Oracle Fusion AOL Concepts

01: Lookups with example
02: Valuesets with Example
03: Descriptive Flexfield (DFF) with Example
04: Profile Options with Example
05: Enabling DFF through Personalization with Sandbox

01: Lookups with example

Define Lookups

Lookups are containers for the list items that appear in an application. Users select one of the items from such lists to enter a value on the application UI.

Lookups consist of:
1. Lookup Type - A lookup type is a static list of values users use to make entries in the application. This is the name of the field that appears on the setup UI and not on the application UI where you make the selection.
2. Lookup Code - An internal application code for each lookup that is not visible to users.
3. Meaning - The actual UI term associated with the lookup code. It is the item that appears in the list on the application UI against the specific field name, and can be selected by the users to indicate their choice.
4. Tag - The description or a label associated with that lookup.
5. Enabled (status) - Determines the availability of the meaning (the value or the item) within the selection list for that lookup type. If you do not enable it, the value does not appear in the selection list at runtime.

Categories of lookups:

1. Standard Lookups - These are the simplest form of lookup types consisting of lookup codes and their meanings.
2. Common Lookups - These are predefined lookups and are available for internal system administrative use and are used by more than one application.
3. Set-enabled Lookups - These lookups contain lookup codes that are part of a reference data. You can use sets to enable different values in that lookup for different sets of users. At runtime, a selected attribute determines which set-enabled lookup will be visible to the users. For example, the attribute east-coast or west-coast in the determinant 'location' determines whether it is the 'east-coast' or the 'west-coast' location, depending upon the selected lookup.

Lookup codes and their meanings are valid between a specified date range. If a date range is not specified, the lookup codes and meanings have indefinite validity from the time they are created.

Enabling Lookups

You can create new lookup types and also add new lookup codes and meanings to the existing lookup types, depending upon the access permissions granted to you. But for the lookups and lookup values to appear as values in the lists, they need to be enabled.
To enable a lookup type, you need to enable at least one of its lookup codes and that code must be in a valid date range.
You can access this task from the Setup and Maintenance menu.

Customizing Lookups

Oracle applications contain certain predefined system lookups that are locked for editing. You can only customize the lookups that are left open for extensibility. Even if a lookup is available for customization, the customization levels may vary depending upon the access restrictions. For example, you may modify the meanings of certain predefined lookup codes but may not have the permission to create new lookup codes.

Nav : FSM →Financials →Payables →Manage Payables Lookups

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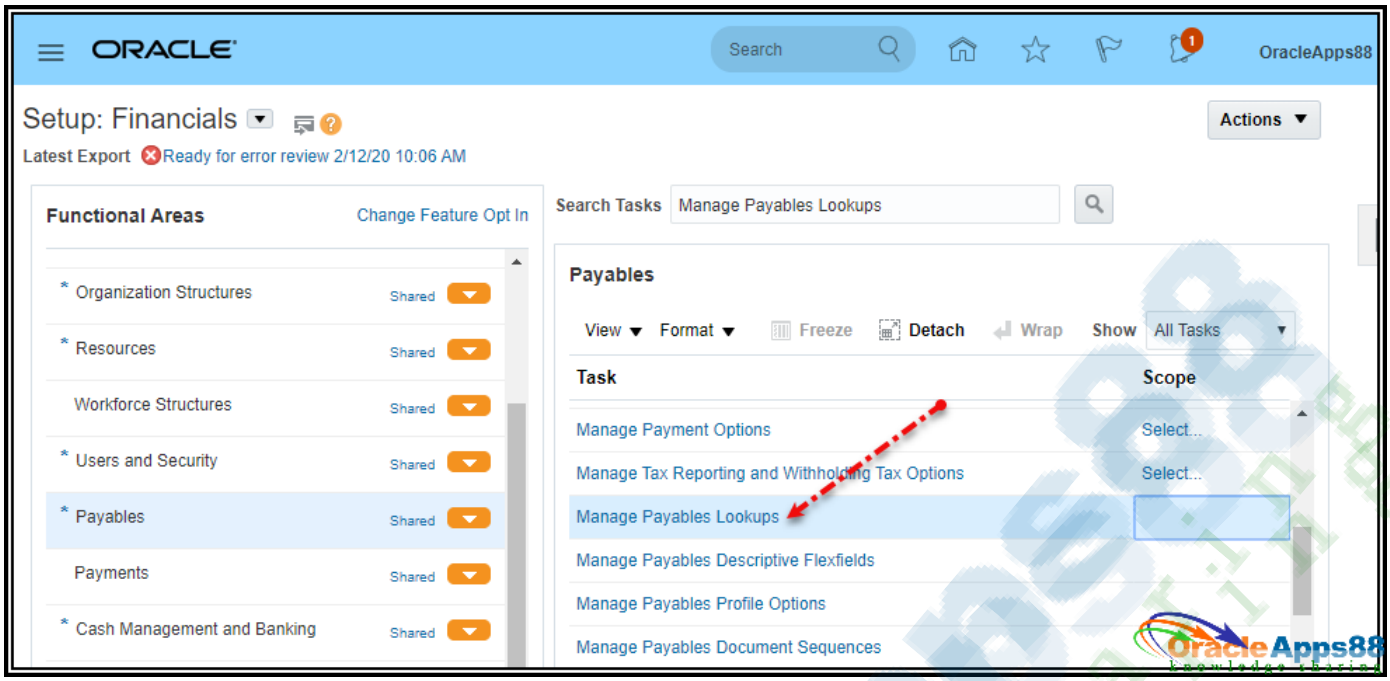
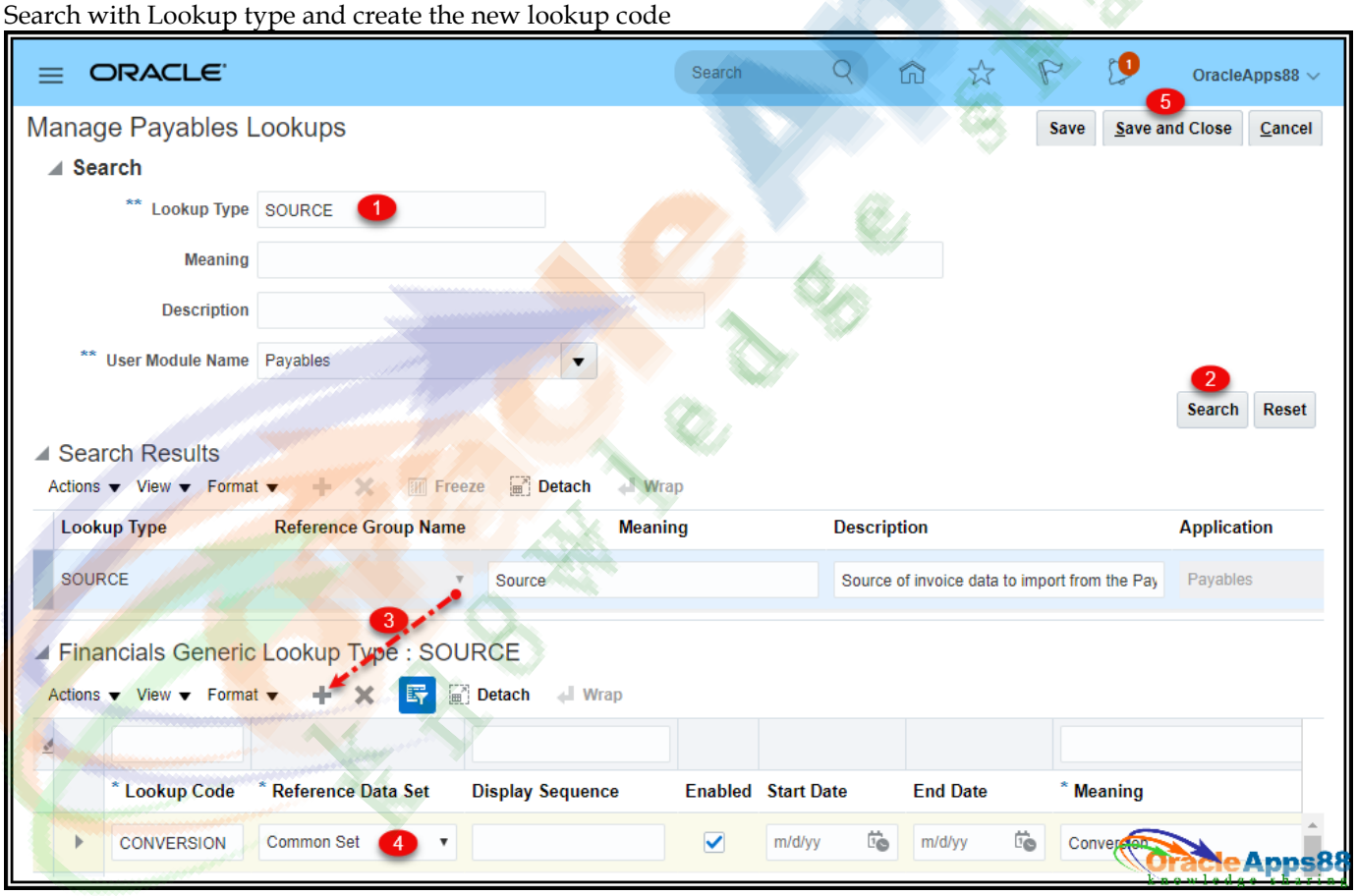


Search with Lookup type and create the new lookup code



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02: Valuesets with Example

Value sets are created as the first step in the chart of accounts configuration. The value sets are then assigned to the chart of accounts instance. Do not create values until after assigning your values sets to the chart of accounts segments because this step is needed to establish which value set attributes should be exposed.

Note: It is strongly recommended that you choose the Value Data Type of Character and Value Subtype of Text. These can never be changed. If you only want to use numbers, just define only numeric values for that value set. If you choose the Value Subtype of Numeric digits only, then you will be stuck with your decision and you will never be able to use characters or letters for your values in the future.

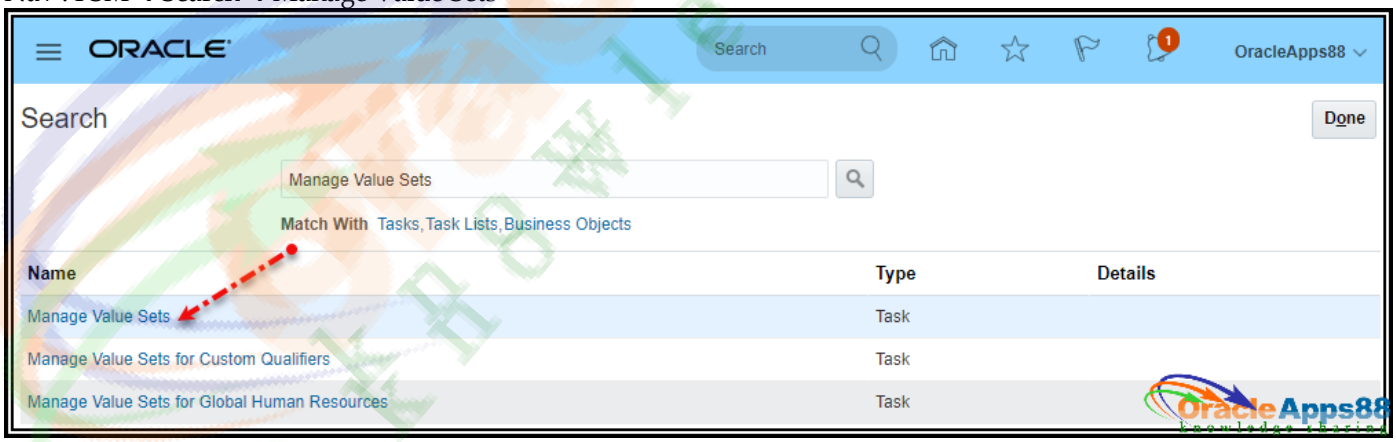
Types of Value sets:

Format Only Valueset: The format only validation type enables end users to enter any value, as long as it meets your specified formatting rules. That is, the value must not exceed the maximum length you define for your value set, and it must meet any format requirements for that value set.
Independent Value set : Used to validate input against a list that isn't stored in an application table, and not dependent on a subset of another independent value set.
Dependent Valueset : The available values in a dependent list and the meaning of a given value depend on which value was selected for the independently validated segment. For every independent value from parent value set, we can add one/many values in the dependent value set. For example, the valid holidays depend on which country you are in
Subset Valueset : Used to limit the list of values based on a valueset. However instead of creating a new valueset, we can re-use the existing independent valueset for values and choose the values that you want to create for the subset valueset.
Table Valueset : Used when the values you want to use are already maintained in an application table, such as a table of vendor names. Specify the table column that contains the valid value. You can optionally specify the description and ID columns, a WHERE clause to limit the values to use for your set, and an ORDER BY clause.

Use Cases for Valuesets:

- All types of Valuesets can be used to validate the data for the flex field segments (DFF, EFF and KFF),
- Only Table type Valuesets are used to get data from the application tables and then they can be used in the fast formulas when there are NO database items defined.
- Only Table type Valuesets are used to get data in HCM Extracts when database items are not defined.

