Oracle® iPayment Technical Reference Manual

RELEASE 11*i*

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Oracle® iPayment Technical Reference Manual
Release 11i

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* provides the information you need to understand the underlying structure of Oracle iPayment. After reading this manual, you should be able to convert your existing applications data, integrate your existing applications with Oracle iPayment, and write custom reports for Oracle iPayment, as well as read data that you need to perform other tasks.

This chapter introduces you to the *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual*, and explains how to use it.

Introduction

At Oracle, we design and build applications using Oracle Designer, our systems design technology that provides a complete environment to support developers through all stages of a systems life cycle. Because we use a repository–based design toolset, all the information regarding the underlying structure and processing of our applications is available to us online. Using Oracle Designer, we can present this information to you in the form of a technical reference manual.

This *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* contains detailed, up–to–date information about the underlying structure of Oracle iPayment. As we design and build new releases of Oracle iPayment, we update our Oracle Designer repository to reflect our enhancements. As a result, we can always provide you with an *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* that contains the latest technical information as of the publication date. Note that after the publication date we may have added new indexes to Oracle iPayment to improve performance.

About this Manual

This manual describes the Oracle Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Applications Release 11i data model, as used by Oracle iPayment; it discusses the database we include with a fresh install of Oracle CRM Release 11i. If you have not yet upgraded to Release 11i, your database may differ from the database we document in this book.

You can contact your Oracle representative to confirm that you have the latest technical information for Oracle iPayment. You can also use Oracle*MetaLink* which is accessible through Oracle's Support Web Center (*http://www.oracle.com/support/elec_sup*).

Finding the Latest Information

The *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* contains the latest information as of the publication date. For the latest information we encourage you to use Oracle*MetaLink* which is accessible through Oracle's Support Web Center (*http://www.oracle.com/support/elec_sup*).

Audience

The *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* provides useful guidance and assistance to:

- Technical End Users
- Consultants
- Systems Analysts
- System Administrators
- Other MIS professionals

This manual assumes that you have a basic understanding of structured analysis and design, and of relational databases. It also assumes that you are familiar with Oracle Application Object Library and Oracle iPayment. If you are not familiar with the above products, we suggest that you attend one or more of the training classes available through Oracle Education (see: Other Information Sources: page 1 – 7).

How This Manual is Organized

This manual contains two major sections, High–Level Design and Detailed Design.

High–Level Design

This section, Chapter 2, contains database diagrams and lists each database table and view that Oracle iPayment uses. This chapter also has a list of modules.

Detailed Design

This section, Chapter 3, contains a detailed description of the Oracle iPayment database design, including information about each database table and view you might need for your custom reporting or other data requirements.

How to Use This Manual

The *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* is a single, centralized source for all the information you need to know about the underlying structure and processing of Oracle iPayment. For example, you can use this manual when you need to:

- Convert existing application data
- Integrate your Oracle iPayment application with your other applications systems
- Write custom reports
- Define alerts against Oracle Applications tables
- Configure your Oracle Self–Service Web Applications
- Create views for decision support queries using query tools
- Create business views for Oracle Discoverer

You need not read this manual cover to cover. Use the table of contents and index to quickly locate the information you need.

How Not To Use This Manual

Do not use this manual to plan modifications

You should not use this manual to plan modifications to Oracle iPayment. Modifying Oracle iPayment limits your ability to upgrade to future releases of your Oracle iPayment application. In addition, it interferes with our ability to give you the high–quality support you deserve.

We have constructed Oracle iPayment so that you can customize it to fit your needs without programming, and you can integrate it with your existing applications through interface tables. However, should you require program modifications, you should contact our support team (see: Other Information Sources: page 1 – 7). They can put you in touch with Oracle Services, the professional consulting organization of Oracle. Their team of experienced applications professionals can make the modifications you need while ensuring upward compatibility with future product releases.

Do not write data into non–interface tables

Oracle reserves the right to change the structure of Oracle Applications tables, and to change the meaning of, add, or delete lookup codes and data in future releases. Do not write data directly into or change data in non–interface tables using SQL*Plus or other programming tools because you risk corrupting your database and interfering with our ability to support you.

Moreover, this version of the *Oracle iPayment Technical Reference Manual* does not contain complete information about the dependencies between Oracle iPayment applications tables. Therefore, you should write data into only those tables we identify as interface tables. If you write data into other non–interface tables, you risk violating your data integrity since you might not fulfill all the data dependencies in your Oracle iPayment application.

You are responsible for the support and upgrade of the logic within the procedures that you write, which may be affected by changes between releases of Oracle Applications.

Do not rely on upward compatibility of the data model

Oracle reserves the right to change the structure of Oracle iPayment tables, and to change the meaning of, add, or delete lookup codes and other data in future releases. We do not guarantee the upward compatibility of the Oracle iPayment data model. For example, if you write a report that identifies concurrent requests that end in Error status by selecting directly from Oracle Application Object Library tables, we do not guarantee that your report will work properly after an upgrade.

About Oracle Application Object Library

Oracle Application Object Library is a collection of pre–built application components and facilities for building Oracle Applications and extensions to Oracle Applications. Oracle Application Coding Standards use the Oracle Application Object Library and contains shared components including but not limited to — forms, subroutines, concurrent programs and reports, database tables and objects, messages, menus, responsibilities, flexfield definitions and online help.

☞ **Attention:** Oracle does not support *any* customization of Oracle Application Object Library tables or modules, not even by Oracle consultants. (Oracle Application Object Library tables generally have names beginning with FND_%.)

Accordingly, this manual does not contain detailed information about most Oracle Application Object Library tables used by Oracle iPayment.

A Few Words About Terminology

The following list provides you with definitions for terms that we use throughout this manual:

Relationship

A relationship describes any significant way in which two tables may be associated. For example, rows in the Journal Headers table may have a one–to–many relationship with rows in the Journal Lines table.

Database Diagram

A database diagram is a graphic representation of application tables and the relationships between them.

Module

A module is a program or procedure that implements one or more business functions, or parts of a business function, within an application. Modules include forms, concurrent programs and reports, and subroutines.

Application Building Block

An application building block is a set of tables and modules (forms, reports, and concurrent programs) that implement closely–related database objects and their associated processing. Said another way, an application building block is a logical unit of an application.

QuickCodes

QuickCodes let you define general purpose, static lists of values for window fields. QuickCodes allow you to base your program logic on lookup codes while displaying user–friendly names in a list of values window. QuickCodes simplify name and language changes by letting you change the names your end users see, while the codes in your underlying programs remain the same.

Form

A form is a module comprised of closely related windows that are used together to perform a task. For example, the Enter Journals form in Oracle General Ledger includes the Enter Journals window, the Batch window, and the More Actions window among others. The Enter Journals window is the main window, and from it, you can use buttons to navigate to other windows in the form. The form name usually corresponds to the main window in the form, and is frequently a window you open directly from the Navigator.

Other Information Sources

Installation and System Administration

Training

Oracle Education offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle CRM Applications. We can help you develop a training plan that provides thorough training for both your project team and your end users. We will work with you to organize courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

Training professionals can show you how to plan your training throughout the implementation process so that the right amount of information is delivered to key people when they need it the most. You can attend courses at any one of our many Educational Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. In addition, we can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs.

Support

From on–site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle iPayment working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle’s large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle server, and your hardware and software environment.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support, and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications, an integrated suite of more than 75 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources, and sales and service management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers, and personal digital assistants, allowing organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 145 countries around the world.

Thank You

Thanks for using Oracle iPayment and this technical reference manual!

We appreciate your comments and feedback. After the Table of Contents of this manual is a Reader's Comment Form that you can use to explain what you like or dislike about Oracle iPayment or this technical reference manual. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506–7000.

Oracle CRM Applications Content Development Manager
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, California 94065
U.S.A.

CHAPTER

2

High–Level Design

This chapter presents a high–level design for Oracle iPayment that satisfies the business needs we specify during Strategy and Analysis. It contains database diagrams for Oracle iPayment application building blocks, lists of database tables and views, and a list of modules.

Overview of High–Level Design

During High–Level Design, we define the application components (tables, views, and modules) we need to build our application. We specify what application components should do without specifying the details of *how* they should do it.

You can refer to this High–Level Design chapter to quickly acquaint yourself with the tables, views, and modules that comprise Oracle iPayment applications. And, you can prepare yourself to understand the detailed design and implementation of Oracle iPayment.

Database Diagrams

The Database Diagrams section graphically represents all Oracle iPayment applications tables and the relationships between them, organized by building block.

Use this section to quickly learn what tables each Oracle iPayment application building block uses, and how those tables interrelate. Then, you can refer to the Table and View Definitions sections of Chapter 3 for more detailed information about each of those tables.

Table Lists

The Table List sections list the Oracle iPayment applications tables. Because a product might not include at least one table for each type, this Technical Reference Manual might not include each of the following sections.

Public Tables

Use the Public Table List section to quickly identify the tables you are most interested in. Then, you can refer to the Table and View Definitions sections of Chapter 3 for more detailed information about those tables.

In addition, this manual may contain full documentation for one or more of the following Application Object Library tables: FND_DUAL, FND_CURRENCIES, and FND_COMMON_LOOKUPS.

Internal Tables

This section includes a list of private, internal tables used by Oracle iPayment; we do not provide additional documentation for these tables.

View Lists

The View List sections list the Oracle iPayment views, with one section for each type of view. Because a product might not include at least one view for each type, this Technical Reference Manual might not include each of the following sections.

Use this section to quickly identify the views you are most interested in. Then, you can refer to the Table and View Definitions sections of Chapter 3 for more detailed information about those views.

Public Views

This section lists views that may be useful for your custom reporting or other data requirements. The list includes a description of the view, and the page in Chapter 3 that gives detailed information about the public view.

Web Views

This section lists views that you may need to configure your Self–Service Web applications. The list includes a description of the view, and the page in Chapter 3 that gives detailed information about the web view.

Internal Views

This section includes each private, internal view that Oracle iPayment uses.

Multiple Reporting Currency Views

This list includes views that were created to support the Multiple Reporting Currencies feature.

Module List

The Module List section briefly describes each of the Oracle iPayment applications modules. This section lists forms, reports, and concurrent programs.

