



رواد مصر الرقمية



SWIFT COMPANY

GENERAL LEDGER PROJECT

NXT12_ONL2_ERP4_G1

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PROJECT AGENDA

- 1. Company Overview & Problem Analysis – Define company structure, financial challenges, and regulatory requirements.**
- 2. Requirement Gathering & Analysis – Identify project scope, Chart of Accounts (COA), accounting calendar, and currency setup.**
- 3. System Design – Configure GL environment, define ledgers, and implement security controls.**
- 4. Implementation – Set up journal types, approval workflows, and integrate with subledgers.**
- 5. Testing – Perform journal entry tests, validate financial reports, and execute intercompany reconciliation.**
- 6. Development – Automate journal entries, customize reports, and configure foreign currency settings.**
- 7. Maintenance & Closure – Monitor processes, perform period-end close, and document final results.**

OUR TEAM

DAVID EHAB
Project Manager

YOHANA MEHANY
Oracle Consultant

SHIZAN MAHMOUD
Integration Specialist

SALMA HATEM
Business Analyst

MOSTAFA GAMAL
System Engineer

MARLIN MICHEL
Change and Training Manager

1. David Ehab (Project Manager)

- Create Responsibility
- Budget

2. Yohana Mehany (Oracle Consultant)

- Cross Validation Rules
- Revaluation
- Mass Allocation

3. Shizan Mahmoud (Integration Specialist)

- Financial Statement Generator
- Journal Entry Reverse

4. Salma Hatem (Business Analyst)

- Charts of Accounts (COA)
- Calendar
- Currency

5. Mostafa Gamal (System Engineer)

- Accounting Convention
- Open/Close

6. Marlin Michel (Change and Training Manager)

- Security
- User



ABOUT SWIFT

Swift is a company operating in the car sales and maintenance sector in Egypt. The company aims to provide an exceptional customer experience by offering a wide range of cars from various brands, in addition to providing professional maintenance services and original spare parts. Swift is committed to delivering high-quality customer service and offering flexible financing solutions for car purchases, focusing on meeting customer needs in the local market.

The company's headquarters is located in Egypt, and it has built a strong reputation in the Egyptian market due to its history of providing high-quality cars and reliable after-sales services.



ANALYSIS RESULTS

1. Lack of an accurate system for managing accounts and general ledger
2. No clear structure for accounts and journal entries
3. Unrestricted user access, leading to errors or financial manipulation
4. Difficulty in managing different types of journal entries, such as recurring and adjusting journals
5. Manual handling of exchange rates for foreign transactions, increasing accounting errors
6. No clear mechanism for handling intercompany financial transactions across branches
7. Lack of accurate financial reports for reviewing performance and making informed decisions



SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

1. Set up the General Ledger and configure the Oracle ERP Cloud environment
2. Set up the Chart of Accounts, Accounting Calendars, and Currency Options
3. Define user roles and access permissions based on different roles, and implement security rules
4. Create various journal entry types, including standard, recurring, and adjusting journals
5. Set up and manage foreign currency journals, exchange rates, and revaluation processes
6. Configure intercompany journals, balancing rules, and reconciliation processes
7. Generate financial reports such as Trial Balance, Profit & Loss Statement, and Balance Sheet



SWIFT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE IN IMPLEMENTING ORACLE GENERAL LEDGER

Accurate Financial Management

- *Organizing accounts with a clear Chart of Accounts and Accounting Calendars for better financial visibility.*

Efficient Foreign Currency Handling

- *Managing exchange rates, foreign currency journals, and revaluations accurately.*

Improved Financial Control

- *Enforcing user access controls and security rules to prevent errors and fraud.*

Better Intercompany Transactions

- *Simplifying intercompany journal entries and reconciliation for branch operations.*

Seamless Journal Entry Management

- *Automating journal creation, posting, reversal, and adjustments to streamline accounting processes.*

Comprehensive Financial Reporting

- *Generating key reports like Trial Balance, Profit & Loss Statement, and Balance Sheet for better decision-making.*

DEPARTMENTS BENEFITING FROM ORACLE GENERAL LEDGER (GL) AT SWIFT

- 1. Finance & Accounting – Manages accounts, journal entries, and generates accurate financial reports.*
- 2. Sales Department – Tracks revenue, records financial transactions, and analyzes sales performance.*
- 3. Procurement & Inventory Management – Monitors costs, records supplier payments, and manages stock-related accounts.*
- 4. Executive Management – Accesses financial reports for strategic decision-making.*
- 5. Branch Management – Oversees intercompany transactions and account reconciliation between branches.*
- 6. Internal Audit – Ensures financial compliance, reviews transactions, and mitigates accounting risks.*

OVERVIEW OF SWIFT'S



01

Financial System: The company relies on traditional accounting software or Excel spreadsheets.

Account Management: Financial transactions are recorded manually, increasing errors and delays in reporting.

Branch Operations: Each branch manages its accounts separately, with no centralized financial integration.

Reporting Process: Financial reports are prepared manually, leading to slow decision-making.

INFRASTRUCTURE AFTER IMPLEMENTING ORACLE GL

Integrated Financial System: All financial operations will be centralized in Oracle ERP Cloud.

Centralized Account Management: General Ledger (GL) will unify accounts across all branches.

Automated Financial Processes: Chart of Accounts, Journal Entries, and Foreign Currency Management will reduce manual input.

Accurate Financial Reporting: Reports like Trial Balance, Profit & Loss Statement, and Balance Sheet will be generated instantly.



02



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Phase 1 (Requirements Analysis & Planning): 1 – 2 months

Phase 2 (System Setup & Configuration): 2 – 3 months

Phase 3 (Testing & Training): 1 – 2 months

Phase 4 (Go-Live & Monitoring): 1 – 2 months

Total Expected Duration: 6 – 9 months

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Cost components include:

Oracle ERP Cloud Licenses: \$70,000 per year

Implementation & Consulting: \$50,000.

Training & Technical Support: \$20,000.

IT Infrastructure (Servers, System Integration): \$30,000.



SCOPE OF WORK:

1. System Setup and Configuration:

Configure general ledger accounts and chart of accounts to meet the dealership's needs. Integrate the system with other dealership systems such as inventory, sales, and payments. Set up customized financial reports such as the general balance, profit and loss, and other accounting reports.

2. Data Entry and Financial Transactions Management:

Load initial transaction data and update accounts and ledgers. Manage journal entries and process financial transactions automatically and accurately.

3. Financial Period Management:

Define processes for closing monthly, quarterly, and annual financial periods. Organize and prepare end-of-month reports and manage the general ledger.

4. Training and Technical Support:

Provide training to the management and accounting team for effective use of the system. Offer ongoing technical support to ensure the stability and functionality of the system after implementation.

OUT OF SCOPE:

1. Integration with Non-Oracle Systems:

If the dealership uses non-Oracle systems in other areas (such as inventory or sales systems), integration with those systems will not be included in the project scope.

2. Custom Software Development:

Any custom software development or non-standard modifications to the Oracle Financial system will not be part of the scope.

3. Legal Accounting or External Audits:

Legal processes like financial auditing or tax accounting are outside the scope of the system implementation.

4. Setup or Configuration of Systems Outside of Oracle Financial GL:

Systems related to human resources management or customer relationship management (CRM) are not included in this project's scope.

Oracle General Ledger

Introduction

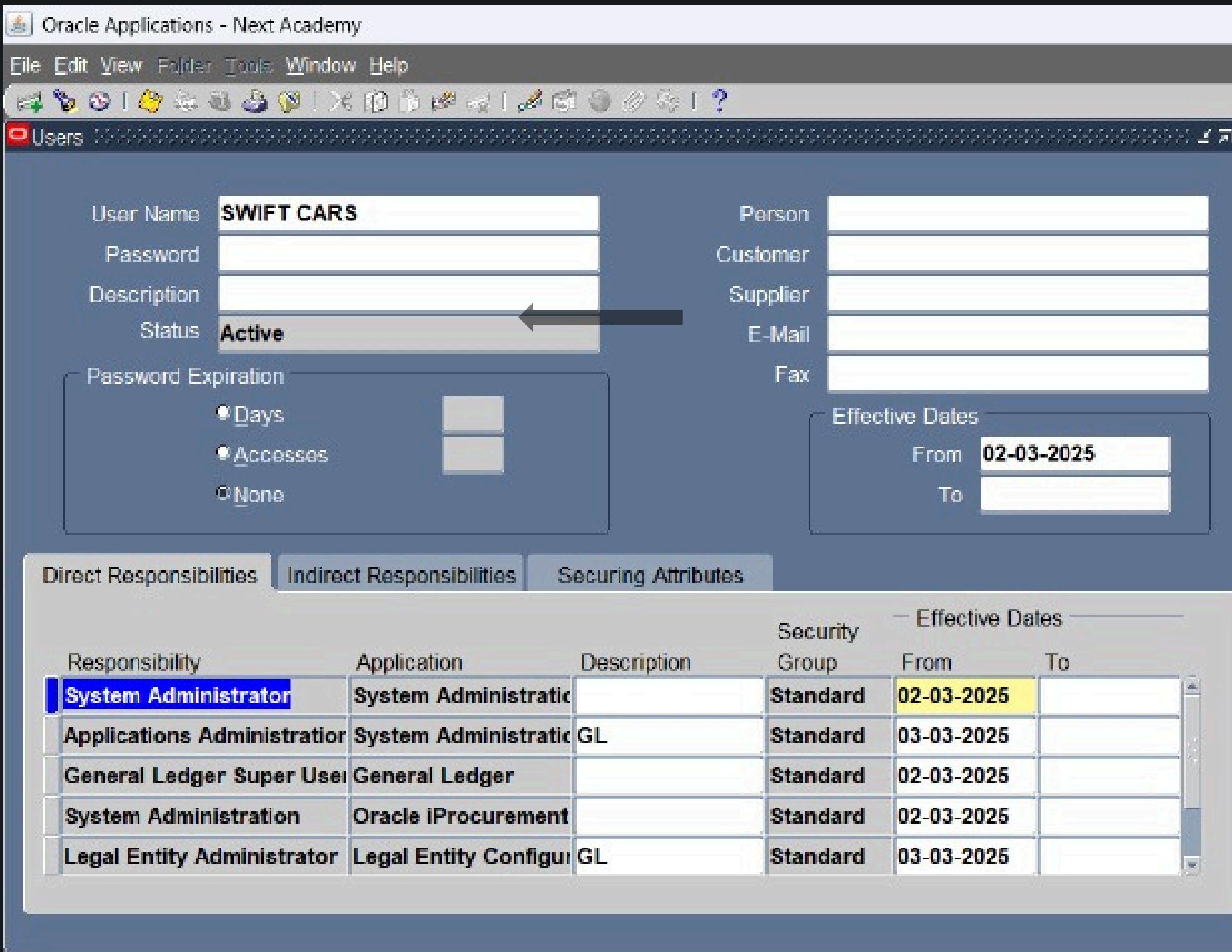
The Oracle General Ledger (GL) module is a key part of Oracle Financials, included in the Oracle ERP system.

It helps large companies manage tasks like recording journal entries, budgeting, planning, and financial reporting.

Oracle claims its GL module can process up to 42 million journal lines per hour, making it a strong choice for big businesses with high transaction volumes.



Create User



Application Users: These users have access to Oracle Applications modules and functions. They are distinct from database users.

Responsibilities: define the menus, functions, and data access that a user has within the applications.

Security Profiles: These control the organization access that a user has.

1. Creating Chart of Accounts

2. Creating Calendar

3. Creating Currency

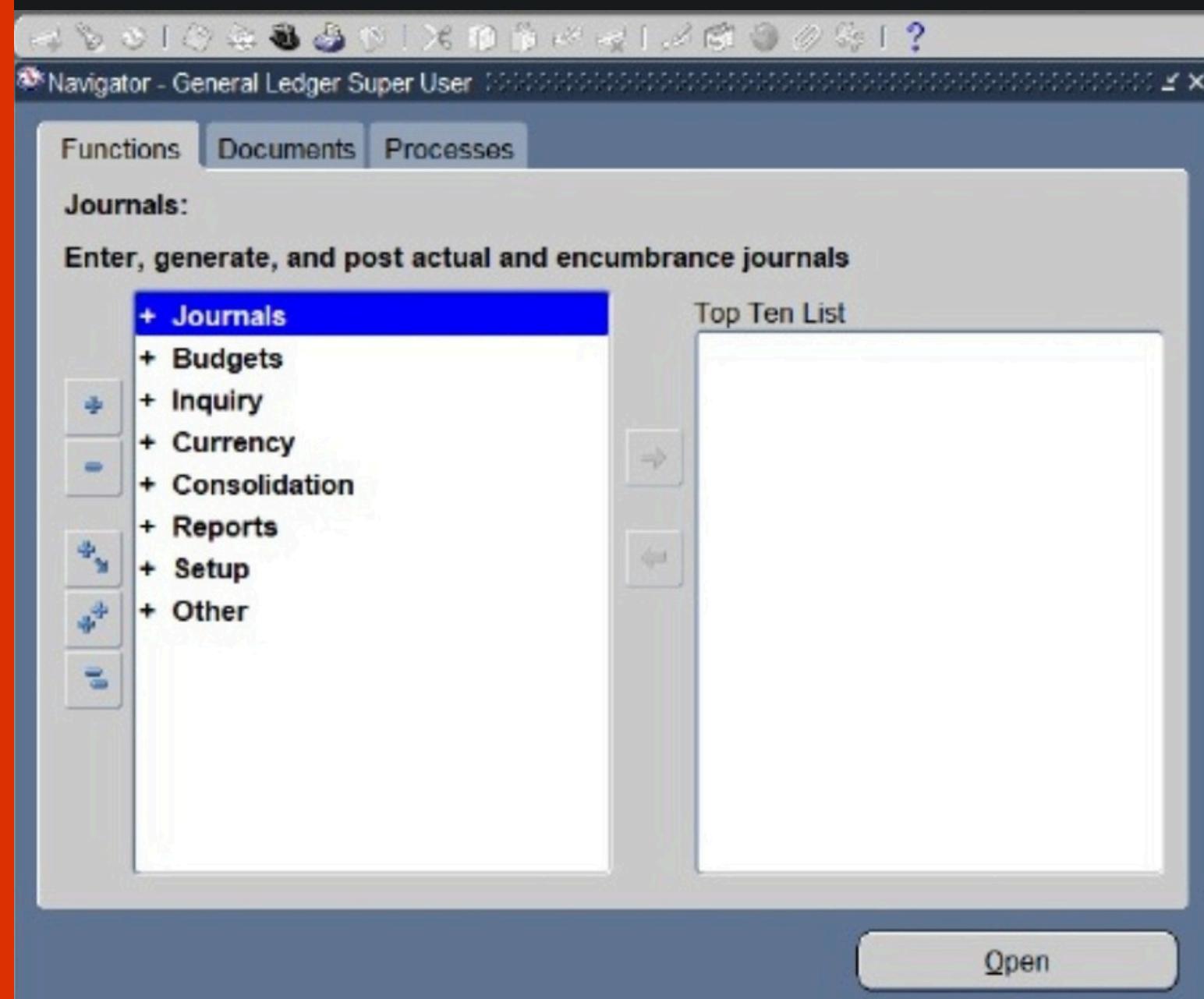
4. Creating Accounting Setups

5. Defining Ledger Sets

Chart of Accounts



Creating Chart of Accounts



Navigator - General Ledger Super User

This Oracle EBS Navigator shows the "General Ledger Super User" within the Journals function. The user has access to options for entering, generating, and posting journals, as well as other General Ledger functionalities listed in the left pane.