Nav : FSM →Search →Manage Value Sets



Click on Create

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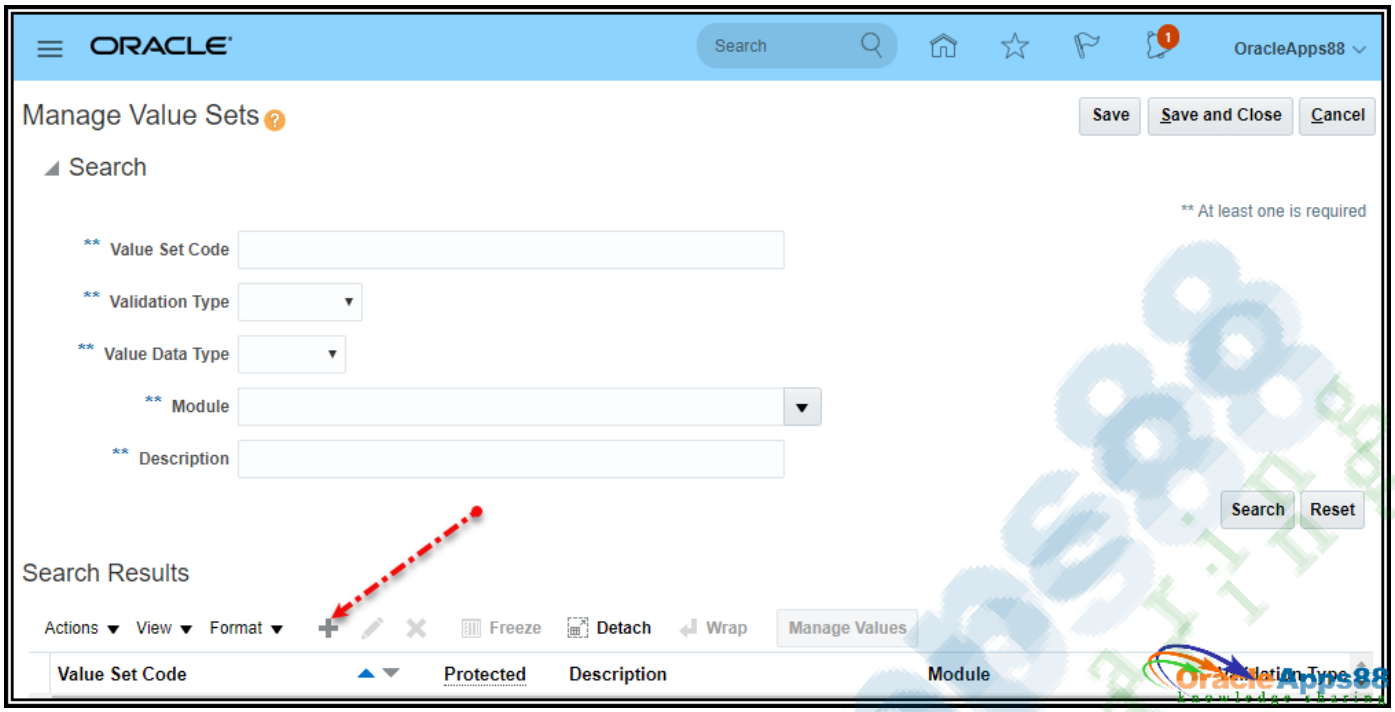

Enter the details and click on Save and Close

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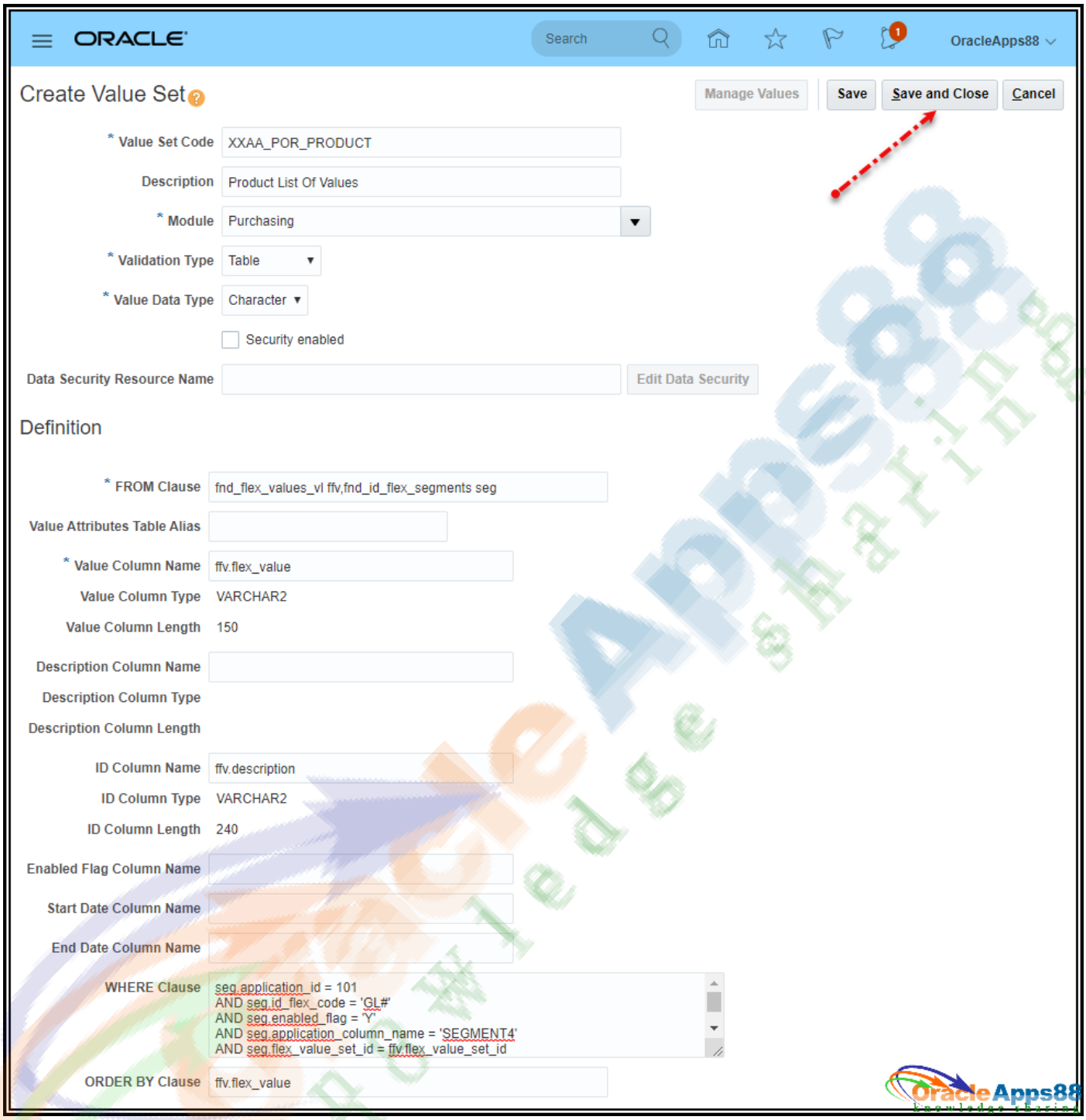

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03 : Descriptive Flexfield (DFF) with Example

Descriptive Flexfields provides a way to capture additional information on the predefined screens. This allows flexibility to capture customers specific information if there is no standard field to capture such information.

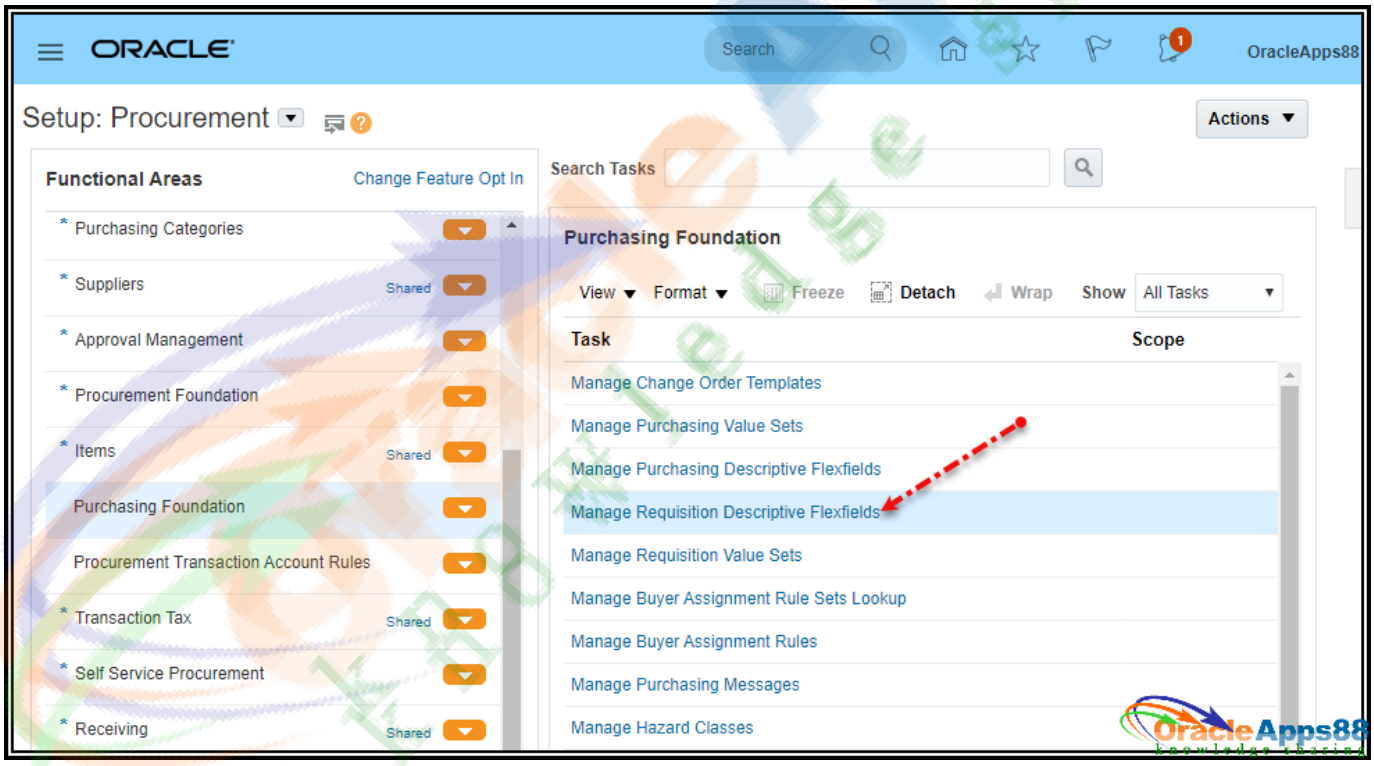
DFF's are stored in attributes on the same business object base table, 15 Date, 20 Number and 50 Character attribute columns are reserved for the DFF's data in each base table, these numbers could change for some business objects. With DFF, each segment is represented in the database as a single column.

Defining DFF

Define validation and display properties for each field
Can specify if these fields are BI enabled to be used on OTBI analytics.
Can specify if these fields are any context specific or global segments.
Descriptive flexfields have two different types of segments, global and context-sensitive, that you can decide to use in a descriptive flexfield structure.

Global Segment: A global segment is basically those segments in DFF that is available throughout the enterprise (visible to every employee in the enterprise doesn't matter to which legal employer or department or job they belong to).
Context-sensitive fields: A context-sensitive segment is a segment that may or may not appear depending upon what other information is present in your form

Nav : FSM →Procurement →Purchasing Foundation →Manage Requisition Descriptive Flexfeilds



Click on the POR_REQUISITION_HEADERS

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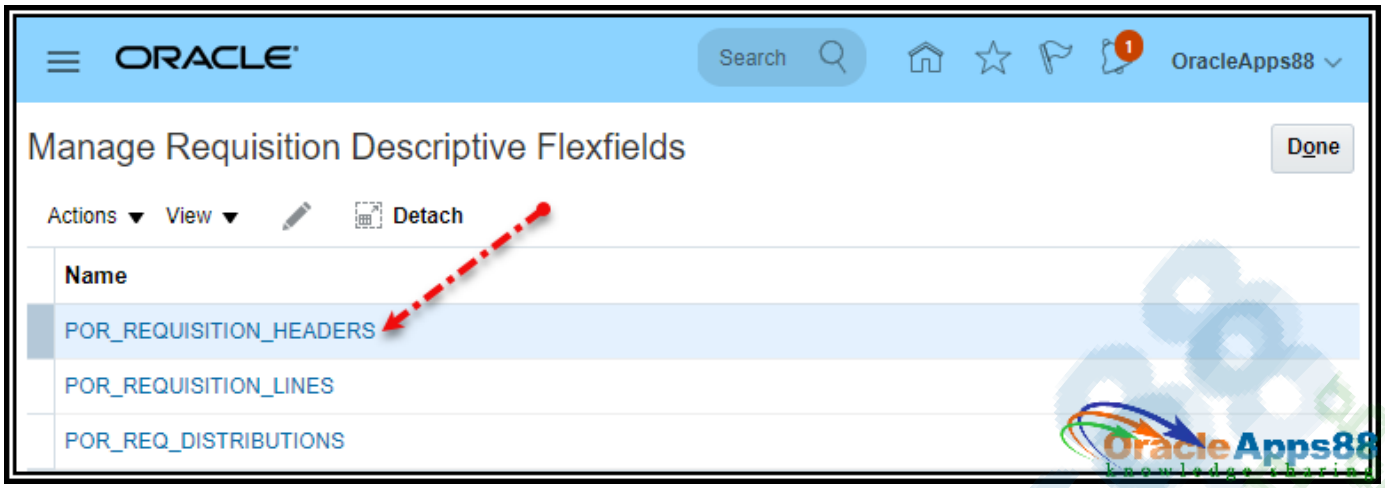
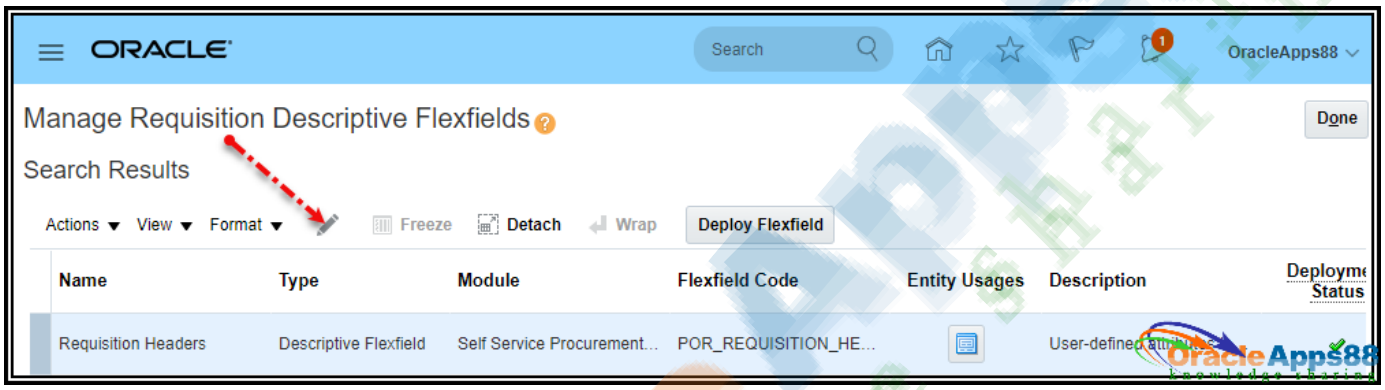
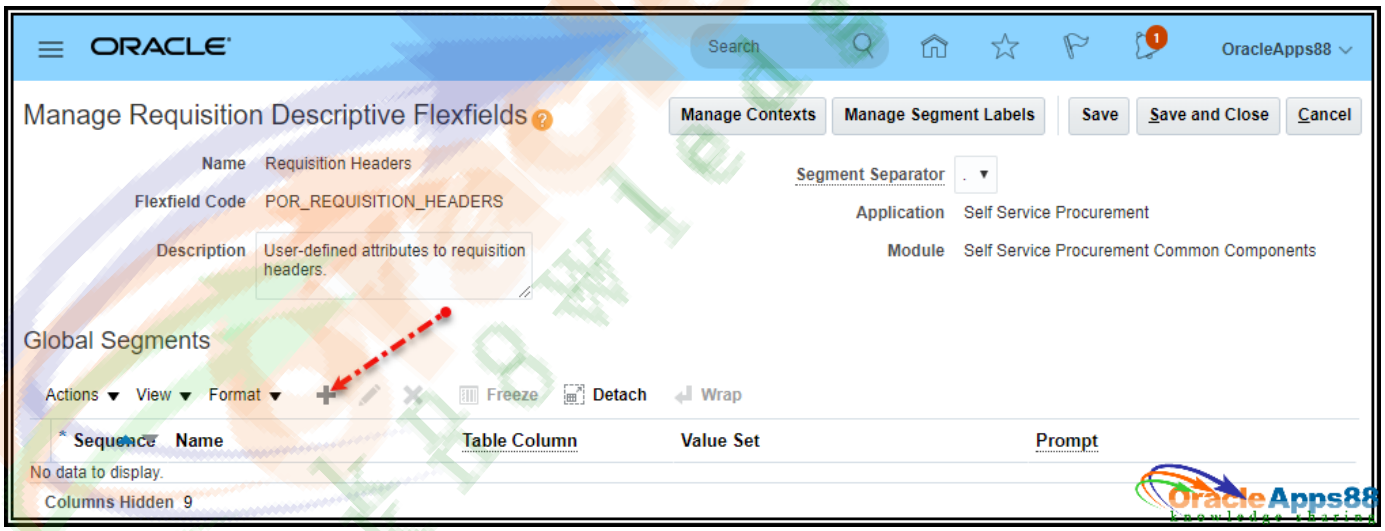


