

## INVOICE

1) **Invoice:** is a document that records a transaction between buyer and supplier detailing the goods or services provided and the amount due for payment.

2) **Standard Invoice:** An invoice from supplier for goods or services rendered, often in electronic form.

3) **Prepayment Invoice:** An advance payment to a supplier before the actual goods or services received.

This helps ensures that the supplier is paid upfront for future transactions.

Once prepayment is made, it can be applied to an outstanding invoice to reduce the amount due. This is done by selecting prepayment during the invoice entry process.

4) **Credit memo:** A document from the supplier that provides a credit for goods or services rendered.

This is typically used to correct or adjust the amount of previously issued invoice, often due to returned goods, overcharges or adjustments.

If a supplier overcharges you for a shipment, they might issue a credit memo to correct the overcharge. The credit memo can be applied to original invoice, reducing the total amount you need to pay.

Debit Memo: It is issued by a supplier to a buyer to increase the amount owed by the buyer.

→ This is typically used to correct or adjust the amount of previously issued invoice, often due to undercharges or additional charges that were not included in the original invoice.

5) Retainage Release Invoice: Used to release the retained amount that was held back from a supplier's payment until certain conditions are met, typically after the completion of a project or a significant milestone.

6) Interest Invoice: An automatically generated invoice for interest on overdue invoices.

7) Withholding Tax Invoice: Generated to account for the tax withheld from payments made to suppliers. This type of invoice ensures compliance with tax regulations by withholding a portion of the payment and remitting it to tax authorities.

Withholding tax is applied to suppliers' invoices, reducing the amount paid to the supplier and creating a liability to tax authority.

For example: If a company is required to withhold 10% tax on payments to a contractor, a withholding tax invoice will be generated for 10% amount which is then remitted to tax authority.

Payables → Invoices → Create invoice

and selecting customer and no. basis

Give business unit to valid date on

Supplier invoices → Payment Terms

Supplier site → Term date

Number of days of credit period

Amount of days to

cash payment type and payment date.

Payment Terms: Conditions under which a seller expects to receive payment from buyer

Net 30 → Payment is due 30 days from

Invoice date

2/10 Net 30 → 2% discount if invoice is paid

within 10 days, otherwise full

amount is due in 30 days.

Term date: Date from which payment terms are calculated.

It is often the same as invoice date, but it can be different date specified by the seller.

This date is crucial because it determines when the payment is due based on agreed upon payment terms.

Save the invoice

Click on lines

click on '+'

Add item, select item and click on distributions

give type, amount, distribution combination

Save the invoice

**Items:** Refers to individual products or services listed on the invoices, each item has

- Description of Product or Service
- Quantity → Unit Price → Total cost for each item

**Freight:** Refers to charges associated with transportation of goods, it includes

- Shipping fees and handling charges

Now go to invoice actions click on validate  
validate will calculate tax and validate the

then status will be changed to validated

Now go to invoice actions click on Paid in full

you will get message pop up saying payment (withholding) for (amount) has been created.

**Post to Ledgers:** when we click on Post to ledgers

several accounting actions takes place

i) Recording the transaction: The invoice details are transferred from the accounts receivable sub ledger to general ledger. This includes debiting the appropriate accounts and crediting the revenue accounts.

ii) Updating Account Balance: The balances of the affected accounts are updated to reflect new transaction.

iii) Adjusting inventory levels: If invoice includes physical goods, the inventory levels are adjusted accordingly.

iv) Generating financial reports: The posted transaction will be included in financial reports, such as balance sheet and income statement.

By posting to the ledgers, you ensure that all financial transactions are accurately recorded and reflected in your accounting system.

### Important tables associated with invoices

**AP-INVOICES-ALL:** stores invoice header information including details like invoice

status, vendor ID, invoice number, date, supplier and amount

Primary key: Invoice-ID

Last-update-date, Last-updated-by, Vendor-ID.