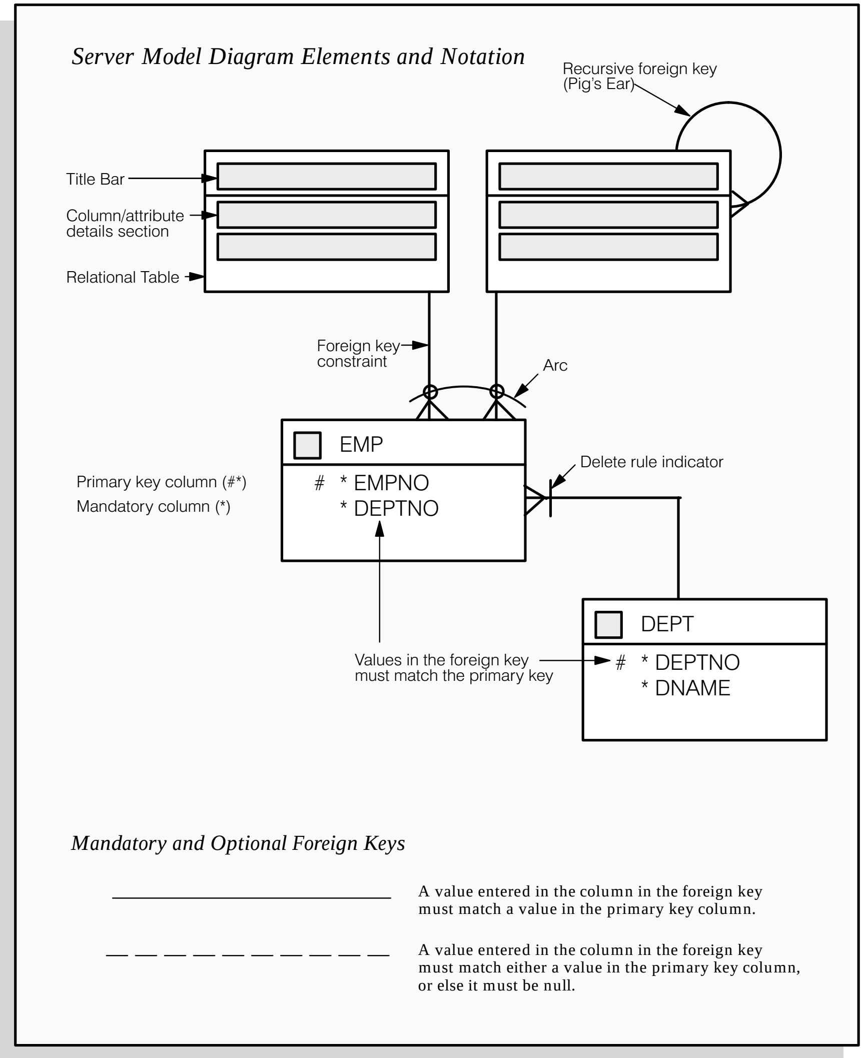
A form is a module comprised of closely related windows that are used together to perform a task. For example, the Enter Journals form in Oracle General Ledger includes the Enter Journals window, the Batch window, and the More Actions window. The Enter Journals window is the main window, and from it, you can use buttons to navigate to other windows in the form. The form name usually corresponds to the main window in the form, and is frequently a window you can open directly from the Navigator.

The Reports and Concurrent Programs lists include processes you can submit from the Submit Requests window or other windows, as well as processes that are submitted automatically by Oracle iPayment. Use your user's guide to learn more about reports and concurrent processes.

Database Diagramming Conventions

We use the following notational conventions in our database diagrams:

Figure 2 – 1 Database Diagram Conventions



Server Model Diagram Elements and Notation

Mandatory and Optional Foreign Keys

A value entered in the column in the foreign key must match a value in the primary key column.

A value entered in the column in the foreign key must match either a value in the primary key column, or else it must be null.

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Tables – are the basic unit of storage in the database. A hand symbol preceding the title in the table's title bar indicates that the table is not owned by this application but shared with another.

Foreign key constraint – is a type of referential integrity constraint for checking the integrity of data entered in a specific column or set of columns. This specified column or set of columns is known as the foreign key.

Delete rule indicator – determines the action to be taken when an attempt is made to delete a related row in a join table. A line through the foreign key constraint, as shown on the above diagram, indicates that this action is restricted.

Arcs – specify that, for any given row in a table, a value must be entered in one of the arc columns. The remaining columns within the arc must be null.

Database Diagrams

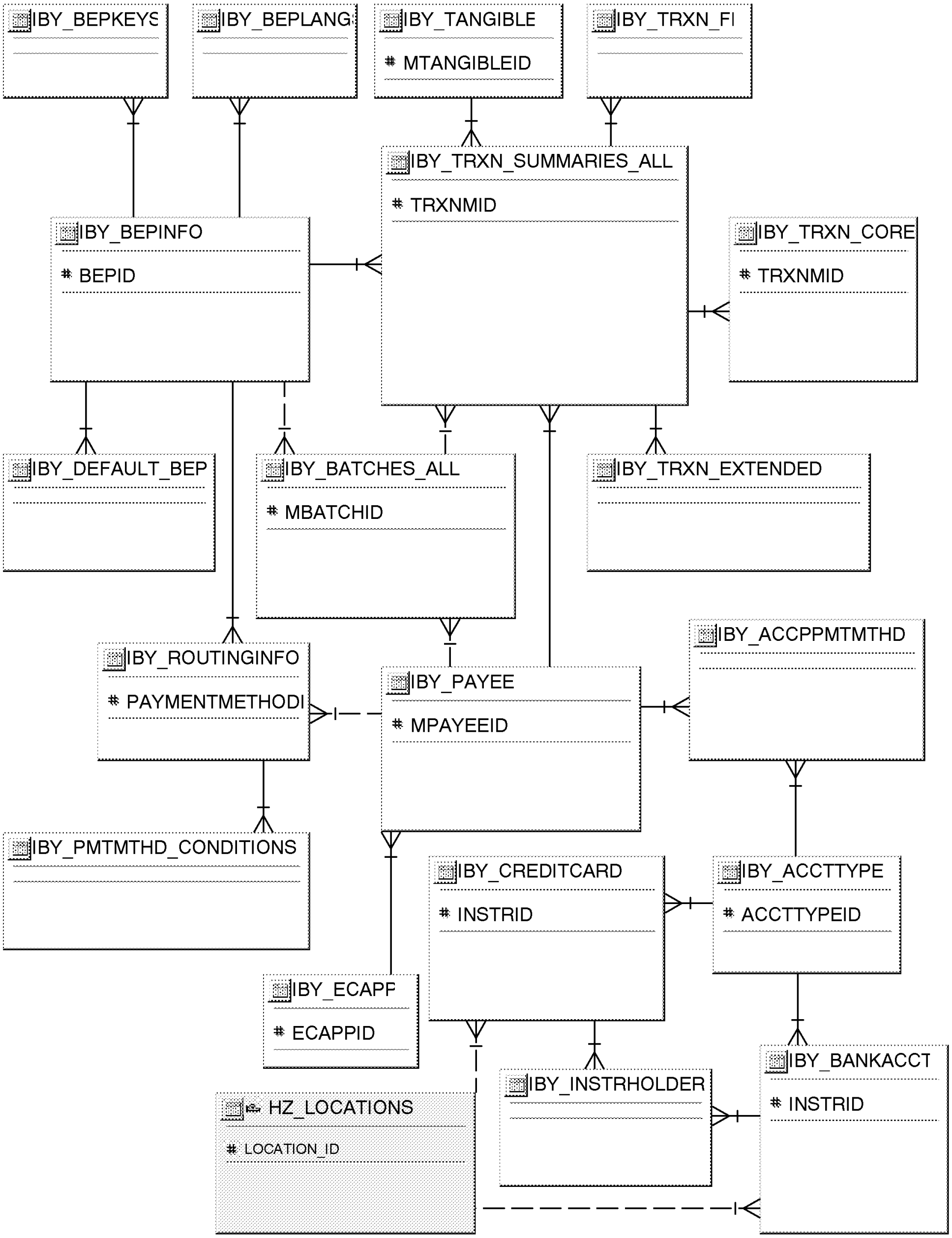
This section graphically represents most of the significant Oracle iPayment tables and the relationships between them, organized by building block. Use this section to quickly learn what tables each Oracle iPayment application building block uses, and how these tables interrelate. Then, you can refer to the Table and View Definitions sections of Chapter 3 for more detailed information about each of those tables.

This section contains a database diagram for each of the following Oracle iPayment application building blocks:

- Diagram 1: IBY Payment Processing
- Diagram 2: IBY Risk Management

Some tables, especially important reference tables, appear in more than one database diagram. When several building blocks use a table, we show that table in each appropriate database diagram.

IBY Payment Processing


IBY_BEPKEYS
IBY_BEPLANG
IBY_TANGIBLE
# MTANGIBLEID
IBY_TRXN_FI
IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL
# TRXNMID
IBY_BEPINFO
# BEPID
IBY_TRXN_CORE
# TRXNMID
IBY_DEFAULT_BEP
IBY_BATCHES_ALL
# MBATCHID
IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED
IBY_ACCPPMTMTHD
IBY_ROUTINGINFO
# PAYMENTMETHODI
IBY_PAYEE
# MPAYEEID
IBY_PMTMTHD_CONDITIONS
IBY_CREDITCARD
# INSTRID
IBY_ACCTTYPE
# ACCTTYPEID
IBY_ECAPP
# ECAPPID
IBY_BANKACCT
# INSTRID
IBY_INSTRHOLDER
HZ_LOCATIONS
# LOCATION_ID