Click on edit



Click on Create icon



Enter the DFF details and click on Save and Close

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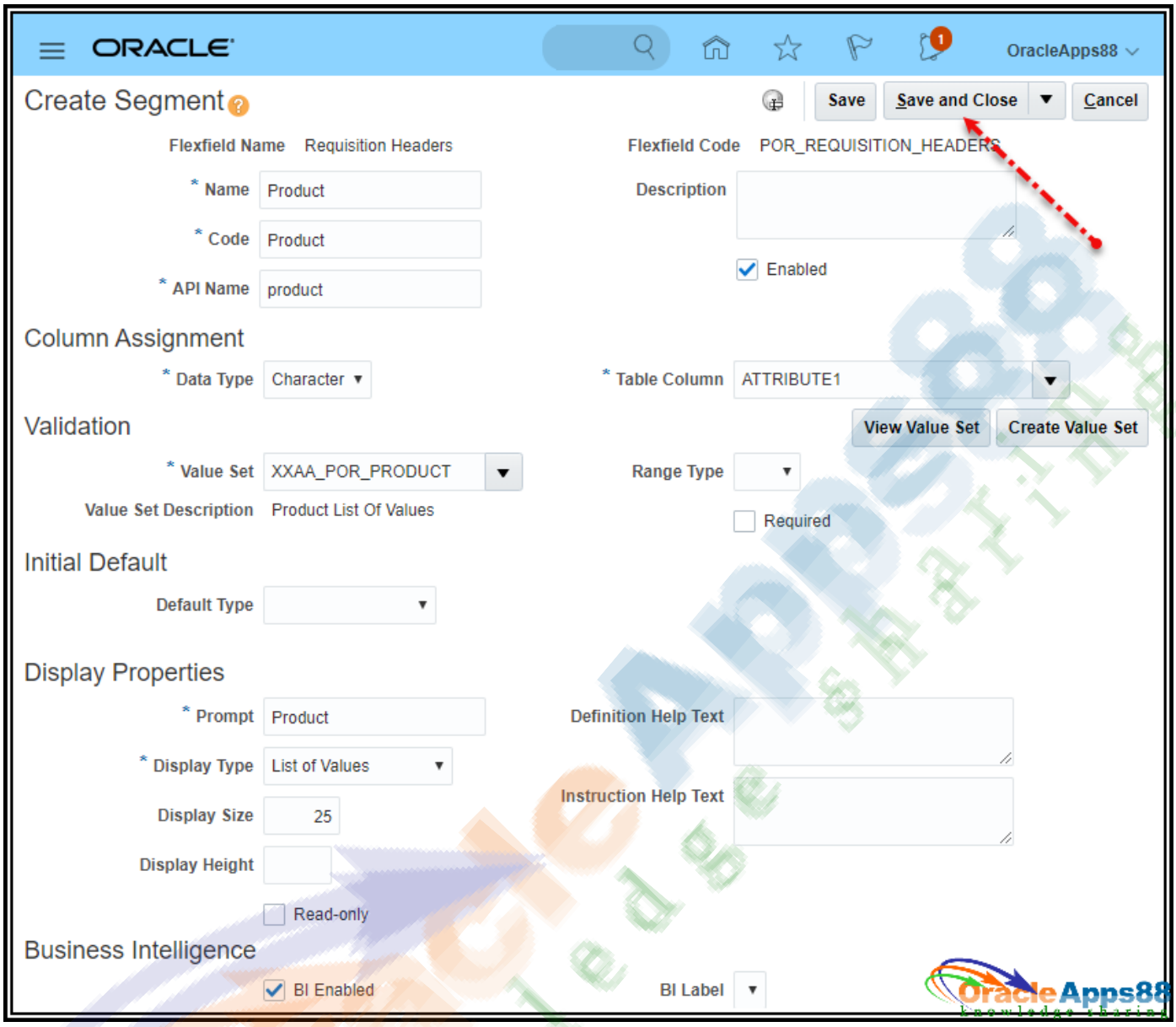
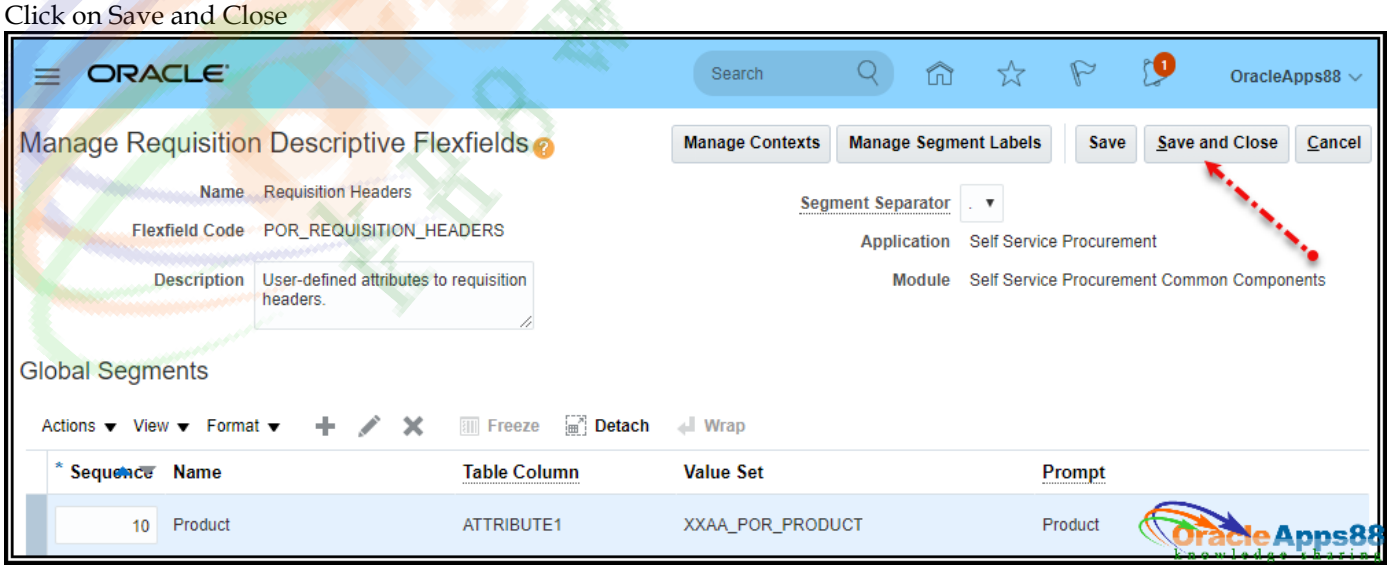


Click on Save and Close



Click on the Deploy Flexfield

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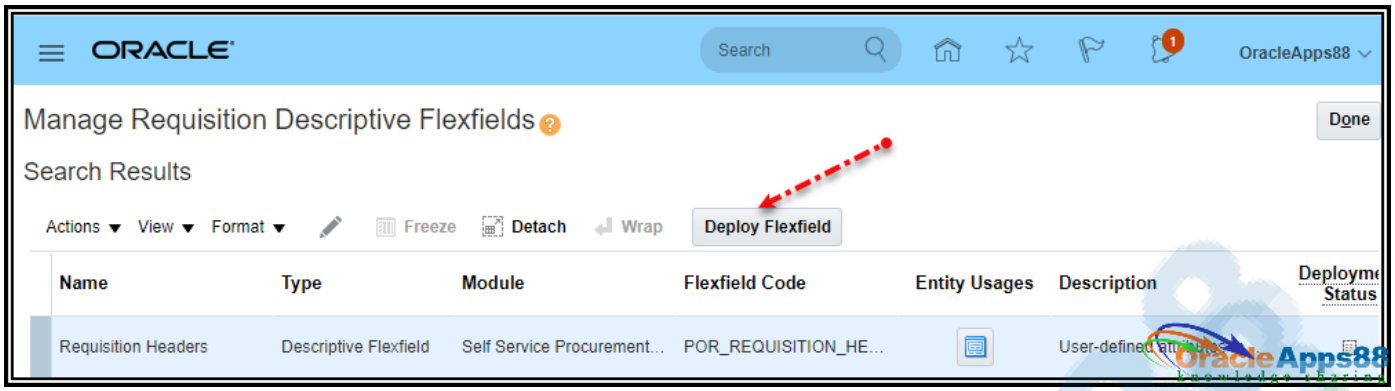

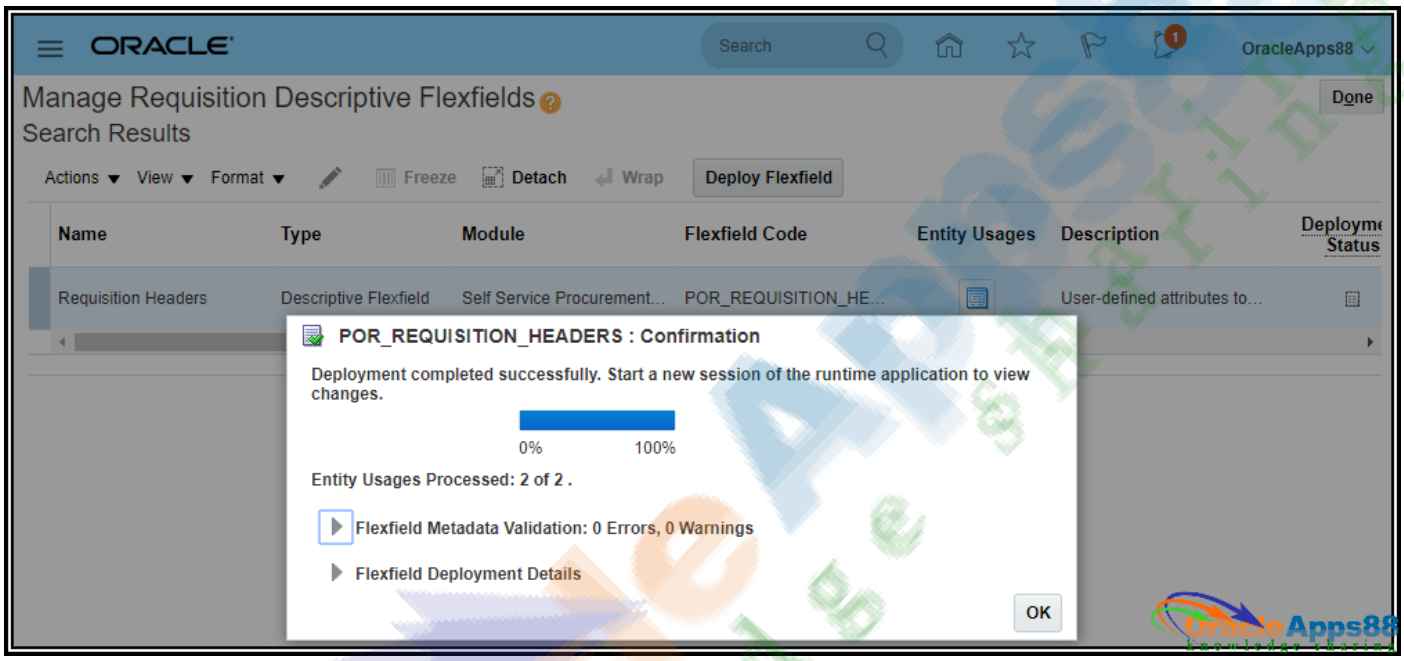

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04: Profile Options with Example

Profile options manage configuration data centrally and influence the behaviour of applications. Profile options serve as permanent user preferences and application configuration parameters. We normally configure profile options with settings for specific contexts or groups of users. Users customize how their user interfaces look and behave by changing the values of available profile options.

Profile options store the following kinds of information.
User Preferences
Installation Information
Configuration Choices
Processing Options

We can add and configure new profile options in addition to configuring predefined profile options that are implemented as updateable.

Profile Option Definition and Configuration
Application developers add new profile options and configure ones that are not to be updated by other users. Application administrators and implementation consultants configure profile options with profile option values that are implemented as updatable. Profile option definitions consist of the following.

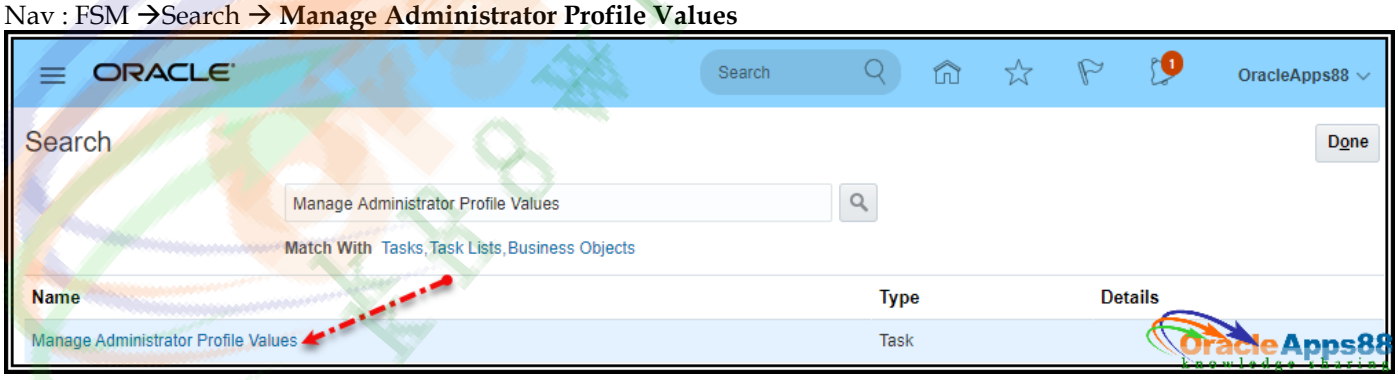
Profile option name
Application and module in the application taxonomy
Profile option values
Profile options categories
Profile option levels
Profile option level hierarchy

Profile options can appear on any user interface page without indication that a profile option is what is being set.

