_Drop.swt
CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 68 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 68. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail3.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Child or Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail 3 (Grandchild Indented)

Web template file: CCViewDetail3_GrndchldIndnt.swt

It shows all views as tabs. The parent applet appears beneath these tabs. The child applet appears beneath the categorized view tabs. Any grandchild applets appear beneath the child applet. See Figure 63 for an example.

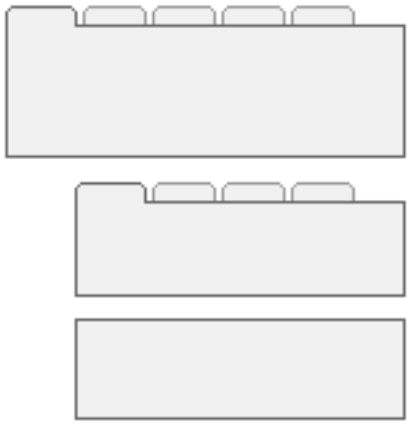


Figure 63. View Detail 3 (Grandchild Indented)

NOTE: Child and grandchild applets appear indented to convey hierarchy.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetail3_GrndchldIndnt.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbarAll_Tabs_DropList.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 69 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 69. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail3_GrndchldIndnt.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Child or Grandchild Applet

Table 69. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail3_GrndchldIndnt.swt

ID	Description
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail 3 Multi Child

Web template file: CCViewDetail3MultiChild.swt

This is a specialized view template. It shows all views as tabs. The child applet appears beneath these tabs. Categorized subviews are presented in a drop-down list, and multiple grandchild applets appear within a bounding box. It is useful for admin views that need to display a collection of views irrespective of grouping and visibility rules. See Figure 64 for an example of the View Detail 3 Multi Child template.

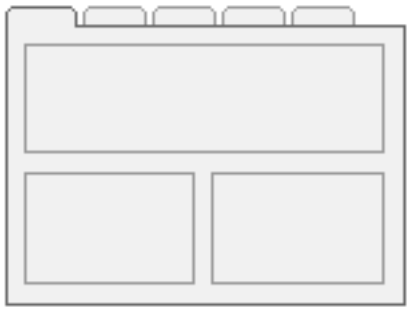


Figure 64. View Detail 3 Multi Child

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetail3MultiChild.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbarAll_Tabs_DropList.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 70 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 70. Mappable Items for CCViewDetail3MultiChild.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Grandchild Applet
6-7	Child or Grandchild Applet
8-9	Child or Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Detail Multi-Child

Web template file: CCViewDetailMultiChld.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent, noncontext views presented as tabs, categorized subviews presented in a drop-down list, a child applet, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 65 for an example.

Figure 65. View Detail Multi-Child

NOTE: The child and grandchild applets appear inside a bounding box.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDetailMultiChild.swt

    CCHTMLHeader.swt
```

```
    CCStylesChoice.swt
  CCThreadbar.swt
  CCViewbarAll_Tabs_DropList.swt
  CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 71 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 71. Mappable Items for CCViewDetailMultiChld.sw

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Grandchild Applet
6-11	Child or Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Parent List With Tabs

Web template file: CCViewParentListWithTabs.swt

This is a standard view template that displays tabs without respect to view type. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views presented as tabs, categorized subviews presented in a drop-down list, child applet, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 66 for an example.

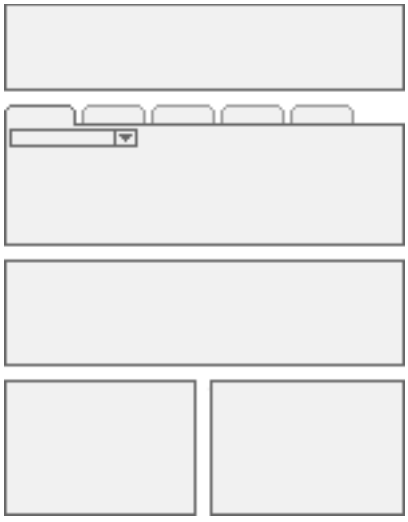


Figure 66. View Parent List With Tabs

Includes Tree

```
CCViewParentListWithTabs.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCSubordinateAppletsBorderStart.swt
    CCViewBar_Tabs_DropList_Always.swt
        CCSubViewbar_Drop.swt
        dCCViewbar_Tabs.swt
            CCApplet_Spacer.swt
        dCCSubViewbar_Drop.swt
    CCSubordinateAppletsBorderEnd.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 72 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 72. Mappable Items for CCViewParentListWithTabs.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Child or Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
10-20	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet
702	Child Applet (HI Display Only)
703-705	Child or Grandchild Applet (HI Display Only)

View Tree

Web template file: CCViewTree.swt

This view template supports a two-column format where the first column is 25 percent of window width and contains the tree applet. The second column is 75 percent of window width and contains the tree's target list applet. See Figure 67 for an example.

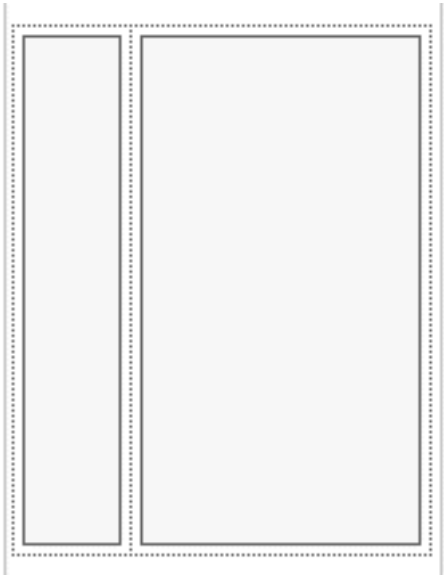


Figure 67. View Tree

The view also supports noncontext views as tabs.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewTree.swt

    CCHTMLHeader.swt

        CCStylesChoice.swt

    CCThreadbar.swt

    CCViewbarAll_Tabs_DropList.swt

    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 73 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 73. Mappable Items for CCViewTree.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Top (Parent) Applet
3	Parent Applet
4	Bottom (Child) Applet
6	Child or Grandchild Applet
8	Child or Grandchild Applet
10	Child or Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

View Tree 2

Web template file: CCViewTree2.swt

This view template supports a two-column format where the first column is 25 percent of the window width and contains the tree applet. The second column is 75 percent of the window width and contains the tree's target list applet. See Figure 68 for an example.

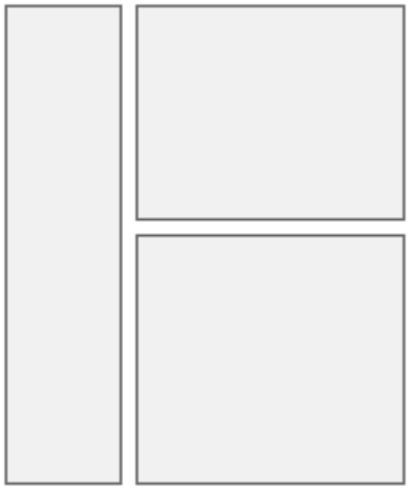


Figure 68. View Tree 2

The view also supports noncontext views as tabs.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewTree2.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 74 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 74. Mappable Items for CCViewTree2.swt

ID	Description
1	Applet
3	Applet
201	Mini-Applet

Page Container Templates

Employee applications require frames. The employee container templates create frames for the banner, screen bar, view bar, and content. Some applications may also display frames for a toolbar, a message bar, the search center, the persistent customer dashboard, and the iHelp pane. To understand how the frames are organized and what conditions control their display, see the following topics:

- “Page Container” on page 345
- “CC Container Page Logic” on page 346

Page Container

Web template file: CCPageContainer.swt

The page container template defines the setup for all frames within the application. Standard frames include banner, screen bar, view bar, and content. Optional frames include toolbar, message bar, and dashboard. Display of optional frames is evaluated at run time by calling standard UI methods stored in the repository. The page container supports the mapping of page items. These items actually display within frames that the page container references, but Siebel Tools expects them to be mapped to the page container.

Includes Tree

```
CCPageContainer.swt
```

```
CCStylesChoice.swt
CCFrameBanner.swt
CCFrameViewbar.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
CCFrameToolbar.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
CCFrameThreadbar.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
CCFrameScreenbar.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCScreenbar_Tabs.swt
CCFrameMsgbar.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
```

Table 75 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 75. Mappable Items for CCPageContainer.swt

ID	Description
1	Show Label
21-22	Page Item
23	Page Item (History Label)
33-34	Control
35	Favorites Label
36-38	Control

CC Container Page Logic

Web template file: CCFrameContent_Logic.swt

This is the Logical frameset manager. It is responsible for testing preferences and passing in the correct logical frameset.

Includes Tree

```
CCFrameContent_Logic.swt
```

```
CCFrameContent_VSDT.swt
CCFrameContent_VSD.swt
CCFrameContent_VST.swt
CCFrameContent_VS.swt
CCFrameContent_VDT.swt
CCFrameContent_VD.swt
CCFrameContent_VT.swt
CCFrameContent_V.swt
```

Specialized Applet Templates

The following specialized applet templates are described in this topic:

Advanced Search

Web template file: CCAppletSearchAdvanced.swt

Includes Tree:

AdvancedSearch.swt

The Advanced Search applet is shown in Figure 69.

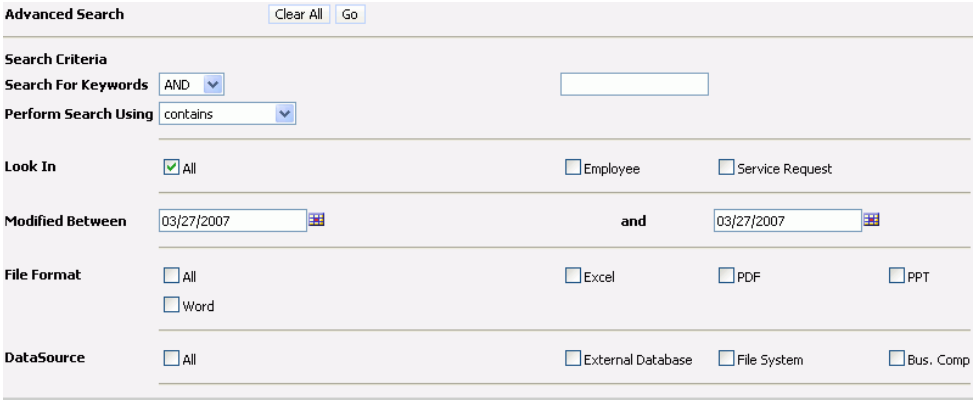


Figure 69. Advanced Search

Table 76 lists the mappable items for AdvancedSearch.swt.

Table 76. Mappable Items for AdvancedSearch.swt

ID	Description
100	Label
105	ClearAll
115	Go
120	Label
125	Label
130	Control
135	Field
145	Label
150	Control
155	Label
160	Checkbox control
165	Label

Table 76. Mappable Items for AdvancedSearch.swt

ID	Description
170	Field
175	Label
180	Field
185	Label
190	Checkbox control
195	Label
200	Checkbox control

Applet Dashboard

Web template file: CCAppletDashboard.swt

This the standard dashboard applet. The dashboard applet is a lightweight form used to show customer context in call center applications. It supports three rows of up to four columns of information. Labels appear above fields. ID 211 can be used to map a button that closes the dashboard. See Figure 70 for an example of the Applet Dashboard template.

Figure 70. Applet Dashboard

Includes Tree

CCAppletDashboard.swt

Table 77 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 77. Mappable Items for CCAppletDashboard.swt

ID	Description
211	Hide
1200	Label
1201	Label
1202	Label
1300	Field
1301	Field
1302	Field

Table 77. Mappable Items for CCAppletDashboard.swt

ID	Description
1700	Label
1701	Label
1702	Label
1800	Field
1801	Field
1802	Field
2200	Label
2201	Label
2202	Label
2300	Field
2301	Field
2302	Field
2700	Label
2701	Label
2702	Label
2800	Field
2801	Field
2802	Field
2901	Button
2902	Button

Applet Email Response - Inbound

Web template file: EmailRespAppletInboundMsg.swt

This applet is used for inbound messages.

Includes Tree

```
EmailRespAppletInboundMsg.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
    CCFormButtonsTop.swt
```

CCButtons.swt

CCRecordNav.swt

CCTogglebar_drop.swt

CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt

CCEmailRespFormInBound.swt

Table 78 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 78. Mappable Items for EmailRespAppletInboundMsg.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI

Table 78. Mappable Items for EmailRespAppletInboundMsg.swt

ID	Description
1131	Field
1221-1226	Label
1321-1326	Field
1500	Required Legend

Applet Email Response - Outbound

Web template file: EmailRespAppletOutboundMsg.swt

This applet is used for outbound messages.

Includes Tree

```
EmailRespAppletOutboundMsg.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
    CCFormButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCEmailRespFormOutBound.swt
    CCEmailRespFormButtonsBottom.swt
        CCEmailRespButtonsBottom.swt
```

Table 79 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 79. Mappable Items for EmailRespAppletOutboundMsg.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)

Table 79. Mappable Items for EmailRespAppletOutboundMsg.swt

ID	Description
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
145-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	Label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1200	From
1201	To
1202	CC
1203	Subject
1204	Category
1205	Body
1207	Attachments
1220	SR #
1221	Opportunity
1222	Contact
1223	Account

Table 79. Mappable Items for EmailRespAppletOutboundMsg.swt

ID	Description
1224	Category
1225	Closing
1300	Label
1301-1305	Field
1306	Message Body
1307	Field
1320-1325	Field
1401	Addr Book Icon
1402	BCC
1407	Icon
1500	Required Legend
1502	Field
1507	Icon

Applet Find

Web template file: CCAppletSearchFind.swt

The bottom of the search applet is used to show fields available for search through applet query.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletSearchFind.swt

    CCFormSearch.swt
```

Table 80 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 80. Mappable Items for CCAppletSearchFind.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132	Menu
133	New
141-142	Control

Table 80. Mappable Items for CCAppletSearchFind.swt

ID	Description
143	Control
1101-1130	Label; Field

Applet Form Search Top

Web template file: CCAppletFormSearchTop.swt

This applet is used in Search Center. It defines the top portion of the Search Center, where the user defines the search from the drop-down list choices. The Search Center title must be mapped to ID 90. The control to hide the Search Center frame must be mapped to ID 141.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletFormSearchTop.swt

    CCFormSearch.swt
```

Table 81 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 81. Mappable Items for CCAppletFormSearchTop.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
141	Hide Icon- HI only
142	Hide Icon- SI only
1201-1230	Label
1301-1330	Field

Applet Items Displayed

Web template file: CCAppletItemsDisplayed.swt

This is a specialized template used to show the columns displayed dialog box, which is available on most lists through the applet menu. It includes specialized code, which prevents it from being used outside this context.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletItemsDisplayed.swt
```

Table 82 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 82. Mappable Items for CCAppletItemsDisplayed.swt

ID	Description
1	Save
2	Reset
3	Cancel
10	Available Items Label
11	Available Items Combobox
12	Available Items Hidden Field
20	Move Item to Selected
21	Move All to Selected
22	Move Item to Available
23	Move All to Available
30	Selected Items Label
31	Selected Items Combobox
32	Selected Items Hidden Field
40	Move Item to Top
41	Move Item Up
42	Move Item Down
43	Move Item to Bottom
91	Inside Applet Help Text
100	Error Message
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

Applet Salutation

Web template file: CCAppletSalutation.swt

This is the standard salutation applet for use on home pages where a personalized greeting is desired. See Figure 71 for an example.

Figure 71. Applet Salutation

Includes Tree

CCAppletSalutation.swt

CCApplet_Spacer.swt

Table 83 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 83. Mappable Items for CCAppletSalutation.swt

ID	Description
1	Salutation

Applet Salutation (Graphical)

Web template file: CCAppletSalutationGraphical.swt

This is a specialized salutation applet used on home pages where a personalized greeting is desired. The applet has a placeholder for an image (ID 89). See Figure 72 for an example.

