

unit made up by binding the entry screen used for data entry and the reference screen used for the reference to data upon entering the data. For example, by explaining in reference to the homogeneity map shown in Fig. 9, the WT unit is one unit made up by binding the sales data entry screen (ref. Fig. 2) and the customer code reference screen (ref. Fig. 3). However, when screens of other homogeneity maps, for example the arrival confirmation entry screen (ref. Fig. 10 and Fig. 4.), are needed, the confirmation entry screen must be unit-teamed with these screens stated above. Thereupon, as shown in Fig. 20, if necessary, the pallet chain should perform the scenario chain, or the chain with the other WT (step 1905, 1906). This will become particularly effective, when coping with a huge program.

[0138] In the case of the continuation inside the WT unit, the pallet chain function should set all pallets of the WT unit (step 1907). For example, in the case of the homogeneity map shown in Fig. 9, the function should set all the pallets concerned with this whole homogeneity map (W02 - W04) in the working memory, respectively.

[0139] Then, the function should execute the corresponding W04 pallet at first (step 1908). That is, the function should execute the W04 pallet in whose pallet function as shown in Fig. 18 all W04 duplicate vectors and W04 homogeneity vectors have been set. By this step, data concerned with the screen to display will be determined.

[0140] Then, the pallet chain function should execute the transmission function (step 1909). That is, the function should transmit a screen in which all the data have been set to a display means, for example, a CRT.

[0141] Thereafter, the function should have the logic to execute the receiving function (step 1910). That is, the function should receive the screen, in which all the data have been input (from display means, for example, a CRT).

[0142] Then, the pallet chain function should make judgment whether the received data is normal or not (step 1911). If abnormal, the function should resume the procedure from the beginning. That is, the function should make judgment if a data violating the regulation exists or not.

[0143] Next, the function should execute the corresponding W02 pallet (step 1912). That is, the function should execute the W02 pallet in whose pallet function as shown in Fig. 18 all W02 homogeneity vectors have been set. By this step, the input data will be determined.

[0144] Next, a homogeneity map will be determined (step 1913, step 1914). As explained above, the homogeneity map is judged by the homogeneity map flag (R = 1 to 5) contained in the W02 homogeneity vector.

[0145] When the homogeneity map flag R = 1, the function should execute the corresponding W03 pallet (the W03 pallet which is not accompanied by a recording onto a file) (step 1915). For example, the line of the W03 pallet 94 shown in Fig. 9 is executed. Then, the function should have a logic to return to the first step (step 1901). That is, the homogeneity map in the case of R = 1 only performs data processing (ref. Fig. 9).

[0146] When the homogeneity map flag R = 2, the function should execute the corresponding W03 pallet (the pallet W03 accompanied by the recording onto a file) (step 1916). For example, the line of the W03 pallet 95 and the line of the WFL 96 are executed. Then the function should have a logic to return to the first process (step 1901). That is the homogeneity map in the case of R = 2 executes data processing as well as a recording data onto a file (ref. Fig. 9).

[0147] When the homogeneity map flag R = 3 to 5, the function should return to the first process (step 1901) as it is.

[0148] In this connection, the homogeneity map as shown by R = 3 performs processing to return to the W04 pallet (both homogeneous and heterogeneous) without doing anything farther (ref. Fig. 9).

[0149] The homogeneity map as shown by R = 4 performs recording data in a file as it is (ref. Fig. 10).

[0150] The homogeneity map as shown by R = 5 performs taking out data from a file as it is (ref. Fig. 11).

[0151] To be noted, the pallet chain function shown in Fig. 19 is for on-line use. The pallet chain function for off-line use is as shown in Fig. 15.

In summary,

[0152] At first, the pallet chain function should have the logic to determine a screen to display (step 2101) and to activate the W04 pallet (step 2102). By this, screen data is edited and the edited screen is displayed (step 2103).

[0153] When the user's operation is done to this displayed screen, the function should have the logic to receive the screen (step 2104) and to activate the W02 pallet (step 2105). By this a homogeneity map route and the next screen to be displayed is judged.

[0154] Then, the function should have the logic to judge the homogeneity map (step 2106), and in the case of the homogeneity map 1 or 2 (step 2107), the function should activate the W03 pallet. By this, the data operation processing is done.

[0155] When the data operation processing is finished or in the case of other than the homogeneity map 1 or 2 above, the function returns to step 2101.

[0156] Fig. 22 shows the structure inside the pallet.

[0157] As shown by the Fig. 22, for the terms A - J on the screen 2201, duplicate vector A - J and homogeneity vector A - J exist as a pallet function inside the W04 pallet, as well as homogeneity vector A - J of the homogeneity vector PF1 and the homogeneity vector A - J of the homogeneity vector PFn exist as a pallet function inside the W02 pallet. Inside the W03 pallet, duplicate vector A - X and homogeneity vector A - X exist as a pallet function (A - X: all items).