Invoice-num, Invoice-currency-code, Payment-currency-code, Invoice-amount, vendor-site-ID etc

**AP-INVOICES-LINES-ALL:** contains line level details of the invoice, such as item descriptions, quantities and prices

P.K: INVOICE-ID LINE-NUMBER

Invoice-ID, Line-number, Requester-ID, Description, Manufacturer, Model-number, Period-name, Unit-price

AD-INVOICE-DISTRIBUTIONS ALL: Holds the accounting distribution information for each invoice line linking the invoice to general ledger accounts.

P.K: Invoice-Distribution-Id  
Accounting-Date, Distribution-Line-Number, Invoice-Id, Last-Updated-By, Last-Update-Date, Period-Name, Amount, Created-By, Creation-Date

AP-PAYMENT-SCHEDULES ALL: Manages the payment schedules and statuses for the invoices, including due dates and payment terms.

P.K: Invoice-Id, Invoice-Num  
Invoice-Id, Last-Updated-By, Last-Update-Date, Created-By, Creation-Date, Discount-Date, Due-Date

AD-INVOICES-INTERFACE: Used to import invoice header information into Oracle Fusion Payables base tables.

P.K: Invoice-Id, Load-Request-Id  
Invoice-Id, Invoice-Num, Invoice-Date, PO-Number, Vendor-Id, Vendor-Num, Invoice-Amount, Creation-Date, Created-By

Opening Accounting Payables Periods for invoice

Go to Task bar search of invoices

under Payables Periods you'll find

Manage Accounting Periods

You will find many ledgers select the ledger you are using and open that for the current month

How to view accounting entries in GL

Go to General Accounting

Task search → Manage Journals

Search with Journal / Journal Batch / Accounting Period

Search you will see

How to check whether invoice is paid or not

Go to Invoices → Manage invoices → search for specific invoice (in the unpaid amount it will be zero)

then the invoice is paid.

Accounts Payables: It represents the money a company owes to its suppliers for goods and services received but not yet paid for.

Accounts Payables is a liability, short term debt that needs settling.

**Accounts Receivable:** It represents the money owed to a company by its customers for goods or services delivered but not yet paid for.

AR is an asset in future inflow of cash

AP is money you owe [liability]

AR is money owed to you [Asset]

IA (manually) additional entry of cash

- Create a transaction (standard): Invoiced at 0%
- Create credit memo (from transactional workbench)
- Create receipt for credit memo

check balance (Invoiced) → see how much change

### Billing

Go to receivables → Create transaction → Create invoice  
give all the details → click complete and review  
(Note down transaction number)

Now we are creating credit memo

Go to receivables → Create transaction → Transaction class  
Credit memo → give all details → click complete & review  
(Note down transaction number)

Now we are creating receipt for credit memo

Go to receivables → Accounts receivable → manage  
Credit memo application → search with the transaction  
number of credit memo → select that →  
Add open receivables → Add the original invoice  
we have created → click → Add → done

Now go to billing → Search manage transactions  
→ Search with transaction number (invoice created)  
→ click on Actions → View balance details.

## {Automatic}

Create a transaction (standard one)

Create a auto credit

Check balance

Create receipt for balance amount

Check balance

Go to receivables → Billing → credit transaction →  
Invoice → give all the details → complete and  
review (note down transaction number)

Go to receivables → Billing → credit transaction  
→ Give transaction number of invoice we created  
→ Give credit amount → complete and review  
(Note down transaction number)

Go to receivables → Account receivables →  
Create receipt → fill all the details  
→ Go to add open receivables → submit and  
apply manually → Go to add application →  
give transaction number for which we are  
booking a receipt.

## INBOUND INTEGRATION

Inbound integration refers to the process of receiving data or requests from external systems, applications or services into a specific system or application.

→ It involves setting up mechanisms to accept and process incoming data, typically through API's, webhooks, file transfers or other communication protocols.

### Key Features of Inbound Integration

1) Data Reception: Inbound integration primarily focuses on how data is received from external sources. This can include API's, FTP/SFTP, email and more.

2) Processing and Transformation: Once data is received it often needs to be processed, validated and possibly transformed to match the internal data structure of the receiving system.