Figure 72. Applet Salutation (Graphical)

Includes Tree

CCAppletSalutationGraphical.swt

CCApplet_Spacer.swt

Table 84 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 84. Mappable Items for CCAppletSalutationGraphical.swt

ID	Description
1	Salutation
89	Image

Applet Screen Links

Web template file: CCAppletScreenLinks.swt

This template can be used to manually map controls such as GoToView links to create a table of contents for underlying information.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletScreenLinks.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCTitle.swt
    CCFormButtonsTop.swt
        CCButtons.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCScreenLinks.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 85 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 85. Mappable Items for CCAppletScreenLinks.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control

Table 85. Mappable Items for CCAppletScreenLinks.swt

ID	Description
150-152	Control
160-164	Control
192	Label
194	label
580	New - shows only in SI
599	Save - shows only in HI
1100	Group Label
1101-1120	Link
1200	Group Label
1201-1220	Link
1300	Group Label
1301-1320	Link
1400	Group Label
1401-1420	Link
1500	Required Legend
2100	Group Label
2101-2120	Link
2200	Group Label
2201-2220	Link
2300	Group Label
2301-2320	Link
2400	Group Label
2401-2420	Link

Applet Send Mail

Web template file: CCAppletSendMail.swt

This is a specialized applet for creating the send mail pop-up list.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletSendMail.swt

    CCButtons.swt
```

CCPopupButtonsBottom.swt

Table 86 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 86. Mappable Items for CCAppletSendMail.swt

ID	Description
152	OK
153	Cancel
154-158	Control
300-301	Icon
1200	From: Label
1201	To: Label
1202	Cc: Label
1203	Bcc Field
1204	Subject: Label
1205	Body: Label
1206	Optional Label
1207	Attachments: Label
1300	From Field
1301	To field
1302	CC Field
1303	Bcc Field
1304	Subject Field
1305	Templates Field
1306	Body Field
1307	Attachments Field
1400	Optional Control
1401	AB Control
1404	Control

Applet Send Mail Pick

Web template file: CCAppletSendEmailPick.swt

This is a specialized applet used in the selection of email recipients.

Includes Tree

CCAppletSendEmailPick.swt

CCButtons.swt

CCPopupButtonsBottom.swt

Table 87 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 87. Mappable Items for CCAppletSendEmailPick.swt

ID	Description
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
152	OK
153	Cancel
154-158	Control
501-540	Field
598	Save
1200	Label

eActivityGanttChart Applet

Web template file: CCAppletActivityGanttChart.swt

This is one of several Gantt chart templates. It includes specialized Gantt code, which prevents this template from being used outside the context of Gantt applets.

Includes Tree

CCAppletActivityGanttChart.swt

CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

CCGanttAppletTitle.swt

CCBottomApplet.swt

Table 88 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 88. Mappable Items for CCAppletActivityGanttChart.swt

ID	Description
301-302	Employee Header
303	Previous
304	Next
306-314	Label; Control
405	Control
2101-2130	Control

eGantt Chart Applet

Web template file: CCAppletGanttChart.swt

This is the standard Gantt chart template upon which other Gantt chart templates are based. The template supports drag-and-drop in IE5x. The template accepts optional controls mapped to ranges 306-314.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletGanttChart.swt
    CCGanttAppletTitle.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 89 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 89. Mappable Items for CCAppletGanttChart.swt

ID	Description
301-302	Employee Header
303	Previous
304	Next
306-314	Label; Control
405	Control
2101-2130	Control

eGanttChart Applet (Portal)

Web template file: CCAppletGanttChartPortal.swt

This is similar to the standard Gantt chart templates; this template is used on portal pages where layout controls may be needed. The layout controls use the standard mappings found in the range 203-212. The template also supports a mappable title, useful for creating a drilldown to a related view.

Includes Tree

```
CCAppletGanttChartPortal.swt
    CCLayoutTitlePortal.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
        CCBottomApplet.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCTitle_Portal.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCBottomApplet.swt
```

Table 90 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 90. Mappable Items for CCAppletGanttChartPortal.swt

ID	Description
90	Title
157	Label
184	DrillDown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
301-302	Employee Header
303	Previous
304	Next

Table 90. Mappable Items for CCAppletGanttChartPortal.swt

ID	Description
306-314	Label; Control
405	Control
555	Label
2101-2130	Control

Save Search

Web template file: SaveSearchApplet.swt

This applet displays saved searches. The Save Search applet is shown in Figure 73.

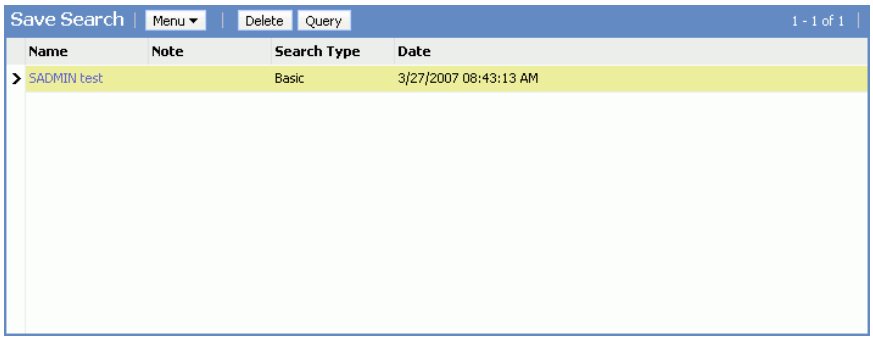


Figure 73. Save Search

Includes Tree

SaveSearchApplet.swt

Table 91 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 91. Mappable items for SaveSearchApplet.swt

ID	Description
1000	Label
1005	Field
1010	Label
1015	Field
1020	Control
1025	Control

Search Applet

Web template file: CCAppletSearchBasic.swt

This applet is used in Search Center. It defines the bottom portion of the Search Center. The Search Center is shown in Figure 74.

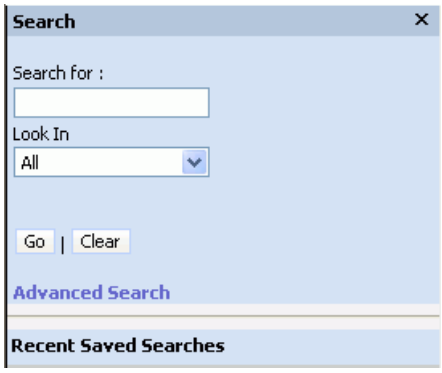


Figure 74. Search Center

Includes Tree

CCAppletSearchBasic.swt

    CCFormSearch.swt

Table 92 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 92. Mappable Items for CCAppletSearchBasic.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132	Menu
133	New
141-142	Control
143	Control
1101-1130	Label; Field

Search Preference

This applet is used to set search preferences.

Web template file: SearchPreference.swt

The Search Preference applet is shown in Figure 75.

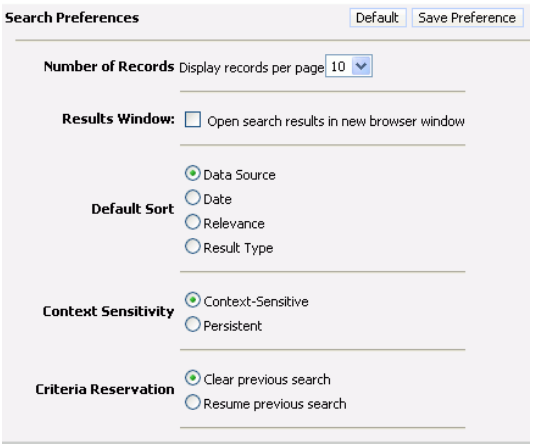


Figure 75. Search Preference

Includes Tree

`SearchPreference.swt`

Table 93 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 93. Mappable items for SearchPreference.swt

ID	Description
1000	Search Preferences (Label)
1001	Default
1002	Save Preference
1003	Number of Records (Label)
1004	Display records per page (Label)
1005	Select drop-down menu
1006	Results Window (Label)
1007	Checkbox
1008	Open search results in new browser window (Label)
1009	Default Sort (Label)
1010	Radio buttons
1018	Context Sensitivity (Label)
1019	Radio buttons

Table 93. Mappable items for SearchPreference.swt

ID	Description
1020	Criteria Reservation (Label)
1021	Radio buttons

Search Results Applets

The Search Results Header, Search Results Body, and Search Refine Category applets are shown in Figure 76.

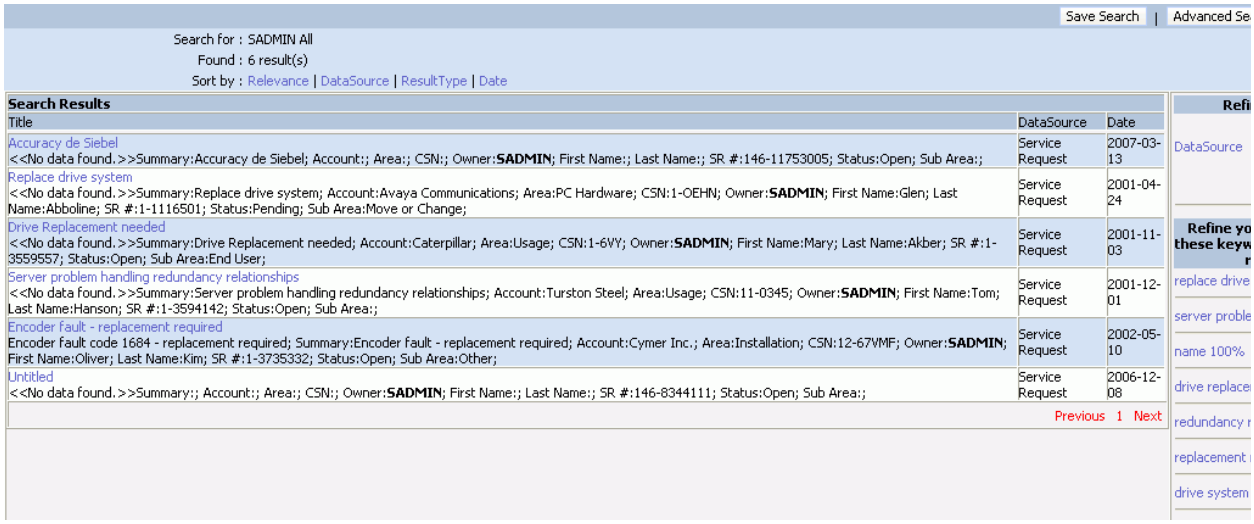


Figure 76. Search Results Applets

Search Results Header

This applet provides a summary of search results.

Web template file: SearchHeaderResults.swt

Includes Tree

`SearchHeaderResults.swt`

Table 94 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 94. Mappable items for SearchHeaderResults.swt

ID	Description
2001	Label
2002	Field

Table 94. Mappable items for SearchHeaderResults.swt

ID	Description
2003	Label
2004	Field
2005	Label
2006	Field
2007	Field
2008	Field
2009	Field
2010	Label
2011	Label
2012	Label

Search Results Body

This applet shows search result details.

Web template file: SearchResults.swt

Includes Tree

```
SearchResults.swt
    Search_ListHeader.swt
    Search_ListBodySearchResults.swt
    SearchResultsFooter
```

Table 95 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 95. Mappable items for SearchResults.swt

ID	Description
151	Label
152	Field
153	Field
502	ListHeader
503	ListHeader
504	ListHeader

Table 95. Mappable items for SearchResults.swt

ID	Description
2010	Label
3000	Label

Search Refine Category

This applet lets the user refine the search by using categories in the results.

Web template file: Search_RefineCategoryApplet.swt

Includes Tree

```
Search_RefineCategoryApplet.swt
```

Table 96 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 96. Mappable items for Search_RefineCategoryApplet.swt

ID	Description
1000	Label
1005	Hide Icon
1010	Label
1015	Hide Icon

Site Map

Web template file: CCSiteMap.swt

This template creates a table of contents for all screens and views in the application.

Includes Tree

```
CCSiteMap.swt

   CCStylesChoice.swt
```

There are no mappable items for this template.

Spell Checker Popup Applet

Web template file: CCAppletSpellCheck.swt

This is a specialized salutation applet used for creating the spell check pop-up list.

Includes Tree
CCAppletSpellCheck.swt

Table 97 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 97. Mappable Items for CCAppletSpellCheck.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132-133	Control
134	Div
135-136	Control
137	Div
138-139	Control
140	Div
141-142	Control
143	Div
144-145	Control
146	Div
152-153	Control
154	Div
155	Control
156	Control
1201	Replacement Word Label
1211	Suggested Word Label
1221	Dictionary Label
1300	Text Segment

Specialized View Templates

The following specialized view templates are described in this topic:

Search Results View

Web template file: Search_View.swt

This is a specialized view template used for search results. Applets consume the full window width. See Figure 76 on page 367 for an example.

Includes Tree

```
Search_View.swt

    CCStylesChoice.swt
```

Table 98 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 98. Mappable Items for Search_View.swt

ID	Description
1-3	Applet

View Dashboard

Web template file: CCViewDashboard.swt

This is a specialized view for the Dashboard applet. There is support for one applet, and it consumes the full window width.

Includes Tree

```
CCViewDashboard.swt

    CCHTMLHeader.swt

        CCStylesChoice.swt

    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

There are no mappable items for this template.

View SME Segment Detail

Web template file: CCViewSegmentDetail.swt

This is a specialized view used in tree and expression builder. See Figure 77 for an example.