IBY Risk Management

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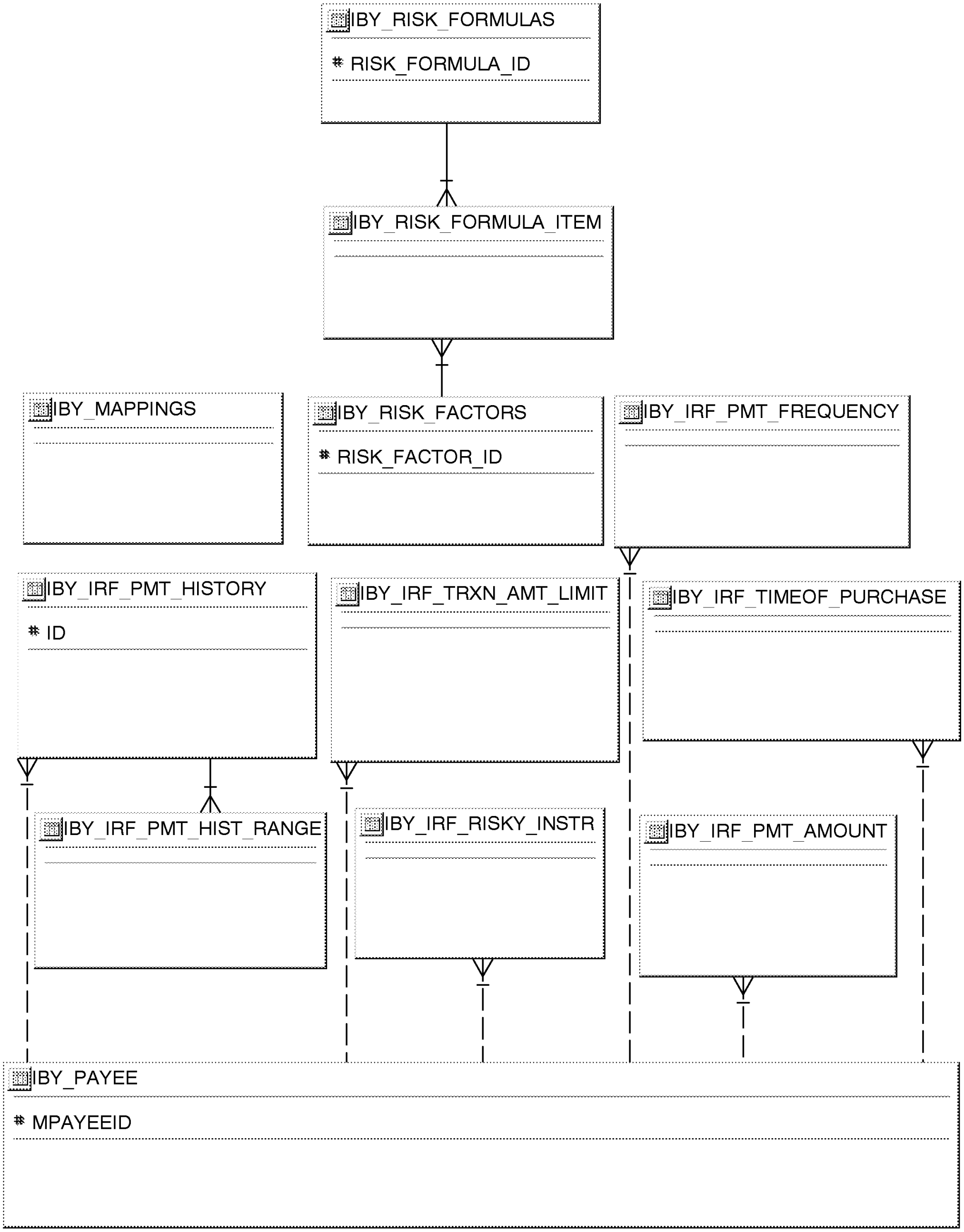
IBY_RISK_FORMULAS
# RISK_FORMULA_ID
IBY_RISK_FORMULA_ITEM
IBY_MAPPINGS
IBY_RISK_FACTORS
# RISK_FACTOR_ID
IBY_IRF_PMT_FREQUENCY
IBY_IRF_PMT_HISTORY
# ID
IBY_IRF_TRXN_AMT_LIMIT
IBY_IRF_TIMEOF_PURCHASE
IBY_IRF_PMT_HIST_RANGE
IBY_IRF_RISKY_INSTR
IBY_IRF_PMT_AMOUNT
IBY_PAYEE
# MPAYEEID

Public Table List

This section lists each public database table that iPAYMENT uses and provides a brief description of each of those tables. The page reference is to the table description in Chapter 3.

Note that ”public” tables are not necessarily intended for write access by custom code; Oracle Corporation supports write access using only standard Oracle Applications forms, reports, and programs, or any SQL write access to tables explicitly documented as API tables. For more information, see the How Not To Use This Manual section of this book’s Introduction.

iPAYMENT uses the following Public tables:

Table Name	Description
FND_LOOKUP_VALUES	QuickCode values (See page NO TAG)
HZ_LOCATIONS	Information about physical addresses (See page 3 – 8)
IBY_ACCPPMTMTHD	IBY_ACCPPMTMTHD contains a list of all the payment instrument methods that are accepted by a iPayment. (See page 3 – 13)
IBY_ACCTTYPE	IBY_ACCTTYPE contains a list of various account types supported. For example for bank account, the account types could be Checking, Savings etc, for Credit Card, the account types could be Visa, MasterCard, Discoveretc... (See page 3 – 14)
IBY_ACTIVITY	IBY_ACTIVITY stores scheduler related activities. (See page 3 – 16)
IBY_BANKACCT	IBY_BANKACCOUNTstores bank account related information of the customer(payer) or payee. (See page 3 – 18)
IBY_BATCHES_ALL	IBY_BATCHES holds the information about batch operations for SSL credit card transactions. A terminal based merchant will need to have batch operations. The status of the payees batch will be contained in this table. (See page 3 – 19)
IBY_BEPINFO	IBY_BEPINFO has a row for every BEP(Back End Payment System) configured in system. A BEP is a payment provider such as Cybercash, Verifone etc (See page 3 – 24)

IBY_BEPKEYS

IBY_BEPKEYS contains a list of all the keys that identifies a payee or payer with a Back End Payment System. (See page 3 – 26)

IBY_BEPLANGS

IBY_BEPLANGS contains list of all the languages supported by the Back End Payment System (See page 3 – 27)

IBY_CREDITCARD

IBY_CREDITACRD stores Credit Card related information of the customer(payer) or payee. (See page 3 – 28)

IBY_DEFAULT_BEP

IBY_DEFAULT_BEP contains the default Back End Payment System information. Based on the instrument type the payment request gets routed to this Back End Payment System. (See page 3 – 29)

IBY_ECAPP

IBY_ECAPP stores information about Electronic Commerce Applications registered with iPayment. (See page 3 – 30)

IBY_INSTRHOLDER

IBY_INSTRHOLDER stores the information about the holder of the instrment. A payment instrument can be held by different users or payees or payers. (See page 3 – 31)

IBY_IRF_PMT_AMOUNT

This table stores information pertaining to the payment amount risk factor involved in the payment request. A payment request that has huge amount is possibly a fraudulent payment. But the value of the amount varies from business tobusiness. Merchants can setup ranges of amount risk factor. Each range is associated with a risk score – low, medium_low, medium, medium_high and high. A low risk score indicates that the customer has a low risk in terms of making paymentsfor goods / services he orders. (See page 3 – 32)

IBY_IRF_PMT_FREQUENCY

This table stores information pertaining to the payment frequency risk factor. It basically has information about the frequency of purchase in the given time frame(duration). This risk fatcor is associated with a risk score – low andhigh. During this Risk Factor evaluation if frequency of purchase exceeds the frequency limit in the specified duration, risk score will be high , else low. (See page 3 – 34)

IBY_IRF_PMT_HISTORY

This table stores information pertaining to the payment history risk factor. The merchant can set up different time ranges which he considers risky. (See page 3 – 35)

IBY_IRF_PMT_HIST_RANGE

This table stores the frequency ranges information pertaining to the payment history risk factor. The customer can setup multiple frequency ranges for a specific duration. During Risk Factor evaluation the merchant can setup riskscores (low, medium or high) for multiple frequency ranges (low range and high range) (See page 3 – 36)

IBY_IRF_RISKY_INSTR

IBY_IRF_RISKY_INSTR stores information pertaining to the risk instrument risk factor. It has information about the merchant who sends the file of risky instruments, the type of instrument and other account information pertaining to therisky instrument. (See page 3 – 37)

IBY_IRF_TIMEOF_PURCHASE

This table stores information pertaining to the time of purchase risk factor. The merchant can setup different time ranges – and associate a risk score of low risk, medium low risk, medium risk , medium high risk and highrisk. (See page 3 – 38)

IBY_IRF_TRXN_AMT_LIMIT

IBY_IRF_TRXN_AMT_LIMITstores information pertaining to the transaction amount limit risk factor. It is a limit on the total amount of payments made using the same instrument in a particular duration. (See page 3 – 39)

IBY_MAPPINGS

IBY_MAPPINGS stores mapping of codes with risk scores. Each row includes a code and a value for that code. (See page 3 – 40)

IBY_PAYEE

IBY_PAYEE holds a row for each payee such as a biller or merchant / store at this site. (See page 3 – 41)

IBY_PMTMTHD_CONDITIONS

IBY_PMTMTHD_CONDITIONS contains the conditions for the payment method. Each condition is composed of a parameter, operation and value. The condition is evaluated at runtime to check if the condition is satisfied (See page 3 – 42)

IBY_PMTSCHEMES

IBY_PMTSCHEMES contains a list of Payment Schemes that will be supported by a BEP (See page 3 – 43)

IBY_RISK_FACTORS

IBY_RISK_FACTORS stores information about the Risk Factors. These are factors which a merchant deems fit to use to evaluate the risk of the customer who wants to purchase its goods and services. Risk Management feature will containbundled risk factors which can be set up at the site level. (See page 3 – 44)

IBY_RISK_FORMULAS

IBY_RISK_FORMULAS stores risk formula retaled information . Risk Formula is used by merchants to evaluate the risk of the customer. This formula could be different for different goods / services offered by the merchants. A Risk Formulamay be comprised of multiple risk factors with varying weights assigned to each one. (See page 3 – 46)

IBY_RISK_FORMULA_ITEM

IBY_RISK_FORMULA_ITEM table is an intersection table between the IBY_RISK_FORMULA and IBY_RISK_FACTORS. It stores weight for different Risk Factors. (See page 3 – 47)

IBY_ROUTINGINFO

IBY_ROUTINGINFO contains information that maps routing rule name (payment method name) with the Back End Payment System. (See page 3 – 48)

IBY_TANGIBLE

IBY_TANGIBLE storesInformation about the bills or orders is stored in this table. (See page 3 – 49)

IBY_TRXN_CORE

IBY_TRXN_CORE contains the details of a payment request that are specific for basic credit card operations. (See page 3 – 53)

IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED

IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED contains the details of a payment request that are specific for extended SET functionality for Credit Cards (See page 3 – 55)

IBY_TRXN_FI

IBY_TRXN_FI contains the details of a payment request that are specific for systems that support both bank account transfers and credit cards such as Financial Institutions. (See page 2 – 14)

IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL

IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL contains information about each payment request. This table is used for both online and offline payment transactions. The information contained in this table is generic in nature to cover the various paymentinstruments and the operations on them. The specific details are stored in other detail tables such as IBY_TRXN_CORE, IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED and IBY_TRXN_FI based on the type of operation and the payment instrument used forpayment. (See page 3 – 58)

Public View List

This section lists each public database view that Oracle iPayment uses and provides a brief description of each of those views. These views may be useful for your custom reporting or other data requirements. The page reference is to the detailed view description in Chapter 3.