3) Security and Authentication: Ensuring that the incoming data is secure, authenticated and from trusted sources is a critical aspect of inbound integration.

4) Error handling: Managing errors such as data format issues, connectivity problems or authentication failures is crucial to maintaining reliable integrations.

## HCM Data Loader:

- \* It is a powerful tool for bulk loading and maintaining data.
- \* Data can be from any source.

### Key features:

1) Bulk Data Loading: HDL supports the import of large volumes of data, making it ideal for initial data migration and ongoing maintenance.

### 2) Data types:

You can load various types of data, including employee records, job data, payroll information and more.

### 3) File structure:

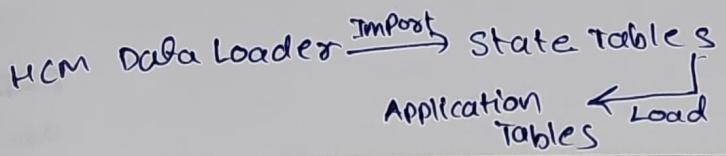
HDL files are structured with metadata and data sections. The metadata section defines the structure of the data, while data section contains the actual data to be loaded.

### 4) Incremental and Full loads:

HDL supports both full data loads and incremental updates, allowing you to load complete datasets or just changes.

### 5) Error handling and validation:

HDL provides detailed error messages and validation reports to help identify & correct issues during the data loading process.



papergrid

Date: / /

## Steps to use HDL

### 1) Prepare Data Files:

Create data files in a pipe-delimited format (-dat files). Each file corresponds to a specific business object, such as worker.dat for worker data or job.dat for job data.

### 2) Zip the data files:

compress the -dat files to a zip file.

This step is necessary for uploading multiple files together.

### 3) Upload files:

Go to data exchange → import and load data

#### upload the zip file

### 4) Submit the HDL job:

submit the HDL job to process the uploaded files.

### 5) Monitor the job status:

monitor the status of HDL job to ensure it completes successfully.

### 6) Verify Data Load:

After job completes, verify that the data has been correctly loaded into Oracle HCM cloud.

## Benefits of HDL:

**Efficiency:** Streamline the process of loading large volumes of data.

**Flexibility:** Supports various datatypes and formats

**Scalability:** Handles both full & incremental data loads.

## Key types in HCM

There are four key types used to uniquely identify records. These keys help ensure data integrity and proper referencing within HCM cloud.

### 1) Oracle fusion globally unique identifier (GUID)

- \* GUID is a system generated unique identifier created when a record is first created in oracle HCM cloud.
- \* It is primarily used for updating existing records.
- \* Format is hexa decimal.

### 2) Source key:

- \* It is a combination of source system owner and source system id that uniquely identifies a record from an external source system.
- \* Used for both creating and updating records.
- \* Format is alphanumeric.

### 3) Surrogate keys: Natural, user-readable keys that

- \* are auto generated unique numeric identifiers generated by oracle HCM cloud when a record is created.
- \* used for updating existing records.
- \* Format is numeric value.

### 4) User keys: Natural, user-readable keys that can be one or more attributes of the record.

- \* Used for both creating and updating records but some objects may not support userkeys for updates.
- \* Format is alphanumeric.

## HDL file instructions:

1) METADATA (definition): Identifies the business object component and the attributes of the component for which you're including values in the data file.

2) MERGE (data): Provides data to be merged in oracle HCM cloud

3) DELETE (data): Identifies business-object component to be purged from oracle HCM cloud

4) SET (control): Overrides aspects of the default processing for a file

5) Comment (comment): Adds a comment

## Business objects:

Business objects represent specific data entities within oracle HCM cloud that you can load, update or delete.

Each business object corresponds to a specific area of HCM application, such as employees, jobs assignments and benefits.

## Some common business objects in HDL

1) Workers: Represents employee or contingent worker data, including personal information, employment details and assignments.