Navigator - General Ledger Super User

This Oracle EBS Navigator shows the "General Ledger Super User" navigating to Setup > Financials > Flexfields > Key > Segments. The "Segments" option is selected, indicating the user is about to define key flexfield segments.

Creating Chart of Accounts

This screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Key Flexfield Segments screen for the "General Ledger" application. The flexfield title is "Accounting Flexfield". The table displays various Chart of Accounts (COA) structures:

Code	Title	Description	View Name
123 COA	123 COA		
A-COA	A-COA		
AA-COA	AA-COA		
AAA-COA	AAA-COA		
AB-COA	AB-COA		
ABC	ABC		
ABC-COA	ABC-COA		
ADB_ACCOUNTING_F	ADB Accounting Flex	Vision ADB Accounting Flexie	

Below the table are several configuration options:

- Freeze Flexfield Definition
- Enabled
- Segment Separator: Period (.)
- Cross-Validate Segments
- Freeze Rollup Groups
- Allow Dynamic Inserts

At the bottom are two buttons: "Compile" and "Segments".

Key Flexfield Segments

This Oracle EBS screen, accessed via Setup > Financials > Flexfields > Key > Segments, displays a list of defined key flexfield structures for the "Accounting Flexfield." It shows codes and titles of different Chart of Accounts (COA) structures and indicates that the flexfield definition is currently frozen with segment cross-validation enabled.

This screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Key Flexfield Segments screen for the "General Ledger" application. The flexfield title is "Accounting Flexfield". The table displays various Chart of Accounts (COA) structures:

Code	Title	Description	View Name
123 COA	123 COA		
Swift_Accounting_Flex	Swift_Accounting_Flexfield	Swift_Accounting_Flexfield	
A-COA	A-COA		
AA-COA	AA-COA		
AAA-COA	AAA-COA		
AB-COA	AB-COA		
ABC	ABC		
ABC-COA	ABC-COA		

Below the table are several configuration options:

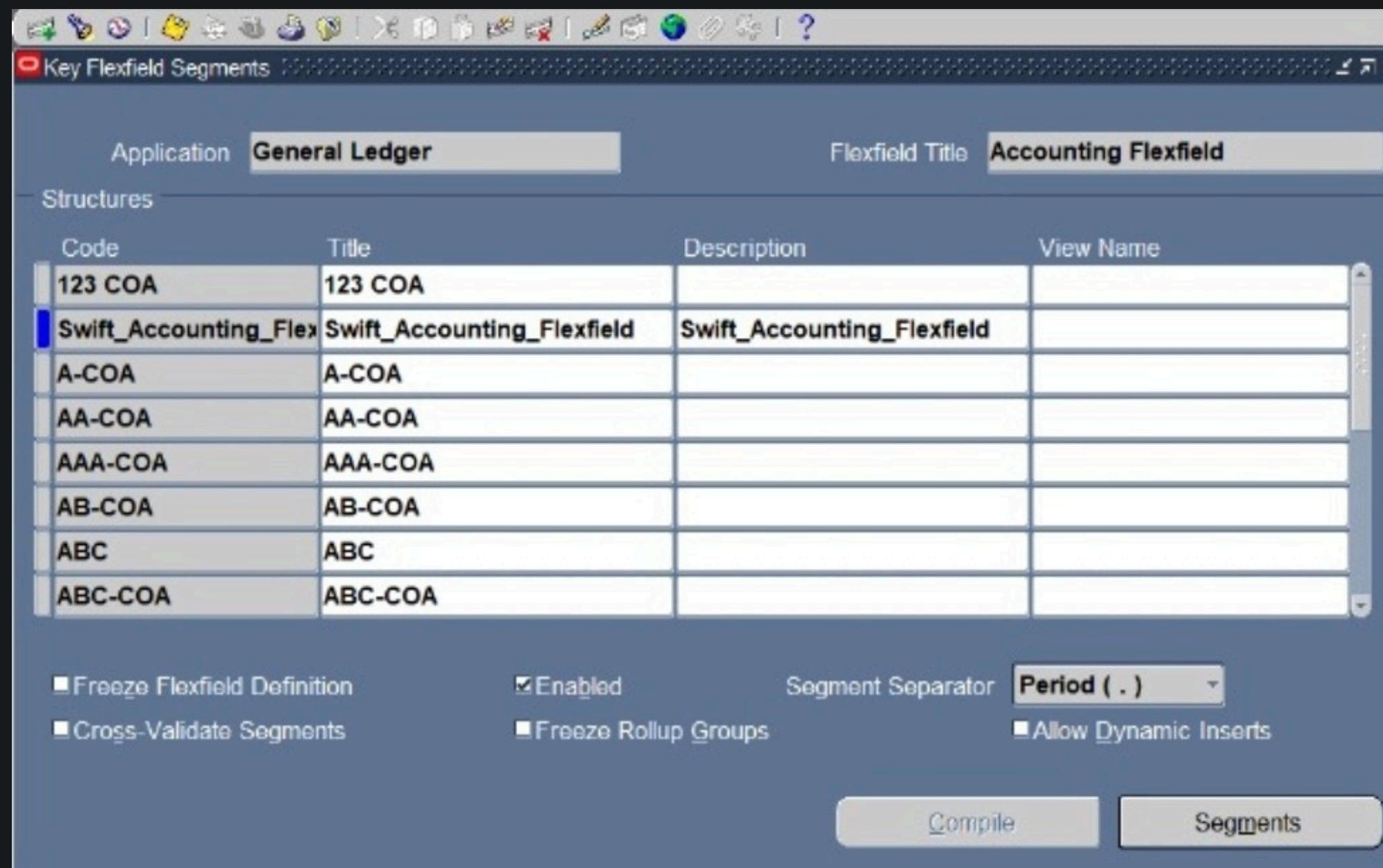
- Freeze Flexfield Definition
- Enabled
- Segment Separator: Period (.)
- Cross-Validate Segments
- Freeze Rollup Groups
- Allow Dynamic Inserts

At the bottom are two buttons: "Compile" and "Segments".

Key Flexfield Segments

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined key flexfield structures for the "Accounting Flexfield" within the "General Ledger" application. It shows different Chart of Accounts (COA) structure codes and titles, with options to manage the flexfield definition, including freezing and enabling cross-validation.

Creating Chart of Accounts



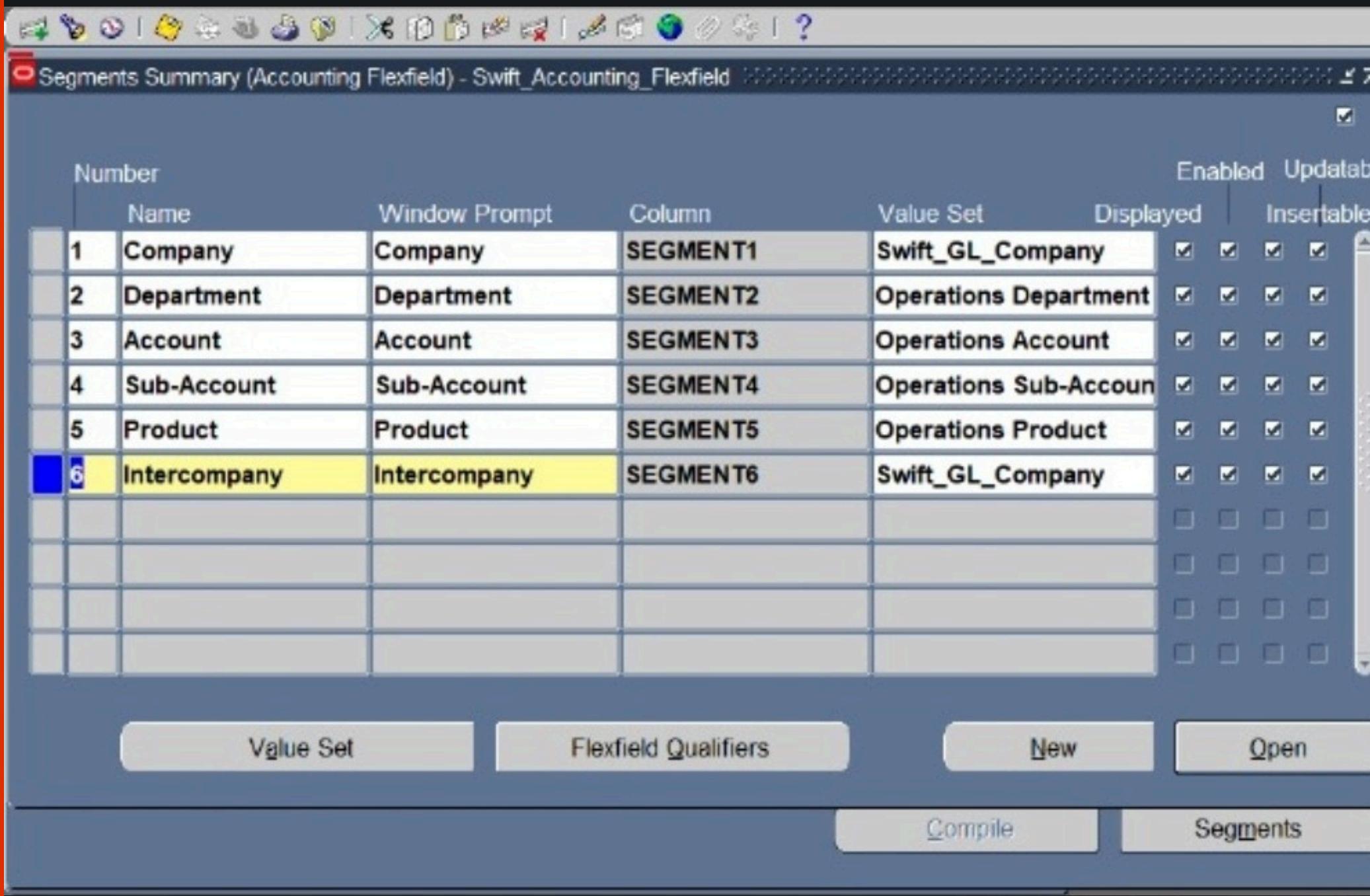
Key Flexfield Segments

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined key flexfield structures for the "Accounting Flexfield" within the "General Ledger" application. It shows different Chart of Accounts (COA) structure codes and titles, with options to manage the flexfield definition, including freezing and enabling cross-validation.

Use these windows to define the key Flexfield structure.

2. Query Application as General Ledger and Flexfield Title as Accounting Flexfield
3. Place cursor on structures code click on new
4. Enter the new structure name
5. Click on Segment button

Creating Chart of Accounts



To use the Segments window to define flexfield segments, ensure that the flexfield definition is not frozen (i.e., the Freeze Flexfield Definition checkbox is unchecked); otherwise, the window will be read-only. You can create new segments by adding rows, but first, you must define the flexfield structure using the Key Flexfield Segments or Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) -

Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the defined segments for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." It lists segments like "Company," "Department," and "Account" with their associated value sets and indicates whether they are enabled, updatable, displayed, and insertable.

Creating Chart of Accounts

The screenshot displays two Oracle EBS windows. The top window is titled "Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield". It shows a grid of segments with columns for Number, Name, Window Prompt, Column, Value Set, Enabled, Displayed, Insertable, and Updatable. The segments listed are Company (SEGMENT1, Swift_GL_Company), Department (SEGMENT2, Operations Department), Account (SEGMENT3, Operations Account), Sub-Account, Product, and Intercompany. The bottom window is titled "Flexfield Qualifiers (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield, Company". It lists various segments with their descriptions and enabled status. The Company segment is highlighted. The third window is titled "Segments (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield" and shows detailed configuration for the Company segment. It includes fields for Name (Company), Description, Column (SEGMENT1), Number (1), Validation (Value Set: Swift_GL_Company, Default Type: Required, Security Enabled), Sizes (Display Size: 2, Description Size: 25, Concatenated Description Size: 10), and Prompts (List Of Values: Company, Window: Company). Buttons at the bottom include Value Set and Flexfield Qualifiers.