Oracle iPayment uses the following public views:

View Name	Description
FND_LOOKUPS	Oracle Application Object Library QuickCodes (See page 3 – 7)
IBY_BATCHES_ALL_V	(See page 3 – 22)
IBY_TRANS_ALL_V	(See page 3 – 50)

Internal View List

This section lists each private, internal view that Oracle iPayment uses.

⚠ **Warning:** Oracle Corporation does not support access to Oracle Applications data using these views, except from standard Oracle Applications forms, reports, and programs.

Oracle iPayment uses the following internal views:

- IBY_AVS_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_BANKACCT_V
- IBY_CRC_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_CREDITCARD_V
- IBY_ECAPP_V
- IBY_FOP_DTYPES_V
- IBY_FORMULA_FACTOR_V
- IBY_INSTR_HOLDER_V
- IBY_PAYMENTS_V
- IBY_PA_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_PH_DTYPES_V
- IBY_PH_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_PURCHASECARD_V
- IBY_RC_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_TAL_DTYPES_V
- IBY_TAL_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_TOP_RSTYPES_V
- IBY_TRANSACTIONS_SET_V
- IBY_TRANSACTIONS_V
- IBY_TRANS_BANKACCT_V
- IBY_TRANS_CORE_V
- IBY_TRANS_FI_V
- IBY_TRANS_PCARD_V
- IBY_TRANS_SET_V

CHAPTER

3

Detailed Design

This chapter presents a detailed design for implementing Oracle iPayment. It contains detailed definitions of tables and views that you may need to reference to write custom reports or use for other data extraction.

Overview of Detailed Design

During Detailed Design, we specify in detail how each applications component should work. We prepare detailed definitions of tables and views.

You can refer to this Detailed Design chapter to gain a detailed understanding of the underlying structure and processing of Oracle iPayment that enables you to:

- Convert existing application data
- Integrate your Oracle iPayment application with your other applications systems
- Write custom reports
- Define alerts against Oracle Applications tables
- Create views for decision support queries using query tools

Table and View Definitions

The Table and View Definitions section contains a detailed definition of Oracle iPayment applications tables. For each table, it provides information about primary keys, foreign keys, QuickCodes, indexes, triggers, and sequences. It also gives you a detailed description of each column and its characteristics. In addition, it provides the SQL statement that defines each view. Review this section to get a detailed understanding of what tables your Oracle iPayment application contains, and how it uses them to hold and access the information it needs.

Table and View Definitions

This section contains a detailed description of each Oracle iPayment table and view that you may need to reference. For each table, it presents detailed information about:

- Primary keys
- Foreign keys
- Column descriptions
- Indexes
- Oracle sequences
- Triggers
- View derivations

The following sections appear in each table or view description:

Foreign Keys

To help you understand the relationships between tables, we list each foreign key contained in a table. For each foreign key in a table, we list the primary key table name (the table to which a foreign key refers), its corresponding primary key columns, and the foreign key columns that refer to those primary key columns.

When the primary key table has a composite primary key, we list each column of the composite key sequentially.

If a table contains two or more distinct foreign keys that refer to the same primary key table, we repeat the primary key table name and list each of the distinct foreign keys separately.

QuickCodes Columns

When a database column contains a QuickCodes value, which we implement using a foreign key to FND_LOOKUPS, MFG_LOOKUPS, or to some other lookup table, we list the QuickCodes type (lookup type) to which the QuickCodes value must belong and a complete list of QuickCodes values and meanings. Some QuickCodes can be defined by you in the application. These values are designated as User–defined.

Column Descriptions

We list the important characteristics of each column in a table or view. These characteristics include whether the column is part of the table's primary key, whether Oracle8i requires a value for this column, and the data type of the column. We also give you a brief description of how Oracle iPayment uses the column.

When a column is part of a table's primary key, we append the notation (PK) to the name of that column.

To help you understand which columns Oracle iPayment uses and which columns it does not use, we alert you to any unused column. When no module uses a database column, we show one of the following legends in the Description column:

Not currently used Oracle iPayment does not use this column, although the column might be used in a future release.

No longer used Oracle iPayment no longer uses this column. AutoInstall installs this column. Subsequent versions of Oracle iPayment might not include this column.

No longer installed Oracle iPayment no longer uses this column. If you *upgraded* your software from an earlier version, you may still have this column, depending upon whether you chose to delete it during an upgrade process. If you *install* Oracle iPayment, you do not have this column.

Standard Who Columns

Most Oracle iPayment tables contain standard columns to support \ **R**ow **W**ho. When your program or SQL*Plus command selects a row from a table, use these columns to determine who last updated the row. If your program or SQL*Plus command updates or inserts a row in an interface table, you must populate each of the five standard Who columns:

LAST_UPDATE_DATE	Date when a user last updated this row
LAST_UPDATED_BY	User who last updated this row (foreign key to FND_USER.USER_ID)
CREATION_DATE	Date when this row was created

CREATED_BY User who created this row (foreign key to FND_USER.USER_ID)

LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN Operating system login of user who last updated this row (foreign key to FND_LOGINS.LOGIN_ID). You should set this to NULL, or to 0 if NULL is not allowed

Since every table containing Who columns has several foreign keys to the tables FND_USER and FND_LOGINS, we do not include the foreign key columns LAST_UPDATED_BY, CREATED_BY, or LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN in a table's list of foreign keys.

Additional Who Columns for Concurrent Programs

Some Oracle iPayment tables also contain several additional Who columns to distinguish between changes a user makes with a form and changes a concurrent program makes. When a concurrent program updates or inserts a row in a table, the concurrent program populates the following additional Who columns:

REQUEST_ID Concurrent request ID of program that last updated this row (foreign key to FND_CONCURRENT_REQUESTS.REQUEST_ID)

PROGRAM_APPLICATION_ID Application ID of program that last updated this row (foreign key to FND_APPLICATION.APPLICATION_ID)

PROGRAM_ID Program ID of program that last updated this row (foreign key to FND_CONCURRENT_PROGRAM.CONCURRENT_PROGRAM_ID)

PROGRAM_UPDATE_DATE Date when a program last updated this row

Since every table containing these additional Who columns has several foreign keys to the tables FND_CONCURRENT_REQUESTS, FND_APPLICATION, and FND_CONCURRENT_PROGRAM, we do not include the foreign key columns REQUEST_ID, PROGRAM_APPLICATION_ID, or PROGRAM_ID in a table's list of foreign keys.

Indexes

If an Oracle iPayment table uses an Oracle8i index, we list the database columns that comprise that index, in sequential order.

> **Note:** The indexes we document in this manual correspond to unique keys we specified during product development and testing. In some cases, we may add additional indexes during the porting process to fine–tune performance on specific platforms; therefore, there may be minor differences between the indexes documented in this book and the indexes for production versions of Oracle iPayment.

Sequences

Oracle iPayment uses Oracle8i sequence generators to generate unique integers. If any table column gets its value from an Oracle8i sequence generator, we list the name of the corresponding sequence generator and the name of the column that stores the unique integer.

Database Triggers

If a table has one or more active database triggers, we provide a brief explanation of each database trigger and when it fires.

View Derivation

For each Oracle iPayment view you may need to reference, we include important elements from the SQL statement that defines or creates a view. By studying this view definition, you can understand exactly how a view derives its contents.

FND_LOOKUPS

FND_LOOKUPS is a view of selected columns from the table FND_LOOKUP_VALUES. This view contains information about the available QuickCodes in the language under which Oracle Applications is currently running at your site. Oracle Application Object Library uses this view to display information for LOVs.

View Definition

```
CREATE VIEW FND_LOOKUPS
  as SELECT
     LOOKUP_TYPE,
        LOOKUP_CODE,
        MEANING,
        DESCRIPTION,
        ENABLED_FLAG,
        START_DATE_ACTIVE,
        END_DATE_ACTIVE
from FND_LOOKUP_VALUES LV
   Where LANGUAGE = userenv('LANG')
and VIEW_APPLICATION_ID = 0
and SECURITY_GROUP_ID =
 fnd_global.lookup_security_group(LV.LOOKUP_TYPE, LV.VIEW_APPLICATION_ID)
```

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
LOOKUP_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	QuickCode lookup type
LOOKUP_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	QuickCode code
MEANING	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	QuickCode meaning
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Description
ENABLED_FLAG	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	Enabled flag
START_DATE_ACTIVE	NULL	DATE	The date when the QuickCode becomes active
END_DATE_ACTIVE	NULL	DATE	The date when the QuickCode becomes inactive

HZ_LOCATIONS

HZ_LOCATIONS stores information about physical physical locations.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
FND_LANGUAGES	LANGUAGE_CODE	LANGUAGE
FND_TERRITORIES	TERRITORY_CODE	COUNTRY
HZ_TIMEZONES	GLOBAL_TIMEZONE_NAME	TIME_ZONE

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
LOCATION_ID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Location Identifier
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who column
REQUEST_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Request identifier of last concurrent program to update this record
PROGRAM_APPLICATION_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Application identifier of last concurrent program to update this record
PROGRAM_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Program identifier of last concurrent program to update this record
PROGRAM_UPDATE_DATE	NULL	DATE	Last update date of this record by a concurrent program
WH_UPDATE_DATE	NULL	DATE	Warehouse update date when record was recorded or changed
ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Descriptive Flexfield Structure Defining column
ATTRIBUTE1	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE2	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE3	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE4	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE5	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE6	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE7	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE8	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE9	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE10	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE11	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE12	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE13	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
ATTRIBUTE14	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE15	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE16	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE17	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE18	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE19	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
ATTRIBUTE20	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive Flexfield Segment column
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE2	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE5	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE6	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE7	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE8	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE9	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE10	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE11	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE12	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE13	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE14	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE15	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE16	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE17	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE18	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE19	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Reserved for Globalization Functionality
ORIG_SYSTEM_REFERENCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Address identifier from foreign system
COUNTRY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	FND_TERRITORY.TERRITORY_CODE
ADDRESS1	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	First line for address
ADDRESS2	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Second line for address