→ Used for adding new employees, updating worker information, terminating employees

Requireds: SetId, JobId, EffectiveStartdate, Name, ActiveStatus, PersonId, EffectiveStartDate, Startdate,

2) Job: Defines job roles within the organization, including job titles, descriptions and associated attributes used for creating new jobs, updating job details, linking jobs to positions

3) Assignments: 6) Grade  
4) Location 7) Compensation  
5) Position 8) Element

Grades: ~~Programs or skills required to perform a job~~

- \* Grades are created to record the level of compensation for workers.
- \* You can create grades for multiple pay components such as salary, bonus and overtime rates.
- \* You can define one or more grades that are applicable for jobs and positions.

1) All staff members assigned grades

## Oracle Cloud Integration Cloud

OIC is a cloud based platform offered by Oracle that provides tools and capabilities for integrating applications data and processes across both cloud and on-premises environments.

It enables organizations to connect different systems, automate workflows and streamline business process through a unified integration platform.

### Key Features

1) Application Integration: Allows integration of various applications using pre-built adapters and templates. This helps in connecting ERP, HCM, CRM and other business applications seamlessly.

2) Process Automation: Offers tools to automate business processes and workflows using a drag & drop visual interface.

3) Data Integration: Facilitates data synchronization, data transformation, and data migration between different systems.

It supports bulk loading, data cleansing and data enrichment.

4) Prebuilt Adapters: Comes with a wide range of pre-built adapters for popular applications and services like Salesforce, SAP, Oracle ERP, Oracle HCM, and more, which simplify the integration process.

## 5) Cloud and Hybrid integrations

supports cloud-to-cloud, cloud-to-on-premises and on-premises-to-on-premises integrations, providing flexibility in integrating various environments.

## WEB SERVICES

Web services are standardized ways for different applications or systems to communicate over the internet, often using **HTTP/HTTPS** protocols.

→ They allow applications to interact with each other by exchanging data and performing operations regardless of the underlying technologies.

### WSDL (Web Services Description Language)

WSDL is an **XML**-based language used to describe and define web services.

It provides a standardized way for a web service to communicate its functionality, how to interact with it, and how its operations can be invoked.

WSDL is commonly used with **SOAP** web services although it can also describe **RESTful** services.

When a client wants to interact with a web service, it retrieves the WSDL document, which tells how to recall the service, what input is needed, and what response to expect.

WSDL is a critical part of SOAP-based web services, allowing service providers and consumers to understand how to communicate and what data to send/receive.

### SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol):

SOAP is an XML-based messaging protocol that allows different applications to communicate over internet regardless of platform or programming language.

SOAP API: It is a type of web service that uses SOAP Protocol to communicate between client and server applications.

### Components of SOAP API

Envelope: Root element that defines start and end of message. It encapsulates entire SOAP message.

Header: An optional element that contains metadata about messages such as authentication information.

Body: Contains actual data being exchanged, it includes request & response information.

Fault: Optional element, provides information about errors occurred while processing the message.

How SOAP API work: how works a network  
Network layer and services in server

SOAP API typically uses HTTP or HTTPS as the transport protocol, but they can also use other protocols like SMTP

client Request: client application sends a SOAP

request to the server at

Server Processing: Server processes the request and performs necessary operations

Server Response: Server sends back a SOAP response

including location of client with requested data

Advantages: Disadvantages

→ Language & Platform independent → Complexity

→ Extensibility → difficult to implement → Performance

→ Security → difficult to implement → Lack of caching

→ Reliability

User can define own methods in SOAP.

It can be done by specifying the operations in WSDL file, which describes the webservices and methods it exposes.

Each operation in WSDL file corresponds to a method that can be called by a client. These operations are defined within the `<operations>` element.

Example: `<operations>` element of WSDL file

Example: `<operations>` element of WSDL file

## REST (Representational State Transfer)

REST is an architectural style for designing networked applications.

REST relies on stateless communication and built on top of the HTTP Protocol, allowing different software systems to communicate over the Internet in a simple, scalable, and flexible way.

### Key Principles

- 1) Client-Server Architecture: Client makes requests and server processes those requests and returns the necessary responses.
- 2) Statelessness: Each request from client to server must contain all necessary information for the server to process the request.
- 3) Cachability: Responses from server should indicate whether they are cacheable or not, allowing clients to reuse responses when possible.