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the segments defined for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield," including "Company" and "Intercompany" which use the "Swift_GL_Company" value set. It details segment properties like enabling and display status.

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the defined segments for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield," with "Company" highlighted. The lower section displays the "Flexfield Qualifiers" for the "Company" segment, indicating attributes like "Cost Center Segment" and "Balancing Segment."

Creating Chart of Accounts

This screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Segments Summary screen for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield". The main table displays segments with their properties:

Number	Name	Window Prompt	Column	Value Set	Enabled	Updatable	Displayed	Insertable
1	Company	Company	SEGMENT1	Swift_GL_Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Department	Department	SEGMENT2	Operations Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Account	Account	SEGMENT3	Operations Account	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Sub-Account							
5	Product							
6	Intercompany							

A secondary window titled "Flexfield Qualifiers (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield, Department" lists qualifiers for the Department segment:

Name	Description	Enabled
Cost Center Segment	This attribute is used to identify the cost center segment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Natural Account Segm	This attribute is used to identify the natural account segment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Balancing Segment	This attribute is used to identify the balancing segment. This is	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intercompany Segmen	This attribute is used to identify the intercompany segment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Management Segment	This attribute is used to identify the management segment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary Tracking S	This attribute is used to identify the secondary tracking segment	<input type="checkbox"/>

This screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Segments screen for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield". It displays the "Department" segment (Number 2) with its properties:

Name	Department	Description	Number	Enabled	Displayed	Insertable	Updatable	Indexed
Column	SEGMENT2		2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Validation settings:

Value Set	Operations Department	Description	Operations Department	Default Value	Range
Default Type				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security Enabled	
Required					

Sizes and Prompts:

Display Size	3	List Of Values	Department	Prompts
Description Size	25	Window	Department	
Concatenated Description Size	20			

Buttons at the bottom:

- Value Set
- Flexfield Qualifiers

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen displays the definition of the "Company" segment within the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." It shows details like the associated "Value Set" ("Swift_GL_Company"), display properties, and flexfield qualifiers such as "Cost Center Segment" and "Balancing Segment."

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen displays the definition of the "Department" segment (Number 2) within the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." It shows the associated "Value Set" as "Operations Department" and its display properties.

Creating Chart of Accounts

This screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Segments Summary window for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield". The main table lists six segments: Company, Department, Account, Sub-Account, Product, and Intercompany. The "Account" segment (Number 3) is highlighted. A secondary window, "Flexfield Qualifiers (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield, Account", displays attributes associated with the Account segment, such as Cost Center Segment, Natural Account Segment, and Balancing Segment.

Number	Name	Window Prompt	Column	Value Set	Enabled	Updatable	Displayed	Insertable
1	Company	Company	SEGMENT1	Swift_GL_Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Department	Department	SEGMENT2	Operations Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Account	Account	SEGMENT3	Operations Account	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Sub-Account	Sub-Account	SEGMENT4	Operations Sub-Accoun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Product	Product	SEGMENTS5	Operations Product	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Intercompany	Intercompany	SEGMENT6	Swift_GL_Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen displays the defined segments for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." The "Account" segment (Number 3) is highlighted, and the "Flexfield Qualifiers" window shows attributes associated with it, such as "Natural Account Segm" and "Balancing Segment."

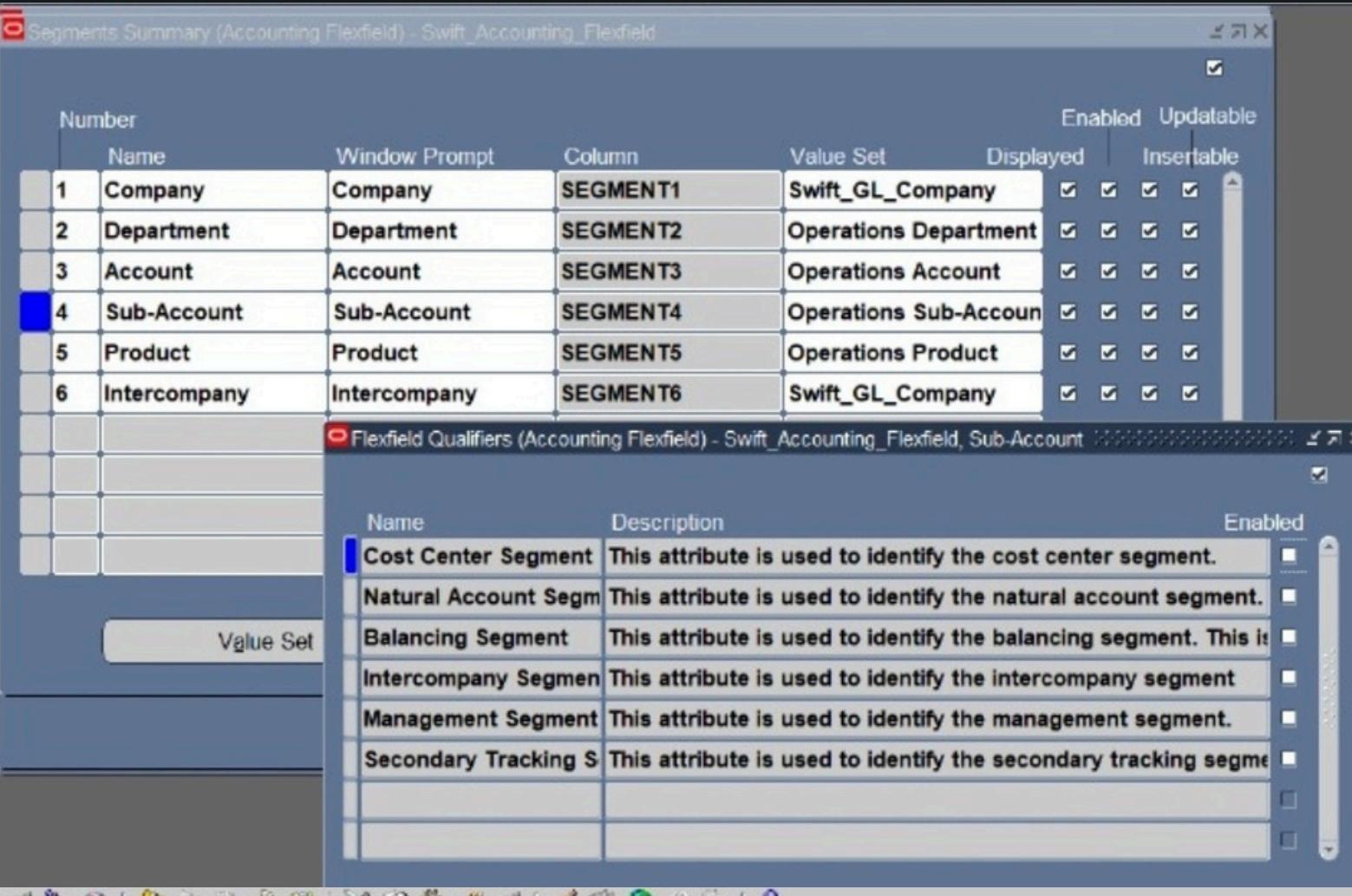
This screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Segments window for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield". It focuses on the "Account" segment (Number 3). The segment is defined with the column "SEGMENT3" and has the value set "Operations Account". Its display properties include being enabled, displayed, insertable, updatable, and indexed. Validation properties include a required default value and security enabled. Sizes and prompts are also defined.

Name	Column	Description	Number	Enabled	Displayed	Insertable	Updatable	Indexed
Account	SEGMENT3		3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of the "Account" segment (Number 3) for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." It displays the associated "Value Set" as "Operations Account" and its display properties.

Creating Chart of Accounts



Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the defined segments for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." The "Sub-Account" segment (Number 4) is highlighted, and the "Flexfield Qualifiers" window shows attributes associated with it, such as "Cost Center Segment" and "Natural Account Segm."

The screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Segments (Accounting Flexfield) window for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield". It defines the "Sub-Account" segment (Number 4) with the following details:

Name	Description	Enabled	Displayed
Sub-Account		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Configuration for the "Sub-Account" segment:

- Column:** SEGMENT4
- Number:** 4
- Validation:**
 - Value Set:** Operations Sub-Account
 - Default Type:** Constant
 - Default Value:** 0000
 - Required:**
 - Security Enabled:**
 - Range:** (empty)
- Sizes:**
 - Display Size:** 4
 - Description Size:** 20
 - Concatenated Description Size:** 20
- Prompts:**
 - List Of Values:** Sub-Account
 - Window:** Sub-Account

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of the "Sub-Account" segment (Number 4) for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." It displays the associated "Value Set" as "Operations Sub-Account" and indicates a "Constant" default type with a default value of "0000."

Creating Chart of Accounts

The screenshot shows two overlapping windows from the Oracle EBS application:

- Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield**: A grid of segments with columns for Number, Name, Window Prompt, Column, Value Set, and various properties like Enabled, Displayed, Insertable, and Updatable. Segment 6, "Intercompany", is highlighted.
- Flexfield Qualifiers (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield, Product**: A list of qualifiers with their descriptions. The "Intercompany Segmen" qualifier is highlighted.
- Segments (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield**: A detailed view of Segment 6 ("Product"). It shows the Value Set as "Operations Product", Default Type as "Constant", and Display Size as 3.

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the defined segments for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." The "Intercompany" segment (Number 6) is highlighted, and the "Flexfield Qualifiers" window shows attributes associated with it, such as "Intercompany Segmen" and "Balancing Segment."

Segments Summary (Accounting Flexfield) - Swift_Accounting_Flexfield

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of the "Intercompany" segment (Number 6) for the "Swift_Accounting_Flexfield." It displays the associated "Value Set" as "Swift_GL_Company" and its display properties.

Creating Chart of Accounts

The screenshot shows the Oracle ADF interface for creating a chart of accounts. It consists of three main panels:

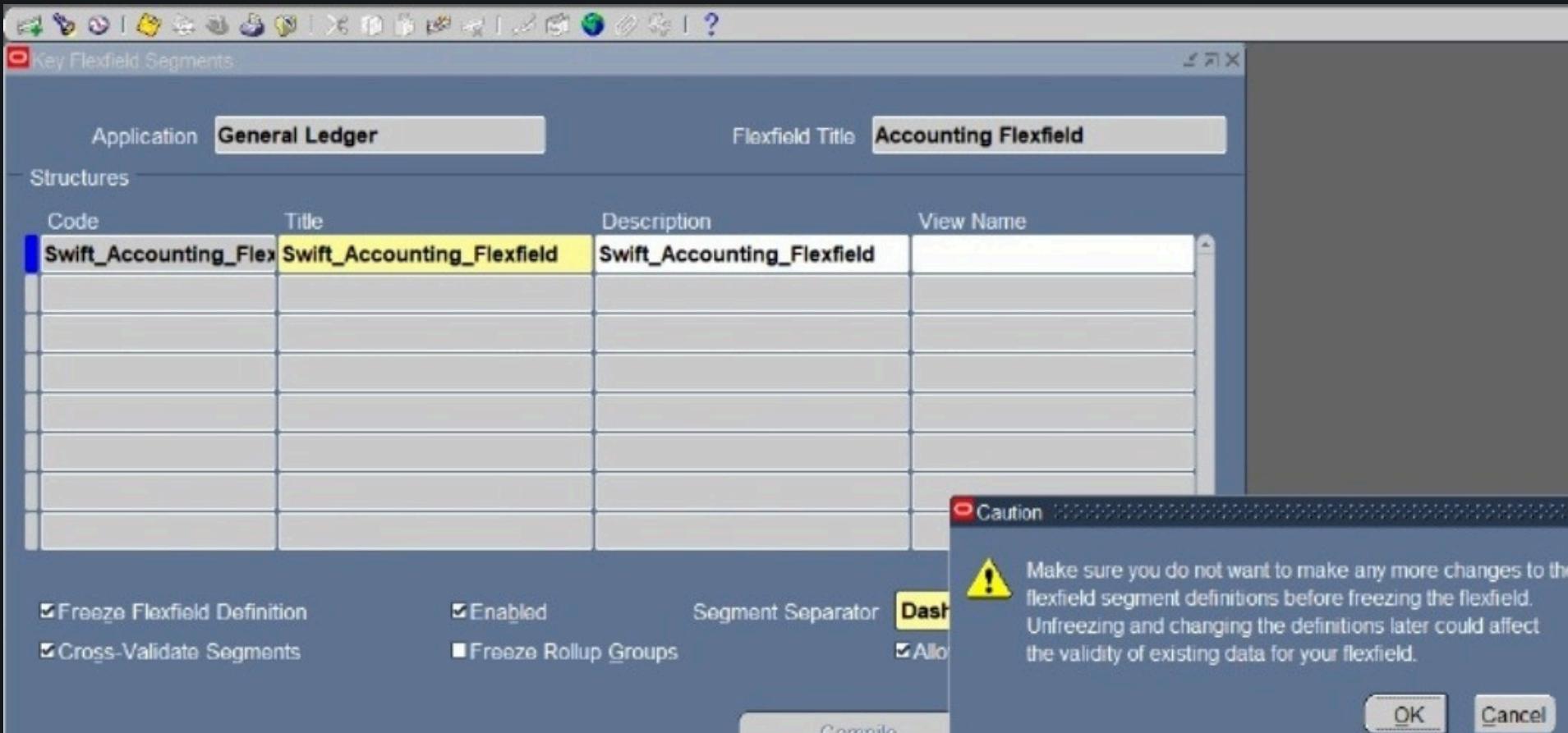
- Segments Table:** A grid showing segments defined for the accounting flexfield. Each row represents a segment with columns for Number, Name, Window Prompt, Column, Value Set, and various status checkboxes (Enabled, Displayed, Insertable, Updatable).
- Flexfield Qualifiers:** A list of qualifiers assigned to each segment. Qualifiers include Cost Center Segment, Natural Account Segment, Balancing Segment, Intercompany Segment, Management Segment, and Secondary Tracking Segment.
- Segments Detail (Intercompany):** A detailed configuration panel for the "Intercompany" segment. It shows the segment's name (SEGMENT6), description (Intercompany), validation rules (Value Set: Swift_GL_Company, Default Type: Required, Description: Swift GL Cars Company, Default Value: [empty], Security Enabled checked), sizes (Display Size: 2, Description Size: 25, Concatenated Description Size: 10), and prompts (List Of Values: Intercompany, Window: Intercompany).