Figure 77. View SME Segment Detail

Includes Tree:

```
CCViewSegmentDetail.swt
    CCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    CCViewbar_Tabs.swt
    CCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 99 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 99. Mappable Items for CCViewSegmentDetail.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Tree Applet
3	Java Applet

7 Siebel Templates for Customer Applications

This chapter describes and provides examples of the applet and view templates used in customer applications. It includes the following topics:

About Customer Application Templates

Most of the customer applications (such as Siebel eSales and Siebel eService) use a set of customer application (standard interactivity) templates along with a limited subset of employee (high interactivity) templates for messages and greetings.

NOTE: There are two types of applications for partner relationship management: PRM Portal and PRM Manager. PRM Manager can use high interactivity, and all templates shown through it adapt to the employee application look and feel as described in Chapter 6, "Siebel Templates for Employee Applications." PRM Portal uses standard interactivity and adapts to the customer application color scheme as described in this chapter.

Overview of UI Elements

Table 100 gives an overview of user interface elements in customer applications.

Table 100. UI Elements in Customer Applications

Element	Description
Header	The header is composed of the following elements: the banner, the screen bar, and the view bar. The framed area at the top of the page that remains visible as the content area is scrolled.
Banner	The top frame of the header that is used for site branding and navigation. The banner contains the company's logo on the left side, and the global navigation hyperlinks in the lower right corner.
Global navigation hyperlinks	Hyperlinks that appear in the lower right corner of the banner frame and provide functions outside the domain of the primary tabs. In customer and partner applications, the global navigation hyperlinks include *Shopping Cart, My Account, Help, Contact Us,* and *Log In/Out.*
Screen bar	The area that displays the primary tabs, which provide access to key areas of the applications.
View bar	The bottom frame of the header that is used to display the simple search applet in most customer applications. In eChannel, the view bar is used to display the second-level navigation and favorites drop-down list controls.
Simple Search applet	A small applet in the right side of the view bar used to perform simple searches. The simple search applet also contains an icon that links to the Search Center page, where more advanced searches can be conducted.
Content area	The largest frame of the page that contains a view template and one or more applet templates. The content area may be scrolled vertically without affecting the position of the header frames.
Salutation and personalized greeting	Area at the top of the content area for displaying text messages. The message area usually displays a personalized greeting on an application's home page and a thread bar on pages deeper within an application's hierarchical structure.
Thread bar	A set of hyperlinks in the message area that illustrates the path the user has taken through the hierarchical structure of the application and allows for easy navigation back to previously visited pages.

Applet Template Visual Reference

This topic provides examples of applets using each of the customer application templates.

- "List Brief/Bullet" on page 375
- "List Brief/Bullet/Border" on page 376

List Brief/Bullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefBullet.swt

For an example of the List Brief/Bullet applet, see Figure 78.

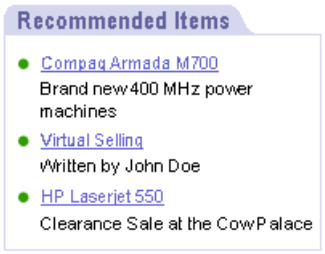


Figure 78. List Brief/Bullet Applet

List Brief/Bullet/Border

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefBulletBorder.swt

For an example of the List Brief/Bullet/Border applet, see Figure 79.

Figure 79. List Brief/Bullet/Border Applet

List Brief/Bullet/Shaded

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefBulletShade.swt

For an example of the List Brief/Bullet/Shaded applet, see Figure 80.

Figure 80. List Brief/Bullet/Shaded Applet

List Brief/Image Bullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet.swt

For an example of the List Brief/Image Bullet applet, see Figure 81.

Figure 81. List Brief/Image Bullet Applet

List Brief/Image Bullet/Border

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletBorder.swt

For an example of the List Brief/Image Bullet/Border applet, see Figure 82.

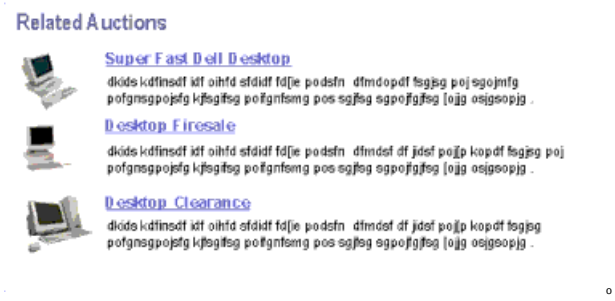


Figure 82. List Brief/Image Bullet/Border Applet

List Brief/Image Bullet/Shaded

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletShade.swt

For an example of the List/Image Bullet applet, see Figure 83.

Figure 83. List Brief/Image Bullet/Shaded Applet

List Detailed/Image Bullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListDetailedImgBullet.swt

For an example of the List Detailed/Image Bullet applet, see Figure 84.

Figure 84. List Detailed/Image Bullet Applet

List Detailed/Image Bullet/Record Navigation

Web template file: dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav.swt

For an example of the List Detailed/Image Bullet/Record Navigation applet, see Figure 85.

Figure 85. List Detailed/Image Bullet/Record Navigation Applet

List Detailed/Image Bullet/Record Navigation 2

Web template file: dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav2.swt

For an example of the List Detailed/Image Bullet/Record Navigation 2 applet, see Figure 86.

Figure 86. List Detailed/Image Bullet/Record Navigation 2 Applet

Form/Title Only

Web template file: dCCAppletFormTitle.swt

For an example of the Form/Title Only applet, see Figure 87.

Figure 87. Form/Title Only Applet

List/Categorized/Bulleted/Tabbed

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedBulletTab.swt

For an example of the List/Categorized/Bulleted/Tabbed applet, see Figure 88.

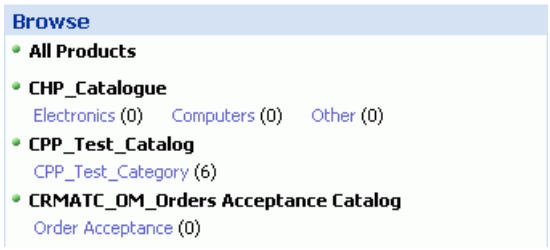


Figure 88. List/Categorized/Bulleted/Tabbed Applet

List/Categorized/Bulleted

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedBullet.swt

For an example of the List/Categorized/Bulleted applet, see Figure 89.

Figure 89. List/Categorized/Bulleted Applet

Form / Item Detail 1

Web template file: dCCAppletFormItemDetail.swt

For an example of the Form/Item Detail 1 Applet template, see Figure 90.

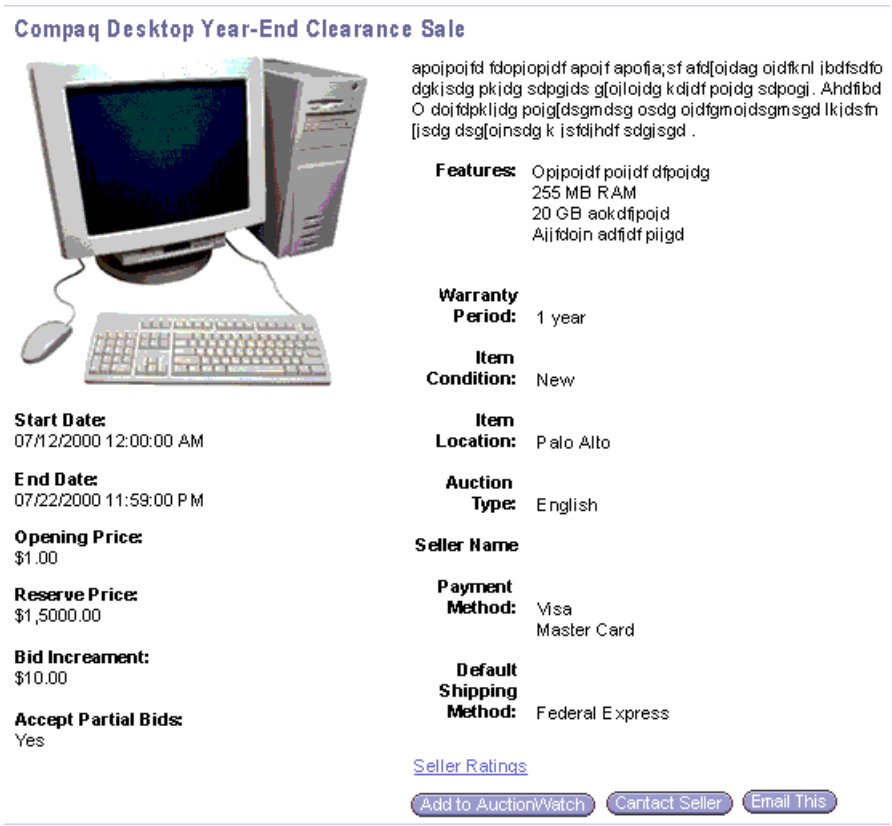


Figure 90. Form/Item Detail 1 Applet

Form/1-Column/Basic

Web template file: dCCAppletFormBasic.swt

For an example of the Form/1-Column/Basic applet, see Figure 91.

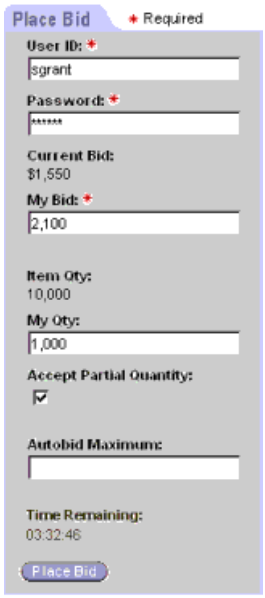


Figure 91. Form/1-Column/Basic Applet

List/Light

Web template file: dCCAppletListLight.swt

For an example of the List/Light template, see Figure 92.

Figure 92. List/Light Applet

Form/Totals

Web template file: dCCAppletFormTotals.swt

For an example of the Form/Totals template, see Figure 93.

Figure 93. Form/Totals Applet

List Tabbed

Web template file: dCCAppletListTabbed.swt

For an example of the List Tabbed applet, see Figure 94.

Figure 94. List Tabbed Applet

Form/4 Column

Web template file: dCCAppletForm4Col.swt (formerly dCCAppletForm2Col.swt)

For an example of the Form/4 Column applet, see Figure 95.

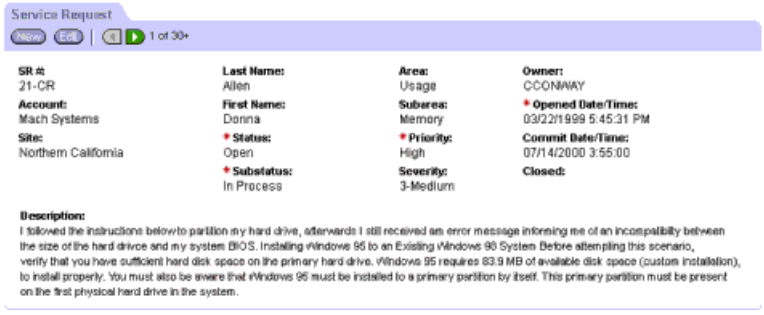


Figure 95. Form/4 Column Applet

Form / 1-Column

Web template file: dCCAppletForm1Col.swt

For an example of the Form/1-Column applet, see Figure 96.

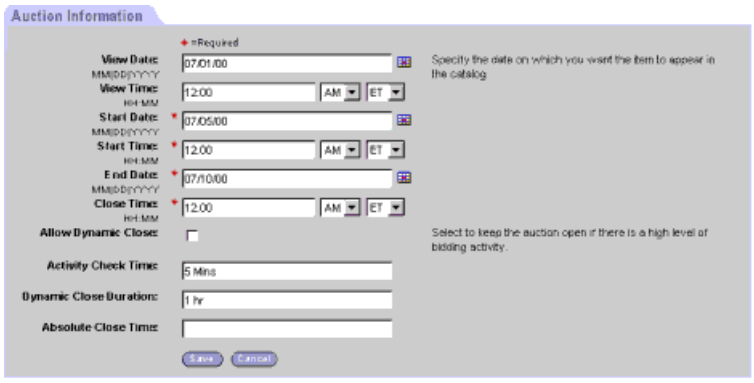


Figure 96. Form/1-Column Applet

List / Horizontal

Web template file: dCCAppletListHorizontal.swt

For an example of the List/Horizontal applet, see Figure 97.

Figure 97. List/Horizontal Applet

Real-Time Shopping Cart

For an example of the Real-Time Shopping Cart applet, see Figure 98.

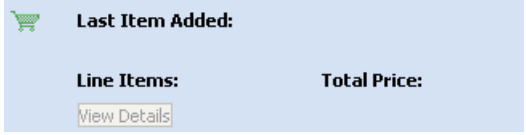


Figure 98. Real-Time Shopping Cart

Go To View List

For an example of the Go To View List applet, see Figure 99.

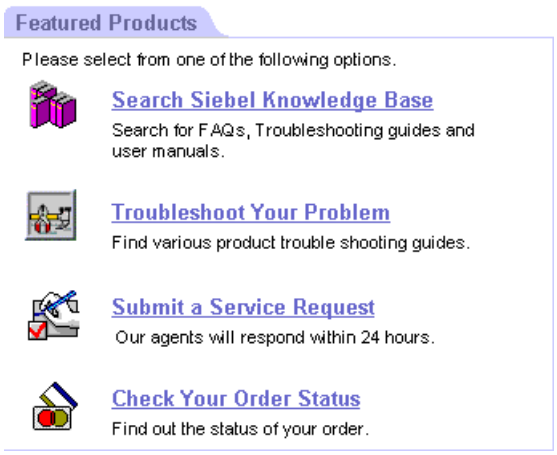


Figure 99. Go To View List

Applet Template Descriptions

The following applet templates are described in this topic:

DotCom Applet List Brief Bullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefBullet.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title and a brief description. See Figure 100 for an example.

Figure 100.DotCom Applet List Brief Bullet

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefBullet.swt

   CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
```

```
dCCTitle_Portal.swt
    CCLayoutButtons.swt
CCTogglebar_drop.swt
dCCListTitleNoRule.swt
dCCListBodyBullet.swt
```

Table 101 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 101. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefBullet.swt

ID	Description
2	Title; DrillDown; New
90	Title
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
157	Label
184	DrillDown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501	Field
502-511	Field
555	Label
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Brief Bullet/Border

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefBulletBorder.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title and a brief description. See Figure 101 for an example.

Figure 101.DotCom Applet List Brief Bullet/Border

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefBulletBorder.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    dCCListTitleNoRule.swt
    dCCListBodyBullet.swt
```

Table 102 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 102. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefBulletBorder.swt

ID	Description
90	Title; DrillDown; New
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
184	DrillDown Title
501	Field
502-511	Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Brief Bullet / Shade

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefBulletShaded.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title and a brief description. See Figure 102 for an example.

Figure 102.DotCom Applet List Brief Bullet/Shade

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefBulletShaded.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListTitleNoRule.swt
    dCCListBodyBullet.swt
```

Table 103 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 103. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefBulletShaded.swt

ID	Description
2	Title; DrillDown; New
90	Title
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
184	DrillDown Title

Table 103. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefBulletShaded.swt

ID	Description
501	Field
502-511	Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title, image, and a brief description. See Figure 103 for an example.

Figure 103.DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    dCCTitle_Portal.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListTitleNoRule.swt
    dCCListBodyImgBullet.swt
```

Table 104 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 104. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet.swt

ID	Description
1	Anchor; Title
2	Title; DrillDown; New
90	Title

Table 104. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet.swt

ID	Description
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
157	Label
184	DrillDown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501	Small Image (30x30)
502	Title
503	Description
504-513	Other Text
520-529	Other
555	Label
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet / Border

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletBorder.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title, image, and a brief description. See Figure 104 for an example.

Figure 104.DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet/Border

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletBorder.swt

    dCCListTitleNoRule.swt

    dCCListBodyImgBullet.swt
```

Table 105 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 105. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletBorder.swt

ID	Description
1	Anchor; Title
90	Title; DrillDown; New
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
184	DrillDown Title
501	Small Image (30x30)
502	Title
503	Description
504-513	Other Text

Table 105. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletBorder.swt

ID	Description
520-529	Other
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet / Shade

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletShaded.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title, image, and a brief description. See Figure 105 for an example.

Figure 105. DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet/Shade

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletShaded.swt

    dCCListTitleNoRule.swt

    dCCListBodyImgBullet.swt
```

Table 106 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 106. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletShaded.swt

ID	Description
1	Anchor; Title
90	Title; DrillDown; New
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel

Table 106. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBulletShaded.swt

ID	Description
136	Save
184	DrillDown Title
501	Small Image (30x30)
502	Title
503	Description
504-513	Other Text
520-529	Other
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet 2

Web template file: dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet2.swt

This template creates a bulleted list of records with record title, image, and a brief description. See Figure 106 for an example.

Figure 106. DotCom Applet List Brief ImgBullet 2

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet2.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    dCCTitle_Mapped.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListBodyImgBullet2.swt
```

Table 107 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 107. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListBriefImgBullet2.swt

ID	Description
1	Anchor; Title
2	Small Image (30x30)
90	Title; DrillDown Title; Label
157	Label
184	DrillDown Title
203	MinimizeApplet
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501	Small Image (30x30)
502	Title
503	Description
504-513	Other Text
520-529	Other
555	Label
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Categorized (No Tab)

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedNoTab.swt

This template creates top-level items in an hierarchical list. See Figure 107 for an example.

Figure 107. DotCom Applet List Categorized (No Tab)

Includes Tree

dCCAppletListCategorizedNoTab.swt

Table 108 shows the mappable items for this template.

Table 108. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedNoTab.swt

ID	Description
90	Title
501	Image
502	Field

DotCom Applet List Categorized Bullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedBullet.swt

This template creates top-level bulleted items in an hierarchical list. See Figure 108 for an example.

Figure 108. DotCom Applet List Categorized Bullet

Includes Tree

dCCAppletListCategorizedBullet.swt

dCCListCategorized.swt

Table 109 shows the mappable items for this template.

Table 109. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedBullet.swt

ID	Description
132	Field
502	Field

DotCom Applet List Categorized Bullet / Tabbed

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedBulletTab.swt

This template creates top-level bulleted items in an hierarchical list. Items are surrounded by the standard applet treatment. See Figure 109 for an example.

Figure 109. DotCom Applet List Categorized Bullet/Tabbed

Includes Tree

dCCAppletListCategorizedBulletTab.swt

- CCApplet_Spacer.swt
- CCTitle.swt
- dCCButtons_List.swt
- dCCListCategorized.swt

Table 110 shows the mappable items for this template.

Table 110. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedBulletTab.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New
132	Field
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-141	Control

Table 110. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedBulletTab.swt

ID	Description
502	Field
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet List Categorized Tabbed

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedTab.swt

This template creates top-level bulleted items in an hierarchical list. Items are surrounded by the standard applet treatment. See Figure 110 for an example.

Figure 110. DotCom Applet List Categorized Tabbed

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListCategorizedTab.swt

    CCApplet_Spacer.swt

    CCTitle.swt

    dCCButtons_List.swt
```

Table 111 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 111. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedTab.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
131	New

Table 111. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedTab.swt

ID	Description
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-141	Control
501	Image
502	Field
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet List Categorized TOC

Web template file: dCCAppletListCategorizedTOC.swt

This template creates a table of contents from top-level categories. Map the TOC title to ID 90. Map an image or bullet to ID 501. Map the item name to ID 502. See Figure 111 for an example.

Figure 111. DotCom Applet List Categorized TOC

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListCategorizedTOC.swt

    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
```

Table 112 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 112. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListCategorizedTOC.swt

ID	Description
1	Anchor
90	TOC Title
501	Image
502	Field

DotCom Applet List Detailed ImgBullet

Web template file: dCCAppletListDetailedImgBullet.swt

This is a standard template for displaying detailed descriptions of products in list format. It supports product image, title description, and buttons for each record. See Figure 112 for an example.

Figure 112. DotCom Applet List Detailed ImgBullet

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListDetailedImgBullet.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    dCCTitle_Mapped.swt
        CCLayoutButtons.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListBodyImgBulletDetailed.swt
```

Table 113 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 113. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListDetailedImgBullet.swt

Id	Description
2	Small Image (30x30)
90	Title: DrillDown title; Label
142-143	Control
145-146	Control
157	Control
158	Control
184	DrillDown Title
203	MinimizeApplet

Table 113. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListDetailedImgBullet.swt

Id	Description
204	MaximizeApplet
207	MoveAppletUp
208	MoveAppletDown
211	ShowApplet
212	HideApplet
501	Small Image (30x30)
502-503	Item Name
504-505	Label; Field
510-512	Label; Field
555	Label

DotCom Applet List Detailed ImgBullet RecNav

Web template file: dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav.swt

This is the standard applet for displaying detailed descriptions of products in list format. It supports product image, title description, and buttons for each record. See Figure 113 for an example.

Figure 113. DotCom Applet List Detailed ImgBullet RecNav

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav.swt

   CCApplet_Spacer.swt

   dCCTitle_RecNav.swt

      CCRecordNav.swt

   CCTogglebar_drop.swt
```

dCCListBodyImgBulletDetailed.swt

CCRecordNav.swt

Table 114 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 114. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav.swt

ID	Description
2	Small Image (30x30)
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
142-143	Control
145-146	Control
157-158	Control
501	Small Image (30x30)
502-503	Item Name
504-505	Label; Field
510-512	Label; Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Detailed ImgBullet RecNav2

Web template file: dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav2.swt

This is the standard applet for displaying detailed descriptions of products in list format. It supports product image, title description, and buttons for each record. See Figure 114 for an example.

Figure 114. DotCom Applet List Detailed ImgBullet RecNav2

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav2.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    dCCTitle_RecNav.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListBodyImgBulletDetailed2.swt
```

Table 115 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 115. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListDetailedImgBulletRecNav2.swt

ID	Description
2	Small Image (30x30)
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
142-143	Control
145	Control
501	Small Image (30x30)
502-503	Item Name
504-505	Label; Field
506-508	Control
510-511	Label; Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Horizontal

Web template file: dCCAppletListHorizontal.swt

This template creates a list where records are shown across the screen rather than down. It is useful for creating comparison applets. Image, title, and a brief description are supported. Record navigation is supported. See Figure 115 for an example of this template.

Figure 115. DotCom Applet List Horizontal

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListHorizontal.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListButtonsTop.swt
        dCCButtons_List.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    dCCListBodyHorizontal.swt
```

Table 116 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 116. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListHorizontal.swt

ID	Description
2	Control
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)

Table 116. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListHorizontal.swt

ID	Description
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-141	Control
142-143	Control
145	Control
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
161-164	Control
501	Small Image (30x30)
502	Item Name
503-505	Field
510-512	Label; Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet List Light

Web template file: dCCAppletListLight.swt

This specialized list template presents an additional totals row at the bottom of the list. The totals row is demarked by a double line above the row. Columns that produce totals must be marked as such in Siebel Tools. A totals row label can be added by mapping a label to ID 199. One label applies to all row totals, so the label used must be generic. See Figure 116 for an example of this template.

Figure 116. DotCom Applet List Light

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListLight.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListButtonsTop.swt
        dCCButtons_List.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    dCCListHeaderTotals.swt
    dCCListBodyTotalsNoRowHilite.swt
```

Table 117 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 117. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListLight.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query

Table 117. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListLight.swt

ID	Description
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
126	Query Assistant
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
199	Totals Label
501-520	Control
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet List Search Results

Web template file: dCCAppletListSearchResults.swt

This applet defines the search results list. The list does not support record selection, so the selection highlight is eliminated. See Figure 117 for an example of this template.

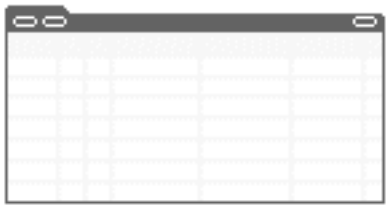


Figure 117. DotCom Applet List Search Results

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListSearchResults.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    dCCListButtonsTop.swt
        dCCButtons_List.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    dCCListHeader.swt
    dCCListBodySearchResults.swt
```

Table 118 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 118. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSearchResults.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)

Table 118. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSearchResults.swt

ID	Description
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
144	Select
145-146	Control
147	Pick
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
501-520	Control
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet List Subcategory

Web template file: dCCAppletListSubCategory.swt

This template presents comma-delimited subcategory links that fill the space available to them. See Figure 118 for an example of this template.