In REST resources are represented in different formats such as JSON, XML or HTML.

JSON is used in modern API's because of its simplicity and compatibility with web technologies.

## Common HTTP methods in REST API

**GET:** Retrieves data from server. It is used to request data from a specified resource.

**POST:** Sends data to the server to create a new resource.

**PUT:** Updates an existing resource or creates a new resource if it does not exist.

**DELETE:** Removes a specified resource from server.

**PATCH:** Partially updates an existing resource.

**HEAD:** Similar to GET, but it retrieves only the headers and not the body of response.

## SOAP

## REST

- 1) SOAP is a protocol with REST is an architectural standards & rules for human style but not protocol messaging
- 2) It heavily relies on XML 2) It works with various data formats like JSON, XML, HTML & plain text
- 3) Only supports XML for message 3) Supports JSON, XML, HTML etc format, this can make SOAP but JSON is popular because messages larger & complex of light weight nature & ease of use with applications
- 4) Typically uses HTTP or HTTPS 4) Primarily uses HTTP/HTTPS but can also use other protocols
- 5) like SMTP, FTP, Standard HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc. to perform operations
- 5) SOAP provides built-in security. 5) Relies on HTTPS for features through WS-Security 2) Secure communication but does not have built-in security features
- 6) Slower performance due to 6) Performance is faster larger message size & complexity because efficient when using JSON
- of XML parsing
- 7) SOAP can be stateful or stateless 7) Stateless by design Stateful operations can maintain each request from the state of client across server must contain multiple requests. don't contain all information needed to process the request
- 8) Uses <fault> element in SOAP 8) Uses standard HTTP message to report errors status codes to indicate success or failure of a request
- 9) commonly used in financial services, telecommunications, government applications, etc.
- 9) commonly used in social media, e-commerce and public API's

## ADAPTERS:

Adapters in integration facilitate connectivity and integration between various applications, services and technologies.

Adapters simplify the process of integrating different systems by handling complexities of communication protocols, data formats, security requirements,

## Functions of Adapters

It includes:

- communication with remote application
- process requests and messages
- understand business objects, services, events
- It can support standard and custom objects
- It can exist in on-premises or on cloud.
- Operations

Trigger and Invoke

Trigger is used to initiate an integration flow.

It specifies how the integration will be

started by an external source.

Most triggers are defined and managed in API.

Invoke is used to call external services from within the integration flow.

After trigger starts integration, the invoke action will call another service to perform certain actions such as retrieving data, updating a record or sending a notification.

Triggers

Triggers are responsible for starting an integration by receiving data from external systems. Invokes used within integration flows to communicate with other external services.

(connections): connections are configurations that define how we interact with external applications and services.

Each connection is based on an adapter which provides necessary interface for communication.

Trigger connections: used to initiate integration

Invoke connections: used to perform actions within integration

Integrations: Integrations are workflows or processes that allow you to connect different applications, services, systems enabling them to communicate and exchange data seamlessly

Integration Patterns: Predefined templates that help you design and implement integrations efficiently.

1) APP-Driven Orchestration: It is used for complex integrations that involve multiple steps and conditional logic.

2) Scheduled Orchestration: It will allow you to run integrations on a predefined schedule.

3) File Transfer: Used to move files between different locations, such as from one <sup>one</sup> FTP server to another. It is often scheduled to run at specific times.

4) Basic Routing: It is a simple pattern where you have a single source and single target system with minimal processing. Useful for straight forward data transfers. no need of additional logic (minimum) and simplest message routing.

5) Publish to OIC: It involves publishing messages to Oracle Integration Cloud's inbuilt messaging queues. Other integrations can subscribe to these messages.

6) Subscribe to OIC: It allows integrations to subscribe to messages published to Oracle Integration Cloud.

ERP Adapter: It is designed to simplify and accelerate integration with Oracle ERP cloud applications.

ERP adapter allows you to seamlessly integrate Oracle ERP cloud with other on-premises or cloud applications, automating business processes like financials, procurement, Project management etc.