Profile Option Values
Some profile options have predefined profile option values. The Manage Profile Option Values task flow allows an administrator to set updatable profile option values at the available levels, including the user level.

We can access the Manage Profile Option Values task starting in the Setup and Maintenance Overview page and searching for profile option tasks.

Nav : FSM →Search → **Manage Administrator Profile Values**



Search with Profile Option Code and select the value at site level

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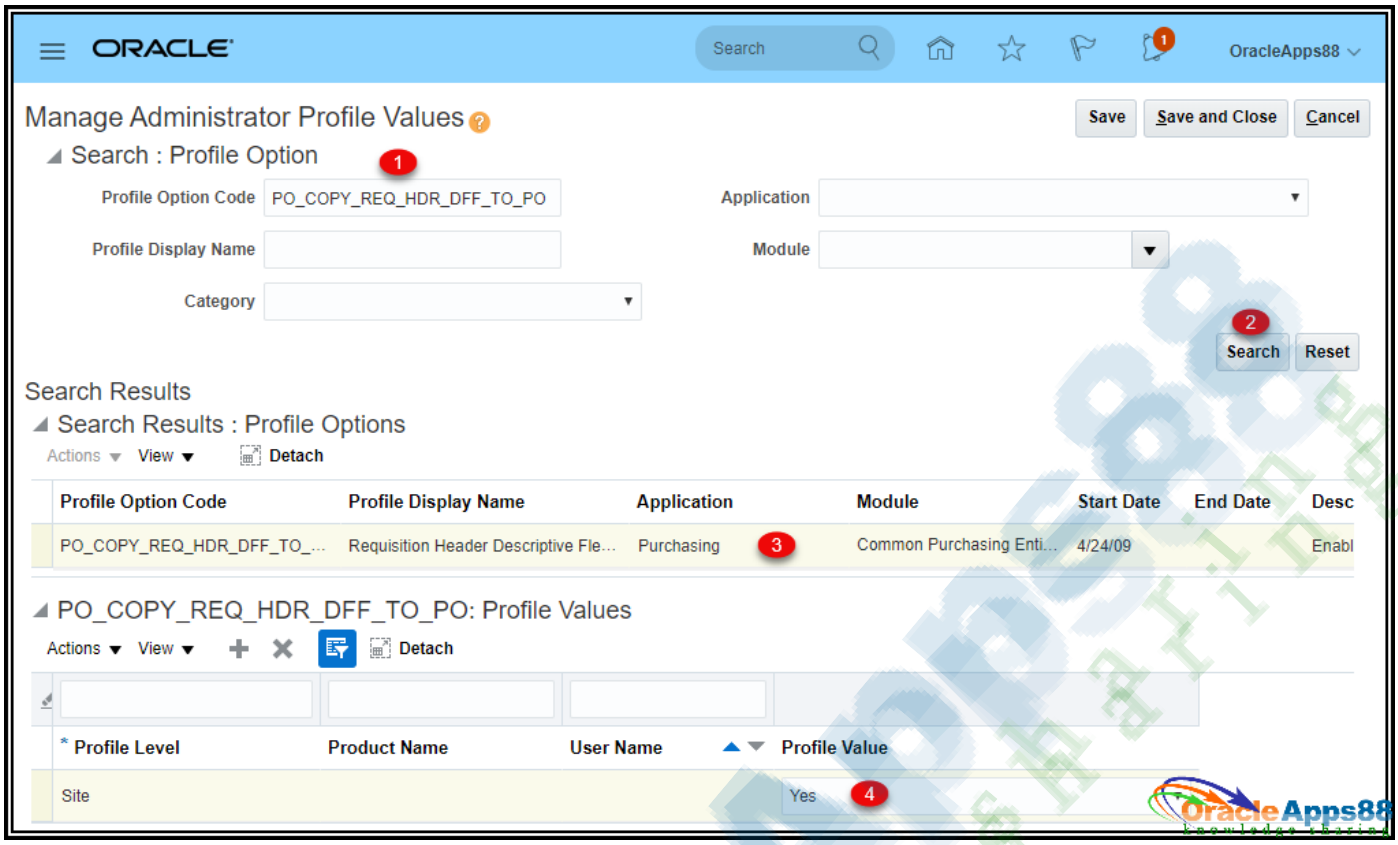

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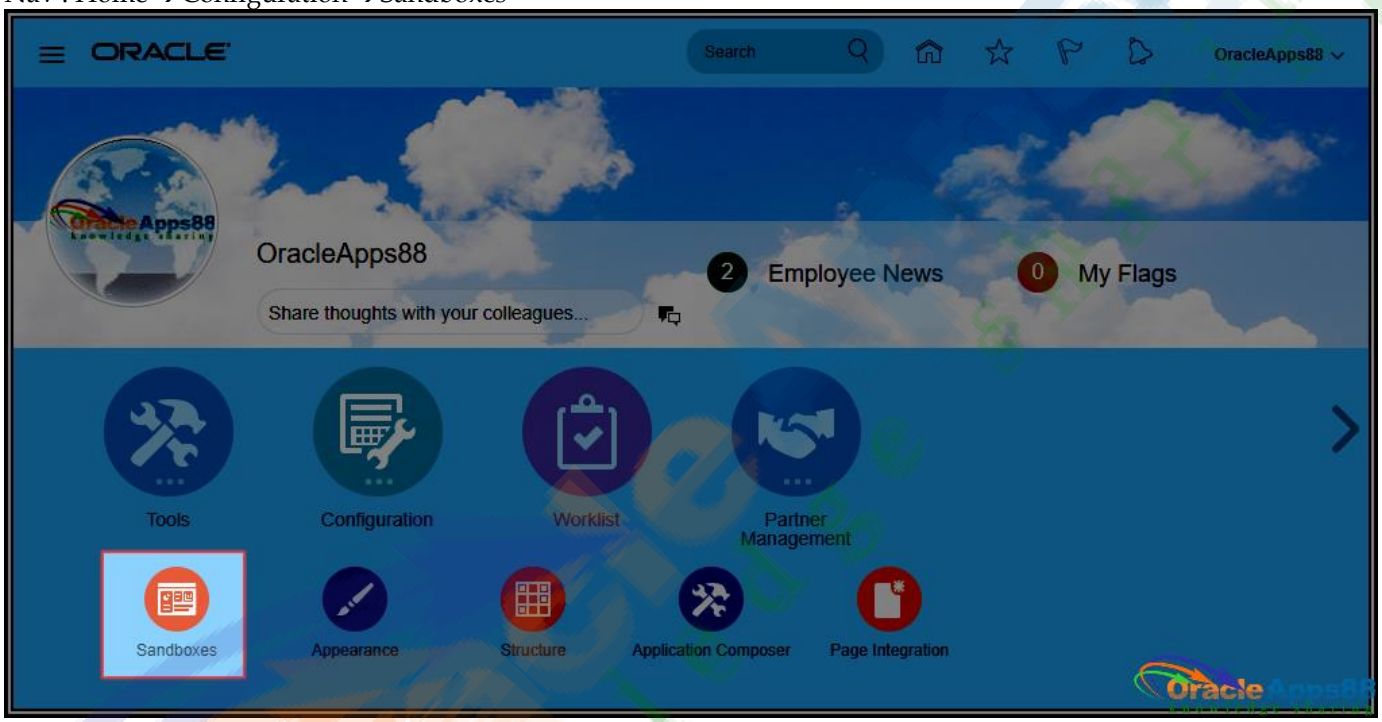
05: Enabling DFF through Personalization with Sandbox

There are certain runtime changes that an end user can make that persist from session to session, such as changing the width of a column in a table, saving a search parameter, or redesigning an aspect of a page. This type of change is called personalization. Oracle Fusion applications allow end users to personalize certain pages using the Settings and Actions menu, which is accessed by clicking the user's name in the global area. End users can set preferences, edit the current page, and reset the page to the default.

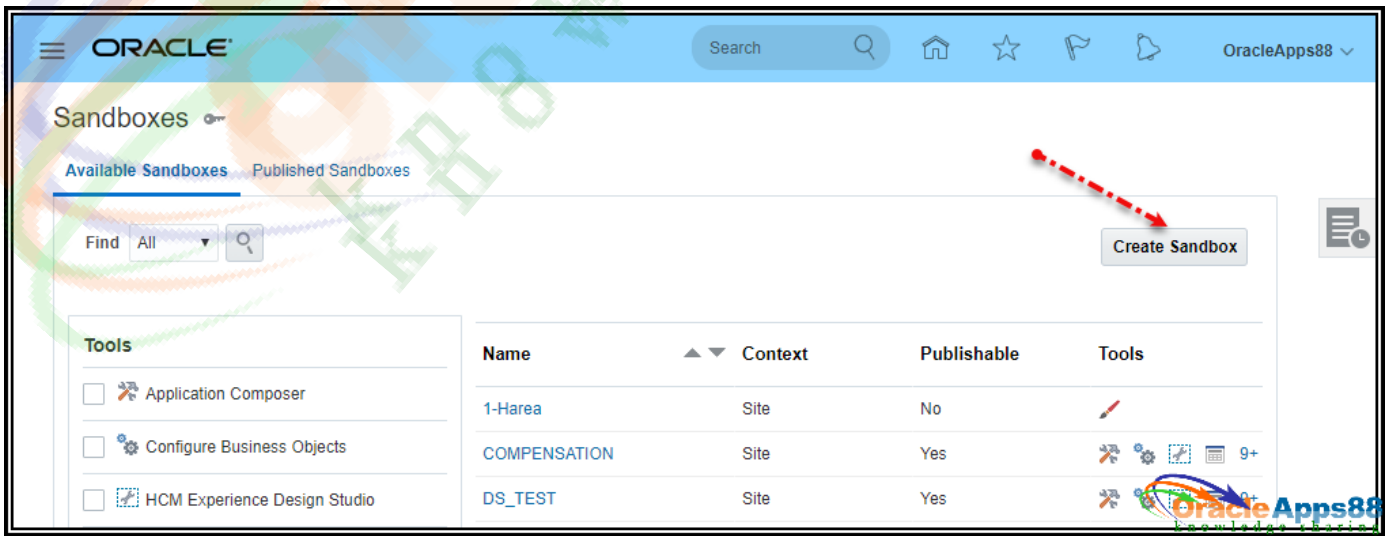
You can control what pages in an application can be personalized, including any new pages you create.

Note: For a list of pages that end users can personalize, see the product-specific documentation in Oracle Fusion Applications Help.

Nav : Home →Configuration →Sandboxes



- Create Sandbox



Select the required tools→ Enter Name →Create and Enter

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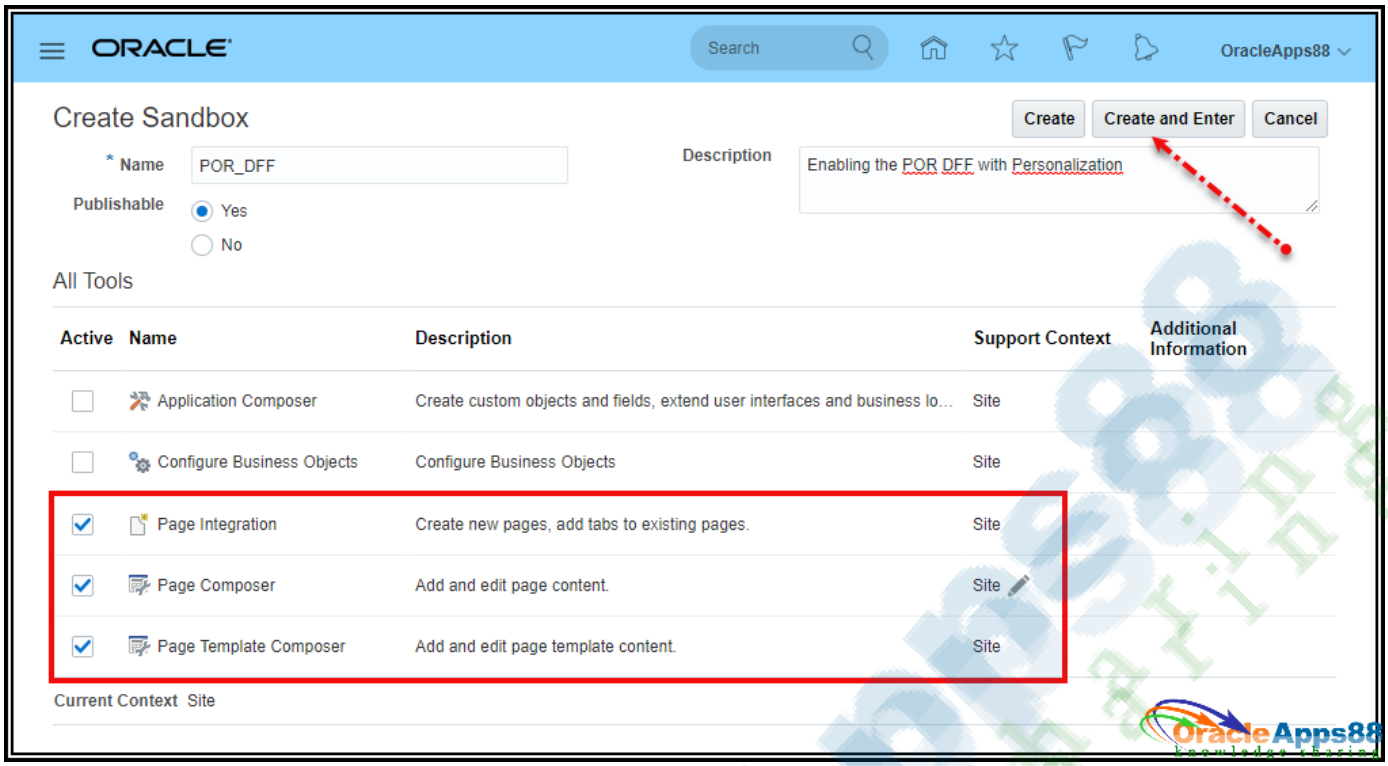
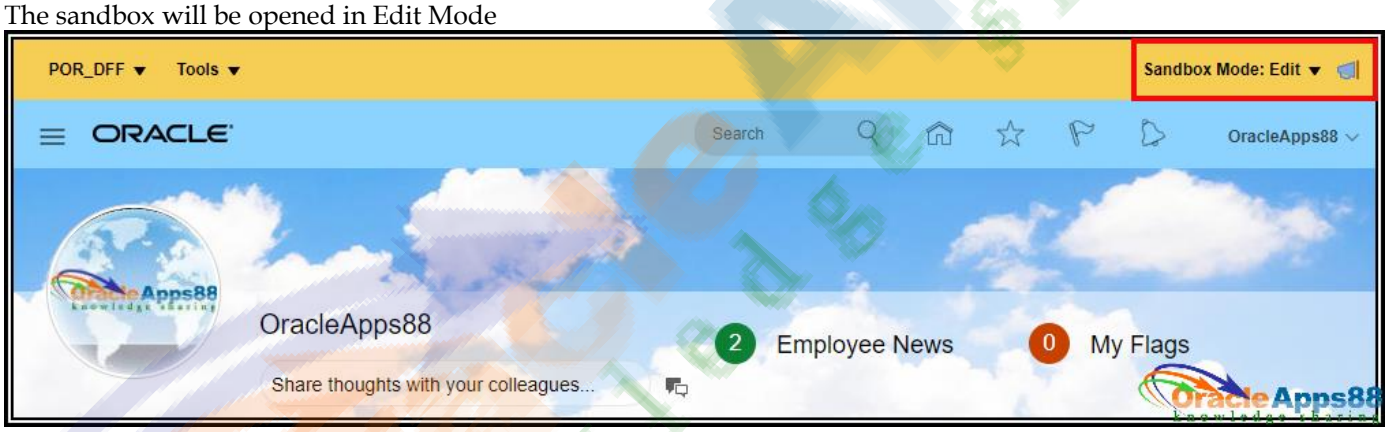