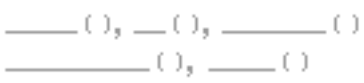


Figure 118. DotCom Applet List Subcategory

Includes Tree
dCCAppletListSubCategory.swt

Table 119 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 119. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSubCategory.swt

ID	Description
502	Field
503	Field

DotCom Applet List Subcategory 1 Per Row

Web template file: dCCAppletListSubCategory_1PerRow.swt

Figure 119 shows an example of this template.

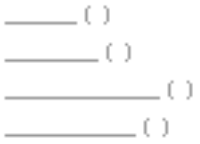


Figure 119. DotCom Applet List Subcategory 1 Per Row

Includes Tree
dCCAppletListSubCategory_1PerRow.swt

Table 120 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 120. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSubCategory_1PerRow.swt

ID	Description
501	Image; Subcategory; Count
502	Subcategory
503	Count

DotCom Applet List Subcategory 4-Per-Column

Web template file: dCCAppletListSubCategory_4PerColumn.swt

This template presents subcategory links, shown as four links in each column. See Figure 120 for an example.

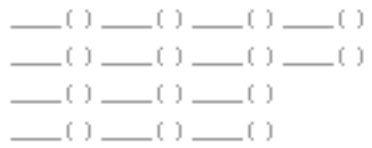


Figure 120. DotCom Applet List Subcategory 4-Per-Column

Includes Tree

dCCAppletListSubCategory_4PerColumn.swt

Table 121 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 121. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSubCategory_4PerColumn.swt

ID	Description
501	Image: Subcategory; Count
502	Subcategory
503	Count

DotCom Applet List Subcategory 6-Per-Column

Web template file: dCCAppletListSubCategory_6PerColumn.swt

This template presents subcategory links, shown as six links in each column. See Figure 121 for an example.

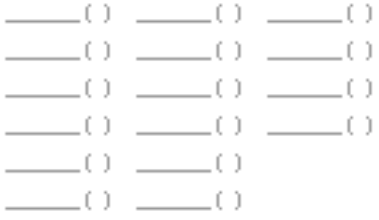


Figure 121. DotCom Applet List Subcategory 6-Per-Column

Includes Tree

dCCAppletListSubCategory_6PerColumn.swt

Table 122 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 122. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSubCategory_6PerColumn.swt

ID	Description
501	Image: Subcategory; Count
502	Subcategory
503	Count

DotCom Applet List Subcategory Indented

Web template file: dCCAppletListSubCategoryIndented.swt

This template presents comma-delimited subcategory links that fill the space available to them. The links are indented to emphasize the hierarchical nature of the data. See Figure 122 for an example.

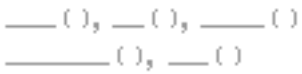


Figure 122. DotCom Applet List Subcategory Indented

Includes Tree

dCCAppletListSubCategoryIndented.swt

CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

dCCListTitleNoRule.swt

Table 123 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 123. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSubCategoryIndented.swt

ID	Description
90	Title;DrillDown Title; New
106	Find
107	Search
109-111	Control
131	New

Table 123. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListSubCategoryIndented.swt

ID	Description
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
184	DrillDown Title
502	Field
503	Field
1100	Outside Applet Help Text

DotCom Applet List Tabbed

Web template file: dCCAppletListTabbed.swt

This is the standard applet template for lists. A list can typically display between seven and ten visible columns. It is possible to map more visible columns, but this is not recommended since they may create undesirable text-wrapping or in extreme cases force horizontal scrolling. The template supports mapping up to twenty fields. This is done so that you may mark the majority of fields as available but hidden. Fields marked as such do not appear by default in the list, but appear in the columns displayed dialog. See Figure 123 for an example of this template.

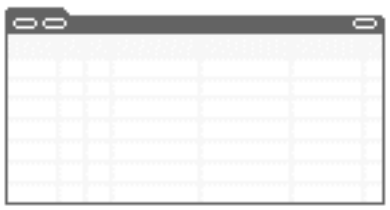


Figure 123. DotCom Applet List Tabbed

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListTabbed.swt

    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt

    CCTitle_Named.swt

        CCTitle.swt

    dCCListButtonsTop.swt

        dCCButtons_List.swt

        CCRecordNav.swt
```

```
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    dCCListHeader.swt
    dCCListBodyNoRowHilite.swt
```

Table 124 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 124. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListTabbed.swt

ID	Description
2	Control
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132-133	Control
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-141	Control
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
161-164	Control
501-520	Field

Table 124. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListTabbed.swt

ID	Description
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

DotCom List Merged (Base/EditList)

Web template file: dCCAppletListMerged_B_EL.swt

This is a specialized applet template. It can be used on report and summary type pages where it is desirable to stack applets one on top of the other without white space between them. See Figure 124 for an example of this template.

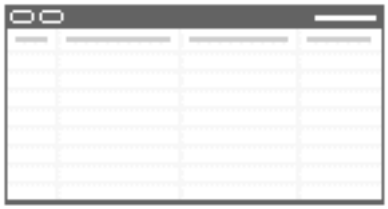


Figure 124. DotCom List Merged (Base/Edit)

NOTE: In this template the applet title appears in the upper right corner.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletListMerged_B_EL.swt
    dCCListButtonsTopWithTitle.swt
        dCCButtons_List.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCListHeader.swt
    dCCListBodyNoRowHilite.swt
```

Table 125 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 125. Mappable Items for dCCAppletListMerged_B_EL.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
125	Info-Button
131	New
132-133	Control
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
501-520	List Header

DotCom Applet Form 1-Column

Web template file: dCCAppletForm1Col.swt

This is a standard one-column template. Labels appear to the left of the fields. Buttons appear at the bottom of the form. See Figure 125 for an example of this template.

Figure 125. DotCom Applet Form 1-Column

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletForm1Col.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCForm1Col.swt
        dCCButtons_Form.swt
```

Table 126 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 126. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm1Col.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-110	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset

Table 126. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm1Col.swt

ID	Description
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
157-158	Control
1000	FormSection
1001	FormSection
1002	FormSection
1003	FormSection
1004	FormSection
1005	FormSection
1006	FormSection
1300-1305	Required; Label; Field
1306-1311	Required; Label; Field
1312-1317	Required; Label; Field
1318-1323	Required; Label; Field
1324-1329	Required; Label; Field
1330-1335	Required; Label; Field
1336-1341	Required; Label; Field
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet Form 2-Column

Web template file: dCCAppletForm2Col.swt

This is a standard two-column template. Labels appear to the left of the fields. There are two columns of label/field pairs followed by one wide column that spans both columns. See Figure 126 for an example.

Figure 126. DotCom Applet Form 2-Column

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletForm2Col.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCFormButtonsTop.swt
        dCCButtons_Form.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    dCCForm2Col.swt
```

Table 127 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 127. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm2Col.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
91-92	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-110	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save

Table 127. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm2Col.swt

ID	Description
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
157-158	Control
160-164	Control
1001	FormSection
1002	FormSection
1003	FormSection
1004	FormSection
1030	FormSection
1035	FormSection
1100-1104	Required; Label; Field
1105-1109	Required; Label; Field
1110-1114	Required; Label; Field
1115-1119	Required; Label; Field
1130-1134	Label; Field
1135-1139	Label; Field
1500	Required Legend
2001	FormSection
2002	FormSection
2003	FormSection
2004	FormSection
2100-2104	Required; Label; Field
2105-2109	Required; Label; Field
2110-2114	Required; Label; Field
2115-2119	Required; Label; Field

DotCom Applet Form 4-Column

Web template file: dCCAppletForm4Col.swt

This is the standard four-column form template. Fields can be mapped for up to four columns. Labels appear above field values. Validation errors appear at the top of the form Instructional text can be added to ID 91; it spans all four columns. See Figure 127 for an example.

Figure 127. DotCom Applet Form 4-Column

The form defines a large number of control placeholders, some spanning one column, some spanning two columns, and some spanning all four columns.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletForm4Col.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    CCTitle_Named.swt
        CCTitle.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
    dCCFormButtonsTop.swt
        dCCButtons_Form.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCFormButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCForm4ColBody.swt
```

Table 128 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 128. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm4Col.swt

ID	Description
2	Control
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-110	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
150-152	Control
157-158	Control
160-164	Control
1001-1009	FormSection
1020	FormSection
1296-1300	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
1301-1310	Required; Label; Field
1311-1315	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
1316-1330	Required; Label; Field
1331-1335	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
1336-1340	Required; 4-Column Wide Label; 4-Column Wide Field
1360-1374	Required; Label; Field

Table 128. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm4Col.swt

ID	Description
1500	Required Legend
1801-1810	Required; Label; Field
1816-1830	Required; Label; Field
1860-1874	Required; Label; Field
2001-2009	FormSection
2296-2300	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
2301-2310	Required; Label; Field
2316-2330	Required; Label; Field
2331-2335	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
2360-2374	Required; Label; Field
2801-2810	Required; Label; Field
2811-2815	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
2816-2830	Required; Label; Field
2860-2874	Required; Label; Field

DotCom Applet Form Item Detail

Web template file: dCCAppletFormItemDetail.swt

This is a standard product detail form. It supports product title mapped to ID 1301 and product image mapped to ID 1300. See Figure 128 for an example of this template.

Figure 128. DotCom Applet Form Item Detail

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletFormItemDetail.swt

   CCApplet_Spacer.swt

      dCCFormItemDetail.swt
```

Table 129 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 129. Mappable Items for dCCAppletFormItemDetail.swt

ID	Description
132-133	Control
141	Control
142	Control
157-158	Control
159	Control
160	Control
1102-1107	Label; Field
1112-1133	Label; Field
1300	Large Image (120X120)
1301	Item Name

DotCom Applet Form Search Top

Web template file: dCCAppletSearchTop.swt

This creates the scoping drop-down list for any dot-com search.

Includes Tree

dCCAppletSearchTop.swt

    CCTitle.swt

    dCCFormSearch.swt

Table 130 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 130. Mappable Items for dCCAppletSearchTop.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
1101-1130	Label; Field
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet Form Title

Web template file: dCCAppletFormTitle.swt

This is a simple applet used to present a free-form title. Title is derived from the applet's title property. See Figure 129 for an example.

Figure 129. DotCom Applet Form Title

Includes Tree

dCCAppletFormTitle.swt

There are no mappable items for this template.

DotCom Applet Links

Web template file: dCCAppletLinks.swt

This template creates a list of links with image and description. It is useful for creating small table of contents-type applets. See Figure 130 for an example.

Figure 130. DotCom Applet Links

Includes Tree

dCCAppletLinks.swt

CCApplet_Spacer.swt

Table 131 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 131. Mappable Items for dCCAppletLinks.swt

ID	Description
1097	Title
1098	Intro Text
1099	Thematic Image
1100	Text
1101-1130	Image; Link (Required); Description; Text

Dotcom Form 4-Col Merged (Base/Edit/New)

Web template file: dCCAppletForm4ColMerged_B_E_N.swt

This is a specialized four-column form template. Fields can be mapped for up to four columns. Labels appear above field values. Validation errors appear at the top of the form. Instructional text can be added to ID 91; it spans all four columns. See Figure 131 for an example.

Figure 131. DotCom Form 4-Col Merged (Base/Edit/New)

The form defines a large number of control placeholders, some spanning one column, some spanning two columns, and some spanning all four columns.

The standard applet styles are supported.

The applet is specialized in that it does not support an applet tab. The applet title is shown in the button bar. This allows applets of this kind to be stacked together without white space between them. Useful for creating summary views.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletForm4ColMerged_B_E_N.swt

   dCCFormButtonsTopWithTitle.swt

      dCCButtons_Form.swt

      CCRecordNav.swt
```

CCTogglebar_drop.swt

dCCForm4ColBody.swt

Table 132 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 132. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm4ColMerged_B_E_N.swt

ID	Description
2	Inside Applet Help Text
91	Inside Applet Help Text
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-110	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
157-158	Control
1001-1009	FormSection
1020	FormSection
1296-1300	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
1301-1310	Required; Label; Field
1311-1315	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
1316-1330	Required; Label; Field
1331-1335	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
1336-1340	Required; 4-Column Wide Label; 4-Column Wide Field
1360-1374	Required; Label; Field

Table 132. Mappable Items for dCCAppletForm4ColMerged_B_E_N.swt

ID	Description
1801-1810	Required; Label; Field
1816-1830	Required; Label; Field
1860-1874	Required; Label; Field
2001-2009	FormSection
2296-2300	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
2301-2310	Required; Label; Field
2316-2330	Required; Label; Field
2331-2335	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
2360-2374	Required; Label; Field
2801-2810	Required; Label; Field
2811-2815	Required; Label; 2-Column Wide Field
2816-2830	Required; Label; Field
2860-2874	Required; Label; Field

View Template Descriptions

In the view diagrams shown in this topic, the gray areas represent applet regions where one or more applets can be placed. Applets rendered on the Web expand horizontally to fit the column to which they have been assigned. The amount of displayed data determines how much vertical space an applet consumes.

The following view templates are described in this topic:

DotCom View 100 66 33 100

Web template file: dCCView_100_66_33_100.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 66 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 33 percent of the window width. Applets placed in top or bottom regions consume the full window width. See Figure 132 for an example.

Figure 132. DotCom View 100 66 33 100

Includes Tree

```
dCCView_100_66_33_100.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 133 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 133. Mappable Items for dCCView_100_66_33_100.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-106	Applet
201	Mini-Applet

Table 133. Mappable Items for dCCView_100_66_33_100.swt

ID	Description
202-206	Applet
302-306	Applet
402-406	Applet
502-506	Applet
602-606	Applet

DotCom View 25 50 25

Web template file: dCCView_25_50_25.swt

This is the standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 50 percent of the window width. Applets placed in the third column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets placed in the top region consume the full window width. See Figure 133 for an example.

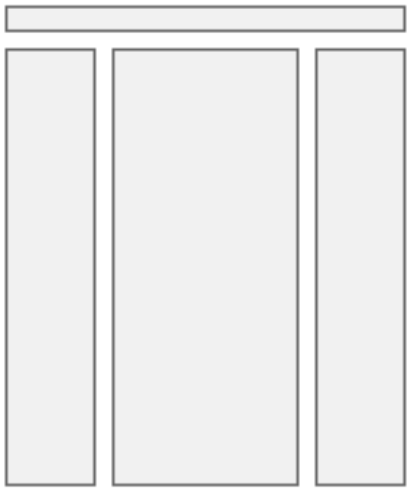


Figure 133. DotCom View 25 50 25

Includes Tree

```
dCCView_25_50_25.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
```

CCThreadbar.swt

dCCHTMLFooter.swt

Table 134 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 134. Mappable Items for dCCView_25_50_25.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-111	Applet
202-211	Applet
302-311	Applet

DotCom View 25 50 25 Home

Web template file: dCCView_25_50_25_home.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 50 percent of the window width. Applets in the third column consume 25 percent of the window width. Applets placed in the top region consume the full window width. See Figure 134 for an example.

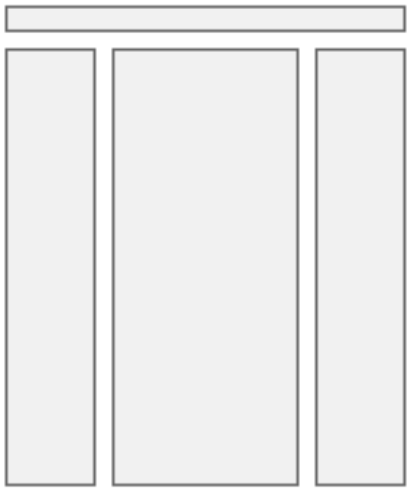


Figure 134. DotCom View 25 50 25 Home

Includes Tree

```
dCCView_25_50_25_home.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 135 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 135. Mappable Items for dCCView_25_50_25_home.swt

ID	Description
102-111	Applet
202-211	Applet
302-311	Applet

DotCom View 50 50

Web template file: dCCView_50_50.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 50 percent of the window width. Applets in the second column consume 50 percent of the window width. See Figure 135 for an example.

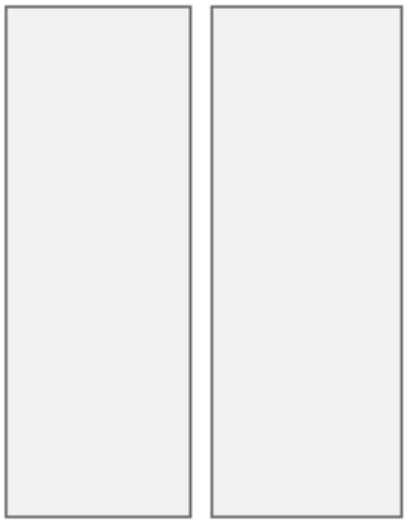


Figure 135. DotCom View 50 50

Includes Tree

```
dCCView_50_50.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 136 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 136. Mappable Items for dCCView_50_50.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-111	Applet
202-211	Applet
302-311	Applet

DotCom View 66 33

Web template file: dCCView_66_33.swt

This is a standard view template. Applets in the first column consume 66 percent of the horizontal window width. Applets in the second column consume 33 percent of the window width. See Figure 136 for an example.

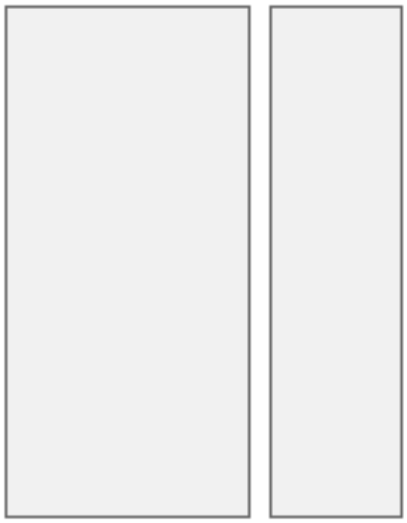


Figure 136. DotCom View 66 33

Includes Tree

```
dCCView_66_33.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 137 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 137. Mappable Items for dCCView_66_33.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet; Layout Controls
102-111	Applet

Table 137. Mappable Items for dCCView_66_33.swt

ID	Description
202-211	Applet
302	Applet

DotCom View Admin

Web template file: dCCViewAdmin1.swt

This template displays subviews as tabs across the top of the view. See Figure 137 for an example. It is useful for admin views that need to display nonrelated views that are not easily categorized.

Figure 137. DotCom View Admin

Includes Tree

```
dCCViewAdmin1.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 138 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 138. Mappable Items for dCCViewAdmin1.swt

ID	Description
5	Child Applet with Pointer
6	Child Applet
7-9	Grandchild Applet
10-12	Grandchild Applet
13-15	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

DotCom View Basic

Web template file: dCCView_Basic.swt

This is a standard view template. All applets consume the full window width and appear stacked on top of each other. See Figure 138 for an example.