→ supports integration with various ERP cloud business objects like invoices, expenses, purchase orders, suppliers and journals.

→ Supports JFBDI which is common way of bulk loading data into oracle ERP cloud.

Common uses of ERP adapters include:

- Importing supplier or customer data into Oracle ERP
- Extracting financial reports & sending them to external applications
- Automating purchase order workflows across multiple systems

Oracle ERP adapter facilitates fast and reliable integration with Oracle ERP cloud, streamlining various business processes and reducing the complexity of managing data between disparate systems.

HCM Adapter : Allows you to integrate Oracle HCM cloud

with other cloud or on-premise applications, automating HR processes such as employee onboarding, payroll, benefits management and more

→ Supports integration with various HCM cloud business objects such as worker records, benefits, payroll, employment data, job roles & more

→ It supports HCM Data Loader, helpful for mass uploads of employee data, payroll information, benefits & organizational data

→ Supports consumption of Oracle HCM cloud

REST API

→ Dynamically invokes a REST endpoint URL at runtime without any extra invoke connection or REST outbound details

- Inbuilt standard error handling capabilities
- Support subscribing to a MAM atom feed for location
- Supports a set of SOAP web services

Common use cases:

→ Employee onboarding

→ Payroll integration

→ Time and attendance tracking and sync

→ Benefits management

→ Financials integration

**FTP Adapter:** It is a key component for connecting to external or internal FTP or SFTP servers. It allows seamless file transfer between Oracle Integration Cloud & various systems.

### Operations

1) **READ:** Allows you to download a file from existing, shared FTP or SFTP server, this file can then be used as input in an integration flow to process, transform, or store data.

File sizes supported by this operation are based on whether or not you have selected a schema.

→ 1 GB when used without a schema

→ 10 MB when using a schema for transformation

→ 10 MB for agent-based endpoints.

2) Write : It uploads a file to the FTP or SFTP server / hosts. You can either create a new file or overwrite an existing file on the server.

3) List : It allows you to retrieve a list of files from a specified directory on FTP/SFTP server. You can filter files by name/date or other attributes.

4) Move : Allows you to move files from one directory to another on same FTP Server.

→ This is useful for archiving files or organizing them into different folders after processing and generating GZIP archive files.

5) Delete : You can delete files from an FTP or SFTP Server using this operation.

→ It helps in managing server space and ensuring that old or unnecessary files are removed.

6) Download : Specifies a directory to be used for staged activity.

→ Use this directory to stage large files for processing. This operation downloads a single file in the logical directory you specify.

file size is 1GB when used both with or without a connectivity agent

Select schema

Select table type

Select table name

Stage File: It is used to handle files within an integration flow. It allows you to perform operations like reading, writing, downloading, archiving, unzipping and deleting files.

Stage file action is crucial when working with file-based data sources that involve data in batch form, such as when you need to process large volumes of data from CSV, XML or other formats.

Operations:

1) READ file: Used to extract data from file and process it

→ Stage file action reads file which can be a CSV, XML, JSON or binary file. It parses data based on defined schema.

2) WRITE file: Write data from integration into a file

→ You can write content into a new file or append to an existing file during the integration flow. Output can be structured in CSV, XML, JSON or binary format.

ATP Adapter: Adaptive Transaction Processing adapter in Oracle Integration Cloud enables seamless connectivity between OIC and Oracle Autonomous Transaction Processing database.

ATP adapter facilitates interactions such as querying, inserting, updating, and deleting data in ATP database, making it easy to integrate database operations into business processes or applications.

Using ATP adapter, we can perform various operations in ATP database like get records from ATP database table, insert data, call database procedure or function from Oracle integration.

Operations of ATP connection:

- 1) Invoke a stored procedure
- 2) Run a SQL statement
- 3) Perform an operation on table

Invoke a stored procedure

→ we need to select schema

→ package → procedure → input

Run a SQL statement: write a query → validate

Perform operation on table

- Insert
- Update
- Insert or update
- Select

Select Schema

select table-type: for ..

select table name

**Stage File:** It is used to handle files within an integration flow. It allows you to perform operations like reading, writing, downloading, archiving, unzipping and deleting files.