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
ADDRESS3	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Third line for address
ADDRESS4	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Fourth line for address
CITY	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	City
POSTAL_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	Postal code
STATE	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	State
PROVINCE	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	Province
COUNTY	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	County
ADDRESS_KEY	NULL	VARCHAR2(2000)	Derived key created by OSM to facilitate querying
ADDRESS_STYLE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Used as context value for Flexible Address Format descriptive flexfield (do not use this column, join to fnd_territories via country = territory_code to retrieve the address style for the country)
VALIDATED_FLAG	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	”Y” if this location has been validated, ”N” if not
ADDRESS_LINES_PHONETIC	NULL	VARCHAR2(560)	Phonetic or Kana representation of the Kanji address lines (used in Japan)
APARTMENT_FLAG	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	”Y” if the location is an apartment. The default value is ’N’ (No)
PO_BOX_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Post Office Box Number
HOUSE_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	House Number. In an address, (e.g., 121 Any Street #101, Small Town, California, United States of America) the house number is ’121’.
STREET_SUFFIX	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	In an address, (e.g., 121 Any Street #101, Small Town, California, United States of America) the street suffix is ’Street’. Other examples include, place, drive, avenue. The suffix could be divided into primary and secondary. In an address line (121 Brigeport Avenue Overpass) the ’Overpass’ is a secondary suffix, and Avenue is the primary suffix.
APARTMENT_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	In an address, (e.g., 121 Any Street #101, Small Town, California, United States of America) the apartment number is ’101’.
SECONDARY_SUFFIX_ELEMENT	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	In an address line (121 Brigeport Avenue Overpass) the ’Overpass’ is a secondary suffix.
STREET	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	In an address, (e.g., 121 Any Street #101, Small Town, California, United States of America) the street is ’Any’.
RURAL_ROUTE_TYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A United States Postal classification of rural routes. These indicate the type of route (e.g., walking, delivery van etc.).
RURAL_ROUTE_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A delivery route number assigned by a postal authority.

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
STREET_NUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	In an address line (121 Brigeport Avenue Overpass) the ’121’ is the street number.
BUILDING	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A number assigned to an entire building within an address.
FLOOR	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A number or name assigned to a level within a building or within an address. For example, in the address line (121 Brigeport Avenue Overpass, Lower Lobby) the Lower Lobby is a floor.
SUITE	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A number or name to indicate a number of rooms (therefore termed a suite).
ROOM	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A number or name for a room within a building.
POSTAL_PLUS4_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Four digit extension to the United States Postal ZIP code.
TIME_ZONE	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	A numeric value indicating the number of hours from Grenwich Mean time.
OVERSEAS_ADDRESS_FLAG	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	”Y” if the location is overseas from the point of view of the person creating the address. The default value is ’N’ (no).
POST_OFFICE	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Name of the post office nearest the location
POSITION	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	The primary direction (for example North, East, etc.) by which access to the location is achieved
DELIVERY_POINT_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	User–assigned identifier for planning delivery sequences
LOCATION_DIRECTIONS	NULL	VARCHAR2(640)	Directions to the location
ADDRESS_EFFECTIVE_DATE	NULL	DATE	Date when the location is usable.
ADDRESS_EXPIRATION_DATE	NULL	DATE	Date when the location can no longer be used
ADDRESS_ERROR_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Postal Soft evaluation construct. Records the error type if an error is encountered in address processing
CLLI_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) code
DODAAC	NULL	VARCHAR2(6)	Department of Defense Activity Address Code. A code, often used for shipping purposes, that specifies a military unit or specific set of activities.
TRAILING_DIRECTORY_CODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	Direction Code used in the UK that is added to the end of an address or area
LANGUAGE	NULL	VARCHAR2(4)	Operating language of the location. FK to FND_LANGUAGES
LIFE_CYCLE_STATUS	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	The state of the lifecycle for the record
SHORT_DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Short description of the location
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(2000)	An extensive description of the location
CONTENT_SOURCE_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Source of data content.

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
LOC_HIERARCHY_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Location hierarchy identifier. FK to JTF_LOC_HIERARCHIES_B.
SALES_TAX_GEOCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	US State and Local Tax Jurisdiction code. Use this field to provide either a Vertex GeoCode or Taxware Geocode value for the Point of Order Origin
SALES_TAX_INSIDE_CITY_LIMITS	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	US State and Local Tax, Inside City Limits flag. Default if Null to N. Indicates whether the address is inside the city limits of the associated GEOCODE
FA_LOCATION_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	FK to FA_LOCATIONS

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
HZ_LOCATIONS_N1	NOT UNIQUE	1	ADDRESS1
HZ_LOCATIONS_N10	NOT UNIQUE	5	CITY
HZ_LOCATIONS_N11	NOT UNIQUE	5	PROVINCE
HZ_LOCATIONS_N12	NOT UNIQUE	5	COUNTY
HZ_LOCATIONS_N2	NOT UNIQUE	1	CREATION_DATE
HZ_LOCATIONS_N3	NOT UNIQUE	1	ADDRESS_KEY
HZ_LOCATIONS_N4	NOT UNIQUE	1	POSTAL_CODE
HZ_LOCATIONS_N5	NOT UNIQUE	1	COUNTRY
		4	STATE
HZ_LOCATIONS_N6	NOT UNIQUE	1	CLLI_CODE
HZ_LOCATIONS_N7	NOT UNIQUE	5	ADDRESS1
HZ_LOCATIONS_N8	NOT UNIQUE	5	ADDRESS2
HZ_LOCATIONS_N9	NOT UNIQUE	5	POSTAL_CODE
HZ_LOCATIONS_U1	UNIQUE	1	LOCATION_ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
HZ_LOCATIONS_S	LOCATION_ID

IBY_ACCPPMTMTHD

IBY_ACCPPMTMTHD contains a list of all the payment instrument methods that are accepted by a payee.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_ACCTTYPE	ACCTTYPEID	ACCTTYPEID
IBY_PAYEE	MPAYEEID	MPAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
PAYEEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	ID of the payee passed by Ellectronic Commerce Application
ECAPPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Electronic Commerce Application identifier
ACCTTYPEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Account type identifier
MPAYEEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Payee Identifier
STATUS	NULL	NUMBER(2)	Status in 0–active, 1–inactive.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard WHO Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard WHO Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard WHO Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard WHO Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard WHO Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_ACCTTYPE

IBY_ACCTTYPE contains a list of various account types supported. For example for bank account, the account types could be Checking, Savings etc... For Credit Card, the account types could be Visa, MasterCard, Discover etc...

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
ACCTTYPE	IBY_ACT_TYPE	IBY_LOOKUPS
	AMEX	American Express
	CHECKING	Checking
	DISCOVER	Discover
	MASTERCARD	Master Card
	MONEYMARKET	Money Market
	SAVINGS	Savings
	UNKNOWN	Unknown
	VISA	Visa
INSTRTYPE	IBY_INSTRUMENT_TYPES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	BANKACCOUNT	Bank Account
	BOTH	Credit Card or Bank Account
	CREDITCARD	Credit Card

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
ACCTTYPEID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	AccountType identifier
ACCTTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Indicates the type of Accounts e.g CHECKING, SAVING, VISA, AMEX etc. It is a lookup code for LOOKUP TYPE IBY_ACCT_TYPE.
INSTRTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Indicates different instrument types e.g bank account, credit card etc. It is a lookup code for lookup type IBY_INSTRUMENT_TYPES.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_ACCTTYPE_ACCTTYPEID_U1	UNIQUE	5	ACCTTYPEID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_ACCTTYPE_S	ACCTTYPEID

IBY_ACTIVITY

IBY_ACTIVITY stores scheduler related activities.

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
JTF_ACT_ACTIVITY_LOGS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	JTF Activity Log Identifier
APPLICATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Application Identifier
ACTIVITY_NAME_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Activity Name Identifier which logs this activity
JTF_ACT_ACTIVITY_LOGS_USER_ID	NULL	NUMBER	JTF Activity Log User Identifier
COMPONENT	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	Subcomponent of the Loging activity
COLUMN1	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN2	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN3	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN4	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN5	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN6	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN7	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN8	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN9	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN10	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN11	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN12	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN13	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN14	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN15	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN16	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN17	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN18	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN19	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN20	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN21	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN22	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN23	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
COLUMN24	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN25	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN26	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN27	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN28	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN29	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN30	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN31	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	v“the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN32	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN33	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN34	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN35	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN36	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN37	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN38	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN39	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
COLUMN40	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	the columns which stores the values of activities.
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_ACT_ACTIVITY_NAME_ID_N1	NOT UNIQUE	5	ACTIVITY_NAME_ID
IBY_ACT_JTF_ACT_ACT_LOGS_ID_U1	UNIQUE	5	JTF_ACT_ACTIVITY_LOGS_ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_ACTIVITY_S	JTF_ACT_ACTIVITY_LOGS_ID

IBY_BANKACCT

IBY_BANKACCOUNT keeps bank account related information of the customer(payer) or payee.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
HZ_LOCATIONS	LOCATION_ID	ADDRESSID
IBY_ACCTTYPE	ACCTTYPEID	ACCTTYPEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
INSTRID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	System generated id
BANKACCOUNTID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Bank Account number
ADDRESSID	NULL	NUMBER	Address identifier, FK to HZ_LOCATIONS table.
FINAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Financial Institution Name
ACCTTYPEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Accttype identifier, FK to iby_accttype
BRANCHNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Branch Name
ROUTINGNO	NULL	VARCHAR2(25)	Routing Number
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the instruments
INSTRNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the instrument
ACCOUNT_HOLDER_NAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Account Holder Name
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Columns
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Columns
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Columns
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Columns
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Columns
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_BANKACCT_INSTRID_U1	UNIQUE	5	INSTRID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_INSTR_S	INSTRID

IBY_BATCHES_ALL

IBY_BATCHES holds the information about batch operations for SSL credit card transactions. A terminal based merchant will need to have batch operations. The status of the payees batch will be contained in this table.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID
IBY_PAYEE	MPAYEEID	MPAYEEID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
BATCHSTATEID	IBY_BATCH_STATE	IBY_LOOKUPS
	0	Batch–Accepted
	1	Batch–Sent
	2	Batch–Queued
	3	Batch–Rejected
	4	Batch–Processed
	5	Batch–Error–At–cc
	6	Batch–Not–Found
	7	Batch–Unknown