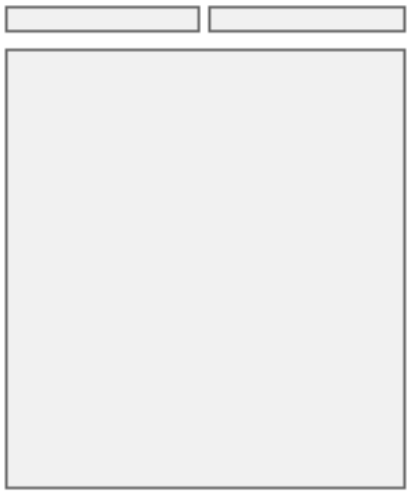


Figure 138. DotCom View Basic

Includes Tree

```
dCCView_Basic.swt

   dCCHTMLHeader.swt
```

```
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 139 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 139. Mappable Items for dCCView_Basic.swt

ID	Description
101	Salutation Applet
102-111	Applet

DotCom View Detail

Web template file: dCCViewDetail.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views as tabs, categorized subviews in a drop-down list, a child applet, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 139 for an example.

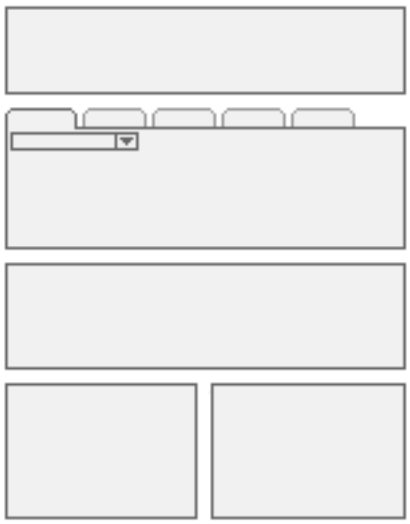


Figure 139. DotCom View Detail

Includes Tree

```
dCCViewDetail.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
```

```
    CCStylesChoice.swt
CCThreadbar.swt
dCCViewbar_Tabs.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
dCCSubViewbar_Drop.swt
dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 140 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 140. Mappable Items for dCCViewDetail.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3-5	Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

DotCom View Detail MultiChild

Web template file: dCCViewDetailMultiChild.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views as tabs, child applet, categorized subviews in a drop-down list, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 140 for an example.

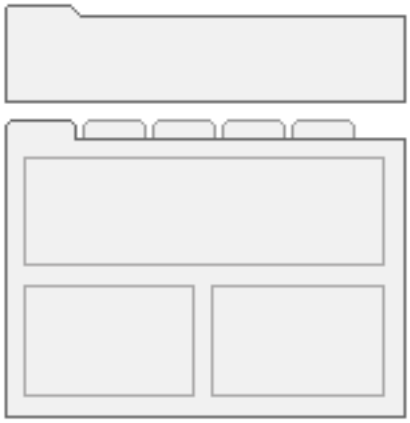


Figure 140. DotCom View Detail MultiChild

Includes Tree

```
dCCViewDetailMultiChild.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCViewbar_Tabs.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    dCCSubViewbar_Drop.swt
    dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 141 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 141. Mappable Items for dCCViewDetailMultiChild.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child
3-5	Child or Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet

Table 141. Mappable Items for dCCViewDetailMultiChild.swt

ID	Description
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

DotCom View Detail2

Web template file: dCCViewDetail2.swt

This is a standard view template. It shows a parent applet, noncontext views as tabs, a child applet, categorized subviews as tabs, and multiple grandchild applets. See Figure 141 for an example.

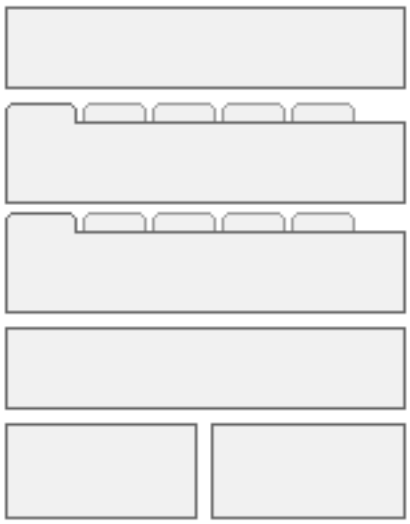


Figure 141. DotCom View Detail 2

Includes Tree

```
dCCViewDetail2.swt
    dCCHTMLHeader.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    CCThreadbar.swt
    dCCViewbar_Tabs.swt
        CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    dCCSubViewbar_Tabs.swt
```

```
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
dCCHTMLFooter.swt
```

Table 142 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 142. Mappable Items for dCCViewDetail2.swt

ID	Description
1	Parent Applet
2	Child Applet
3	Child Applet
4	Grandchild Applet
6-7	Grandchild Applet
8-9	Grandchild Applet
201	Mini-Applet

Page Container Templates

The following page container templates are described in this topic:

About Framed and Nonframed Templates

All applications ship with HTML frames enabled and with a set of nonframed templates that can be applied to the customer applications.

NOTE: Siebel employee applications require frames. The removal of frames can only be done in the customer applications, and the page container is where you would do it. For information about running customer applications without frames, see *Siebel eSales Administration Guide*.

DotCom Page Container (Framed)

Web template file: dCCPageContainer_Frames.swt

This is the framed customer application container page. It contains definitions for the banner, screen bar, view bar, and content frames.

Includes Tree

```
dCCPageContainer_Frames.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
    dCCFrameBanner_Hybrid.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
        dCCFrameBanner.swt
    dCCFrameViewbar.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    dCCFrameScreenbar_Hybrid.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
        dCCScreenbar_Tabs_Hybrid.swt
        dCCScreenbar_Tabs.swt
    CCFrameContent_Logic.swt
        CCFrameContent_VSD.swt
        CCFrameContent_VST.swt
        CCFrameContent_VS.swt
        CCFrameContent_VDT.swt
        CCFrameContent_VD.swt
        CCFrameContent_VT.swt
        CCFrameContent_V.swt
```

Table 143 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 143. Mappable Items for dCCPageContainer_Frames.swt

ID	Description
11-19	Page Item
50-55	Page Item

DotCom Page Container (Hybrid)

Web template file: dCCPageContainer_Hybrid.swt

This is the Hybrid frame container. Hybrid signifies an application that takes on aspects of the customer and employee applications. In this case, the banner treatment is the DotCom style (no application menus). The view bar is the Employee style (supports Search Center and History bar).

Includes Tree

```
dCCPageContainer_Hybrid.swt
    CCStylesChoice.swt
    dCCFrameBanner_Hybrid.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
        dCCFrameBanner.swt
    CCFrameViewbar.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
    dCCFrameScreenbar_Hybrid.swt
        CCStylesChoice.swt
        dCCScreenbar_Tabs_Hybrid.swt
        dCCScreenbar_Tabs.swt
    CCFrameContent_Logic.swt
        CCFrameContent_VSD.swt
        CCFrameContent_VST.swt
        CCFrameContent_VS.swt
        CCFrameContent_VDT.swt
        CCFrameContent_VD.swt
        CCFrameContent_VT.swt
        CCFrameContent_V.swt
```

Table 144 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 144. Mappable Items for dCCPageContainer_Hybrid.swt

ID	Description
11-19	Page Item
21-22	Page Item
23	History Label
33-34	Control

Table 144. Mappable Items for dCCPageContainer_Hybrid.swt

ID	Description
35	Favorites Label
36-38	Control
50-55	Page Item

DotCom Page Container No Frames

Web template file: dCCPageContainer_NoFrames.swt

This is the nonframed page container.

Includes Tree

```
dCCPageContainer_NoFrames.swt

    CCStylesChoice.swt

    CCThreadbar.swt
```

Table 145 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 145. Mappable Items for dCCPageContainer_NoFrames.swt

ID	Description
11-19	Page Item

Specialized Applet Templates

The following specialized applet templates are described in this topic:

DotCom Applet Find

Web template file: dCCAppletSearchFind.swt

This template displays the fields for a query-based search.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletSearchFind.swt
    dCCFormSearch.swt
```

Table 146 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 146. Mappable Items for dCCAppletSearchFind.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132	Menu
133	New
141-142	Control
143	Control
1101-1130	Label; Field

DotCom Applet License Base 1 Column

Web template file: dCCAppletLicenseBase1Col.swt

The applet toggle control is mapped to ID 2.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletLicenseBase1Col.swt
    CCApplet_NamedSpacer.swt
    dCCTitle_Named.swt
        dCCTitle.swt
    CCTogglebar_drop.swt
```

Table 147 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 147. Mappable Items for dCCAppletLicenseBase1Col.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132-133	Control
141-142	Control
157-158	Control
1200-1201	Label
1400-1401	Label

DotCom Applet Parametric Search Head

Web template file: dCCAppletPSearchHead.swt

This template creates the scoping fields for a parametric search.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletPSearchHead.swt
    CCApplet_Spacer.swt
    CCTitle.swt
    dCCListButtonsTop.swt
        dCCButtons_List.swt
        CCRecordNav.swt
        CCTogglebar_drop.swt
        CCListButtonsTopRight.swt
    CCListBodyInverted.swt
```

Table 148 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 148. Mappable Items for dCCAppletPSearchHead.swt

ID	Description
2	Control
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)

Table 148. Mappable Items for dCCAppletPSearchHead.swt

ID	Description
108	Cancel (Query)
109-111	Control
121	First
122	Previous
123	Next
124	Last
131	New
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-141	Control
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Control
147	Pick Control
150-151	Control
160-164	Control
161-164	Control
499	Record Title Row
501-520	Control
1100	Outside Applet Help Text
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet Parametric Search Tail

Web template file: dCCAppletPSearchTail.swt

This template creates the result list for a parametric search.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletPSearchTail.swt

    CCListBodyNoRowHilite.swt
```

CCBottomApplet.swt

Table 149 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 149. Mappable Items for dCCAppletPSearchTail.swt

ID	Description
142-143	Control
144	Selected Row
145	Control
146	Save
147	Pick Control
501-540	Field

DotCom Applet Realtime Cart

Web template file: dCCAppletRealtimeCart.swt

This template creates the real-time shopping cart applet.

Includes Tree

dCCAppletRealtimeCart.swt

Table 150 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 150. Mappable Items for dCCAppletRealtimeCart.swt

ID	Description
132-133	Control
133	Control
140	Icon; Mapped Title; Item Name; Quantity; Line Items Label; Line Items Field: Total Price Label; Total Price Field
141	Control
500	Mapped Title
501	Item Name
502	Quantity
1222	Line Items Label
1223	Total Price Label
1322	Line Items Field

Table 150. Mappable Items for dCCAppletRealtimeCart.swt

ID	Description
1323	Total Price Field
2222	Label
2223	Label
2322	Field
2323	Field

DotCom Applet Search Advanced

Web template file: dCCAppletSearchAdvanced.swt

This template displays the fields for an advanced search.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletSearchAdvanced.swt

    dCCFormSearch.swt
```

Table 151 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 151. Mappable Items for dCCAppletSearchAdvanced.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132	Menu
133	New
141-142	Control
143	Control
1101-1130	Label; Field
1199	Label

DotCom Applet Search Advanced Tabbed

Web template file: dCCAppletSearchAdvancedTabbed.swt

This template displays the fields for an advanced search and includes the standard applet tab treatment.

Includes Tree

dCCAppletSearchAdvancedTabbed.swt

    CCTitle.swt

    dCCFormSearch.swt

Table 152 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 152. Mappable Items for dCCAppletSearchAdvancedTabbed.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132	Menu
133	New
141-142	Control
143	Control
1101-1130	Label; Field
1199	Label
1500	Required Legend

DotCom Applet Search Basic

Web template file: dCCAppletSearchBasic.swt

This template displays the fields for a basic search.

Includes Tree

dCCAppletSearchBasic.swt

    dCCFormSearch.swt

Table 153 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 153. Mappable Items for dCCAppletSearchBasic.swt

ID	Description
91	Inside Applet Help Text
132	Menu
133	New
141-142	Control

Table 153. Mappable Items for dCCAppletSearchBasic.swt

ID	Description
143	Control
1101-1130	Label; Field

DotCom Applet Totals

Web template file: dCCAppletFormTotals.swt

This is a specialized form template. It is used to create multiline form totals information that are found beneath a quote or order.

Includes Tree

```
dCCAppletFormTotals.swt

    dCCFormTotals.swt

    dCCButtons_Form.swt
```

Table 154 lists the mappable items for this template.

Table 154. Mappable Items for dCCAppletFormTotals.swt

ID	Description
2	Back
106	Query
107	Go (ExecuteQuery)
108	Cancel (Query)
109-110	Control
131	New
132	Edit
133	Delete
134	Reset
135	Cancel
136	Save
139-143	Control
157-158	Control
1112-1117	Field; Label

8 Cascading Style Sheets

This chapter describes in general terms the CSS class names in use in Siebel Business Applications and the interface elements they control. A working knowledge of CSS and HTML is assumed.

The CSS settings discussed in this chapter can be found, unless otherwise noted, in the files called main.css and dCCmain.css or the Employee and Customer Style Sheets, respectively. In general the class names declared in these style sheets use CSS Level 1 attributes. The attributes most often manipulated are font characteristics, link characteristics, and background colors.

This chapter includes the following topics:

Body, Td, Input, Select, Textarea, A

These elements define font family and size as well as default link color.

MVG Format Definitions

These elements define pop-up windows.

.mvgBorder, .mvgBack

Defines the background color and border of forms and lists appearing in pop-up windows.

Global Menu Definitions

These elements define menu bars.

.globalMenu

Defines the appearance of page item links that are attached to the Page Container and typically shown in the banner areas within customer applications.

NOTE: The background color of the menu bar is hard coded in the jmenubar.js file.

Navigation Tabs

These elements, defined in main.css, determine the appearance of first-level (screen tab), second-level (applet-level menu picklist), and third-level (detail tab) navigation tabs.

NOTE: To modify the appearance of controls, use the jctrls.jss file. For more information on control definitions, see “Controls” on page 455.

.tier1Back, .tier1Rule, .tier1On, .tier1Off

Defines the background and link colors of screen-level tabs.

.tier2Back, .tier2Rule, .tier2On, .tier2Off

Defines the background and link colors of elements appearing in the view bar frame including the second-level show drop-down list, History drop-down list, Dashboard icon, Favorites drop-down list, and Search Center icon.

.tier3Back, .tier3Rule, .tier3On, .tier3Off

Defines the background and link colors of detail tabs, also known as noncontext views.

.tier4Back, .tier4Rule, .tier4On, .tier4Off

Defines the background and link colors of subview tabs, also known as grouped views.

Thread Bar

These elements define the thread bar.

.threadbar, .threadbarDiv

Defines the link characteristics of the thread bar that appears at the top of many views. ThreadbarDiv defines characteristics of the separators between thread links.

Controls

Graphical user interface (GUI) controls are defined in <SIEBEL_ROOT>\PUBLIC\enu\files\jctrls.css. These controls include:

- .clsJGCTextBox2D
- .clsJGCTextBox3D
- .clsJGCComboBox2D
- .clsJGCComboBox3D
- .clsJGCPickList2D
- .clsJGCPickList3D
- .clsJGCTextArea2D
- .clsJGCTextArea3D
- .clsJGCHyperList2D
- .clsJGCHyperList3D
- .clsJGCCheckBox2D
- .clsJGCCheckBox3D
- .clsJGCButton2D

- .clsJGCButton3D
- .clsJGCDropArrow2D
- .clsJGCDropArrow3D
- .clsJGCJTime
- .clsJGCJTimeReadOnly
- .clsJGCJTimeDisabled
- .clsJGCJDateFont
- .clsJGCMain
- .clsJLCMain
- .clsScreenBar
- .clsVisibilityPicker
- .clsDetailCategory

  NOTE: If you want to alter the subview link background colors, add the NC-LINK-FRAME-BACKGROUND-COLOR property to this control.
- .clsSubDetailView
- .clsAlphaTab

List Definitions

These elements define the appearance of list applets.

.Row, .RowCenter, .RowRight

Defines the background color, text color, and alignment characteristics of field values as shown within list rows.

.listRowOff

Defines the background color of a deselected row.

.listRowOn

Defines the background color of a selected row in standard interactivity mode.

.listRowError

Defines the background color of a row that produced an error during submission. Not used in the release templates.

.listRowEven, .listRowOdd
Defines the background color of even or odd rows respectively. Not used in the release templates.

.ListBorder
Establishes a border around all lists. In HI mode this border is used to display a highlight when the applet has been selected.

.Header
Defines the font and alignment characteristics of field column headers.

Login Page Definitions
The following settings define the look and feel of the HTML-based login page that is viewed when logging into the Siebel Web Server from a supported Web browser. They do not affect the login page as seen in other contexts (for example, when starting up the mobile client).

.loginTop, .loginMid, .loginBtm
Defines the background colors of the three regions found in the HTML-based login page.

.loginAppTitle
Defines the font and color characteristics of the application title.

.loginError
Defines the color of the error message if a login attempt produces an error.

.loginCopy
Defines the color characteristics of the copyright text.

.loginForm, .loginBody, .loginText
Defines the general text characteristics of the login page.

.loginLabel
Defines the specific characteristics of the labels associated with login fields.

.loginField
Defines the characteristics of login fields.