Stage file action is crucial when working with file-based data sources that involve data in batch form, such as when you need to process large volumes of data from CSV, XML or other formats.

**Operations:** ~~Handling and manipulating files~~

1) **READ FILE:** Used to extract data from file and process it

→ Stage file action reads file which can be a CSV, XML, JSON or binary file. It parses data based on defined schema. If no schema is provided, it will automatically detect the schema.

2) **WRITE FILE:** Write data from integration into a file

→ You can write content into a new file or append to an existing file during the integration flow. Output can be structured in CSV, XML, JSON or binary format.

### 3) Download File:

Download files from an external source such as FTP server or remote location, for local processing.

→ You specify the source location credentials and file name or pattern to download. The file can then be processed within OIC.

**unzip file :** Extracts contents of a zip file and process individual files inside it.

→ If you receive zip files, the Stage file action can unzip the file and either processes or archive the extracted files in the product step.

**5) Archive File:** Move the processed files to an archive directory after successful processing.

→ After a file is processed, you may want to move to an archive directory.

→ This operation helps avoid reprocessing the same file or cluttering the working directory.

EBDI:

## Customizing Seeded Reports

Copy the instance link → open in new tab Paste the link followed by /xmplserver

You will taken to new page

Goto catalog → Goto shared folder → Go to the report you want to edit.

Select on report click on more → customize

⇒ Now go to normal instance

Go to custom → Go to same path of report you used for xmplserver → You will see new report

Now we need to take backup of data model

Come to shared folder → Go to the same path →

See the data model associated with report

→ Copy the data model

→ Go to custom folders → Go to report which you want to customize → Paste the data model

→ Go to report → Change the data model for the report

Now you can edit the data model and report for the according to requirement.

OTBI :

Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence, it's a reporting and analysis tool integrated into oracle cloud applications.

OTBI allows users to create, view and analyze real-time reports and dashboards based on transactional data within oracle applications.

Data is divided into two parts in OTBI

Fact : Facts are measurable, quantitative data that represent business events or transactions.

Eg: Sales

Dimension: Dimensions are descriptive attributes related to facts that provide context to the data. i.e. the data can be filtered by dimension.

Eg: Area-wise sales, month-wise sales.

When we are creating a report we should have atleast one fact and one dimension to make report meaningful.

Tools → Reports and Analytics → Browse catalog  
→ Select custom folder → click on Create analysis  
→ Based on requirement select subject area  
Drag and drop dimensions you want.

Go to ~~Report~~ result: compound layout will be generated  
To customize click on Pencil symbol to edit

Subject area is a logical grouping of related data that user can access to create reports and analyses

Each subject area corresponds to a particular business domain or function and includes a collection of tables and columns that represent the data available for reporting within that domain.

You can add/grant title everything in views

## ESS Jobs

Setup & maintenance

task search " Manage enterprise Scheduler job."  
" + "

Path /oracle/1apps/ess/custom  
Report ID : schedule report copy  
submit

ESS Job created

We need to schedule

search for the name and submit

CSV → stored in UCM → controlfile → interface tabs  
FBDT → Block Table → Valid file

Oracle docs

download template (excel)

unblock

Populate it with data

Generate CSV file

Go to schedule new process

Load interface file for import

Paste process name from docs

Data file: upload CSV file

Submit

Schedule new process again

Give process name same as previous

Give ID

Submit

Create Data model:

+SQL query

Go to data view, export and save as sample data

It will download a XML file

Go to word create a template (RTF) <sup>pdf</sup> <sub>word</sub>

Excel

XLSX

Select Data model

Create report upload RTF template <sup>(layout name)</sup> choose file

Go to properties of layout → enable bursting

View report

↳ Give report a name

Create report job

Select a report

Enable notification

Submit

Give report job a name

Go to home

Go to report job history to check the status

UFF

Structure

Segment

manage structure instance

create instance

DFF

Content

segment

give existing value set or create one

EFF

context

segment

Deploy content

Associate the content

create a page

Associate page to content