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
MBATCHID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	System generated Batch Identifier
BATCHID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Batch id provided by Electronic Commerce Application
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Id of the payee passed by Electronic Commerce Application
BEPID	NULL	NUMBER	Back End Payment System identifier
MPAYEEID	NULL	NUMBER	Payee identifier
ECAPPID	NULL	NUMBER	Electronic Commerce Application identifier
PAYMENTMETHODNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the payment method
BATCHSTATUS	NULL	NUMBER	Status of the batch
BATCHCLOSEDATE	NULL	DATE	close date of this batch.
NUMTRXNS	NULL	NUMBER	number of transactions in this batch
BATCHSTATEID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Denotes state of the batch. Various batch states are: 0–batch–accepted, 1–batch–sent, 2–batch–queued, 3–batch–rejected, 4–batch–processe , 5–batch–error–at–cc, 6–batch–not–found, 7–batch–unknown etc.
BATCHTOTAL	NULL	NUMBER	total net amount for this batch
BATCHSALES	NULL	NUMBER	total inflow

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
BATCHCREDIT	NULL	NUMBER	it is the total outflow and includes return and credit transaction amounts.
CURRENCYNAMECODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	three letter ISO currency code for this batch
VPSBATCHID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Batchid from Back End Payment System
GWBATCHID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Batchid from Gateway
ERRORLOCATION	NULL	NUMBER	indicates the location of error
BEPCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Error code from Back End Payment System
BEPMESSAGE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Error messages from Back End Payment System
BATCHOPENDATE	NULL	DATE	date batch is opened
REQTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	type of request such as closebatch, purgebatch, openbatch etc
REQDATE	NULL	DATE	date when the batch operation request is received
DESTURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1024)	used for storing the constructed Back End Payment System url during schedule of Payments
TERMINALID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	used for credit card processing. A merchant can get multiple terminal Ids and there is a batch open for each Terminal Id. The merchant could perform operations on those batches independantly.
ACQUIRER	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	the merchant bank which may be optionally returned.
NLSLANG	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	NLS Language
NEEDSUPDT	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)	flag to identify the rows that has changed status. Used by Schedular
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Organization Identifier
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_BATCHES_BATCHID_PAYEEID_U1	UNIQUE	5	BATCHID
		6	PAYEEID
IBY_BATCHES_MBATCHID_U2	UNIQUE	5	MBATCHID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_BATCHES_S	MBATCHID

IBY_BATCHES_ALL_V

IBY_BATCHES_ALL view allows a merchant or business to view Batch details.

View Definition

```
    CREATE VIEW IBY_BATCHES_ALL_V
      as SELECT
                     bat.batchid merchbatchid,
                bat.batchstatus,
                pyee.name payeename,
                bat.batchclosedate,
                bep.name bepname,
                bat.vpsbatchid,
                bat.numtrxns,
                lk.meaning batchstate,
                bat.batchtotal,
                bat.batchsales,
                bat.batchcredit,
                bat.paymentmethodname,
                bat.org_id

         FROM IBY_BATCHES_ALL BAT
              , FND_LOOKUP_VALUES LK
              , IBY_PAYEE PYEE
              , IBY_BEPINFO BEP
       Where             bat.bepid = bep.bepid(+) and
                bat.payeeid = pyee.payeeid(+) and
               bat.batchstateid = lk.lookup_code(+)  and
                 lk.lookup_type = 'IBY_BATCH_STATE' and
                 language = userenv('LANG') and
                lk.security_group_id =  fnd_global.lookup_security_group
                                              (lookup_type, view_application_id)
```

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
MERCHBATCHID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Batch identifer
BATCHSTATUS	NULL	NUMBER	Status of the batch
PAYEENAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	NAME is name of the Payee
BATCHCLOSEDATE	NULL	DATE	BATCHCLOSEDATE is close date of this batch.
BEPNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Name of the Back end Payment system like Cybercash, Verifone etc
VPSBATCHID	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	VPSBatchID is the batchid from BEP
NUMTRXNS	NULL	NUMBER	NUMTRXNS is number of transactions in this batch

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
BATCHSTATE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	BATCHSTATE denotes state of the batch. Various batch states are: batch–accepted 0 batch–sent 1,batch–queued 2,batch–rejected 3,batch–processed 4 (not used currently) batch–error–at–cc 5,batch–not–found 6,batch–unknown 7.
BATCHTOTAL	NULL	NUMBER	BATCHTOTAL is the total net for this batch
BATCHSALES	NULL	NUMBER	BATCHSALES is the total inflow
BATCHCREDIT	NULL	NUMBER	BATCHCREDIT is the total outflow and includes return and credit transaction amounts.
PAYMENTMETHODNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Payment Method Name
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Organization Identifier

IBY_BEPINFO

IBY_BEPINFO has a row for every BEP(Back End Payment System) configured in system. A BEP is a payment provider such as Cybercash, Verifone etc

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
INSTRTYPE	IBY_INSTRUMENT_TYPES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	BANKACCOUNT	Bank Account
	BOTH	Credit Card or Bank Account
	CREDITCARD	Credit Card

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
BEPID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Back End Payment System identifier
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the Back End Payment System like Cybercash, Verifone etc
BASEURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1024)	URL to the Back End Payment System
SUFFIX	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Three–letter Back End Payment System suffix. This is unique per Back End Payment System
BEPUSERNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Username for authenticating from iPayment to Back End Payment System.
BEPPASSWORD	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	password for BEPUSERNAME.
SUPPORTEDOP	NULL	NUMBER	bitmap to denote operations supported by Back End Payment System
PSUSERNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	username for authenticating from Back End Payment System to iPayment
PSPASSWORD	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	password for PSUSERNAME
ADMINURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1024)	URL to the native Back End Payment System admin pages
LOGINURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1024)	loginurl to the Back End Payment System
LOGOUTURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1024)	logouturl to the Back End Payment System
SRVRIDIMMED	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	Flag indicating whether Server ID is immediately sent or not.
ACTIVESTATUS	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	Indicates whether Back End Payment System is active or not
LEADTIME	NULL	NUMBER	lead time that is needed to schedule the payment
HOLIDAYFILE	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	denotes support for holiday file
FILESUPPORT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	Flag indicating whether Y or N
SECURITYSCHEME	NULL	NUMBER	denotes whether HTML Page or Wallet for invoice/pay operation
INSTRTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Instrument Type
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_BEPINFO_BEPID_U1	UNIQUE	5	BEPID
IBY_BEPINFO_NAME_U2	UNIQUE	5	NAME
IBY_BEPINFO_SUFFIX_U3	UNIQUE	5	SUFFIX

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_BEP_S	BEPID

IBY_BEPKEYS

IBY_BEPKEYS contains a list of all the keys that identifies a payee or payer with a Back End Payment System.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
OWNERID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	ID of the payer or payee
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Back End Payment System Identifier
KEY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	key of a payer or payee for the Back End Payment System
OWNERTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	denotes whether payer or payee
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_BEPLANGS

IBY_BEPLANGS contains list of all the languages supported by the Back End Payment System

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Back End Payment System identifier
BEPLANG	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	language supported by the Back End Payment System
PREFERRED	NOT NULL	NUMBER	denotes whether this is the preferred language of the Back End Payment System
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Columns
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Columns
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Columns
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Columns
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Columns
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_CREDITCARD

IBY_CREDITACRD stores Credit Card related information of the customer(payer) or payee.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
HZ_LOCATIONS	LOCATION_ID	ADDRESSID
IBY_ACCTTYPE	ACCTTYPEID	ACCTTYPEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
INSTRID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	ID generated by the system
CCNUMBER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Credit Card number
EXPIRYDATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Expiry Date
ACCTTYPEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Accttype identifier,FK to iby_accttype table
ADDRESSID	NULL	NUMBER	Address identifier, FK to HZ_LOCATIONS table
INSTRNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Name of the Instrument
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the instrument
CHNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Card Holder Name
FINAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Financial Institution Name
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
SUBTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Stores the subtype of the purchasecard e.g ”corporate card”,”busines card” etc
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_CREDITCARD_INSTRID_U1	UNIQUE	5	INSTRID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_INSTR_S	INSTRID

IBY_DEFAULT_BEP

IBY_DEFAULT_BEP contains the default Back End Payment System information. Based on the instrument type the payment request gets routed to this Back End Payment System.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
INSTRTYPE	IBY_INSTRUMENT_TYPES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	BANKACCOUNT	Bank Account
	BOTH	Credit Card or Bank Account
	CREDITCARD	Credit Card

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
INSTRTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Type of Instrument supported by Back End Payment System
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Back End Payment System identifier
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_ECAPP

IBY_ECAPP stores information about Electronic Commerce Applications registered with iPayment.

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
ECAPPID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Electronic Commerce Application identifier
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Electronic Commerce Application name
APPLICATION_SHORT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Application Short Name
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_ECAPP_APPSHORTNAME_U2	UNIQUE	5	APPLICATION_SHORT_NAME
IBY_ECAPP_ECAPPID_U1	UNIQUE	5	ECAPPID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_ECAPP_S	ECAPPID

IBY_INSTRHOLDER

IBY_INSTRHOLDER stores the information about the holder of the instrment. A payment instrument can be held by different users or payees or payers.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BANKACCT	INSTRID	INSTRID
IBY_CREDITCARD	INSTRID	INSTRID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
INSTRTYPE	IBY_INSTRUMENT_TYPES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	BANKACCOUNT	Bank Account
	BOTH	Credit Card or Bank Account
	CREDITCARD	Credit Card

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
INSTRID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Instrument identifier, FK to instrument tables (iby_creditcard, iby_bankacct).
INSTRTYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Instrument type
OWNERID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	referes to ID of the payee or payer of the instrument
OWNERTYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	refers to either payee or payer
ACTIVESTATUS	NULL	NUMBER(1)	referes to whether the instrument is active or not in the system
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_INSTRHOLDER_INSTRID_U1	UNIQUE	5	INSTRID

IBY_IRF_PMT_AMOUNT

This table stores information pertaining to the payment amount risk factor involved in the payment request. A payment request that has huge amount is possibly a fraudulent payment. But the value of the amount varies from business to business. Merchants can setup ranges of amount risk factor. Each range is associated with a risk score – low, medium_low, medium, medium_high and high. A low risk score indicates that the customer has a low risk in terms of making payments for goods / services he orders.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
SCORE	IBY_RISK_SCORE_TYPE	IBY_LOOKUPS
	H	High
	L	Low
	LM	Low Medium
	M	Medium
	MH	Medium High
	NR	No Risk
	S	Select