Part 1: Segments Table: This section defines the individual components, known as segments, that constitute the complete accounting code. Each row specifies a segment's name, how it's presented to the user, the underlying database column, the set of valid values it can hold, and whether it's visible and editable.

Part 2: Flexfield Qualifiers: This part outlines the specific roles and attributes assigned to each segment defined in the first table. These qualifiers determine the functional purpose of each segment within the overall accounting structure, such as identifying cost centers, natural accounts, or intercompany relationships.

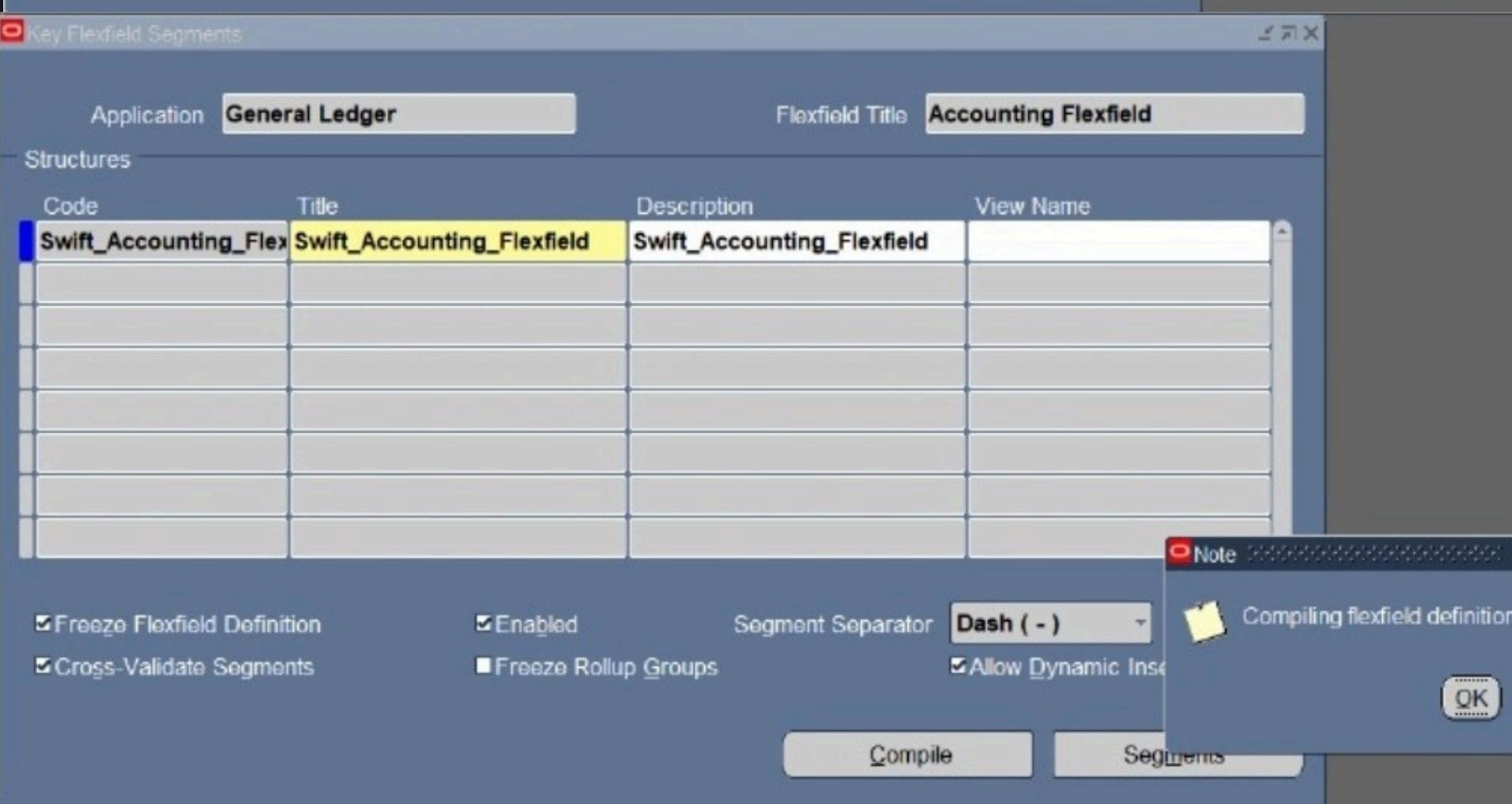
Part 3: Segments Detail (Intercompany): This area provides a detailed configuration for the "Intercompany" segment. It specifies the validation rules (including the allowed values and whether entry is mandatory), display properties (like size and prompts), and its status within the system (enabled, displayed, editable, etc.). This section ensures the "Intercompany" segment adheres to specific business requirements.

Creating Chart of Accounts



Key Flexfield Segments

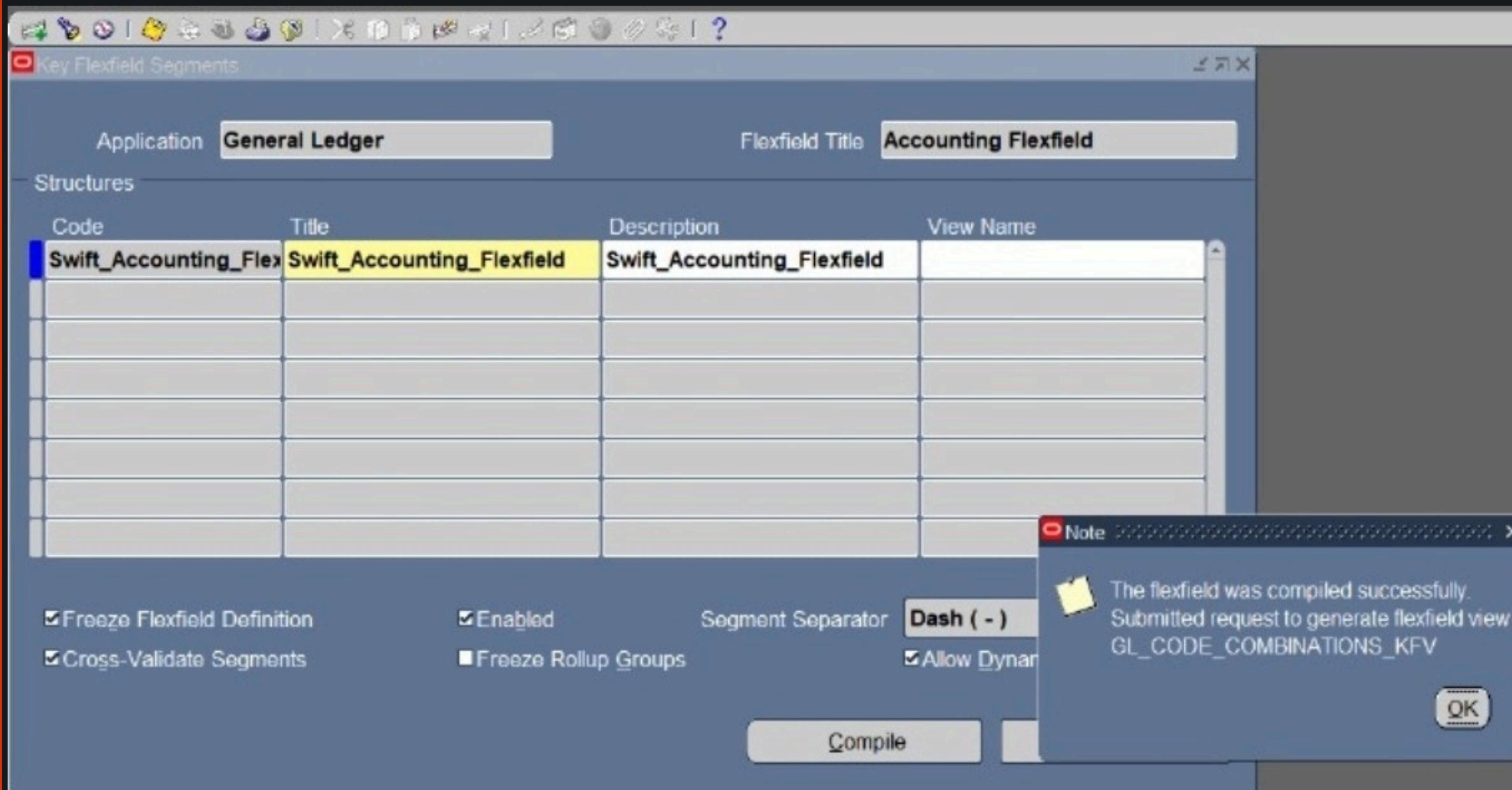
This Oracle EBS screen displays the "Key Flexfield Segments" for the "Accounting Flexfield" within "General Ledger." It shows a warning about freezing the flexfield definition and options to "Compile" the flexfield structure.



Key Flexfield Segments

This Oracle EBS screen shows the "Key Flexfield Segments" for the "Accounting Flexfield" in "General Ledger." A caution message is displayed, warning the user about the impact of freezing flexfield definitions on existing data.

Creating Chart of Accounts

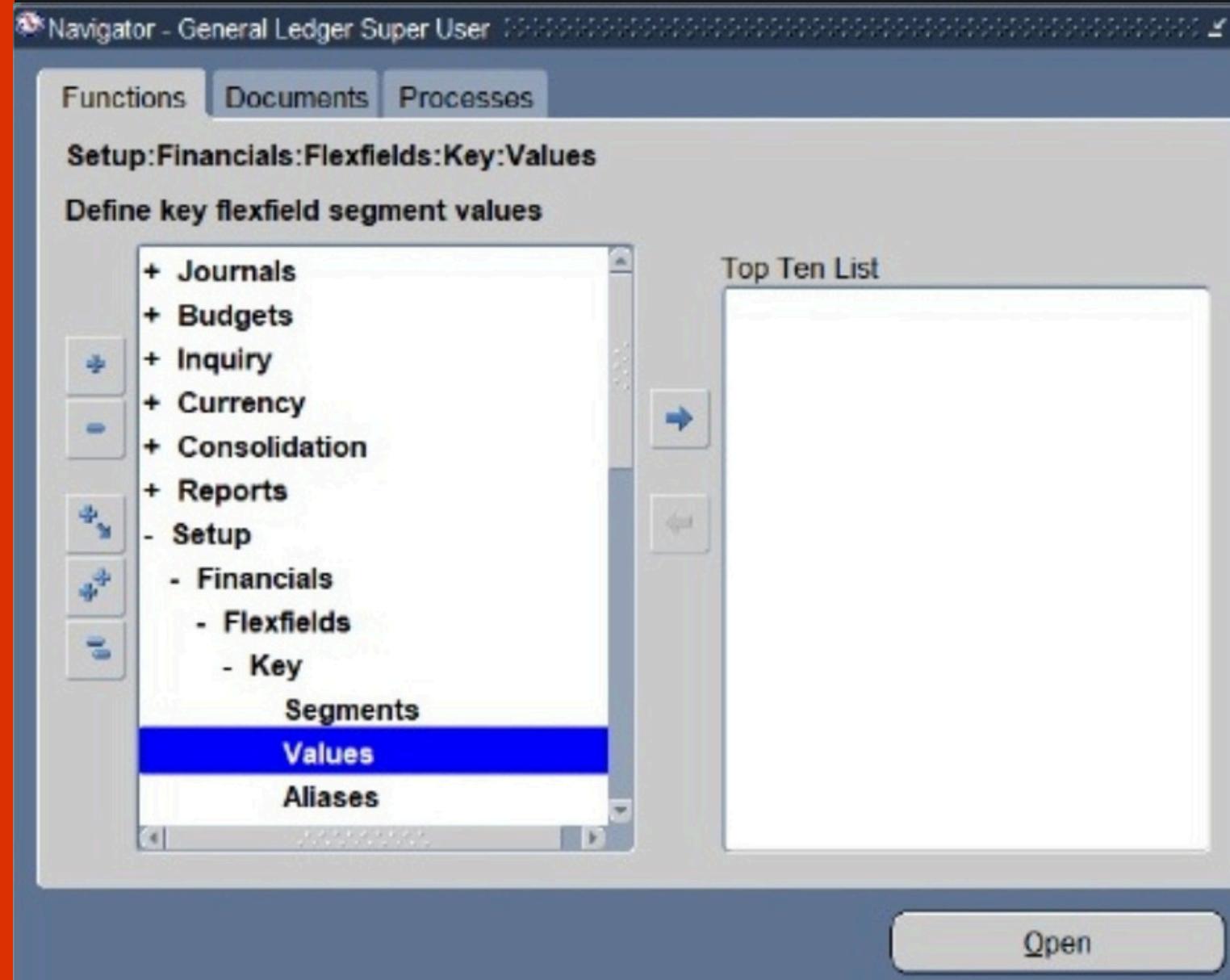


Key Flexfield Segments

This Oracle EBS screen shows that the compilation of the "Accounting Flexfield" was successful. A request to generate the flexfield view "GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS_KFV" has been submitted.