The sandbox will be opened in Edit Mode



Navigate to Procurement → Purchase Requisitions

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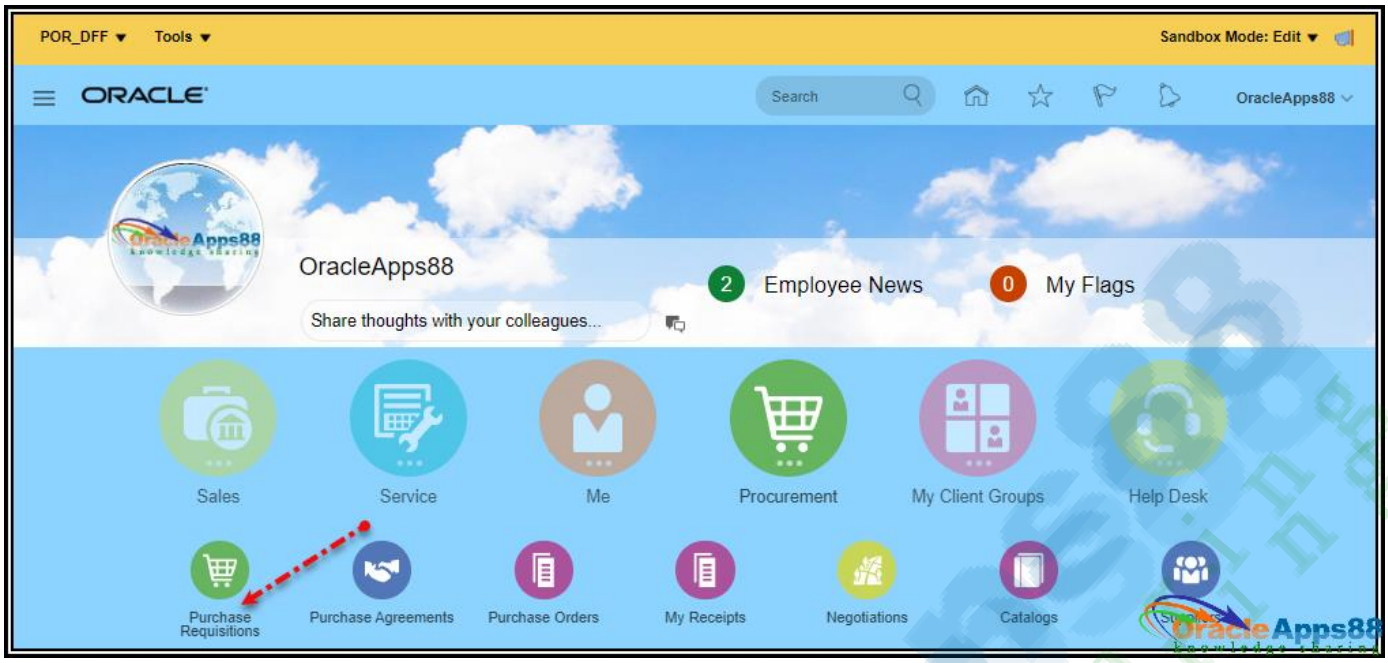
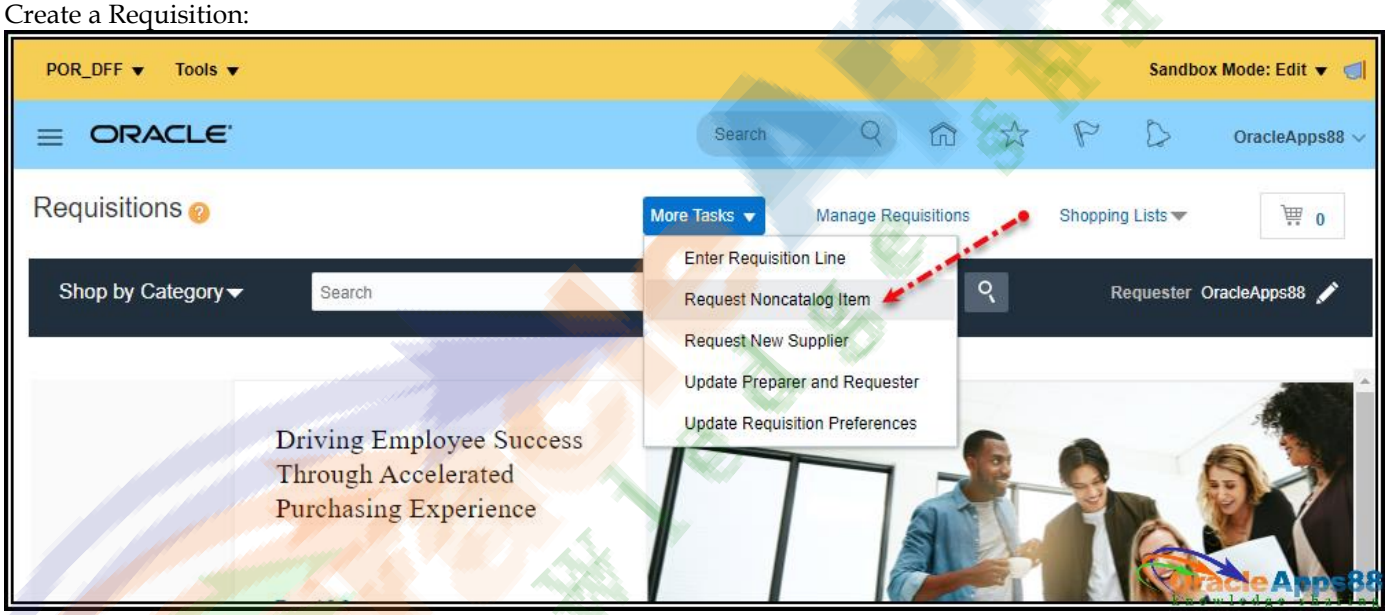


Create a Requisition:



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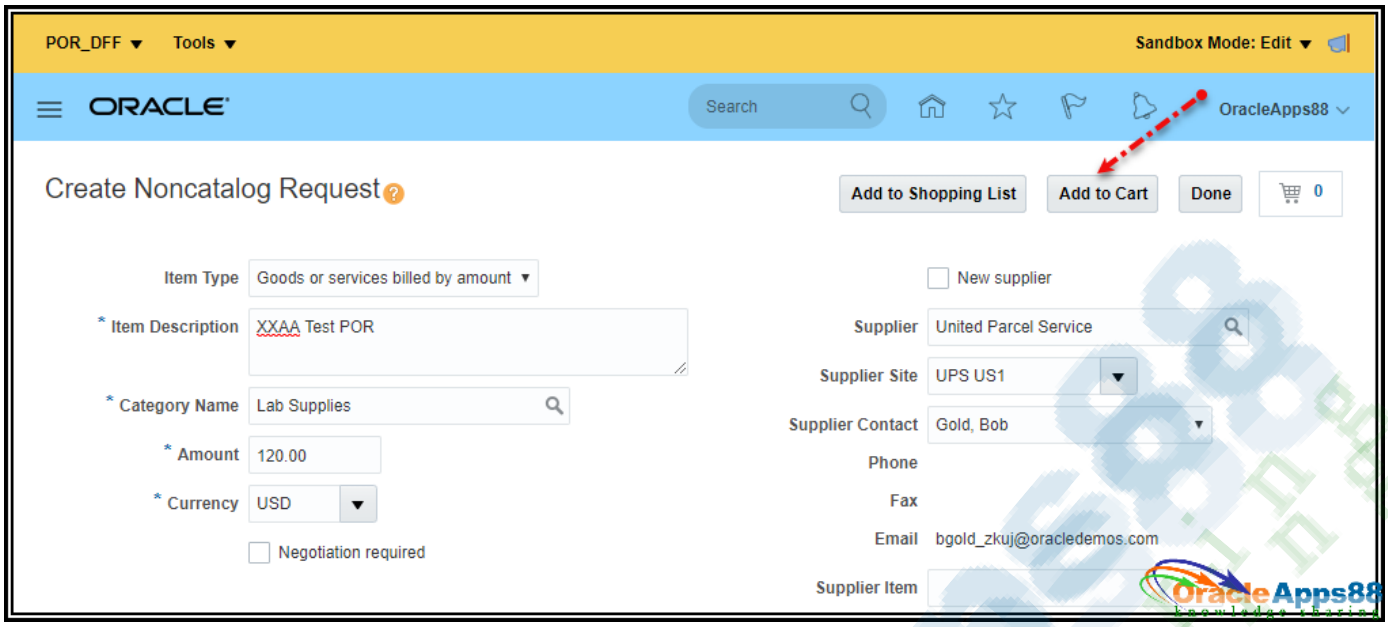

- Click on the Cart

Click on the Review

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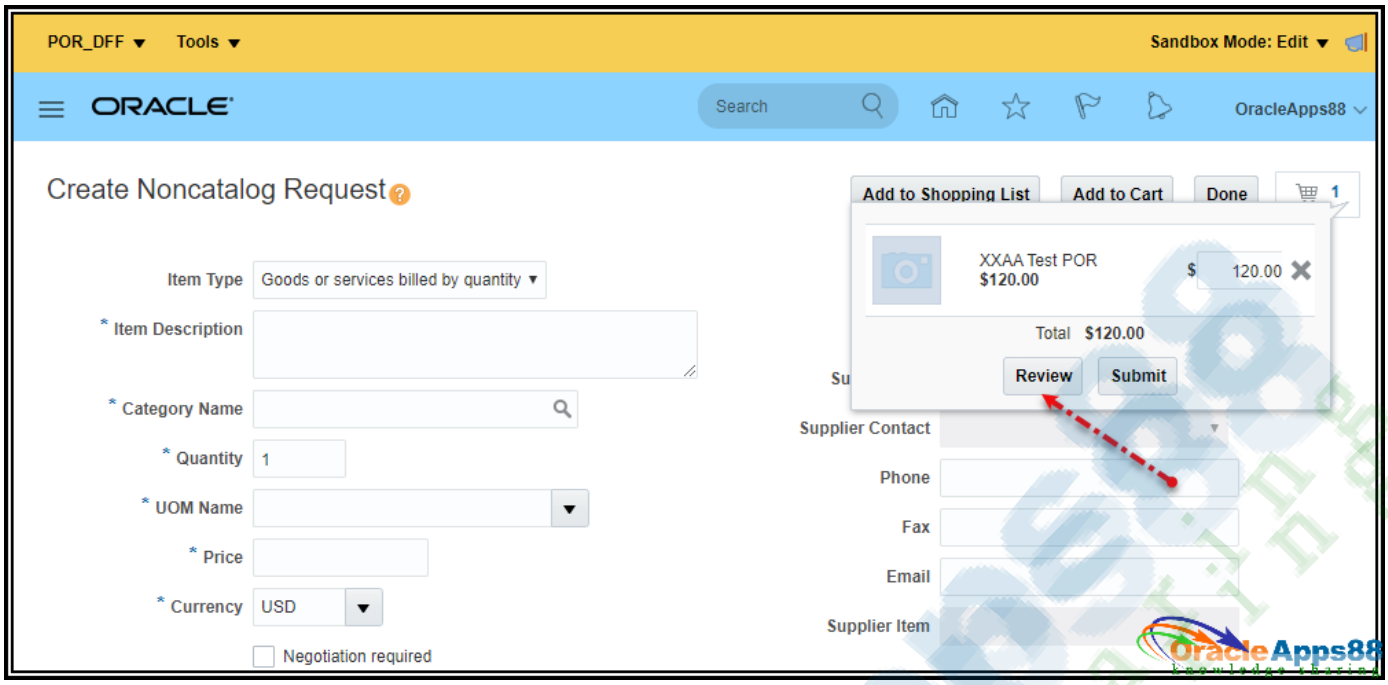
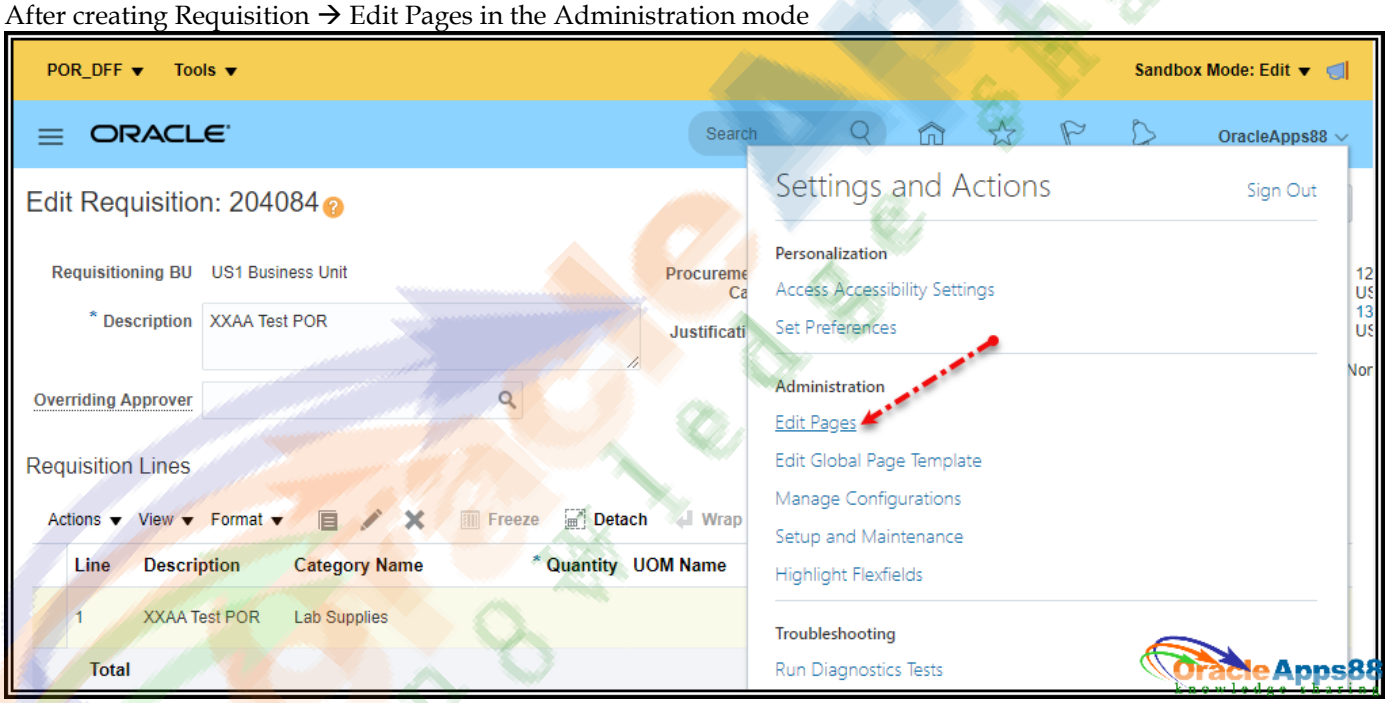