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
LOWER_LIMIT	NULL	NUMBER	Lower limit of payment amount. Customer payment amount should be equal to or greater then the lower limit.
SEQ	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Sequence
UPPER_LIMIT	NULL	NUMBER	Upper limit of payment amount. Customer payment amount should be lessl to or greater then the upper limit and greater then the lower limit.
SCORE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	LOV of possible risk scores : low risk, medium low risk, medium risk, medium high risk or high risk for a particular range of limits in terms of making payments for goods/services he orders.
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Id of the payee passed by electronic commerce application
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Cllumns

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Cllumns
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Cllumns
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Cllumns
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Cllumns
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_IRF_PMT_FREQUENCY

This table stores information pertaining to the payment frequency risk factor. It basically has information about the frequency of purchase in the given time frame(duration). This risk fatcor is associated with a risk score – low and high. During this Risk Factor evaluation if frequency of purchase exceeds the frequency limit in the specified duration, risk score will be high , else low.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
DURATION	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Number of days, weeks, months or year
DURATION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	LOV : Number of days or weeks
FREQUENCY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Number of purchases made during the spcified duration
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Id of the payee passed by electronic commerce application
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Columns
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Columns
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Columns
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Columns
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Columns
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_IRF_PMT_HISTORY

This table stores information pertaining to the payment history risk factor. The merchant can set up different time ranges which he considers risky.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Unique Id generated by the system
DURATION	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Number of Month, Year
DURATION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	LOV: Month, Year
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Id of the payee passed by electronic commerce application
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_IRF_PMT_HISTORY_ID_U1	UNIQUE	5	ID

IBY_IRF_PMT_HIST_RANGE

This table stores the frequency ranges information pertaining to the payment history risk factor. The customer can setup multiple frequency ranges for a specific duration. During Risk Factor evaluation the merchant can setup risk scores (low, medium or high) for multiple frequency ranges (low range and high range)

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_IRF_PMT_HISTORY	ID	PAYMENT_HIST_ID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
PAYMENT_HIST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	ID associated with payment history
FREQUENCY_HIGH_RANGE	NULL	NUMBER	High Limit of purchase frequency
FREQUENCY_LOW_RANGE	NULL	NUMBER	Low Limit of purchase frequency
SEQ	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Sequence
SCORE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	LOV of possible risk scores : low risk, medium low risk, medium risk, medium high risk, high risk for a particular range of frequency limits
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_IRF_RISKY_INSTR

IBY_IRF_RISKY_INSTR stores information pertaining to the risk instrument risk factor. It has information about the merchant who sends the file of risky instruments, the type of instrument and other account information pertaining to the risky instrument.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
INSTRTYPE	IBY_INSTRUMENT_TYPES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	BANKACCOUNT	Bank Account
	BOTH	Credit Card or Bank Account
	CREDITCARD	Credit Card

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	id of the payee passed by electronic commerce application
INSTRTYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Intrument Type. Bank Account, Credit Card etc
ROUTING_NO	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Bank ID to which the account belongs
ACCOUNT_NO	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Bank Account Number
CREDITCARD_NO	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Credit Card Number
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_IRF_RISKY_INSTR_PAYEEID_N1	NOT UNIQUE	5	PAYEEID

IBY_IRF_TIMEOF_PURCHASE

This table stores information pertaining to the time of purchase risk factor. The merchant can setup different time ranges – and associate a risk score of low risk, medium low risk, medium risk , medium high risk and high risk.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
DURATION_FROM	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(8)	Stores the beginning time HH:MM of the duration range
SEQ	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Sequence
DURATION_TO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(8)	Stores the end time HH:MM of the duration range
SCORE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	LOV of possible risk scores : low risk, medium low risk, medium risk, medium high risk, high risk for a particular range of frequency limits
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Id of the payee passed by electronic commerce application
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_IRF_TRXN_AMT_LIMIT

IBY_IRF_TRXN_AMT_LIMITstores information pertaining to the transaction amount limit risk factor. It is a limit on the total amount of payments made using the same instrument in a particular duration.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
DURATION_TYPE	IBY_DURATION_TYPE	IBY_LOOKUPS
	D	Days
	M	Months
	W	Weeks
	Y	Years

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
DURATION	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Number of days, weeks, months or year
DURATION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	LOV : days, weeks, month, years
AMOUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Transaction Amount limit
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	id of the payee passed by electronic commerce application
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_MAPPINGS

IBY_MAPPINGS stores mapping of codes with risk scores. Each row includes a code and a value for that code.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
MAPPING_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Mapping Code type e.g avs, riskcode, credit rating
MAPPING_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Mapping Code
VALUE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Value of a lookup code
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the quick code
SEQ	NULL	NUMBER(5)	sequence
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
PAYEEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	PayeeID is the id of the payee passed by ecapplication
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_MAPPINGS_TYPE_CODE_U1	UNIQUE	5	MAPPING_TYPE
		7	PAYEEID
		11	MAPPING_CODE

IBY_PAYEE

IBY_PAYEE holds a row for each payee such as a biller or merchant / store at this site.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_ECAPP	ECAPPID	ECAPPID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
MPAYEEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	System generated Payee Identifier
PAYEEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Payee Identifier passed by ECApplication
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the payee
ECAPPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Electronic Applicatin identifier
USERNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	username for authentication
PASSWORD	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	password for the username above
ACTIVESTATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	Activestatus is 1 if the merchant is active, 0 otherwise.
THRESHOLD	NULL	NUMBER(15)	threshold value to check against the overall risk score
RISK_ENABLED	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	flag that indicates whether to enable risk management feature or not
SUPPORTEDOP	NULL	NUMBER	bit map to denote operations supported by the payee.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_PAYEE_MPAYEEID_U2	UNIQUE	5	MPAYEEID
IBY_PAYEE_PAYEEID_U1	UNIQUE	5	PAYEEID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_PAYEE_S	MPAYEEID

IBY_PMTMTHD_CONDITIONS

IBY_PMTMTHD_CONDITIONS contains the conditions for the payment method. Each condition is composed of a parameter, operation and value. The condition is evaluated at runtime to check if the condition is satisfied

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_ROUTINGINFO	PAYMENTMETHODID	PAYMENTMETHODID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
OPERATION_CODE	IBY_OPERATIONS	IBY_LOOKUPS
	EQ	Equal to
	GE	Greater than or equal to
	GT	Greater than
	LE	Less than or equal to
	LT	Less than
	NE	Not equal to
PARAMETER_CODE	IBY_PARAMETERES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	AMOUNT	Amount
	INSTR_TYPE	Instrument Type

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
PAYMENTMETHODID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Payment Method Identifier
PARAMETER_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	contains AMOUNT or INSTRTYPE
OPERATION_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	contains EQUALS, NEQUALS etc
VALUE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	contains the value for the condition
IS_VALUE_STRING	NULL	VARCHAR2(1)	denotes if the value is a number or character. This is used internally for conversions
ENTRY_SEQUENCE	NULL	NUMBER(4)	number which denotes the order in which the admin user has entered the conditions. When queried, it needs to be displayed in the same order that the user has entered
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

IBY_PMTSCHEMES

IBY_PMTSCHEMES contains a list of Payment Schemes that will be supported by a BEP SSL: the BEP will conform to the PS10 VAPI SET: the BEP will conform to the PS11 VAPI BANCACCOUNT or FI

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
PMTSCHEMEID	IBY_PMTSCHEMES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	1	SET
	2	SSL
	3	FI
	4	BANKACCOUNT

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Bep identifier
PMTSCHEMEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Payment Scheme identifier
PMTSCHEMENAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the Payment Scheme : SSL,SET,Bank Account or FI
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_PMTSCHEMEID_BEPID_U1	UNIQUE	5	PMTSCHEMEID
		7	BEPID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_PMTSCHEMES_S	PMTSCHEMEID

IBY_RISK_FACTORS

IBY_RISK_FACTORS stores information about the Risk Factors. These are factors which a merchant deems fit to use to evaluate the risk of the customer who wants to purchase its goods and services. Risk Management feature will contain bundled risk factors which can be set up at the site level.

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
RISK_FACTOR_CODE	IBY_RISK_FACTOR_NAME	IBY_LOOKUPS
	AVSCODES	AVS Codes
	CREDITRATINGCODES	Oracle Receivablels Credit Rating Codes
	FREQOFPURCHASE	Frequency of Purchase
	OVERALLCREDITLIMIT	Oracle Receivables Overall Credit Limit
	PMTAMOUNT	Payment Amount Limit
	PMTHISTORY	Payment History
	RISKCODES	Oracle Receivables Risk Codes
	RISKINSTRUMENTS	Risky Instruments
	SHIPTO/BILLTO	Ship To/ Bill To address
	TIMEOFPURCHASE	Time of Purchase
	TRXNAMOUNT	Transaction Amount
	TRXNCREDITLIMIT	OracleReceivables Transactional Credit Limit

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
RISK_FACTOR_ID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	ID generated by the System to uniquely identify a particular Risk Factor
RISK_FACTOR_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Look up type to fnd_lookups
FACTOR_TYPE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Risk Factor Type
INTERFACE_NAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Class Name of the object , which will be loaded dynamically at runtime.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_RISK_FACTORS_FACTORID_U1	UNIQUE	2	RISK_FACTOR_ID
IBY_RISK_FACTOR_NAME_U2	UNIQUE	5	RISK_FACTOR_CODE

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_RISK_FACTORS_S	RISK_FACTOR_ID

IBY_RISK_FORMULAS

IBY_RISK_FORMULAS stores risk formula retaled information . Risk Formula is used by merchants to evaluate the risk of the customer. This formula could be different for different goods / services offered by the merchants. A Risk Formula may be comprised of multiple risk factors with varying weights assigned to each one.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_PAYEE	PAYEEID	PAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
RISK_FORMULA_ID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	ID generated by the System to uniquely identify a particular Risk Formula
FORMULA_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Risk Formula Name
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Description of the Risk Formula
PAYEEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Payee associated with this risk formula
IMPLICIT_FLAG	NULL	NUMBER(2)	Flag that indicates if the formula is implicit or not. Valid values are 0,1’.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_RISK_FORMULA_ID_U2	UNIQUE	5	RISK_FORMULA_ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_RISK_FORMULAS_S	RISK_FORMULA_ID