Query Application as General Ledger and Flexfield Title as Accounting Flexfield
Place cursor on structures code click on new 4. Enter the new structure name

Creating Chart of Accounts



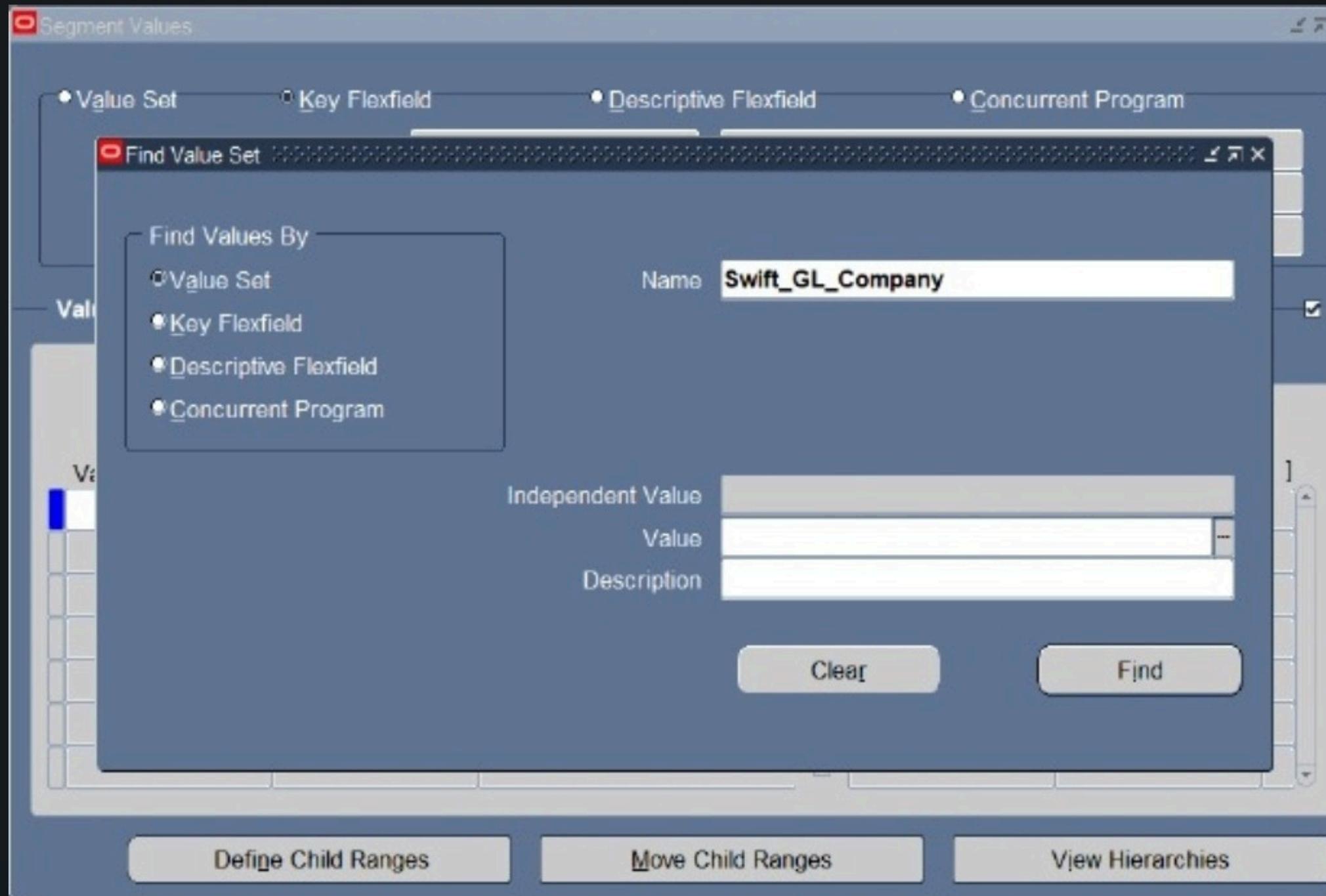
Navigator - General Ledger Super User

This Oracle EBS Navigator shows the "General Ledger Super User" navigating to Setup > Financials > Flexfields > Key > Values. The user is about to define values for key flexfield segments.

The Value Set windows allow you to define value sets that appear in lists of values when configuring flexfield segments in the Key Flexfield Segments or Descriptive Flexfield Segments windows.

You can share value sets across segments in different flexfields, different structures of the same flexfield, and even within the same flexfield structure. Additionally, value sets can be shared between key flexfields and descriptive flexfields.

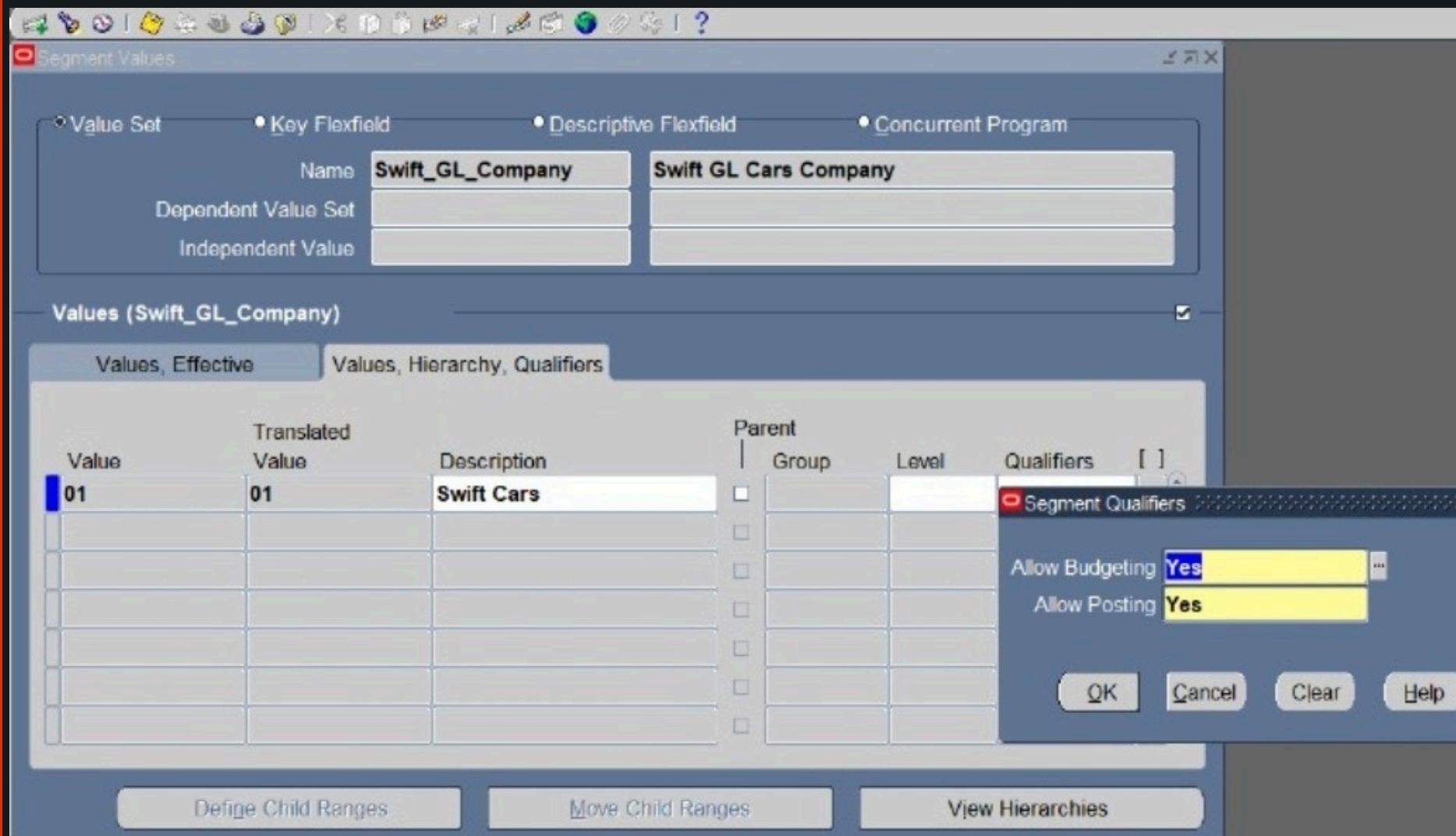
Creating Chart of Accounts



Segment Values

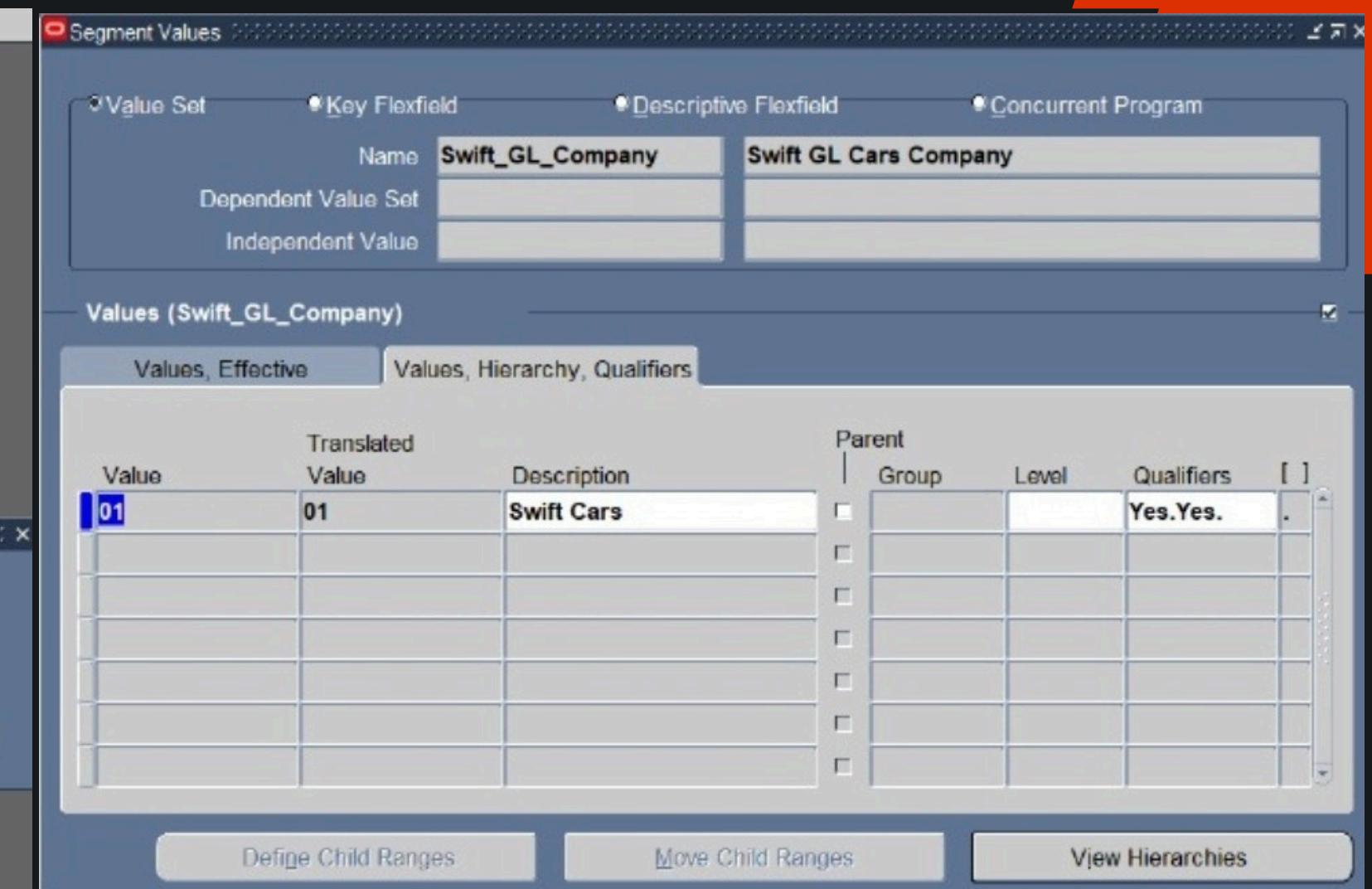
This Oracle EBS screen allows users to find and define values for different segments within key flexfields, descriptive flexfields, or concurrent programs. The user can search by value set name and other criteria to manage segment values.

Creating Chart of Accounts



Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of a value ("01 - Swift Cars") for the "Swift_GL_Company" value set. It displays segment qualifiers, indicating that this value allows both budgeting and posting.



Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of a value ("01 - Swift Cars") for the "Swift_GL_Company" value set. It displays segment qualifiers, indicating that this value allows both budgeting and posting.

Creating Chart of Accounts

Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of values for the "Swift_GL_Company" value set. Two values, "01 - Swift Cars" and "00 - Default," are listed with qualifiers indicating they both "Allow Budgeting" and "Allow Posting."

