

odoo

What is ERP?

- ERP stands for Enterprise Resource Planning
- It refers to a type of software that organizations use to manage day-to-day business activities such as accounting, sales, purchase, inventory, project management ...

What is ERP?



What is Odoo?

- The word Odoo is the acronym of On-Demand Open Object.
- Odoo is a large collection of business-related applications and modules like CRM, Sales management, E-commerce, Warehouse management, Purchase management, Accounting , Manufacturing management, HRMS, etc.

Fabien Pinckaers

CEO at Odoo



Why Odoo?

1. Open source:

source code is publicly available. So, everyone can use.

2. Flexible:

Need any custom features? you can do it with the help of an Odoo developer.

3. Scalable:

Business/Organisation size doesn't matter, you can add any number of users in Odoo.

Why Odoo?

4. Custom Readymade Apps:

14000+ ready-made applications that everyone can access from the Odoo apps store.

5.Global Support:

Responsive support from Odoo forum.

6.User-Friendly:

Either we can use the standard Odoo which has a highly user-friendly UI, or we may download the available themes. We can also create new themes with our own ideas.



7 Million users

grow their business with Odoo

Unleash your growth potential

No credit card required - Instant access

Start Now - It's Free

Odoo Editions

1. Community Edition, which is open source,
2. Enterprise Edition, which has licensing fees.



Odoo Community

<https://github.com/odoo/odoo>

Odoo Enterprise

<https://www.odoo.com/pricing>

Odoo Versions

- Every year, Odoo releases one major (Long-Term Support (LTS)) version and a few minor versions
- <https://github.com/odoo/odoo>

Runbot

- Runbot is Odoo's automated testing environment.
- Whenever there is a new commit in Odoo's GitHub branch, Runbot pulls those latest changes and creates the builds for the last four commits.
- <https://runbot.odoo.com/>

App Store

- there are over 22,000+ different apps hosted there. In the app store, you will find lots
- of free and paid applications for different versions.
- <https://apps.odoo.com/apps>

Odoo Community Association

- Odoo Community Association (OCA) is a non-profit organization that develops/
- manages community-based Odoo modules. All OCA modules are open source.



Official Odoo help forum

<https://www.odoo.com/forum/help-1>

Odoo jobs

- <https://www.odoo.com/partners/country/egypt-64>
- <https://wuzzuf.net/jobs/egypt>
- linkedin

Odoo Installation

Ubuntu 20.4 Prerequisites

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

```
$ sudo apt-get upgrade -y
```

Install PyCharm

```
$ sudo snap install pycharm-community --classic
```

Pycharm extensions

```
$ sudo apt install python3-pip
```

```
$ pip install virtualenv
```

Installing PostgreSQL

```
$ sudo apt install postgresql postgresql-contrib -y
```

```
$ sudo su - postgres
```

```
createuser --interactive -P odoo
```

```
createdb -O odoo iti
```

```
exit
```

Wkhtmltopdf

Wkhtmltopdf is used by Odoo to generate documents .

```
$ wget https://github.com/wkhtmltopdf/packaging/releases/download/0.12.6-1/wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.bionic_amd64.deb
```

```
$ sudo apt install ./wkhtmltox_0.12.6-1.bionic_amd64.deb -y
```


Python dev dependencies, git, Node, and other requirements

```
$ sudo apt install -y build-essential libssl-dev zlib1g-dev libbz2-dev libreadline-dev libsqlite3-dev wget curl llvm libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev xz-utils tk-dev libffi-dev liblzma-dev python-openssl git libpq-dev libsasl2-dev libldap2-dev ccze node-less
```

Pulling Odoo 14

```
$ git clone -b 14.0 --single-branch --depth 1  
https://github.com/odoo/odoo.git odoo-14
```

```
$ cd odoo-14
```

Installing python dependencies

```
$ pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
$ pip install setuptools wheel
```

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Launching Odoo for the first time to test and generate a config file

```
./odoo-bin --database=iti --db_user=odoo --  
db_password=odoo -i base --save -c `conf file  
location`
```

Add custom addons path

Ex:

```
--addons-path="/home/odoo/odoo-14/addons,  
home/odoo/odoo-14-custom-addons"
```

Developer mode extension

- Firefox:

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/odoo-debug/>

- Chrome:

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/odoo-debug/hmdmhilocobgohohpdpolmibjklfgkbi?hl=en>

Installing and upgrading local add-on modules

What is an Odoo add-on module?