Banner Definitions

The banner is the topmost element in the visible UI. It contains global navigation elements and the Oracle logo.

.banner

Defines the text, line, and background characteristics of the banner area.

.bannerDiv, .bannerDiv2, .bannerDiv3

Defines the color characteristics of the bevel that appears above and below the banner elements.

Message Layer

Used by the Communications toolbar to display lengthy status messages.

#MsgLayer

Defines a DOM-accessible region that the toolbar can access in order to insert text messages.

.Message

Defines the text and background characteristics of the message displayed to users.

Mini-Button Definitions

These elements define record navigation and other buttons in applets.

.minibutton, .minibuttonOn, .minibuttonOff

Defines the text, link and background characteristics for both On and Off states. See the CCHtmlType.swf file, located in the *SIEBEL_ROOT*\WEBTMPL folder, for more information about how these states are declared.

SmartScript Definitions

These elements define SmartScript Player applets.

.smartDialog

Defines the font and background characteristics of SmartScript forms.

Search Center Definitions

These elements define the Search Center.

.SrchCntrTitle

Defines the font characteristics of the Search Center applet title, which is slightly larger than normal applet titles.

Single-Column (sc) Form Mode

The single-column form-elements are used primarily in customer applications. It is characteristic for labels to appear beside fields in these applications.

.scLabel

Defines the font characteristics of the label in a label/field pair.

.scLabelRight

Defines the font characteristics of the label in a label/field pair. The class forces the label to appear right-aligned. When running in right-to-left languages, changes this class to align left.

.scField

Defines the font characteristics of fields.

Multicolumn Editable (mce) Form Mode

The multicolumn form element is used primarily in employee applications. To conserve space, labels typically appear above fields. In addition, field width is set so that fields display with a uniform width. The mce class names affect only the display of fields running in standard interactivity mode. If the application is run in high interactivity mode, the generated controls determine field size based upon internal dimensioning algorithms.

.mceLabel

Defines the font characteristics of the label in a label/field pair.

.mceField

Defines the font characteristics of fields. For employee applications, fields declared within this class display 190 pixels wide. For customer applications, the field width is declared as 120 pixels.

.mceReadOnly

Defines the characteristics of disabled text. Not used in this release.

.mceWideFields

Defines the font characteristics of wide fields, that is, fields that are mapped in placeholders that span two or four columns. The field sizes to fit the width allotted to it. This is only true if the application is running in standard interactivity mode. For employee applications running in high interactivity mode, the generated controls determine the field width.

Rich Text Component Classes

These elements define Rich Text containers.

.rtcEmbedded, .rtcPopup, .rtcReadOnly, .rtcTextarea

Defines the dimensions and font characteristics of containers that hold the Rich Text Component.

Layout Styles

These elements define applet layouts.

.LayoutButtonOn, .LayoutButtonOff

Defines the background color of layout buttons. Can be used with transparent GIFs to create two button states. Not used in this release.

.LayoutView, .LayoutStyleHide, .LayoutStyleMax, .LayoutStyleMin

Define the color and font characteristics of applets when shown in layout mode.

Applet Select

These elements define the appearance of applets that are highlighted by being selected.

.Selected TD.AppletHIFormBorder

Defines the border-color of applets that have been selected. When an applet is encased with a tag that implements the .Selected class, the applet border highlight is turned on.

.Selected TD.AppletHIListBorder

Defines the border-color of applets that have been selected. When an applet is encased with a tag that implements the .Selected class, the applet border highlight is turned on.

Applet Style

The style sheet declares eight applet styles. Each style declares substyles; through inheritance, it is possible to switch the root applet style and receive all the other substyle differences automatically. A description of the substyles follows.

.AppletStyle#

Defines number one through eight. The .AppletStyle# is the root class or logical CSS container for an applet.

.AppletButtons

Defines the font and color characteristics of elements that appear on the button bar.

.AppletBorder

Defines the border characteristics of the applet. The border is defined as the rectangular region around the form or list, not including tabs or button bars.

.AppletHIFormBorder, .AppletHIListBorder

Defines the highlight color of the applet when it is selected. See “Applet Select” on page 460.

.AppletBlank

Defines the background color of empty space in the applet. Used to make sure that the area to the right of the applet tab appears white (not the background color of the form or list).

.AppletBack

Defines the background color of the form or list.

AppletTitle

Defines the background color, text, and link characteristics of applet titles. These titles usually appear within tabs at the top of the applet.

Calendar Definitions

These elements define the appearance of calendar applets.

.calendarBorder

Defines the external border for the Calendar applet.

.calendarActivityBack

Defines the characteristics for a given slot in the Daily or the Weekly Calendars (that surrounds a range of activities inside).

.calendarActivity

Defines the characteristics for a *single day* activity being displayed in the Calendar (Monthly, Weekly or Daily).

.calendarMultiDayActivity

Defines the characteristics for a *multiday* activity being displayed in the Calendar (Monthly, Weekly or Daily).

.calendarInterval

Defines the characteristics for an interval in any of the calendars, which is an hour for the Daily calendar, a day for the Weekly calendar, and a week for the Monthly calendar.

.calendarDayBar

Defines the characteristics for the header portion of a given day in the Monthly calendar. This is used when the day is not the current view day for the Monthly calendar.

.calendarDay

Defines the external characteristics for the header portion of a day in the Monthly calendar. This is one level above (in scope) the CalendarDayBar and CalendarDayBarDark.

.calendarBorder2

Defines the border for the Home Page Calendar applet (which has a different look and feel).

.calendarDayBarDark

Defines the characteristics for the header portion of a given day in the Monthly calendar. This is activated when the day is the current view day for the Monthly calendar in order to highlight it.

Service Calendar Definitions

These elements define the appearance of the Service Calendar applet.

.ServiceCalRow

Defines the external border for the Service Calendar applet.

.calendarServiceBorder
Defines a new row in the Service Calendar.

.calendarServiceActivityOn
Defines an interval with the activity in it.

.calendarServiceActivityOff
Defines an interval without activity. It is a blank cell.

Tree Style

These elements define the appearance of tree applets.

.treeBack
Defines the background and border characteristics of a tree applet.

.treeInactive
Defines the link characteristics of a nonselected node.

.treeActive
Defines the link characteristics of the selected node.

Customer Application Definitions

Customer application definitions are included in both main.css and dCCmain.css so that they apply cases in which a customer view is shared with an employee application.

.dCCItemTitle
Defines the text characteristics of product titles.

.dCCItemLabel, .dCCItemLabelLeft
Defines the text characteristics of labels in product forms and lists. For RTL languages the alignments found in these classes are reversed.

.dCCItemValue
Defines the text characteristics of product field values.

.dCCItemValue150
Defines the text characteristics of product field values. Forces the field to be a width of 150 pixels.

.dCCAppletRule1
Defines the size and color characteristics of rules in DotCom applets.

.dCCAppletShade1
Defines the background characteristics of DotCom applets that declare shaded backgrounds.

.dCCAppletBorder1
Defines the border characteristics of rules in DotCom applets.

.dCCAppletTitle
Defines the text, line, and background characteristics of applet titles in DotCom applets.

Dashboard Definitions
These elements define the appearance of dashboard applets.

.dashbrdBorder
Defines the border-color and size of the dashboard. Currently not in use.

.dashbrdBack
Defines the background color of the dashboard.

Site Map Definitions
These elements define the appearance of the site map.

.screenName1
Defines the link characteristics of the screen link as seen on the top of the site map page.

.screenName2
Defines the link characteristics of the screen link as seen lower in the site map page.

.viewName
Defines the link characteristics of the view link.

.fader
Defines the background characteristics of the rule that divides sections within the site map.

Table of Contents Definitions
These elements define the appearance of tables of contents.

.TOCRule
Defines the size and color of the horizontal rule that appears beside the title in the table of contents categorized applet.

.TOCTitle
Defines the title text that appears on pages that use the table of contents categorized applet.

Page Header Definitions
These elements define the appearance of page headers.

.PageHeader
Defines the page title text that appears on some DotCom home pages.

.PageRule
Defines the size of the horizontal rule that appears beside the page header text.

Miscellaneous Definitions
These elements define the appearance of various text items and borders.

.Required
Defines the color of required text. In this release, required is not text but a symbol, so this class is not used. However, it is reserved for future use.

.Welcome
Defines the text characteristics of the greeting text that appears within salutation applets.

.CmdTxt, .CmdTxtNormal
Defines text characteristics of the outside applet text.

.error
Defines text characteristics of the error text as seen in error messages at the top of forms and lists.

.divider
Defines the border definition for the divider that appears between elements on the view bar frame.

External Content (EC)
These elements define the appearance of external content.

EC:News
These elements define the appearance of external news content.

.NewsTable
Defines the table definition in the Headlines section.

.NewsCompanyName A
Defines the Company Name in the Headlines section.

.NewsTimeStamp
Defines the Time Stamp in the Headlines section.

.NewsBullet
Defines the style for the appearance of the Bullets.

.NewsHeadline
Defines the style definition for each headline.

.NewsSource
Defines the style for the news source description string.

.NewsSummary
Defines the style definition for each Summary headline.

.NewsTotalStories
Defines the style definition for Story Count.

.NewsPageControl
Defines the style definition for Navigation.

.NewsColumnLogo
Defines the style definition for provider LOGO.

ePortal Definitions
These elements define the appearance of portals.

Search Pages
These elements define the appearance of search portals.

.ExSearchTable
Defines the style for table definition in Websearch, Mapsearch, and Yellowpages.

.ExSearchLabel
Defines the style for each row in Websearch, Mapsearch, and Yellowpages.

.ExSearchField
Defines the font and width characteristics of fields that appear in search applets such as Websearch, Mapsearch, and Yellowpages.

Company Header
These elements define the appearance of briefing portals.

.CompanyName
Defines the style for Company Name in Company Briefing.

.CompanyLink
Defines the style for Company Homepage-URL in Company Briefing.

Profile Data Definitions
These elements define the appearance of company profile portals.

.ProfCopyright
Defines the style for copyright text in DNB Profile in Account/Company Briefing.

.ProfLabel
Defines the style for each Label element in DNB profile.

.ProfData
Defines the style for each Data element in DNB profile.

.ProfSection
Defines the style for each Section Header in DNB profile.

Subsidiary

These elements define the appearance of corporate relations portals.

.SubsidCompanyName
Defines the style for Parent Company in Corporate-Relations in Account/Company Briefing.

.SubsidSubsidName
Defines the style for Child Company in Corporate-Relations in Account/Company Briefing.

.SubsidCopyright
Defines the copyright text in Corporate-Relations in Account/Company Briefing.

.SubsidDisclaimer
Defines the disclaimer text in Corporate-Relations in Account/Company Briefing.

.SubsidCompleteList
Defines the style for Link which gives the complete Corporate-Relations in Account/Company Briefing.

Add Info

These elements define the appearance of additional information portals.

.AddInfoBullet
Defines the style for Bullet in Additional info section in Account/Company Briefing.

.AddInfoHeader
Defines the style for each Section Heading in Additional info section in Account/Company Briefing.

.AddInfoWebSite
Defines the style for each link in Additional info section in Account/Company Briefing.

.AddInfoDescr
Defines the style of the Description text for each link in Additional info section in Account/Company Briefing.

Search

These elements define the appearance of company search portals.

.CnsHead
Defines the style for the Header in CompanySearch results screen.

.CnsRow
Defines the style for each result line in CompanySearch results screen.

.CnsLink
Defines the style for the Acct Topic Management LINK in the D-U-N-S assignment (ATM) screen.

9 Operators, Expressions, and Conditions

This chapter describes the supported syntax elements for calculations, queries, and sort and search specifications. It includes the following topics:

Operator Precedence

Precedence is the order in which Siebel Business Applications evaluate the various operators within a single expression. Operators with higher precedence are evaluated before operators with lower precedence. In addition, operators with equal precedence are evaluated left to right.

The levels of precedence for the various Siebel application operators are listed in Table 155. Lower level numbers indicate higher precedence.

Table 155. Operator Precedence Rules

Level	Operator
1	()
2	- (negation)
3	^ (exponentiation)
4	* (multiplication), / (division)
5	+ (addition), - (subtraction), NOT logical operator

Table 155. Operator Precedence Rules

Level	Operator
6	AND logical operator
7	OR logical operator
8	=, <>, >, <, >=, <= comparison operators

You can alter the order of precedence within an expression by using parentheses. Siebel Business Applications evaluate the expression within the parentheses first, before evaluating the expression outside.

Comparison Operators

Table 156 describes the purpose of each comparison operator and gives an example of how it is used:

Table 156. Comparison Operators

Operator	Purpose	Example
=	Equality test	[Last Name] = “Smith”
<>	Inequality test	[Role] <> “End-User”
>	Greater than	[Revenue] > 5000
<	Less than	[Probability] < .7
>=	Greater than or equal to	[Revenue] >= 5000
<=	Less than or equal to	[Probability] <= .7

Logical Operators

Table 157 explains what a value of TRUE or FALSE means for each logical operator:

Table 157. Logical Operators

Operator	Returns TRUE	Returns FALSE
NOT	If the condition evaluates to FALSE	If the condition evaluates to TRUE
AND	If all component conditions evaluate to TRUE	If any component condition evaluates to FALSE
OR	If any component condition evaluates to TRUE	If all component conditions evaluate to FALSE

Arithmetic Operators

Table 158 describes the purpose of each arithmetic operator and gives an example of how it is used:

Table 158. Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Purpose	Example
+	Add	[Record Number] + 1
-	Subtract	[Record Number] - 1
-	Negate	[Revenue] < -100
*	Multiply	[Subtotal] * 0.0625
/	Divide	[Total Items] / [Total Orders]
^	Exponent	[Grid Height] ^ 2

About Pattern Matching with LIKE and NOT LIKE

NOTE: The Search Engine Table property for View and Applet must be based on the same table as the index. For example, if the search index is based on S_EVT_ACT, then you must base both the view and the applet on Action.

The LIKE operator is used in character string comparisons with pattern matching. The syntax is as follows:

```
char1 LIKE char2
```

where *char1* is the value to be compared with the pattern and *char2* is the pattern to which *char1* is compared. The NOT logical operator can be used in conjunction with LIKE to exclude patterns. The syntax including the NOT logical operator is:

```
char1 NOT LIKE char2
```

or

```
NOT (char1 LIKE char2)
```

While the equal (=) operator does exact matching, the LIKE operator matches a portion of one character value to another. Patterns can use special characters to denote different characters. These characters are given in Table 159.

Table 159. LIKE Operators

Character	Purpose	Example
*	Zero or more characters	[Last Name] LIKE “Sm*” would return all records whose [Last Name] value starts with the characters “Sm”, as in “Smith”, “Smythe”, “Smart”, and so on. [Last Name] LIKE “*om*” would return all records whose [Last Name] field contains the characters “om”, as in “Thomas”, “Thompson”, “Tomlin”, and so on.
?	One character	[First Name] NOT LIKE “Da?” would return all records whose [First Name] value was three characters long and did not start with the letters “Da”. Records with “Ted”, “Tom”, and “Sam” would be returned, but “Dax” and “Dan” would not. NOT ([First Name] LIKE “?o?”) would return all records whose [First Name] value was three characters long and did not have as its middle character “o”. Records with “Ted” and “Sam” would be returned, but “Tom” and “Bob” would not.

Character is case-sensitive when executing pattern matching. In addition, the parentheses are required when including the NOT logical operator (the second variation of the NOT syntax).

NOTE: On occasion, using the wildcard * to find all entries in a field can cause a performance problem. If it does, use IS NOT NULL instead. For more information, see “NULL” on page 474.

NULL

NULL in SQL represents a value that is not known or is not applicable. Expression evaluation with NULL is somewhat different than with other values. Since NULL is not a value, comparison functions do not operate normally when one or both of the operands are NULL. For instance, NULL = NULL is not TRUE.

SQL and Siebel Business Applications provide special functions and grammar to support NULL, including the IS NULL unary operator and IfNull function. Comparisons, string concatenations, and Boolean operations have special behavior to handle NULL.

NULL is typed like a value. An operand or result can be NULL string, NULL number, NULL Boolean, and so on.

IS NULL Unary Operator

The = operator is not useful in determining whether a value is NULL because the value of a NULL operand is unknown. Siebel Business Applications provide the IS NULL operator, which evaluates to TRUE if its operand is NULL and to FALSE if its operand is not NULL.

IfNull Function

The IfNull function has two arguments and returns the value of either the first or second argument depending on whether the first argument is NULL. IfNull *(a,b)* returns *a* if *a* is not NULL or returns *b* if *a* is NULL.

The return type of IfNull is the type of its first argument, even if the first argument is NULL. The second argument is converted to the type of the first argument before its value is returned.

Comparisons with NULL

When either side of a comparison is NULL, the comparison returns NULL of type Boolean. Otherwise, the comparison returns TRUE or FALSE. For example, 1>2 is FALSE, and 1<NULL is NULL.

Flag Fields and NULL

Use caution when querying flag fields. The comparison operators <> and NOT IN do not allow the evaluation of fields that are null. Since flag fields are defaulted to null, a workflow condition of <>'Y' does not work. There are three ways to work around this problem:

- Use IS NOT NULL as comparison operator.
- Use IN ('N',NULL).
- Predefault the business component field to 'N'.

Arithmetic Operations with NULL

When either side of an arithmetic operation is NULL, the operation returns NULL of the appropriate type, except for string concatenation. In a string concatenation operation, NULL simply adds no characters. For example, 1 + 2 is 3, 1 + NULL is NULL (of type Integer), “Fred” + “, Smith” is “Fred, Smith”, but “Fred” + NULL is “Fred.”

Functions in Calculation Expressions

Calculation expressions are calculated field and validation expressions. Table 160 on page 476 describes the functions you can use in these expressions.

The following topics are also covered:

- "Calculated Field Rules" on page 492
- "Example of String Concatenation and the IIf Function" on page 488
- "Syntax for Predefault and Postdefault Fields" on page 489

NOTE: AccountId(), ContactLogin(), JobTitle(), and OrganizationId() are meant to be used as predefault and postdefault values in business components. They are not supported in Siebel VB or through COM objects.