After creating Requisition → Edit Pages in the Administration mode



Click on View and select Source

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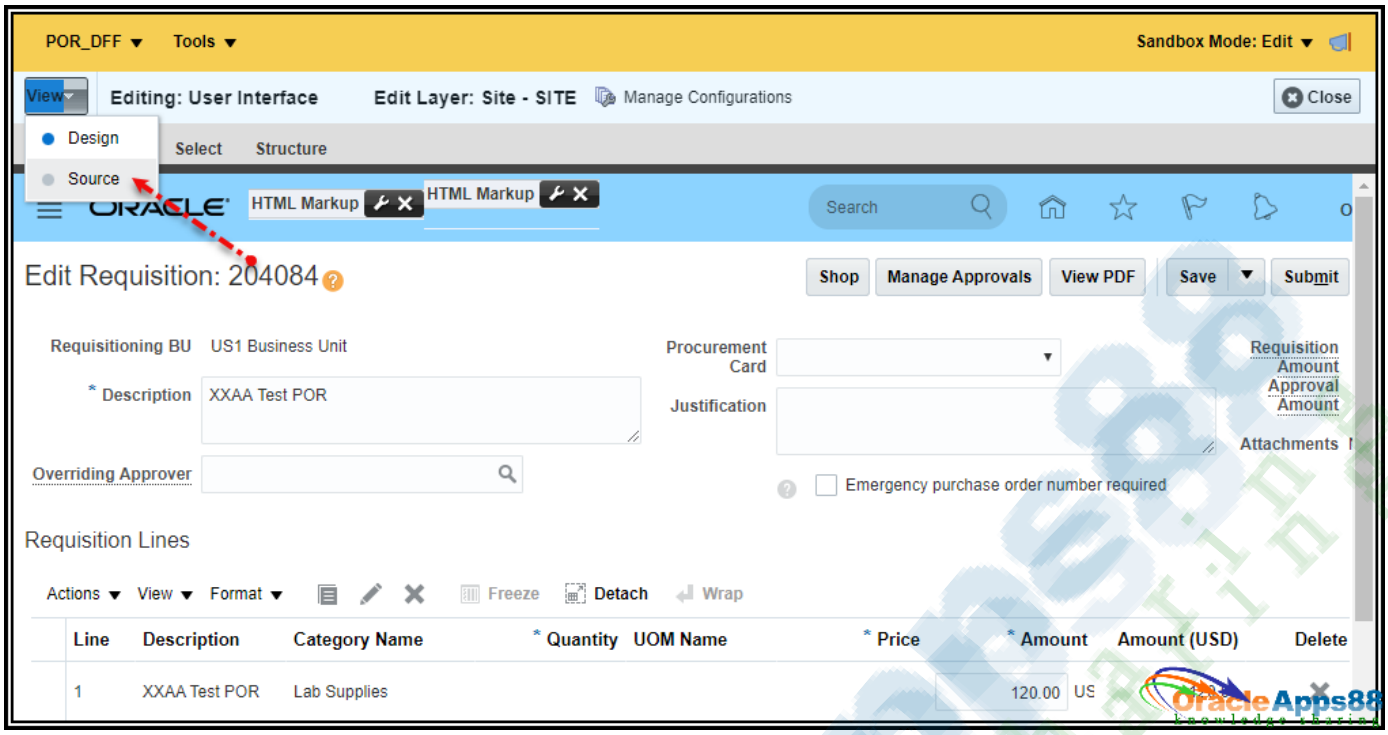
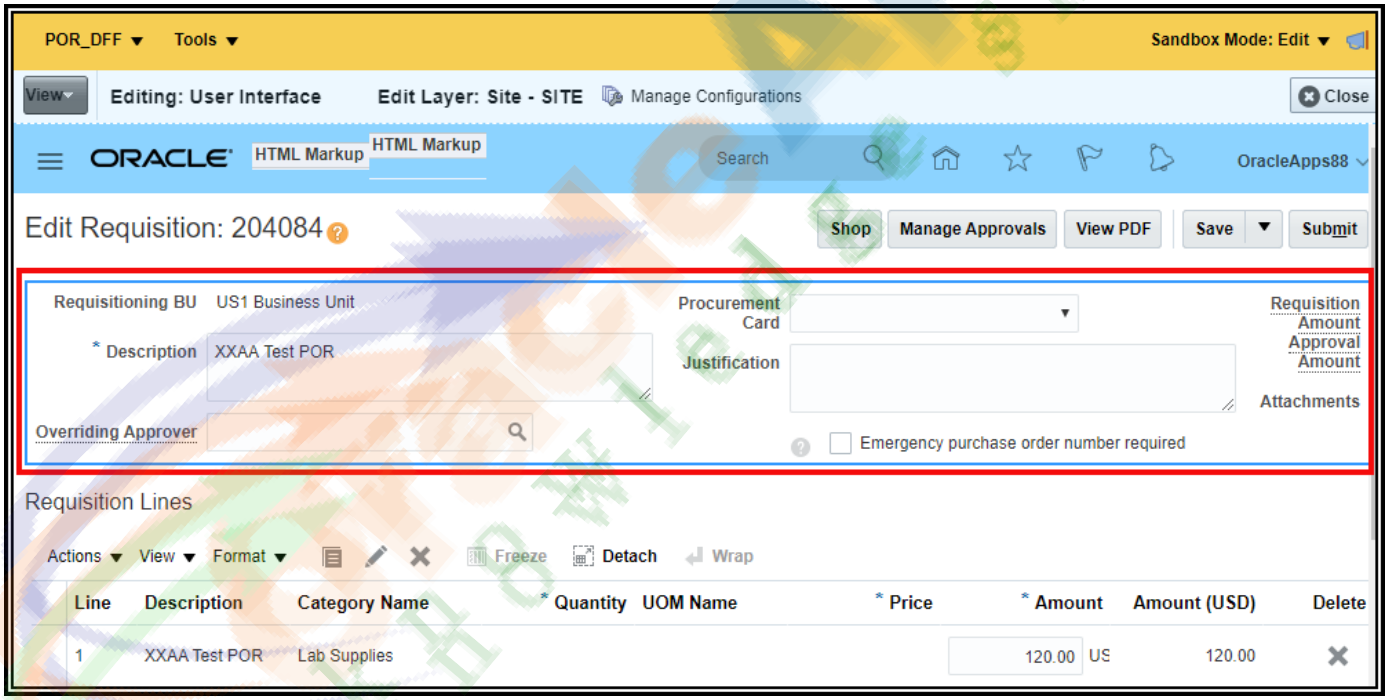


- Scroll the hidden dock to view



- Hover on some area and click on Edit.

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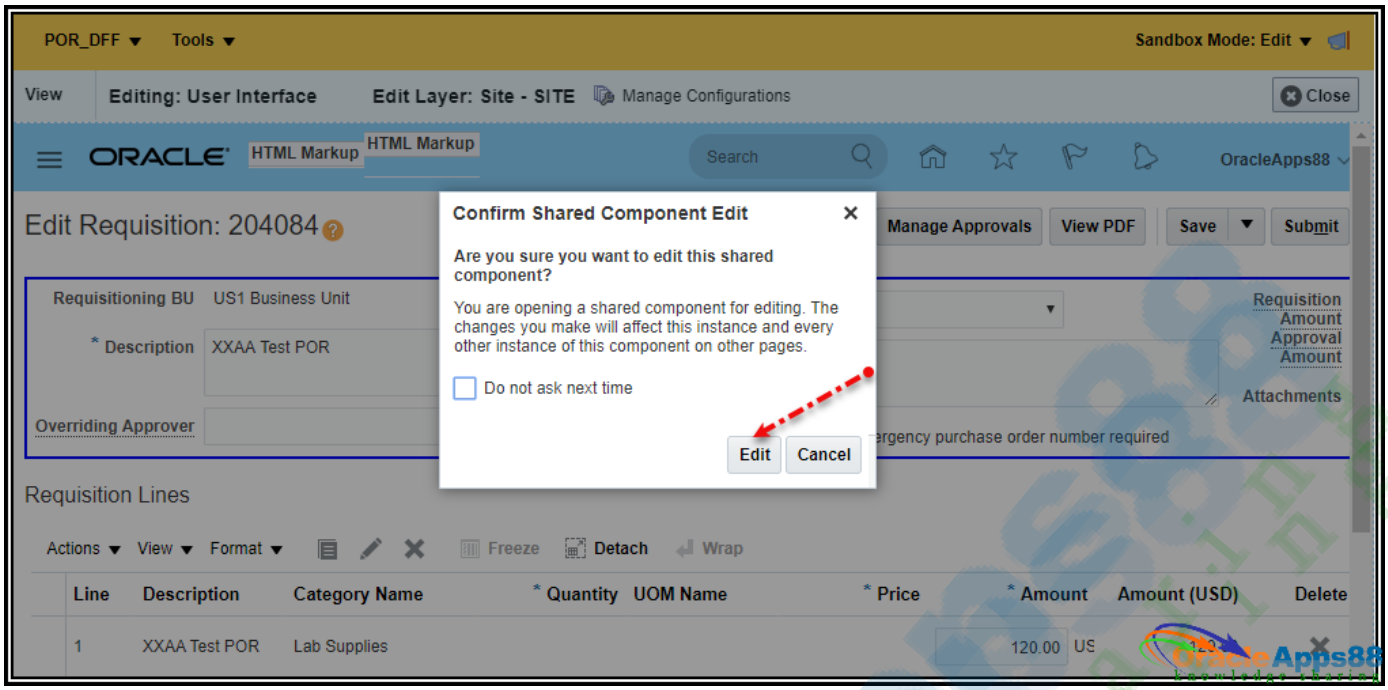

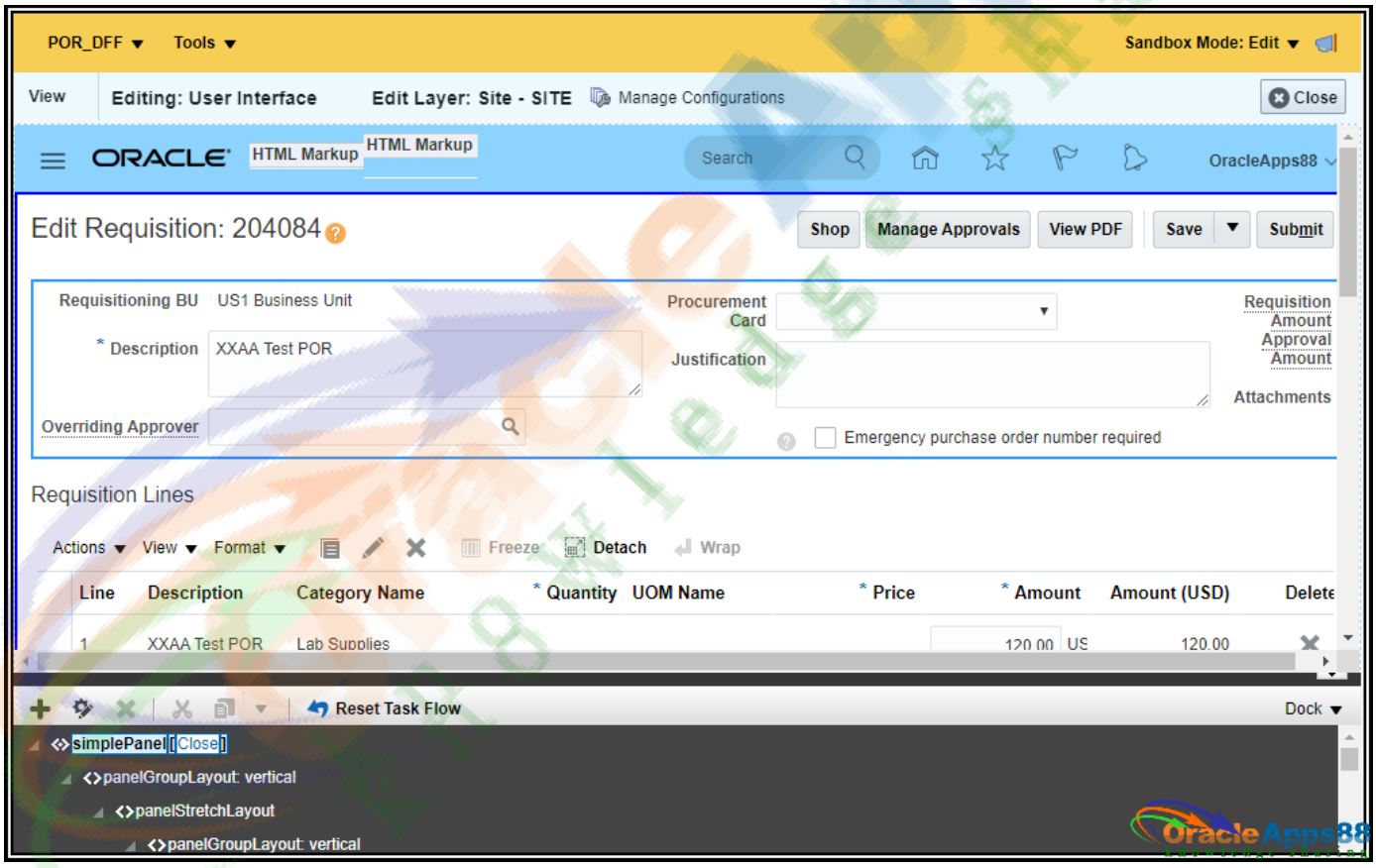

Search for Descriptive Flex Field → In the Dock Right Click on Descriptive Flex Field and click on Edit.