Requests

Request Overview					
Request ID		Parent	Phase	Status	Parameters
	Name				
8629458	General Ledger Accounti		Completed	Normal	SH, 1032507, N
8629457	Compile value set hierarc		Completed	Normal	1032507
8629455	Compile Key Flexfields		Completed	Normal	K, SQLGL, GLLE, 57724
8629454	Flexfield View Generator		Completed	Normal	2, 101, GL#, , N, , , , , , ,
8629453	Program - Generate Ledg		Completed	Normal	57724
8629452	COMPILE KFF (from add_		Completed	Normal	K, SQLGL, GL#, 57724
8629446	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	
8629445	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	
8623437	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	
8623434	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	

Requests

This Oracle EBS screen displays a list of submitted requests. It shows details like the request name (e.g., "General Ledger Accounti"), phase ("Completed"), status ("Normal"), and parameters ("SH, 1032507, N"). Users can refresh, find, submit, and manage requests from this screen.

Creating Chart of Accounts

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined values for the "Operations Department" value set. It shows values like "000 - No Department" and "100 - Resources," indicating whether each department is enabled.

Segment Values

Operations Department

Value	Translated Value	Description	Enabled	From	To
000	000	No Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
100	100	Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
110	110	Facilities Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
111	111	West Region Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
112	112	East Region Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
113	113	G3 Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
114	114	S2 Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Values (Operations Department)

Values, Effective Values, Hierarchy, Qualifiers

Define Child Ranges **Move Child Ranges** **View Hierarchies**

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined values for the "Operations Account" value set. It shows various account codes and their descriptions, such as "1000 - Total Assets" and "1100 - Cash and Short Term Equiv," indicating the structure of the chart of accounts.

Segment Values

Operations Account

Value	Translated Value	Description	Enabled	From	To
1000	1000	Total Assets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1100	1100	Cash and Short Term Equiv	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1110	1110	Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1120	1120	Payroll Cash Account	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1130	1130	Short Term Investments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1140	1140	Long Term Investments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1145	1145	Next Asset Cost	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Values (Operations Account)

Values, Effective Values, Hierarchy, Qualifiers

Define Child Ranges **Move Child Ranges** **View Hierarchies**

Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined values for the "Operations Department" value set. It shows values like "000 - No Department" and "100 - Resources," indicating whether each department is enabled.

Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined values for the "Operations Account" value set. It shows various account codes and their descriptions, such as "1000 - Total Assets" and "1100 - Cash and Short Term Equiv," indicating the structure of the chart of accounts.

Creating Chart of Accounts

This screenshot shows the Segment Values screen for the "Operations Sub-Account" value set. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Value Set, Key Flexfield, Descriptive Flexfield, and Concurrent Program. The "Key Flexfield" tab is selected, showing the name "Operations Sub-Account". Below this, there are fields for Dependent Value Set and Independent Value, both currently empty.

The main area displays the "Values (Operations Sub-Account)" table. It has three columns: Value, Translated Value, and Description. The table contains the following data:

Value	Translated Value	Description
0000	0000	No Sub Account
1100	1100	Cost of Sales
1200	1200	Research and Development
1300	1300	Sales and Marketing
1400	1400	General and Administrative
2101	2101	Arkansas
2102	2102	Arizona

Below the table is a section titled "Enabled" with "From" and "To" columns, each containing a list of values from the table. At the bottom are buttons for "Define Child Ranges", "Move Child Ranges", and "View Hierarchies".

This screenshot shows the Segment Values screen for the "Operations Product" value set. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Value Set, Key Flexfield, Descriptive Flexfield, and Concurrent Program. The "Key Flexfield" tab is selected, showing the name "Operations Product". Below this, there are fields for Dependent Value Set and Independent Value, both currently empty.

The main area displays the "Values (Operations Product)" table. It has three columns: Value, Translated Value, and Description. The table contains the following data:

Value	Translated Value	Description
000	000	No Product
100	100	Product X
110	110	Sentinal Standard
120	120	Sentinal Custom
130	130	Envoy Standard
140	140	Envoy Custom
150	150	Other Computer

Below the table is a section titled "Enabled" with "From" and "To" columns, each containing a list of values from the table. At the bottom are buttons for "Define Child Ranges", "Move Child Ranges", and "View Hierarchies".

Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined values for the "Operations Sub-Account" value set. It shows various sub-account codes and their descriptions, such as "0000 - No Sub Account" and "1100 - Cost of Sales," indicating the detailed breakdown of accounts.

Segment Values

This Oracle EBS screen displays defined values for the "Operations Product" value set. It shows various product codes and their descriptions, indicating whether each product is enabled.



calendar

Defining calendar

Steps to Define a New Calendar:

1. Navigate to the Accounting Calendar window.
2. Enter a Name and Description for the calendar.
3. Add the periods that make up the calendar year.
4. (Optional) Check Enable Security to apply Definition Access Set security.

If unchecked, all users with access can view and modify the calendar.

If security is enabled and the Assign Access function is available, click Assign Access to grant privileges to specific Definition Access Sets.

If the Assign Access function is restricted for your responsibility, you will not see the button, but AutoAssigned Definition Access Sets will still apply. Consult your System Administrator for Function Security details.

5. Save your work.

Note:

When you exit the Accounting Calendar window, a full calendar validation is launched. You can choose to validate all calendars or only the current calendar.

To view or print the Calendar Validation Report, navigate to

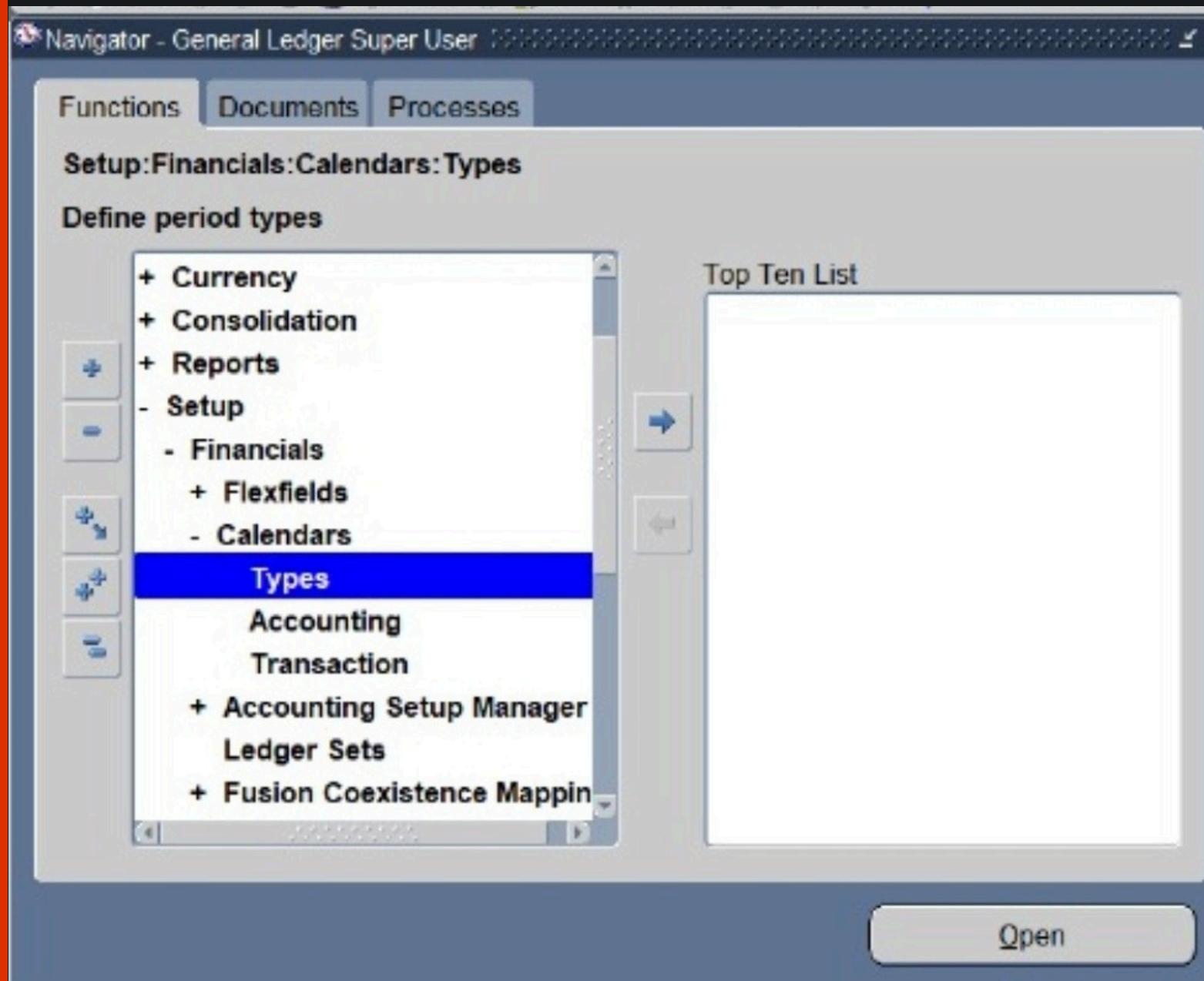
Help > View > My Requests.

This report helps identify errors that could affect the proper operation of General Ledger.

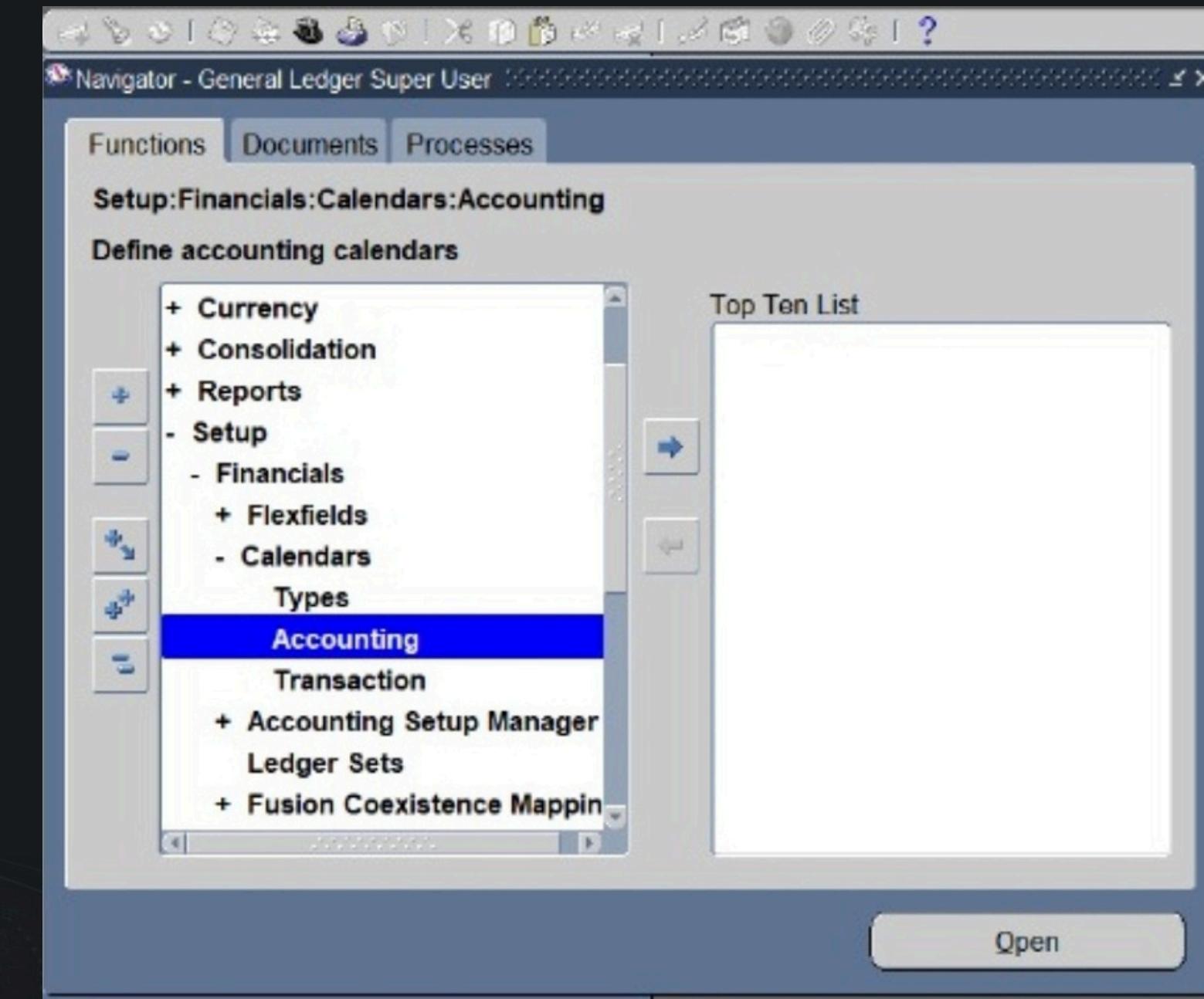
Defining calendar

Setup-> Financials-> Calendars-> Accounting

You can define multiple calendars and assign a different calendar to each ledger. For example, one ledger can use a monthly calendar, while another uses a quarterly calendar.