You cannot use custom functions in calculated expressions.

Use only numbers between -2147483647 and 2147483648 in field validation expressions.

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
AccountId()	String	Yes	Returns the current user's Account ID.
ContactLoginId()	String	Yes	Returns the contact ID of the currently logged-in user. If you do not use the contact login method for a Web-based application, the function cannot retrieve any value and returns an empty string. It is recommended that you use the contact login method and an external security authentication service (for example, LDAP).
Count ("*mvlink*")	Integer	No	Returns the number of rows in the multi-value group defined by the MVL *mvlink*.
Currency ()	String	Yes	Returns the currency code for the current position (for example, USD).
DivisionId ()	Integer	Yes	Returns the current user's Division ID. To limit visibility to employees from the same division as the person logged in, add the following to the search specification property of the Applet: [Division Id] = DivisionId()

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
DivisionName ()	String	Yes	Returns the division name of a user who is an employee. Use to limit visibility to employees from the same division as the person logged in. Also use to display the division name of the user logging the service request. Create a new calculated field so that, when the service request is created, the calculated field displays the division name of the current logged-in user who is creating the service request. Using the configuration described in "Creating a Calculated Field That Displays the Division Name of the Current Logged User Creating a Service Request" on page 486, the new joined field Reported By Division is predefaulted to this value, and never receives another value after this service request creation event.
EXISTS	String	Yes	For example: IIf(EXISTS([Participant-Employee Login] = LoginName()), "Y", "N").
GetProfileAttr ("*Attribute*")	String	Yes	Returns the value stored in the profile attribute if that attribute has been defined. Used in personalization to retrieve values of attributes in a user profile and to pass information from a script to the UI. Set a session-specific personalization attribute equal to the value of the shared global and reference the personalization attribute in a calculated field. **NOTE:** For an undefined attribute or for an attribute that has not been set up, GetProfileAttr returns NULL. This is important when you are using comparison operators. For example: ■ GetProfileAttr("Attribute") = "" always returns FALSE either if the Attribute does not exist or exists and the value is different than "". ■ GetProfileAttr("Attribute") IS NULL returns TRUE if the Attribute does not exist and FALSE otherwise.
IfNull (*expr1*, *expr2*)	Type of *expr1*	Yes	Returns the value of *expr1* unless *expr1* is NULL, in which case the value of *expr2* is returned.

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
IIf (*testExpr*, *expr1*, *expr2*)	Type of *expr1*	No	If *testExpr* is TRUE, returns the value of *expr1*; otherwise returns the value of *expr2*. **NOTE:** If working with DTYPE_NUMBER fields, the Data Type of *expr1* determines the Data Type of the resulting value.

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description

InvokeServiceMethod ("*ServiceName*", "*MethodName*", "*InputProp1=val1*, *InputProp2=val2*, ...", "*OutputProp*")	String	No	Invokes a business service from a calculated field and returns *OutputProp*.
			
			Use the following guidelines for invoking this method:
			
			■ This method requires an input argument in its third field, else the calculated field does not provide a return value and a parsing error results. If the business service method does not require an input argument, then you must provide an argument as a placeholder. For example, if `MyMethod` takes no input argument, then make a call similar to the following:
			
			`InvokeServiceMethod("MyService","MyMethod",`
			`"a=a","MyReturn")`
			
			■ To pass a field value, as opposed to a string literal, as an input argument, you must enclose the field name in brackets. Following is an example that provides the value in the `Name` and `Location` fields as input arguments:
			
			`InvokeServiceMethod("MyService","MyMethod",`
			`"prop1=eval([Name]),prop2=eval([Location])","MyReturn")`
			
			NOTE: Values of the form `eval(`*`expression`*`)` are evaluated before the business service is called.
			
			■ The name of the return property in the calculated field, such as `MyReturn` in these examples, must match the name of a property in the business service output property set. If the method cannot be invoked due to this improper syntax, an error is not raised, and the calculated field is null.
			
			NOTE: Do not reveal a calculation expression that invokes a business service in a list applet. Doing so may result in poor performance because the business service repeatedly instantiates each time the field appears in the list.

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
JobTitle ()	Integer	Yes	Returns the Job Title of the currently logged-in employee. Similar to PositionId () and DivisionId ().
JulianDay ()	Integer	Yes	Equal to the Oracle Julian Day, for all dates in the 20th and 21st centuries.
JulianMonth ()	Integer	Yes	Equal to the JulianYear() * 12 + currentMonth, where January = 1.
JulianQtr ()	Integer	Yes	Equal to the JulianYear() * 4 + currentQuarter, where currentQuarter = (currentMonth - 1) / 3 + 1 rounded down to the next integer.
JulianWeek ()	Integer	Yes	JulianDay() / 7, rounded down to the next integer.
JulianYear ()	Integer	Yes	Equal to the current year + 4713.
Language ()	String	Yes	Returns the language code (for example, ENU) that is the active client language setting, set by the Language parameter in the CFG file, or by the /L parameter when starting a Siebel application. **NOTE:** This is not the OM - Resource Language Code server parameter found in the Administration - Server Configuration screen.
Left (*text*, *integer*)	String	Yes	Returns the leftmost *n* characters in the text string or field. For example, Left (“Adams”, 2) returns “Ad.”
Len()	String	Yes	Returns the length of a string or string variable. The number of characters is specified between parentheses.
Locale()	String	Yes	Returns the locale code that is associated with a specific Application Object Manager (AOM). A locale is a set of rules guiding how common data is displayed to the user or is received from the user. Locale codes are stored in the S_LOCALE table in the LOCALE_CODE column. For more information about locale codes, see *Siebel Global Deployment Guide*.
LocalCurrency ()	String	Yes	Returns the currency code for this computer (for example, JPY).
LoginId ()	String	Yes	Login ID (for example, 0-3241).
LoginName ()	String	Yes	Login name (for example, BSTEVENS).

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
Lookup (*type*, *value*)	String	No	Finds a row in S_LST_OF_VAL where the TYPE column matches the *type* argument and the VALUE column matches the *value* argument. The function returns the value of the ORDER_BY column for that row. The primary purpose of the Lookup function is to avoid additional joins in a business component.
LookupExpr (*type*, *value_expr*)	String	No	Searches the rows in S_LST_OF_VAL where the TYPE column matches the *type* argument. Evaluates the contents of the VALUE column treated as an expression. Returns the value of the ORDER_BY column for the first row for which the expression evaluates to TRUE. The LookupExpr function essentially performs an in-memory linear parse evaluate search, so make sure that there are fewer than 30 rows in the LOV type.
LookupName (*type, lang_ind_code*)	String	Yes	Finds a row in S_LST_OF_VAL where the TYPE column matches the *type* argument, the NAME column matches the *lang_ind_code* argument, and the LANG_ID column matches the language code of the currently active language. Returns the language-independent code (the NAME column) for the row. This function is used to obtain the *untranslated* value in the specified LOV.
LookupTranslation([*field name*])	String	No	Returns the value of the field in the language that the user interface is set to display.
LookupValue (*type*, *lang_ind_code*)	String	No	Finds a row in S_LST_OF_VAL where the TYPE column matches the *type* argument, the NAME column matches the *lang_ind_code* argument, and the LANG_ID column matches the language code of the currently active language. Returns the display value (the VAL column) for the row. LookupValue tries to find the display value for the specified *lang_ind_code*. If not found, LookupValue just returns the *lang_ind_code* itself as the value. This function is used to obtain the translation of the specified untranslated value in the specified LOV into the currently active language.

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
Max ([*mvfield*])	Integer	No	Returns the Maximum value from a field in child records. You must define the child record being examined as a multivalue field that is part of a multivalue group. The multivalue group is associated with the business component of the field being evaluated. For example: `Max ([Number of Employees])` gives the maximum number of employees of all the locations.
Min ([*mvfield*])	Integer	No	Returns the minimum value from a field in child records. You must define the child record being examined as a multivalue field that is part of a multivalue group. The multivalue group is associated with the business component of the field being evaluated. For example: `Min ([Number of Employees])` gives the minimum number of employees of all the locations.
OrganizationId ()	Integer	Yes	Returns the organization ID of the currently logged-in user. If the user has no organization defined (for example, a user of a customer-facing application), the ID of the Default Organization is returned.
OrganizationName ()	String	Yes	Returns the organization name of a user who is an employee.
ParentBCName ()	String	Yes	Parent (master) business component name for active link (for example, Opportunity).

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
ParentFieldValue (*field_name*)	String	Yes	Returns the value of the *field_name* field in the parent business component. The result is not typed correctly but is always of type String. Also, the result does not change if the parent row is updated. The parent business component field must be exported by using Link Specification = TRUE. **NOTE:** If there is no parent business component, or if the parent business component has not yet been instantiated (such as in a script), the error "No active link" is returned.
PositionId ()	String	Yes	Position ID of the currently logged-in employee (for example, 0-4432).
PositionName ()	String	Yes	Position name of the currently logged-in employee.
Preference ("*category*", "*pref_name*")	String	Yes	Returns the value for the category and preference name specified. For example the Price List field in the Service Agreement business component has the following predefault value: `Expr: "Preference (""Quote"", ""PriceList"")"` This returns the price list used for quotes that is specified in User Preferences screen, Price List Sales Methodology view in the Siebel application.
Right (*text*, *integer*)	String	Yes	Returns the rightmost *n* characters in the text string or field. For example, Right ("Adams", 2) returns "ms".
RowIdToRowIdNum ([*Id*])	String	Yes	Converts an alphanumeric row ID to a unique, pure numeric row ID in the Service Request business component.
Sum ([*mvfield*])	Integer	No	Sums the values from a field in child records into a field in a parent record. The child record being summed from must be defined as a multivalue field that is part of a multi-value group that is associated with the business component of the field being summed to.

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description

SystemPreference (“*Preference*”)	String	Yes	Returns the value of a system preference. These values are found in the Administration - Application screen, System Preferences view in the Siebel application and in the Screens screen, System Administration, System Preferences view in Siebel Tools.
			For example:
			`SystemPreference(“Training: Employee Calendar”)`
			returns TRUE for an employee.
			SystemPreference() can be used in predefault and postdefault values, such as the following predefault:
			`Expr: 'SystemPreference("Default Time Zone")'`

ToChar (*[field_name]*, '*format*')	String	No	Returns a string that represents a number or date in a format specified by the optional format parameter. For example: ToChar([Start Date], 'MM/DD/YYYY') returns the starting date of a record as a string in MM/DD/YYYY format. The following examples show the difference between using # and 0 on numbers with and without decimal places. The # symbol only returns decimal places if they exist. The 0 symbol adds decimal places if the number has fewer than specified by '*format*': ■ ToChar (10, '##.##') returns 10 ■ ToChar (10, '##.00') returns 10.00 ■ ToChar (10.2345, '##.00') returns 10.23 ■ ToChar (10.2345, '##.##') returns 10.23

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
Timestamp ()	Date Time or UTC Date Time	Yes	Today's date and time (for example, 01/02/96 11:15:22). TimeStamp() does UTC (universal time code) conversion, while Today() does not do the conversion. **NOTE:** The Today() and Timestamp() functions can return different results. Any expression using TimeStamp() uses the date and time from the user's computer even if the Siebel Server computer has a different timezone. You can also use the Timestamp function in queries. For example: `Created >= Timestamp() - 0.1` returns those records created within the last one-tenth of a day.
Today ()	Date	Yes	Today's date (for example, 1/26/96). Today() does not do UTC (universal time code) conversion, while TimeStamp() does do the conversion. **NOTE:** The Today() and Timestamp() functions can return different results. For more information, see Timestamp ().

Table 160. Functions Used in Calculation Expressions

Function	Result Type	Query	Description
UtcConvert (“*utc_date_time*”, “*time_zone*”)	Date Time	Yes	This function converts UTC time to local time in the specified time zone. For example: UtcConvert(“12/14/2000 5:07:05 PM”, “Eastern Standard Time”) returns “12/14/2000 12:07:05 PM”
UtcOffset (“*utc_date_time*”, “*time_zone*”)	Integer	Yes	This function returns the UTC offset in minutes for a particular date and time in the specified time zone. A positive return value indicates the number of minutes *ahead* of UTC, whereas a negative return value indicates the number of minutes *behind* UTC. For example: UtcOffset(“3/30/2007 14:00:00”, “Pacific Standard Time”) returns -420 because “3/30/2007 14:00:00” is 7 hours behind UTC. By contrast: UtcOffset(“3/30/2006 14:00:00”, “India Standard Time”) returns 330 because this time is 5.5 hours ahead of UTC.

Creating a Calculated Field That Displays the Division Name of the Current Logged User Creating a Service Request

Use the following procedure to create a calculated field that displays the division name of the current logged user creating a service request.

To create a calculated field that displays the division name of the current logged user creating a service request

1 In the Service Request business component, create a new calculated field:

Calculated: TRUE
Calculated Value: DivisionName()
Name: Division (Calc)
Parent Name: Service Request
Type: DTYPE_TEXT

2 In the Service Request Business Component, also create a new join to S_SRV_REQ_X table:

Column: ATTRIB_03
Join: S_SRV_REQ_X
Name: Reported By Division

Pre Default Value: Field:
'Division Name'

Read Only: TRUE

Reveal the joined field Reported By Division in the relevant applets.

You may also want to reveal the calculated field Division (Calc), just to check the logic and set Visible = False later for the control or list column revealed.

About Using Calculated Fields with Chart Coordinates

This example illustrates the use of calculated fields with chart coordinates. Suppose you want to set the following coordinates:

- 0-200
- 200-999
- 1000-4999
- 5000-24999
- 25000+

To set the coordinates

1. Create a calculated field that has the one relevant value of the five coordinate values (for example, if the record has a value of 500, the calculated field's value is “200-999”).
2. To see the coordinates in the chart in the order you want, create a list of values that has the following five values:
   - 0-200
   - 200-999
   - 1000-4999
   - 5000-24999
   - 25000+

About Using Datetime Fields in Calculations

It is possible to perform calculations with datetime fields in calculated fields. When a number is entered in a datetime field, days are represented by integers and hours, and minutes and seconds are represented by fractions.

For example, to add one minute to the current date and time, use the following expression, which is derived from the fact that one day has 1440 minutes:

```
Timestamp() + 1/1440
```

In this example the product delivery interval, measured in seconds, is added to the current date and time:

```
Timestamp() + [Product Delivery Interval]/86400
```

NOTE: The Type property of the calculated field must be DTYPE_DATETIME or DTYPE_UTCDATETIME.

About Using Julian Functions

The Julian functions must include Today() or a field name as a parameter, for example JulianMonth([Created]) (of a field) or JulianMonth(Today()) (of the current date).

The following example illustrates the use of JulianMonth() in a predefined query to extract the opportunities that were closed during the previous month:

```
'Opportunity'.Search = "JulianMonth([Close Date]) = JulianMonth(Today()) - 1"
```

This query returns all service requests with a commit time two days in the future:

```
'Service Request'.Search = “JulianDay([Commit Time]) = JulianDay(Today()) + 2”
```

This equation sets a variable to the integer value of the current month:

```
currentMonth = JulianMonth(Today()) - JulianYear(Today()) * 12
```

Example of String Concatenation and the IIf Function

In the following example of assigning expressions to the Calculated Value property, the string constant “,” must be enclosed in two double quotation marks because the entire value is quoted with double quotation marks. If the [Last Name] field is NULL and [First Name] is “Bob”, the [Full Name] field contains “, Bob.”

```
[Field]
Name = "Full Name"
TextLen = 102       // Last Name + First Name + 2
Calculated = "TRUE"
CalculatedValue = "[Last Name] + "," + [First Name]"
```

Alternatively, the next expression contains just “Bob” if the [Last Name] field is NULL and the [First Name] field is “Bob”. (The CalculatedValue expression must be all on one line.)

```
CalculatedValue = "[Last Name] + IIf ([Last Name] IS NULL,
"", ",") + [First Name]"
```

Syntax for Predefault and Postdefault Fields

The Pre Default Value property of a field (Predefault Value in the Object List Editor) automatically assigns a value to that field for a new record. The user can modify the field if it is displayed and not set to Read Only. For example, Currency Code has a predefault value of System: Currency. The currency code for a new contact is automatically set to the default system currency.

When setting predefault values for datetime fields (those of type DTYPE_DATE, DTYPE_DATETIME, DTYPE_TIME, and DTYPE_UTCDATETIME), do not put quotes around the values. For example, using

```
"07/31/2007 23:59:59"
```

as the predefault for a DTYPE_UTCDATETIME field generates the following error message:

The value "'07/31/2007 23:59:59'" cannot be converted to a date time value.(SBL-DAT-00359)

The Post Default Value property of a field assigns a value to a field before the record is written to the database, if one has not been entered by the user. For example, Personal Contact has a postdefault value of N. If the user does not designate a new contact as personal, the system assumes that it is not.

Table 161 provides the syntax to be used in functions in predefault and postdefault fields.

Table 161. Predefault and Postdefault Function Syntax

Function	Result Type	Description
Expr: 'Timestamp()'	Date Time or UTC Date Time	This expression is equivalent to the calculated expression “Timestamp()” and returns the current date and time. It returns the same value as System: Timestamp. For example: `Expr: 'Timestamp()' + 0.041667` returns the current date and time plus one hour. **NOTE:** Use the Timestamp() function for fields of type DTYPE_DATETIME and DTYPE_UTCDATETIME. If performing calculations involving seconds, use at least five significant figures for accuracy.
Expr: 'Today()'	Date	This expression is equivalent to the calculated expression “Today()” and returns the current date. It returns the same value as System: Today. For example: `Expr: 'Today() - 1'` returns yesterday’s date. **NOTE:** Use the Today() function with fields of type DTYPE_DATE; if used with fields of type DTYPE_DATETIME or DTYPE_UTCDATETIME, “12:00:00 AM” is appended to the current date.
Field: 'FieldName'	String	Value in field in current business component field “FieldName.” Field: 'FieldName' does not work in the Predefault Value property if FieldName is a joined field. **NOTE:** Make the field you are defaulting and the referenced field the same field type. For example, if the defaulted field is type DTYPE_DATE and the referenced field is DTYPE_DATETIME or DTYPE_UTCDATETIME, the time is omitted from the defaulted field. If the defaulted field is DTYPE_DATETIME or DTYPE_UTCDATETIME and the referenced field is DTYPE_DATE, the string “12:00:00 AM” is appended to the defaulted field.