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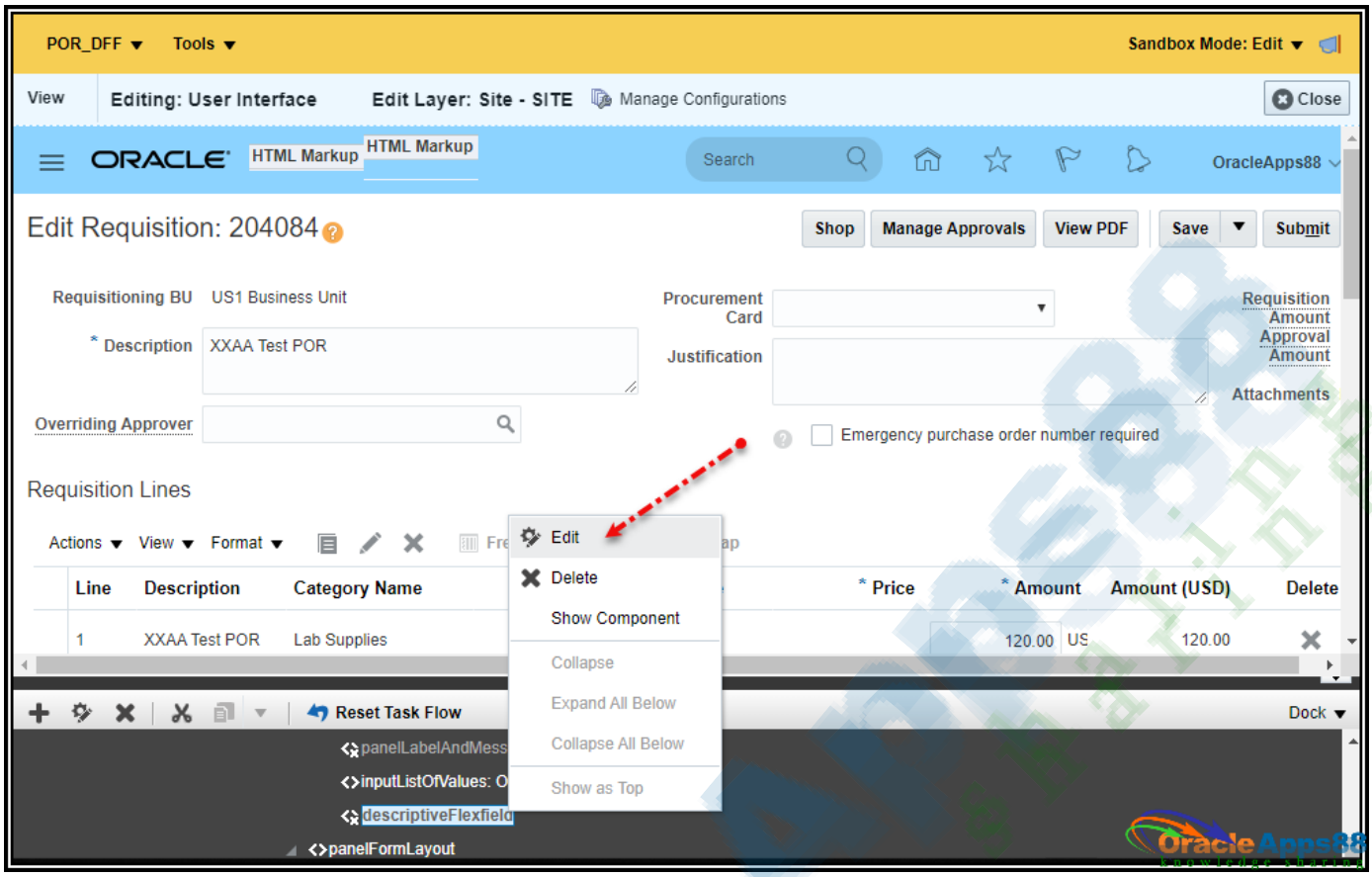
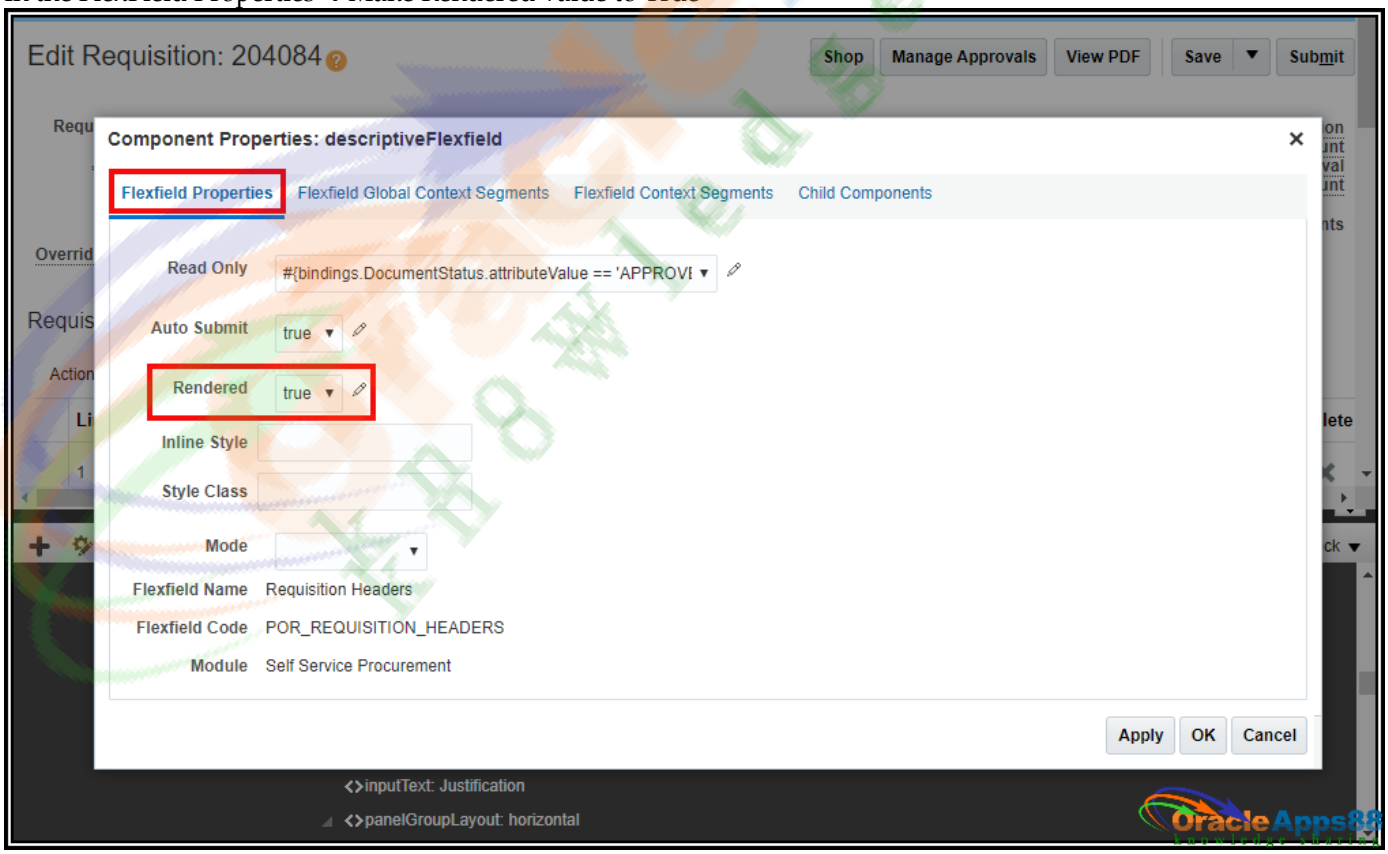


In the FlexField Properties →Make Rendered value to True



In the FlexField Global Context Segments →Make rendered value as True and click on Apply.

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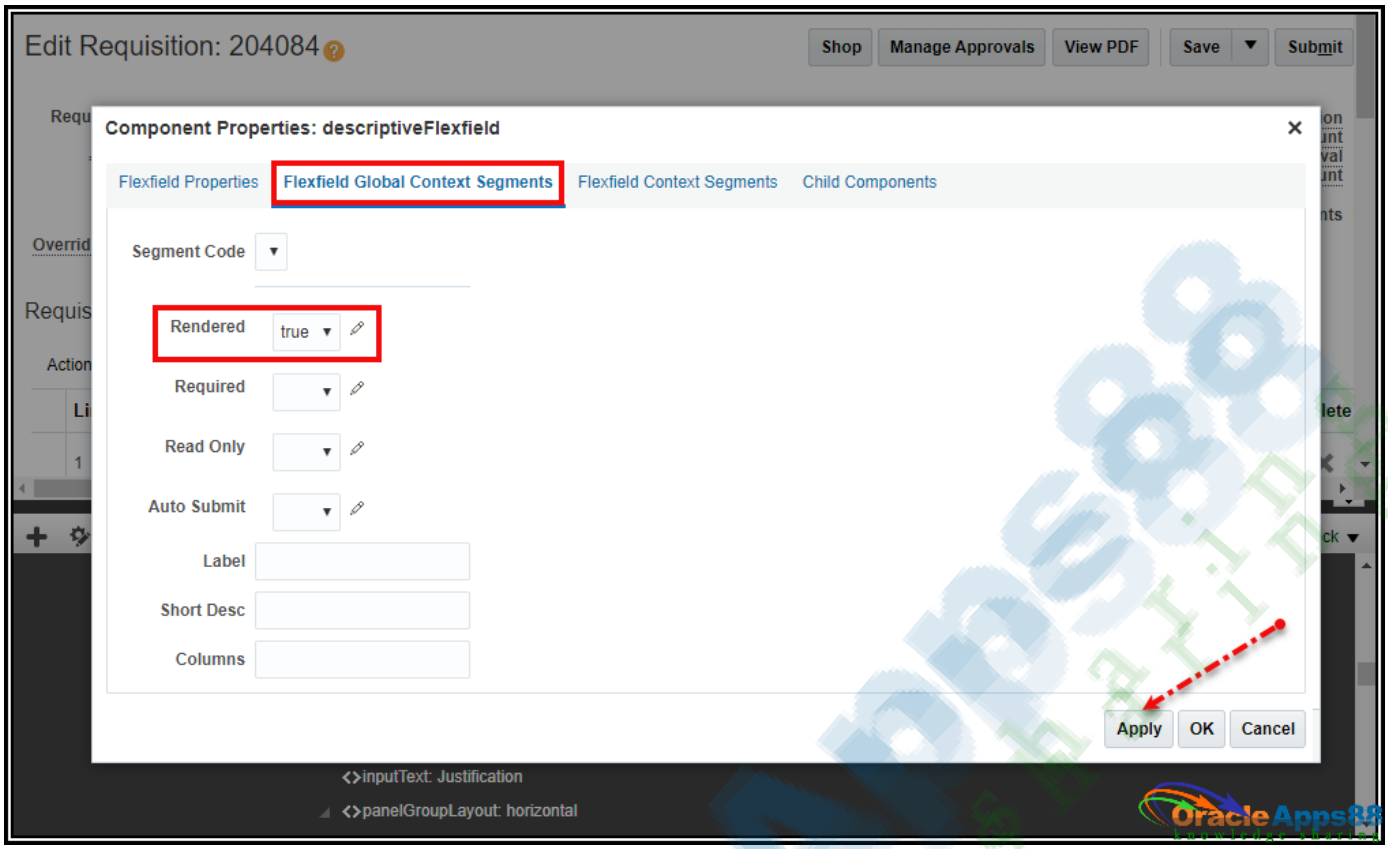
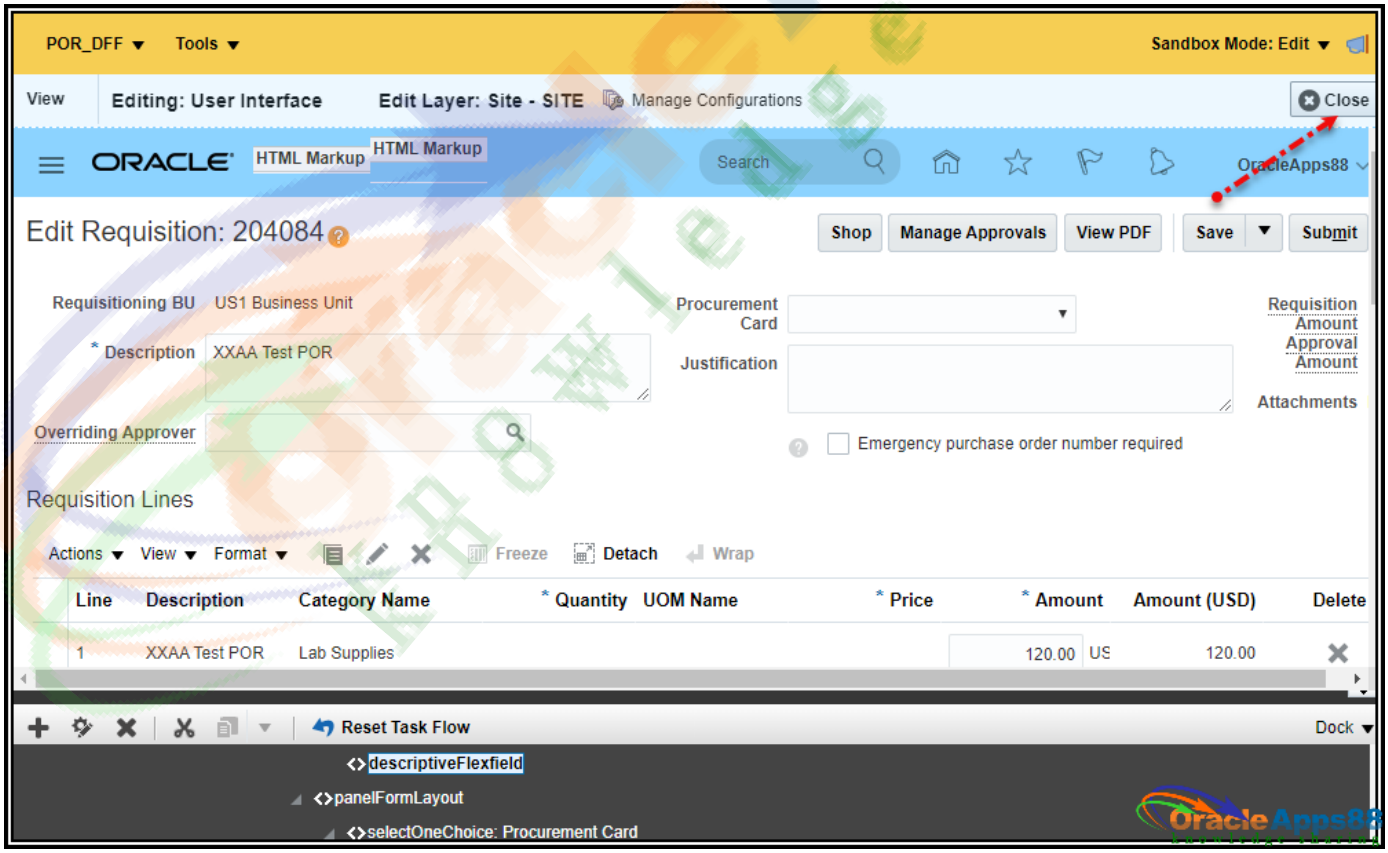


Click on Close.