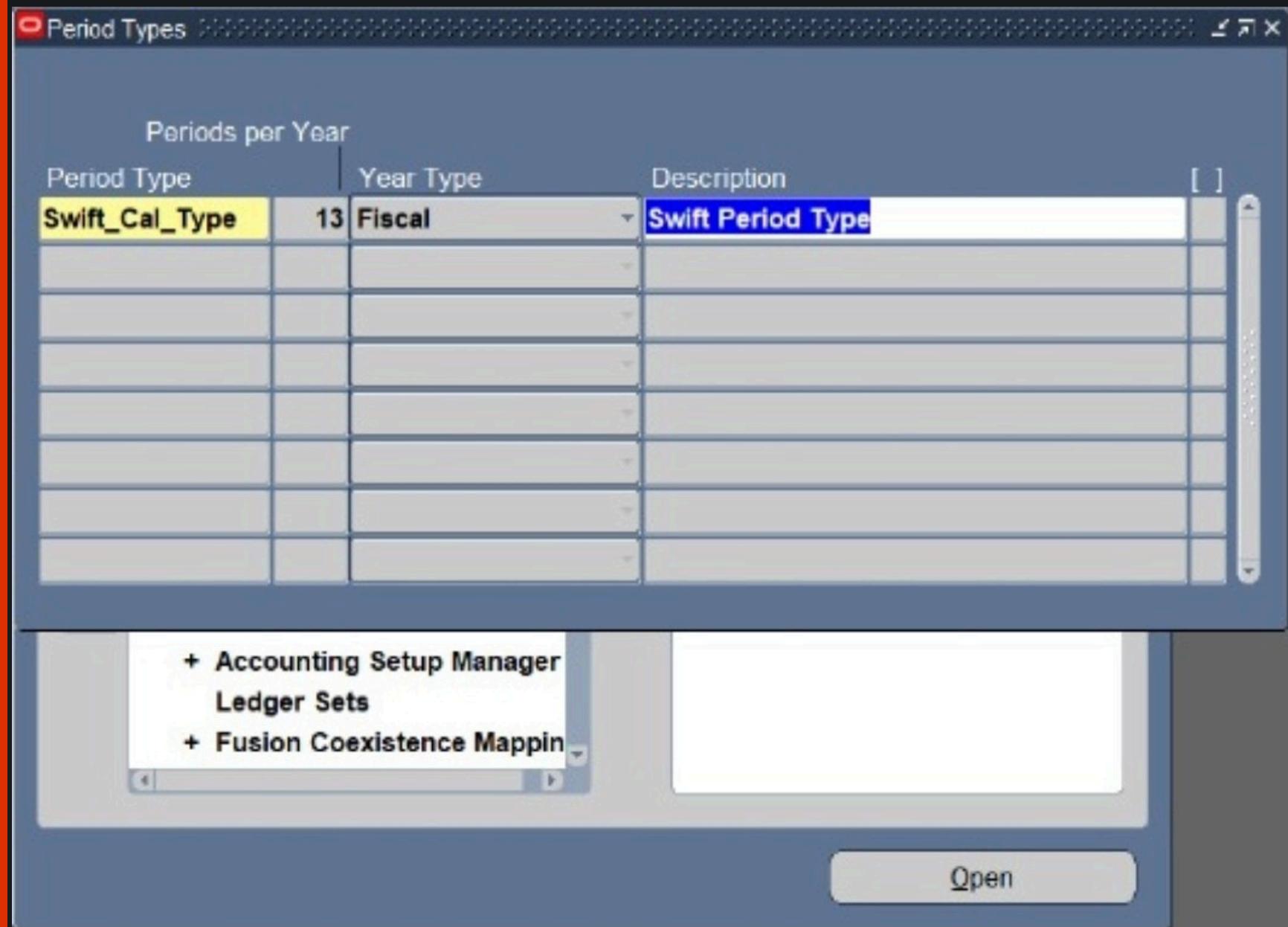


the Navigator window in Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) for a user with the "General Ledger Super User" responsibility. The user is navigating through Setup > Financials > Calendars and has currently selected "Types" to define period types within the system.



This Oracle EBS Navigator shows the "General Ledger Super User" navigating to Setup > Financials > Calendars. The "Accounting" option is currently selected under Calendars,

Defining Calendars



Setup > Financials > Calendars > Accounting, displays the "Period Types" setup. It shows an example of a defined period type ("Swift_Cal_Type") with its associated year type ("13 Fiscal") and description, allowing users to manage accounting period structures.

Steps to Define a Period Type:

1. Navigate to the Period Types window.
2. Enter a unique name for the accounting period type.
3. Specify the number of accounting periods per year (e.g., 52 for a weekly period type).
You can define up to 366 periods per fiscal year for actual balances.
For budgets, only the first 60 periods can be used.
4. Select the Year Type:
 - Calendar: Uses the year when the period begins for the system name.
 - Fiscal: Uses the year when the fiscal year ends for the system name.
5. (Optional) Enter a description for the period type
6. Save your work.

Defining Calendars

This screenshot shows the "Periods" tab of the Accounting Calendar screen. The calendar is set to "Swift Calendar" and "Swift Egyptian Calendar". The "Enable Security" checkbox is checked. The table displays monthly periods for the year 2025, including January through September, plus an adjusting period at the end. Each row contains the prefix (Month name), type (Swift_Cal_Ty), year (2025), period number (1-9), from date (e.g., 01-01-2025), to date (e.g., 31-01-2025), and period name (e.g., JAN-25). An "Assign Access" button is located at the bottom.

Prefix	Type	Year	Quarter			Adjusting
			Num	From	To	
JAN	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	1	01-01-2025	31-01-2025	JAN-25
Feb	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	1	01-02-2025	28-02-2025	Feb-25
Mar	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	1	01-03-2025	31-03-2025	Mar-25
April	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	2	01-04-2025	30-04-2025	April-25
May	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	2	01-05-2025	31-05-2025	May-25
Jun	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	2	01-06-2025	30-06-2025	Jun-25
July	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	3	01-07-2025	31-07-2025	July-25
Aug	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	3	01-08-2025	31-08-2025	Aug-25
Sep	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	3	01-09-2025	30-09-2025	Sep-25

Accounting Calendar - Periods

This tab within the "Accounting Calendar" screen displays the defined periods for the "Swift Calendar" for the year "2025." It shows details like Period Number, From and To dates, and Period Name, with an adjusting period at the end of the year.

This screenshot shows the "Periods" tab of the Accounting Calendar screen. The calendar is set to "Swift Calendar" and "Swift Egyptian Calendar". The "Enable Security" checkbox is checked. The table displays monthly periods for the year 2025, including January through September, plus an adjusting period at the end. An alert dialog box is displayed, asking if the user wants to validate the currently displayed calendar or all your calendars. The dialog includes buttons for "Decision," "Current," "Cancel," and "All". An "Assign Access" button is located at the bottom.

Prefix	Type	Year	Quarter			Adjusting
			Num	From	To	
May	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	2	01-05-2025	31-05-2025	May-25
Jun	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	2	01-06-2025	30-06-2025	Jun-25
July	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	3	01-07-2025	31-07-2025	July-25
Aug	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	3	01-08-2025	31-08-2025	Aug-25
Sep	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	3	01-09-2025	30-09-2025	Sept-25
Oct	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	4	01-10-2025	31-10-2025	Oct-25
Nov	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	4	01-11-2025	30-11-2025	Nov-25
Dec	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	4	01-12-2025	31-12-2025	Dec-25
ADJ	Swift_Cal_Ty	2025	4	31-12-2025	31-12-2025	ADJ-25

Accounting Calendar - Periods

This tab within the "Accounting Calendar" screen continues to display the defined periods for the "Swift Calendar" for the year "2025," showing the monthly periods from January to September with their corresponding dates and period names.

Defining Calendars

Menu-> View-> Requests

This screenshot shows the "Accounting Calendar" screen in Oracle EBS. At the top, there is a "Calendar" dropdown set to "Swift Calendar" and a "Description" field containing "Swift Egyptian Calendar". Below this is a checkbox for "Enable Security". The main area is titled "Periods" and displays a grid of quarters for the year 2025. The columns are labeled: Prefix, Type, Year, Num, From, To, and Name. The grid includes rows for May through December, followed by an "ADJ" row for the year-end period. The "From" and "To" dates are listed as "01-05-2025" through "31-12-2025". The "Name" column shows "May-25" through "Dec-25", and the "ADJ" row is labeled "ADJ-25". A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the grid. At the bottom, there is a "Assign Access" button.

This Oracle EBS screen shows the definition of an "Accounting Calendar" named "Swift Calendar" with the description "Swift Egyptian Calendar." It indicates the option to "Enable Security" and shows the calendar is structured by "Quarter" with an option for "Adjusting" periods.

This screenshot shows the "Requests" screen in Oracle EBS. The top navigation bar includes buttons for "Refresh Data", "Find Requests", "Submit a New Request", and "Submit New Request Set". There is also a checkbox for "Auto Refresh". Below the toolbar is a table listing various requests. The columns are: Request ID, Name, Parent, Phase, Status, and Parameters. The table contains several entries, such as "8621427 Other - Calendar Validation", "8604427 General Ledger Accounti", and "8603429 Compile value set hierarc". At the bottom of the screen are several management buttons: "Hold Request", "View Details", "Rerun Request", "View Output", "Cancel Request", "Diagnostics", "Reprint/Republish (J)", and "View Log (K)".

This Oracle EBS screen displays a list of submitted requests, showing details like Request ID, Name, Phase, Status, and Parameters. It also provides options to manage requests such as refreshing, submitting new ones, viewing output, and canceling.

Currencies

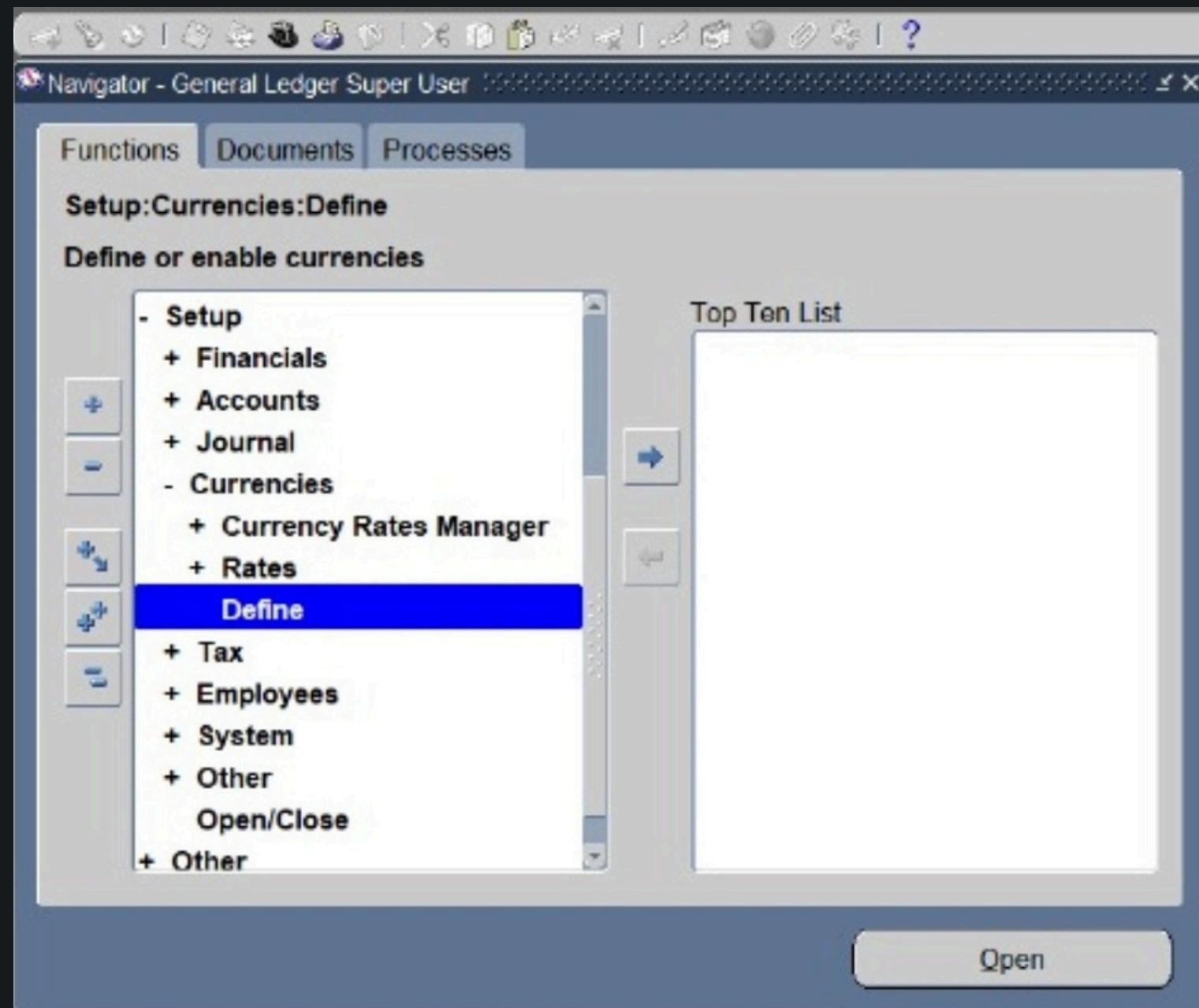


Defining Currencies

SETUP-> CURRENCIES-> DEFINE

TO DEFINE A NEW CURRENCY IN ORACLE: OPEN THE CURRENCIES WINDOW, ENTER A UNIQUE CODE (CANNOT BE CHANGED AFTER ENABLING), ADD THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION, OPTIONAL SELECT THE ISSUING COUNTRY (PER ISO 3166), AND ENTER THE CURRENCY SYMBOL .SET PRECISION FOR TRANSACTIONS, EXTENDED PRECISION FOR CALCULATIONS, AND THE MINIMUM ACCOUNTABLE UNIT. OPTIONAL, SPECIFY EFFECTIVE DATES. ENABLE THE CURRENCY AND SAVE YOUR WORK.