- All Odoo code are packed in the form of modules.
- These modules can be installed or uninstalled at any time from the database.
- There are two main purposes for these modules.
 - 1- Either you can add new apps/business logic
 - 2- Modify an existing application.

What is an Odoo add-on module?

- Odoo splits the features of the application into different modules. These modules can be loaded in the database on demand.
- Basically, the user can enable/disable these features at any time.
- Consequently, the same software can be adjusted for different requirements.

Category x Search...



Filters

Group By

Favorites



Inventory



Inventory

Manage your stock and logistics activities

Installed

Learn More



Repairs

Repair damaged products

Installed

Module Info



Barcode

Barcode scanner for warehouses

Upgrade

Learn More



WMS Landed Costs

Landed Costs

Installed

Module Info



Just In Time Scheduling

Installed

Module Info



Products Expiration Date

Installed

Module Info

Invoicing (18)

Live Chat (1)

Localization (15)

Lunch (1)

Maintenance (1)

Manufacturing (8)

Marketing (5)

Notes (2)

Payment (1)

Payment Acquirers (12)

Point of Sale (11)

Point of Sale (5)

Point of Sale (1)

Productivity (5)

Project (3)

Purchase (7)

Purchase (2)

Purchase (1)

EDI (6)

Email Marketing (3)

Employees (3)

Events (12)

Expenses (1)

Extra Tools (1)

Fleet (1)

Helpdesk (1)

Human Resources (8)

Using the scaffold command to create
a module

```
$ ~/odoo-dev/odoo/odoo-bin scaffold  
my_module {custom-addons-path}
```

```
$ tree my_module
```

```
my_module/
```

```
├── __init__.py
```

```
├── __manifest__.py
```

```
├── controllers
```

```
│   ├── __init__.py
```

```
│   └── controllers.py
```

```
├── demo
```

```
│   └── demo.xml
```

```
├── models
```

```
│   ├── __init__.py
```

```
│   └── models.py
```

```
├── security
```

```
│   └── ir.model.access.csv
```

```
└── views
```

```
    ├── templates.xml
```

```
    └── views.xml
```

How it works...

- An Odoo module is a directory that contains code files and other assets.
- The directory name that's used is the module's technical name.
- The name key in the module manifest is its title.

eCommerce

By Odoo S.A.



Upgrade

Uninstall

Information

Technical Data

Installed Features

| | |
|----------|---|
| Website | https://www.odoo.com/page/e-commerce |
| Category | Website |
| Summary | Sell your products online |

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Technical Name | website_sale |
| License | LGPL Version 3 |
| Latest Version | 14.0.1.0 |

How it works...

- The `__manifest__.py` file is the module manifest.
- This contains a Python dictionary with module metadata including category, version, the modules it depends on, and a list of the data files that it will load.

How it works...

- The module directory must be Python-importable, so it also needs to have an `__init__.py` file, even if it's empty.
- This will cause the code in the `__init__.py` file to be executed, so it works as an entry point to run the module Python code.

How it works...

- models/ contains the backend code files
- One file per model is recommended with the same name as the model.
- for example, library_book.py for the library.book model.

How it works...

- views/ contains the XML files for the user interface, with the actions, forms, lists, and so on.
- Like models, it is advised to have one file per model.

How it works...

- data/ contains other data files with the module's initial data.
- demo/ contains data files with demonstration data, which is useful for tests, training, or module evaluation.

How it works...

security/ contains the data files that define access control lists, which is usually a `ir.model.access.csv` file

How it works...

controllers/ contains the code files for the website controllers that render some data into a website

How it works...

- static/ is where all web assets are expected to be placed.
- This directory mostly contains files such as JavaScript, style sheets, and images.
- They don't need to be mentioned in the module manifest .