Click on the sandbox and click on Publish

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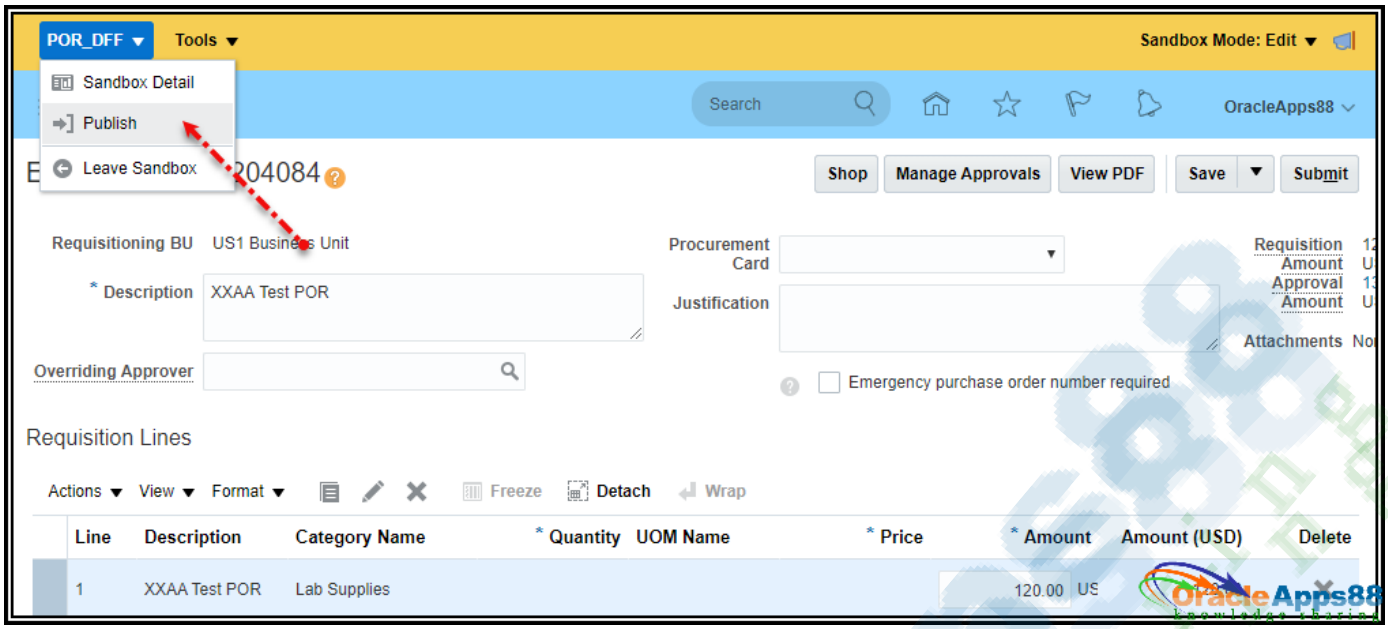

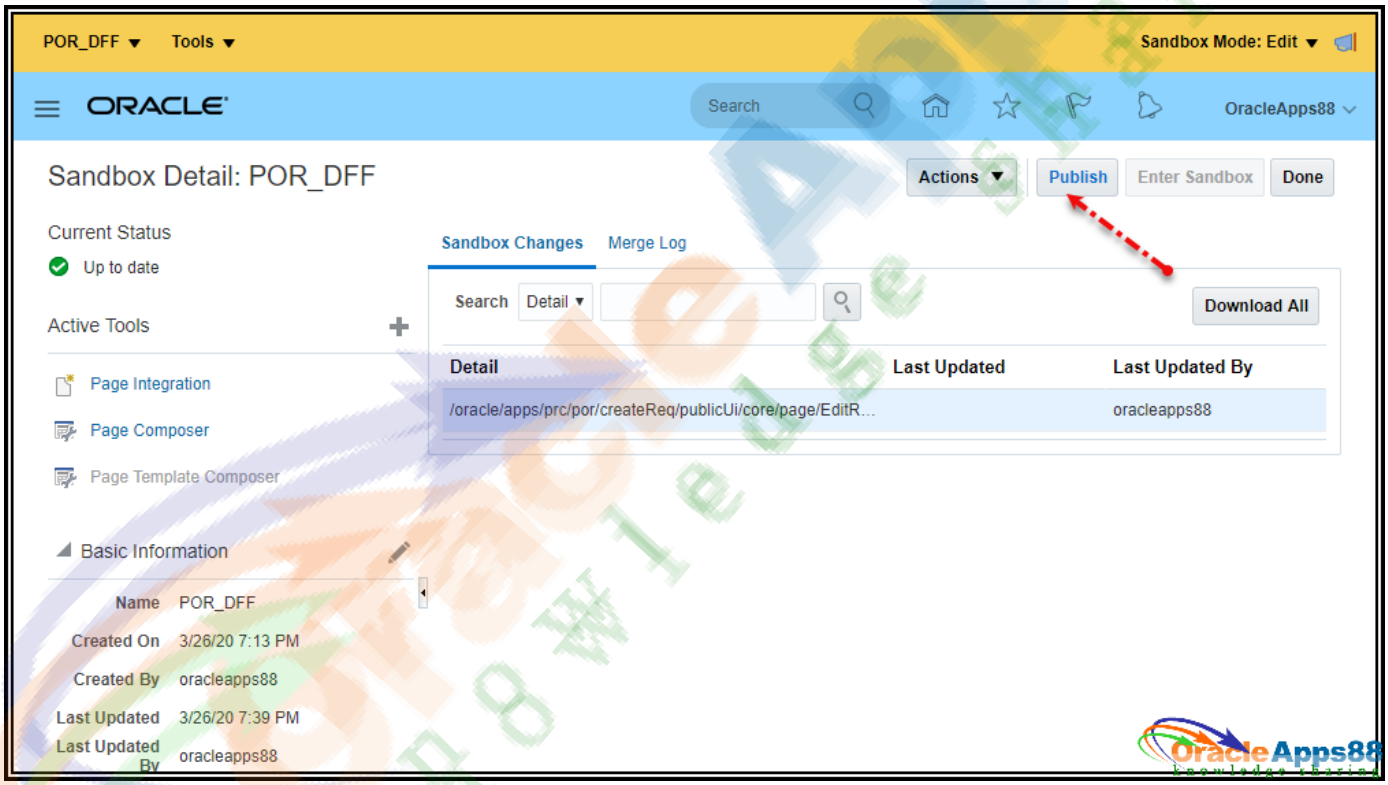

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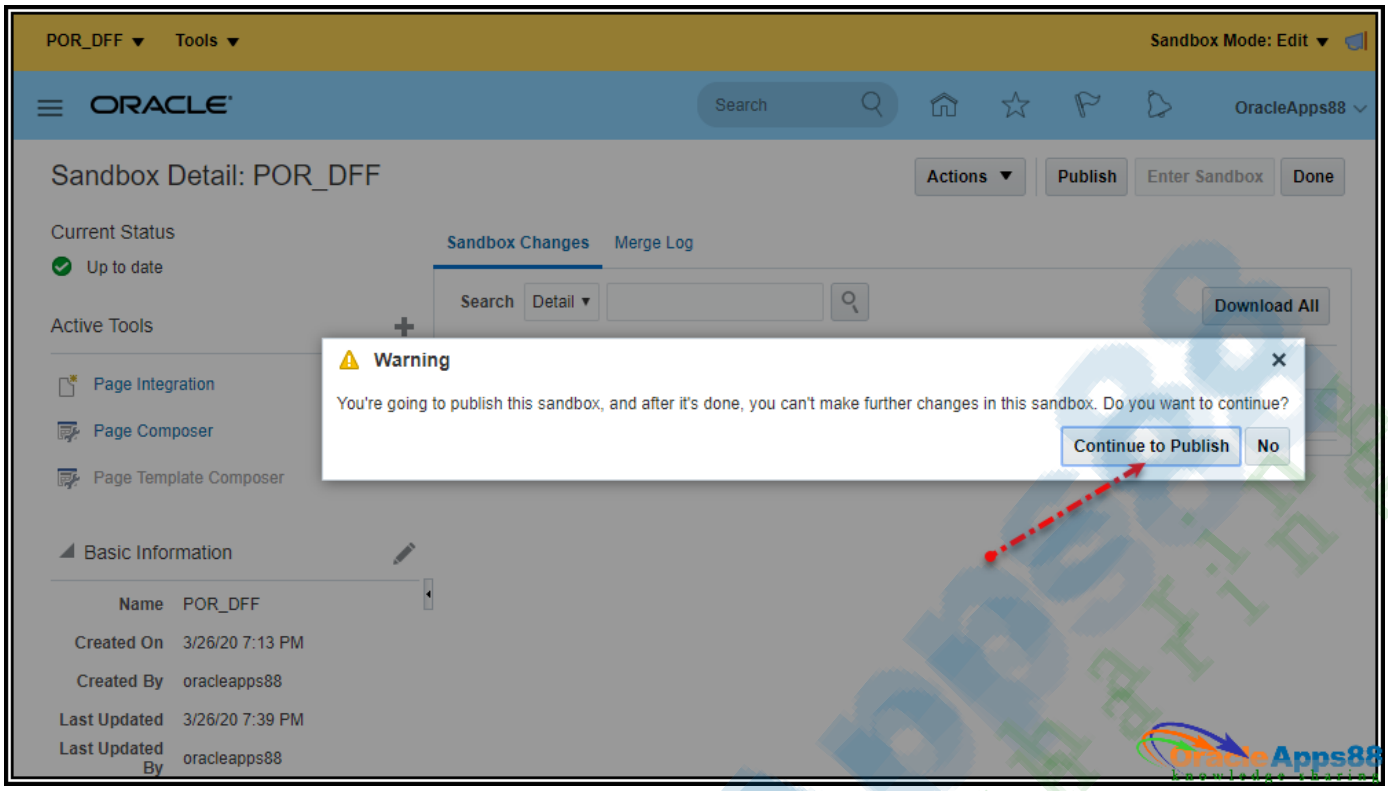
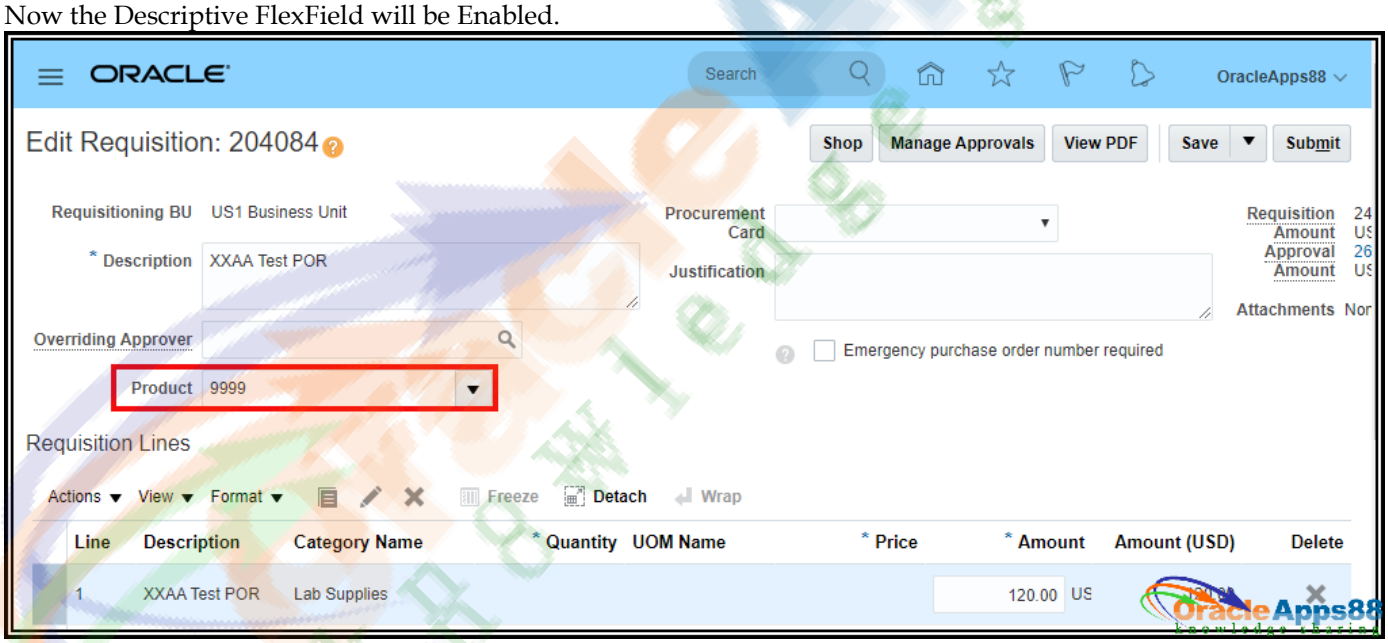


Now the Descriptive FlexField will be Enabled.



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