Defining Currencies



Code	Name	Effective Dates			Enabled
		Effective	From	To	
EGP	Egyptian Pound		01-01-1950		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>

General Ledger Super User

This Oracle EBS Navigator shows the "General Ledger Super User" navigating to Setup > Currencies > Define. The user is on the "Define or enable currencies"

Accounting Setup



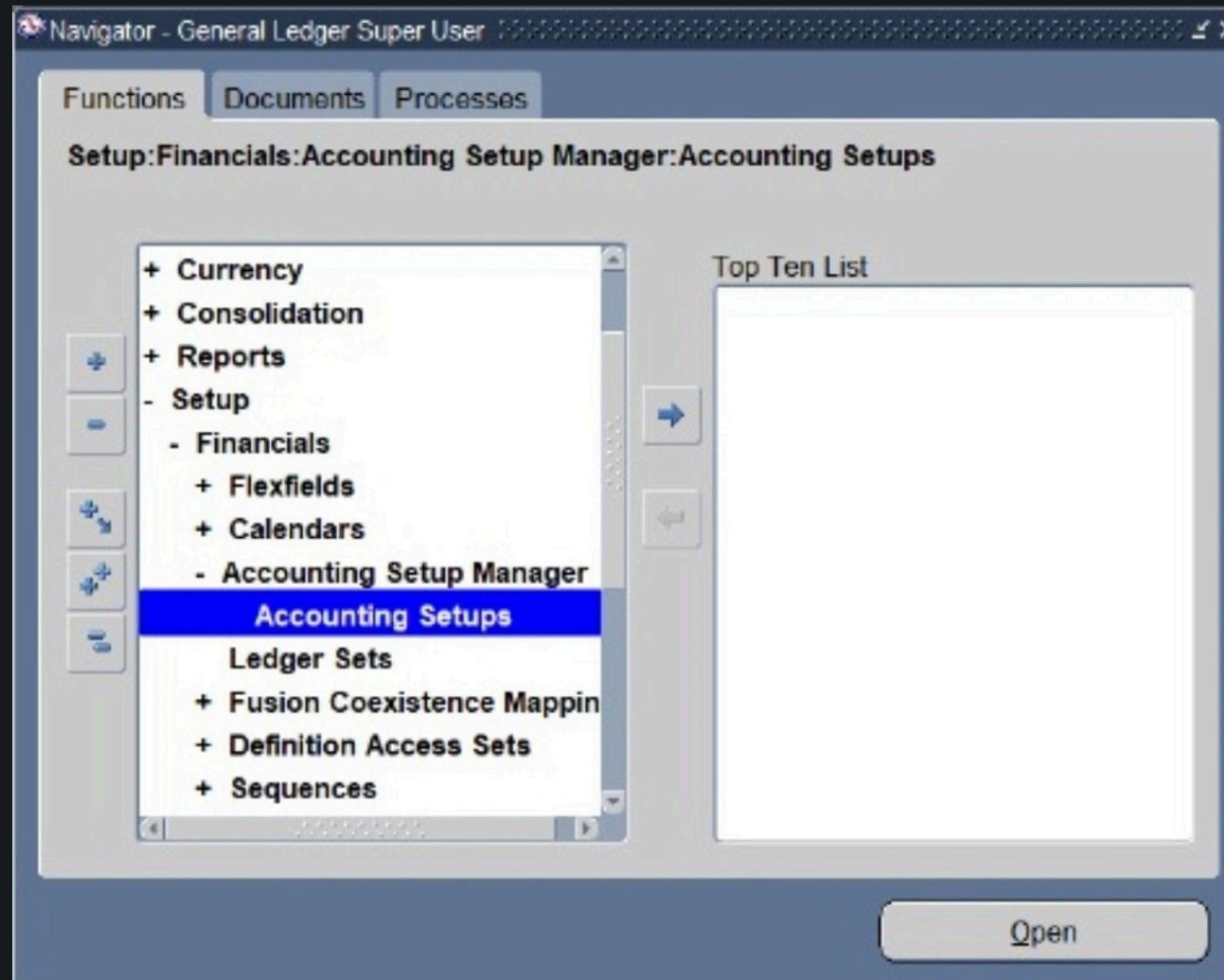
Accounting Setup

The accounting setup processes consists of three main steps and are described in the following table:

1. Create an accounting setup structure.
2. Update accounting options.
3. Complete the accounting setup. The following table provides the steps to create an accounting setup. Repeat these steps for each accounting setup defined. The steps in bold italics are required.

Accounting Setup Manager Setup		
Create Accounting Structure	Complete Accounting Options	Complete Accounting Options (continued)
<i>Assign legal entities</i>	<i>Complete ledger options.</i>	Define and assign operating units to the primary ledger.
<i>Specify the ledger attributes for the primary ledger.</i>	Complete reporting currencies.	Define intercompany accounts.
Specify the ledger attributes for one or more secondary ledgers.	Assign balancing segment values to legal entities	Define intracompany balancing rules.
Assign reporting currencies.	Assign balancing segment values to ledgers.	Define sequencing options.
	Define subledger accounting options.	Complete secondary ledger setup steps.

Accounting Setup



Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), specifically the General Ledger module. It shows the Navigator window under the General Ledger Super User responsibility. The highlighted option, Accounting Setups, is part of the Accounting Setup Manager within Financials Setup. This section is used to configure and manage accounting structures, including ledgers, legal entities, and reporting currencies.

Accounting Setups Legal Entities

Create Legal Entity

Cancel Save and Add Details

* Indicates required field

Identification Information

* Territory	Egypt
* Legal Entity Name	Swift Cars
* Organization Name	Swift Cars
* Legal Entity Identifier	EGAPPSSV20258
* Company Registration Number (EG)	APPSSV20258
* Registration Number	SV20258
Transacting Entity	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legal Address

- Select Existing Address
 Create New Address

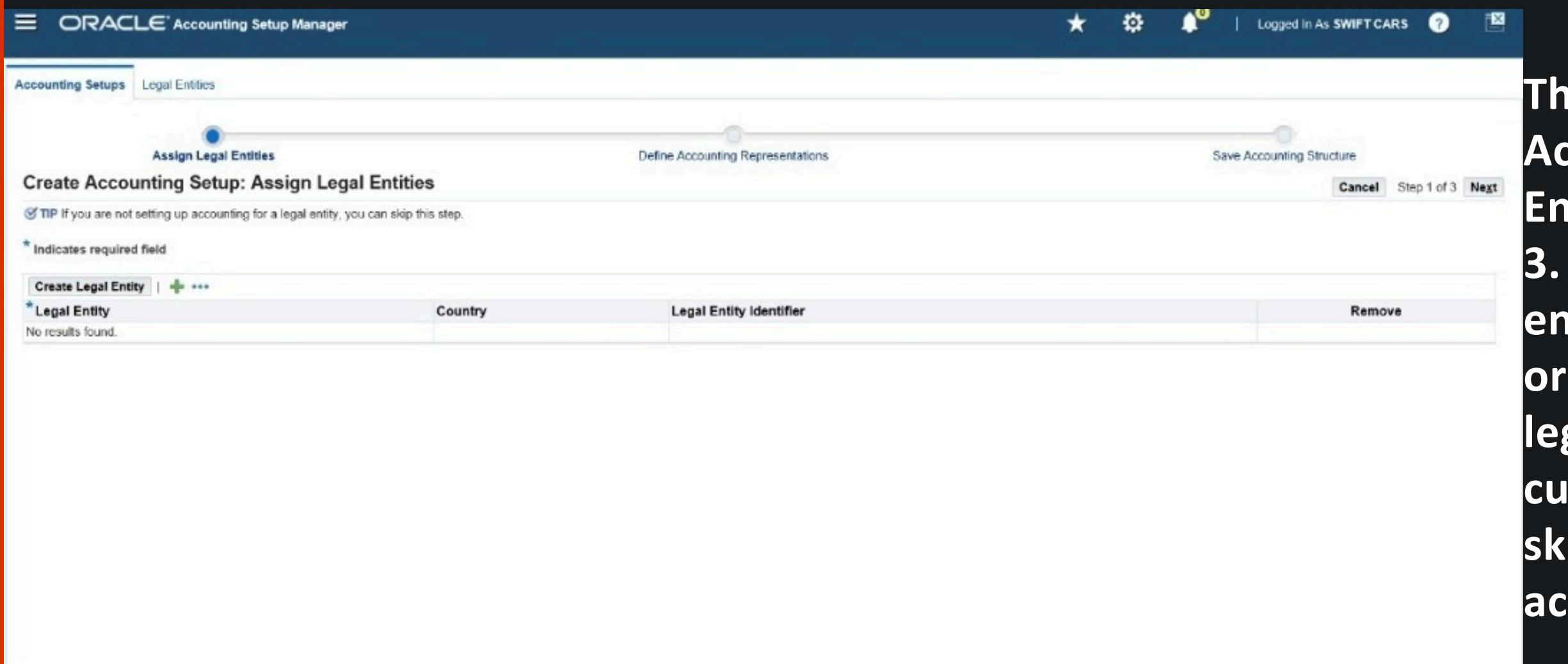
* Legal Address Zahra al-Maadi, Cairo, Egypt

General Information

Place Of Registration	
Inception Date	(17-02-2025) <input type="button" value="..."/>
Type of Company	

"Create Legal Entity" page within the Oracle Accounting Setup Manager. The user is defining a new legal entity named "Soft Cars" with the organization name "Swift Cars". Key details being entered include the Legal Entity Identifier (EGAPPSSV20258), Company Registration Number (APPSSV2258), and Registration Number (SV20258). The Territory is set to Egypt, and the Legal Address is "Zakran al Mandi Caro, Egypt". The Inception Date is 17-02-2025. The page includes required fields indicated by asterisks and buttons to "Cancel", "Save and Add Details", and "Apply".

Accounting Setup



The image shows the "Create Accounting Setup: Assign Legal Entities" page in Oracle. It's Step 1 of 3. The user can create a new legal entity (as seen in the previous image) or assign existing ones. Currently, no legal entities are listed under the current location (Egypt). The user can skip this step if not setting up accounting for a legal entity.

The screenshot shows the 'Accounting Setups' page. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Accounting Setups' (selected) and 'Legal Entities'. A sidebar on the right lists 'Accounting Setup Steps': 'Create Accounting Structure', 'Define Accounting Options', and 'Complete Accounting Setup'. Below the sidebar, there are two sections: 'Prerequisite Checklist' and 'Overview of Accounting Setups'. The main area displays a table for 'Search by Ledger'. The table has columns: 'Ledger', 'Type', 'Associated Primary Ledger', 'Status', and 'Update Accounting Options'. A search bar with dropdowns for 'Search by' and 'Go' is present. A note at the top states: 'The Accounting Setup Manager enables you to set up and implement your Oracle Financial Applications from one location. Each accounting setup you define includes the common setup components that control transaction processing across Oracle Financial Applications.' Status keys are shown: - Completed (green checkmark), - In Progress (yellow circle), and - Not Started (blue square).

"Accounting Setups" It provides a central location to manage financial application setups. The page displays the overall accounting setup steps (Create Accounting Structure, Define Accounting Options, Complete Accounting Setup) and allows users to search for existing ledgers. Currently, no search has been conducted, and the user is reminded that the current location is Egypt.

Accounting Setup

The screenshot shows the 'Create Accounting Setup: Define Accounting Representations' screen. At the top, there are tabs for 'Assign Legal Entities', 'Define Accounting Representations' (which is selected), and 'Save Accounting Structure'. Below the tabs, there's a message: 'Create Accounting Setup: Define Accounting Representations' and a note: '* Indicates required field'. The 'Primary Ledger' section contains fields for Name (Swift EGP Ledger), Chart of Accounts (Swift_Accounting_E...), Accounting Calendar (Swift_Calendar), and Currency (EGP). There's also a 'Subledger Accounting Method' dropdown set to 'Standard Accrual'. On the right, there's an 'Additional Information' sidebar with options for Reporting Currencies, Secondary Ledgers, and Ledger Options. The 'Secondary Ledgers' section has a note: 'TIP Secondary ledgers are optional; additional accounting representations of your primary ledger which differ in one or more of the following attributes: chart of accounts, accounting calendar, currency, subledger accounting method, and/or ledger options.' It shows a table with columns for Name, Chart of Accounts, Accounting Calendar, Currency, Subledger Accounting Method, Data Conversion Level, Add, Reporting Currency, and Delete. The table is empty with the message 'No results found.'

The screenshot shows the 'Create Accounting Setup: Save Accounting Structure' screen. At the top, there are tabs for 'Assign Legal Entities', 'Define Accounting Representations' (selected), and 'Save Accounting Structure'. Below the tabs, there's a yellow warning bar: 'Information: Carefully review your accounting structure before saving. Once saved, you will be unable to change your Primary Ledger. To make changes, move back to the previous steps.' The 'Legal Entities' section shows a table with columns for Legal Entity (Swift EGP Ledger), Country (No results found), Legal Entity Identifier, and Balancing Segment Value. The 'Ledgers' section shows a table with columns for Focus Name (Swift EGP Ledger), Type (Primary Ledger), Currency (EGP), Chart of Accounts (Swift_Accounting_Flexfield), Accounting Calendar/Period Type (Swift_Calendar/Swift_Cal_Type), and Subledger Accounting Method (Standard Accrual). There are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Back', 'Step 3 of 3', and 'Finish'.

Step 2 of 3: Define Accounting Representations for creating an Accounting Setup in Oracle. The Primary Ledger, "Swift EGP Ledger," is displayed with its Chart of Accounts ("Swift Accounting &"), Accounting Calendar ("Swift Calendar"), and Currency (EGP). Options to add Reporting Currencies and Secondary Ledgers are available. No secondary ledgers are currently defined.

Step 3 of 3: Save Accounting Structure in Oracle's Accounting Setup Manager. It shows the defined Primary Ledger, "Swift EGP Ledger," with its details. The user is prompted to review before saving, as the Primary Ledger cannot be changed afterward. No legal entities are currently associated. The "Finish" button indicates the final step to save the accounting structure.