Creating a **lookup** in **Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS)**

### ✅ Steps to Create a Lookup

1. **Navigate to**:

Application Developer Responsibility → Application → Lookup → Custom

1. **Enter Lookup Type Details**:

**Type**: VEHICLE\_TYPE

**Application**: Choose your application (e.g., "Inventory")

**Meaning**: Vehicle Types

**Description**: List of different types of vehicles

**Access Level**: User

**Enabled**: ✓ (checked)

1. **Define Lookup Codes** (in the same window at the bottom):

| **Code** | **Meaning** | **Description** | **Enabled** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CAR | Car | Four-wheeled vehicle | ✓ |
| BIKE | Bike | Two-wheeled vehicle | ✓ |
| TRUCK | Truck | Heavy load vehicle | ✓ |

1. **Save** the record .
2. **Query to check in backed**

SELECT \* FROM fnd\_lookup\_values WHERE lookup\_type = 'VEHICLE\_TYPE'

AND enabled\_flag = 'Y'

AND SYSDATE BETWEEN start\_date\_active

AND NVL(end\_date\_active, SYSDATE);

### What is a Lookup in Oracle EBS?

A **lookup** in Oracle EBS is a predefined list of values that users or the system can choose from. It’s used to provide consistent, validated options for fields like status, category, type, etc.

Think of a lookup as a **drop-down list** in forms or reports.

### Lookup Structure

A lookup consists of:

| **Element** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **Lookup Type** | The category or group name (e.g., ORDER\_STATUS) |
| **Lookup Code** | The internal value stored in the database (e.g., CLOSED, OPEN) |
| **Meaning** | The user-friendly label (e.g., Closed, Open) |
| **Description** | A more detailed explanation (optional) |

### 

### Example: Order Status

Let’s say you have an order management system. You can define a lookup like this:

**Lookup Type**: ORDER\_STATUS

**Lookup Codes**:

| **Code** | **Meaning** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OPEN | Open | Order is active |
| CLOSED | Closed | Order is completed |
| CANCEL | Canceled | Order was canceled |

Now whenever someone sets an order status, they’ll pick one of these predefined values.

### ✅ Why Use Lookups?

**Standardization**: Ensures consistent data entry.

**Validation**: Prevents invalid entries.

**Localization**: Supports multiple languages for meanings.

**Flexibility**: You can add/edit codes without changing the application logic.

### Types of Lookups

**System Lookups**: Seeded by Oracle, not editable.

**User Lookups**: Created by users, fully customizable.

**Extensible Lookups**: Enhanced user lookups (in some modules like Fusion).