Table 161. Predefault and Postdefault Function Syntax

Function	Result Type	Description

Parent: 'BusComp.Field', 'BusComp.Field'	String	Value in parent business component field.
		
		The field in the parent business component must have Link Specification set to TRUE for values to be defaulted.
		
		You can have multiple 'BusComp.Field' constructs separated by commas; the list is checked from first to last until a value is found. For example:
		
		`Parent: 'ServiceRequest.Account', 'Account.Name'`
		
		NOTE: A space is required after every comma that separates the fields for this function to work correctly. If the business component has an apostrophe in its name, you must enclose the name in double quotation marks. For example, `Parent: "FINS AG Agent's Contracts.Status Of Contract".`
		
		You can also terminate a chain of Parent calls with a System call. For example:
		
		`Parent: 'Opportunity.Currency Code', 'Account.Currency Code', System: Currency`

System: Creator	String	Login name (for example, BSTEVENS).
System: CreatorId	String	Login Id (for example, 0-3241).
System: Currency	String	Currency for this position (for example, USD). Determined by the setting for the Currency field in the Divisions or Organizations view under the Group Administration screen. If the division has a different Currency setting from the organization, the division Currency setting is used.
System: LocalCurrency	String	Currency for this computer (for example, JPY). **NOTE:** This function is not available for use on clients running in standard interactivity mode.
System: OrganizationId	String	Organization ID (for example, 1-24E1).
System: OrganizationName	String	Organization name (for example, Siebel Service).
System: Position	String	Position name (for example, VP of Sales).
System: PositionId	String	Position Id (for example, 0-4432).

Table 161. Predefault and Postdefault Function Syntax

Function	Result Type	Description
System: Timestamp	Date Time or UTC Date Time	Today's date and time (for example, 04/02/05 11:15:22). **NOTE:** When using System: Timestamp as the predefault value for a field, the data type for that field must be DTYPE_DATETIME or DTYPE_UTCDATETIME.
System: Today	Date	Today's date (for example, 04/26/05). **NOTE:** When using System: Today as the predefault value for a field, the data type for that field must be DTYPE_DATE.

Calculated Field Rules

Calculated fields have the following rules and restrictions:

- Calculated fields do not support updates (even simple expressions like [Field]), unless specialized business components override SqlSetFieldValue.
- For a calculated field whose calculated value is not of type DTYPE_TEXT, the field type must be specified explicitly.
- Calculated fields cannot be stored in columns.
- Validation criteria on calculated fields are ignored.
- Queries on calculated fields are *always* supported.

  When a query is performed on a calculated field, the action taken by your Siebel application (and thus the resulting performance) depends on which functions are used within the calculation. Functions that can be incorporated directly into the WHERE clause in the SQL statement are incorporated. Functions that cannot be directly incorporated, such as IIf() and Lookup(), result in testing each record in the business component to determine which records to display to the user, at a considerable performance cost.
- Sorting on calculated fields is *never* supported.
- A calculated field may be based on the results of another calculated field in the same business component. There is no limitation on the number of levels of calculated fields based on other calculated fields.
- You can put hyperlinks in calculated fields by using the HTML tag.

Calculated Field Values and Field Validation

The Calculated Value property specifies an expression for calculating the value of a field. A field's Validation property allows you to restrict the values for a single value field (validation is not supported for MVFs). The validation property is evaluated when the field is accessed and modified in the GUI only. The validation properties from the current applet's business component fields are evaluated. If these fields are part of other business components as well, those validation properties are not evaluated.

NOTE: The Calculated Value and field Validation properties are limited to 255 characters.

The syntax for the Calculated Value or Validation property is the same as the QBE syntax, with different but overlapping functions. The comparison, logical AND, and logical OR operators are valid for these properties. The syntax follows.

The Calculated Value or Validation expression must be all on one line.

Calculated Value or Validation Statement

```
:   condition
:   expression
```

Condition

```
    :   comparison
    :   condition [AND | OR] condition
```

Comparison

```
    :   [~] [= | < | > | <= | >= | [NOT] [~] LIKE] expression
```

Expression

```
        :   constant
        :   identifier
        :   function
```

Constant

```
            :   number
            :   string (double quoted)
            :   integer
            :   currency
            :   date (double quoted)   “MM/DD/YY”
                     (separator must be “/”)
            :   time (double quoted)   “HH:MM:SS”
                     (separator must be “:”)
            :   date and time (double quoted)
                “MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS”   (space required)
            :   Boolean
            :   phone number (double quoted)
```

identifier

```
:   [field name]
```

For date and time formats in controls or list columns, use the format specified in the Control Panel. In Search Specification or predefined query form, use “MM/DD/YY” for date and “HH:MM:SS” for time.

To reference a field value, you must use [Field Name]. Also, string constants must be enclosed in double quotation marks (“string”).

You can use the tilde (~) modifier to make case-insensitive string comparisons in Calculated Value expressions.

NOTE: A field’s Validation property cannot be used to make the field required based on another field value.

When a Calculated Value statement references more than one field value, and the fields have different data types, the order of the data types can have an effect on the calculation.

For example, the Quote Item business component has the calculated field Line Total, whose calculated value is `[Item Price] * [Quantity]`. The data type of Item Price is DTYPE_INTEGER; the data types of both Quantity and Line Total is DTYPE_CURRENCY.

If Item Price is `2.25` and Quantity is `5`, Line Total is calculated to be `11.25`. However, if the calculated value of Line Total is changed to `[Quantity] * [Item Price]`, and you use the same values, Line Total is calculated to be `11.00`.

Field Object Data Types

All field objects have a data type. Single-value fields have a data type value. Multivalue fields inherit the data type from the source field. Many types can convert to other types during calculations. Many operations produce different results with different types. For example, “10” + “10” produces “1010”, while 10 + 10 produces 20.

Calculations in Oracle’s Siebel Business Applications are “left-centric”; for example, “10” + 10 produces “1010”, while 10 + “10” produces 20. In the first example, the right argument 10 converts itself to a string, but in the second example, the right argument “10” converts itself to a number.

Field objects can have any of the following Siebel data types:

- DTYPE_BOOL
- DTYPE_CURRENCY
- DTYPE_DATE
- DTYPE_DATETIME
- DTYPE_ID
- DTYPE_INTEGER
- DTYPE_NOTE
- DTYPE_NUMBER

- DTYPE_PHONE
- DTYPE_TEXT
- DTYPE_TIME
- DTYPE_UTCDATETIME

NOTE: Users cannot query on fields of type DTYPE_NOTE.

Search Syntax

The following topics describe correct search syntax:

- "Query By Example" on page 495
- "Search Specification" on page 496
- "About Searching Multivalue Groups with [NOT] EXISTS" on page 497
- "About Using [Fieldname.TransCode] to Retrieve the Language-Independent Code for Multilingual Fields" on page 499

Query By Example

Searching or query by example (QBE) can be performed through the user interface list columns or controls as predefined queries, or specified in the Search Specification property. The syntax is slightly different when done through the user interface but, in all cases, the syntax is simple BNF (Backus-Naur Format).

QBE Statement

```
:   condition
:   expression
```

Condition

```
    :   comparison
    :   NOT condition
    :   condition [AND | OR] condition
```

Comparison

```
    :   expression [~] [= | < | > | <= | >= | [NOT] [~] LIKE] expression
```

Expression

```
        :   constant
        :   identifier
        :   function
```

Constant

```
:   number
:   string (double quoted)
:   date (double quoted)   “MM/DD/YY”
        (separator must be “/”)
:   time (double quoted)   “HH:MM:SS”
        (separator must be “:”)
:   date and time (double quoted)
   “MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS”   (space required)
```

Identifier

```
:   [field name]
```

NOTE: For date and time formats in controls and list columns, use the format specified in the Control Panel. In Search Specification or predefined query form, use “MM/DD/YY” for date and “HH:MM:SS” for time.

Search Specification

Assigning a search expression to an object definition’s Search Specification property is similar to the predefined query’s expression; however, identifying the business component and specifying the reserved word “Search” are not required.

NOTE: The Search Specification expression must be all on one line. If more than one line is used, an “Invalid search specification...” error message appears when you access the involved view.

The following examples show search syntax used in the Search Specification property:

- “[Close Date] > ““04/15/95””“
- “[Opportunity] LIKE ““C*””“
- “[Revenue] > 500000 AND [State] = ““CA””“
- “[Revenue] > 500000 OR [Revenue] < 10000”
- “([Revenue] > 500000 AND [State] = ““CA””) OR ([Revenue] > 200000 AND [State] = ““FL””)”
- “NOT ([State] = ““CA””)”

In the preceding examples, the fields declared must exist within the designated object definition (like business component or Report) and must adhere to the object type’s declaration standards.

When drilling down on a record, if the search specification of the target applet is different from the originating applet, the first record of the destination view is displayed rather than the drilled-down record.

NOTE: A search done through a Search Specification property is always case-sensitive. You can use the ~ modifier, however, to make the search case-insensitive. For example, you might use `[Last Name] ~LIKE 'g*'` or `[Last Name] ~= 'GRANER'`

About Searching and Sorting on Division ID and Division Name

The two functions DivisionId() and DivisionName() are available for search and sort specifications and calculated values.

For example, you can add the predefined variable DivisionId() to the search specification property of an applet to limit the visibility of the applet to employees from the same division as the person logged in:

```
"DivisionId() = [Division Id]"
```

However, these functions are not available for the scripting languages. To return the Division Id or Division Name in a script, you must use the GetFieldValue business component method, as shown in the following example.

To return the Division Id using Siebel eScript

- Use the following code:

```
var oEmpl = TheApplication().GetBusObject("Employee");

var bcEmp = oEmpl.GetBusComp("Employee");

bcEmp.ActivateField("Division Id");

bcEmp.ActivateField("Login Id");

bcEmp.SetSearchSpec("Login Id", TheApplication().LoginId());

bcEmp.ExecuteQuery(ForwardOnly);

bcEmp.FirstRecord;

var divId = bcEmp.GetFieldValue("Division Id");
```

About Searching Multivalue Groups with [NOT] EXISTS

You can specify the [NOT] EXISTS operator in a QBE or Search Specification referring to a multivalue group field. A multivalue group field is the user interface mechanism for displaying the child records of a parent record within the parent record's applet. For example, assume the following:

- Opportunities are a separate entity and business component.
- Contacts are a separate entity and business component.
- Both the Opportunity and Contact business components are included in an Opportunity business object.
- There is a many-to-many relationship between opportunities and contacts (that is, opportunities can be worked by one or more contacts, but a contact can work one and only one opportunity).
- A form applet views the Opportunity business component with the following fields: Opportunity Name, Contact First Name, and Contact Last Name.

- The form applet is opportunity-focused. That is, the purpose of the form applet is to display and manage opportunity information (any contact information displayed is specific to the opportunity).

NOTE: When using QBE on multivalue fields (MVFs), include only those MVFs that are revealed in the originating business component.

Because the form applet is opportunity-focused, the opportunity name is a standard text box control, whereas the contact's first and last names are defined as multivalue group fields. The contact's first and last names are defined using multivalue group fields instead of standard edit controls, because the only way to display multiple contacts for an opportunity in an opportunity-focused applet is through a multivalue group field.

When you enter "Wine Festival" as a search specification in the opportunity name, you are asking the Opportunity business component to return all opportunities that have a name of "Wine Festival." When you enter "Smith" as a search specification in the contact last name, however, you are asking the Opportunity business component (not the Contact business component) to return all opportunities that have contacts with a last name of "Smith."

This multivalue query transcends business components and, therefore, requires the [NOT] EXISTS keyword, as shown in the following syntax examples:

Syntax for QBE (placed directly in the last name field in the user interface):

```
EXISTS(Smith)
```

Syntax for a predefined query (Opportunity is the business component):

```
Opportunity.Search = "EXISTS ([Last Name] = ""Smith"")"
```

Syntax for a search specification (placed directly in the Search Specification property in the business component or applet):

```
EXISTS ([Last Name] = 'Smith')
```

Select records based on multiple child and grandchild criteria:

```
EXISTS ([ChildField1] = 'X' AND [ChildField2] = 'Y')

EXISTS ([GrandchildField1] = 'A' AND [GrandchildField2] = 'B')
```

About Searching on Primary Fields

If you have an MVF with a primary ID field specified and the Use Primary Join attribute checked, then querying without EXISTS finds all the records where the primary record in the MVG matches that particular search spec.

If you specify EXISTS, then the result set consists of every record for which any of the records in the MVG match the search spec. If you do not specify a primary ID field for the MVG or set the Use Primary Join attribute to unchecked, then the only available query is one that uses EXISTS.

In this case, if you specify a query that does not use EXISTS, then EXISTS is automatically assumed and inserted as part of the search spec. The object manager uses an EXISTS clause that retrieves parent records where the field value for one of the child records is NULL. It does not retrieve parent records with no children. To query for parent records with no children, use NOT EXISTS(*).

The default behavior for querying on multi-value groups is that specifying a value for a MVG or MVF queries for the primary value.

For example, if you query on the Account Team with the value VSILVER (and the MVG has been configured to support a primary), then all records are returned for which VSILVER is the primary position on the team.

NOTE: In a view with sales team visibility, do not attempt to constrain the account team by using query by example. Use a view with All visibility. For example, you are logged in as SADMIN and you are on My Accounts view. When you now create a new query where a login name is entered for Account Team (for example, VSILVER), you cannot expect to receive all accounts where SADMIN is on the team and VSILVER is the primary.

About Using [*Fieldname*.TransCode] to Retrieve the Language-Independent Code for Multilingual Fields

Searching on multilingual lists of values (MLOVs) can be computationally intensive because these searches require a join to the S_LST_OF_VAL table in the resulting SQL code.

To increase performance when there are many records and multiple languages, you can use [Fieldname.TransCode] in the business component search specification. This function retrieves the (untranslated) language-independent code (LIC) from a column in the base table, rather than returning the display value in the current language.

The syntax is as follows:

```
[Fieldname.TransCode] = 'lang_ind_code'
```

NOTE: TransCode is case sensitive. Using [*Fieldname*.Transcode] or [*Fieldname*.transcode] does not work.

For example, in the Service Request business component, the Status field maps to the SR_STAT_ID column. This column stores the LIC value “Open,” but when MLOVs are configured, a query on the Status field always brings back the display value for “Open” in the current language (as set with the Language Parameter), such as “Offen” if the language is DEU.

If you wish to set a language-independent search specification, you can use

```
[Status] = LookupValue('Open')
```

which on a DEU object manager would add a join to S_LST_OF_VAL in the resulting SQL to find the DEU display value for the LIC value "Open" and compare that to the LIC in column SR_STAT_ID. This makes the query complex and not easily index supportable.

You can simplify the resulting SQL command by using

```
[Status.TransCode] = 'Open'
```

as the search specification instead.

Having [Status.TransCode] in the SQL query retrieves the LIC value directly from the database column, and does not translate the LIC value into its display value.

Therefore, using [Fieldname.TransCode] improves the performance for queries on MLOV-enabled columns, particularly if the query or search spec includes other columns from the same base table, because a combined index including the MLOV column can now be used. This typically is not the case when using LookupValue() or querying directly on MLOVs.

Alternatively, you can use the [*Fieldname*.TransCode] with calculated fields and the GetFieldValue business component method. For example, you can create a calculated field using the [Priority.TransCode] calculated value in the Service Request business component. In scripts, you can also use the this.GetFieldValue("Priority.TransCode") statement.

NOTE: This alternative only works if you use a MLOV field such as the Translation Table Name property of the underlying column.

Sort Syntax

Sorting can be accomplished by either clicking an ascending/descending sort button, modifying the predefined query expression, or assigning a sort expression to an object type that supports a sort expression.

The following topics describe correct sort syntax:

- "About Sorting Through Predefined Queries" on page 500
- "About Sorting Through the Object Property Sort Specification" on page 501
- "About Sorting Through the User Interface" on page 501

About Sorting Through Predefined Queries

If you have saved a query, you can modify the expression through the PreDefined Query view and add a sort expression. You can specify one or more fields, with each field further refined as either ascending or descending. The syntax for the predefined query is as follows:

```
'Business Component'.Sort = "[Field] [[(DESC[ENDING])], [Field]
[(DESC[ENDING]],...]"
```

- Business Component is the name of the business component to sort on, if contained in the overall business object.
- Sort is a reserved word that indicates a sort expression follows (as opposed to Search).
- Field is the name of the field to sort on.

About Sorting Through the Object Property Sort Specification

Assigning a sort expression to an object definition's Sort Specification property is similar to the predefined query's expression; however, identifying the business component and specifying the reserved word Sort is not required. The following examples show sort syntax used in the Sort Specification property:

- "[Close Date]"
- "[Opportunity] (DESCENDING)"
- "[Revenue]"
- "[Revenue] (DESCENDING)"
- "[Revenue] (DESC), [State]"

About Sorting Through the User Interface

You can contrast sorting through the user interface with sorting through a predefined query or through the Search Specification property. Sorting through the user interface is available by using the sort buttons, to list applets only, not to form applets.

To specify sort ascending or descending, after retrieving data, the end user selects a list column to sort on by clicking on the list column header and clicking one of the sort buttons.

For details on sorting using the user interface, see *Siebel Fundamentals*.

About Sorting Versus Searching

ORDER BY in the SQL code is generated from the sort specification.

WHERE in the SQL code is generated from the search specification.

NOTE: GROUP BY is not supported for business components.

Index

Symbols

A

B

C

F

G

H

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W