IBY_RISK_FORMULA_ITEM

IBY_RISK_FORMULA_ITEM table is an intersection table between the IBY_RISK_FORMULA and IBY_RISK_FACTORS. It stores weight for different Risk Factors. Weight is a number indicating the degree of importance assigned to a particular Risk Factor. Different merchants may assign different weights for the same Risk Factor even if they are offering the same goods and services to the customer. Weights would be in the range of 0 (no weight) to 100 (full weight). Each Weight is identified by a unique id, generated by the system.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_RISK_FACTORS	RISK_FACTOR_ID	RISK_FACTOR_ID
IBY_RISK_FORMULAS	RISK_FORMULA_ID	RISK_FORMULA_ID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
WEIGHT	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Weights would be in the range of 0 (no weight) to 100 (full weight)
RISK_FORMULA_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Risk Formula defining column
RISK_FACTOR_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Risk Factor defining column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_RISK_FORMULAID_FACORTID_U1	UNIQUE	5	RISK_FACTOR_ID
		10	RISK_FORMULA_ID

IBY_ROUTINGINFO

IBY_ROUTINGINFO contains information that maps routing rule name (payment method name) with the Back End Payment System.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID
IBY_PAYEE	MPAYEEID	MPAYEEID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
PAYEEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	id of the payee passed by Electronic Commerce Application
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Back End Payment System Identifier
PAYMENTMETHODID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	System Generated Id
PAYMENTMETHODNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	name of the payment method
MPAYEEID	NULL	NUMBER	Payee Identifier
CONFIGURED	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)	indicates whether payment method is active or not. 1 is active and 0 is inactive
PRIORITY	NULL	NUMBER(15)	denotes the order in which the payment methods are selected
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_RTINFO_PAYMENTMETHODID_U1	UNIQUE	5	PAYMENTMETHODID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_PMTMETHOD_S	PAYMENTMETHODID

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IBY_TANGIBLE

IBY_TANGIBLE storesInformation about the bills or orders is stored in this table.

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
MTANGIBLEID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	system generated ID, this id is exposed to Electronic application unlike others
TANGIBLEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	bill or orderid
AMOUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Amount
CURRENCYNAMECODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	code for currency name such USD
ACCTNO	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	customer account number with the biller or merchant
REFINFO	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	any reference information passed by the Electronic Commerce Application
MEMO	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	memo for the payment
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_TANGIBLE_MTANGIBLEID_U1	UNIQUE	5	MTANGIBLEID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_TANGIBLE_S	MTANGIBLEID
IBY_TANGIBLEID_S	TANGIBLEID

IBY_TRANS_ALL_V

IBY_TRANS_ALL view allows a merchant or business to view transactional detail.

View Definition

```
    CREATE VIEW IBY_TRANS_ALL_V
      as SELECT
         tall.TransactionId,
            tall.TangibleId,
            tall.PayeeId,
            tall.BEPID,
            tall.ECAppID,
            tall.trxnMID,
            tall.amount,
            tall.CurrencyNameCode,
            tall.ReqDate,
            tall.ReqType,
            tall.Status,
            tall.SettleDate,
            tall.UpdateDate,
            tall.TrxnTYpeid,
            tall.ErrorLocation,
            tall.BEPCode,
            tall.BEPMessage,
            tall.BatchID ,
            tall.NeedsUpdt,
            tall.org_id,
            tall.paymentmethodname,
            tall.mtangibleid,
            tall.detaillookup,
            tall.reqseq,
            tall.desturl,
            tall.nlslang,
            tcore.terminalid,
            tcore.tracenumber,
            ltrim(rtrim(tcore.authcode)) authcode,
            tcore.referencecode,
            tcore.operationcode,
            tcore.instrname,
            tcore.authtype,
            tcore.avscode,
            tcore.acquirer,
            tcore.auxmsg,
            tan.acctno,
            tan.refinfo,
            tan.memo



         FROM IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL TALL
         , IBY_TRXN_CORE TCORE
         , IBY_TANGIBLE TAN
  Where  tall.trxnmid = tcore.trxnmid and
tall.mtangibleid = tan.mtangibleid
```

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
TRANSACTIONID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	TRANSACTIONID is the ID generated for each payment request (orapmtreq) and passed back to ECApp.
TANGIBLEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	TANGIBLEID is the bill or order ID
PAYEEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Payee Identifier
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	BEP Identifier
ECAPPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	ECAPP Identifier
TRXNMID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	TRXNMID is system generated ID
AMOUNT	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Transaction Amount
CURRENCYNAMECODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	CURRENCYNAMECODE is the code for currency name such USD
REQDATE	NULL	DATE	REQDATE is the date when the batch operation request is received
REQTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	REQTYPE is the type of request such as closebatch, purgebatch, openbatch
STATUS	NULL	NUMBER	Status of the transaction
SETTLEDATE	NULL	DATE	SETTLEDATE is the scheduled date for the bill or order used for offline payments only
UPDATEDATE	NULL	DATE	UPDATEDATE is the date scheduled payment is updated
TRXNTYPEID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	The TRXTYPE columns is a Lookup code for lookup type IBY_TRXNTYPES
ERRORLOCATION	NULL	NUMBER	ERRORLOCATION is numeric code for where the error occured.
BEPCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(40)	BEPCODE is any BEP specific code
BEPMESSAGE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	BEPMESSAGE is Payment System specific message
BATCHID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Batch Identifier
NEEDSUPDT	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)	NEEDSUPDT is a flag to identify the rows that has changed status. Used by Schedular
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Organization Identifier
PAYMENTMETHODNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Payment Method Name
MTANGIBLEID	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	MTANGIBLEID is the master id that points to iby_tangible table for additional information about tangible
DETAILLOOKUP	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	DETAILLOOKUP is a lookup column for CORE, EXTENDED or FI
REQSEQ	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Request Sequence
DESTURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	DESTURL is used for storing the constructed bep url during schedule of Payments
NLSLANG	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	NLS Language

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
TERMINALID	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Terminal Id is a concept for credit card processing. A merchant can get multiple terminal Ids and there is a batch open for each Terminal Id. The merchant could perform operations on those batches independantly.
TRACENUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	Unique Transaction id for payworks BEP follow–on transactions
AUTHCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	AUTHCODE is the authorization code received from Credit Card Processing System for authorization.
REFERENCECODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	REFERENCECODE is any reference code received from Payment Systems or processing system which can be used for reference.
OPERATIONCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	OPERATIONCODE is generic code for any operation such as auth, capture etc
INSTRNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	INSTRNAME is the payment instrument name such as Visa, MasterCard etc.
AUTHTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	AUTHTYPE denotes whether authorization is authonly or authcapture.
AVSCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	AVSCODE is the Address Verification Code from payment systems.
ACQUIRER	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	ACQUIRER is the merchant bank which may be optionally returned.
AUXMSG	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	AUXMSG is any auxillary message that may be returned by the payment system or processing system.
ACCTNO	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	ACCTNO is customer account number with the biller or merchant
REFINFO	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	REFINFO is any reference information passed by the ECApp
MEMO	NULL	VARCHAR2(240)	MEMO is any memo for the payment

IBY_TRXN_CORE

IBY_TRXN_CORE contains the details of a payment request that are specific for basic credit card operations.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL	TRXNMID	TRXNMID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
TRXNMID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Transaction Identifier
TERMINALID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	used for credit card processing. A merchant can get multiple terminal Ids and there is a batch open for each Terminal Id. The merchant could perform operations on those batches independantly.
TRACENUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Unique Transaction id for payworks Back End Payment System follow–on transactions
AUTHCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	authorization code received from Credit Card Processing System for authorization.
REFERENCECODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	reference code received from Back End Payment Systems or processing system which can be used for reference.
OPERATIONCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	generic code for any operation such as auth, capture etc
INSTRNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	payment instrument name such as Visa, MasterCard etc.
AUTHTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	denotes whether authorization is authonly or authcapture.
AVSCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Address Verification Code from back end payment systems.
ACQUIRER	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	merchant bank which may be optionally returned by back end payment system.
AUXMSG	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	auxillary message that may be returned by the payment system or processing system.
PONUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Buyer’s Purchase Order Number
TAXAMOUNT	NULL	NUMBER	The amount, out of the total price, that consists of tax.
SHIPFROMZIP	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	The ZIP code from which merchandise is to be sent.
SHIPTOZIP	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	The ZIP code to which merchandise is to be sent.
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_TRXN_CORE_TRXNMID_U1	UNIQUE	5	TRXNMID

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IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED

IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED contains the details of a payment request that are specific for extended SET functionality for Credit Cards

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL	TRXNMID	TRXNMID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
TRXNMID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Transaction Identifier
SETTRXNID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	transaction ID from Back End Payment System
APPROVALCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	SET approval code for an operation. For example, for auth transaction it will contain the authorization code
COMPLETIONCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	additional SET status code for completion of transaction
SPLITID	NULL	NUMBER	counter that indicates the sequence in the split shipment
TERMINALID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	used for credit card processing. A merchant can get multiple terminal Ids and there is a batch open for each Terminal Id. The merchant could perform operations on those batches independantly.
SUBAUTHIND	NULL	NUMBER	Subsequent auth indicator
CARDBIN	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	first 5 or 6 digits that identifies the card
BATCHSEQNUM	NULL	NUMBER	sequence of the transaction in a batch
BATCHTRXNSTATUS	NULL	NUMBER	indicates the status of the row if it is included in batch operation
SETREQTYPE	NULL	NUMBER	denotes whether pinit, preq SET request type
PREVSPLITID	NULL	NUMBER	used during subsequent authorization
SUBSAUTHTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	the authorization type for subsequent authorization
SPLITSHIPMENT	NULL	NUMBER	denotes yes/no for splitting the shipment
AUTHCURRENCY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Authorized Currency
AUTHPRICE	NULL	NUMBER	Authorized Price
INSTALLTOTALTRXNS	NULL	NUMBER	denotes number of installments
RECURRINGFREQ	NULL	NUMBER	denotes the frequency in number of day of recurring authorization
RECURRINGEXPDATE	NULL	DATE	date for final installment
CUSTREFNUM	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Customer Reference Number
DESTPOSTALCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Destination postal code
LOCALTAXPRICE	NULL	NUMBER	Local tax price
LOCALTAXCURRENCY	NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Local Tax Currency
CREDITCOUNTER	NULL	NUMBER	indicates the ith return for multiple returns

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED_TRXNMID_U1	UNIQUE	5	TRXNMID

IBY_TRXN_FI

IBY_TRXN_FI contains the details of a payment request that are specific for systems that support both bank account transfers and credit cards such as Financial Institutions.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL	TRXNMID	TRXNMID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
TRXNMID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Transaction Identifier
SPLITID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	counter that indicates the sequence in the split shipment
PSREQID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	system generated ID that will be sent to FI Back End Payment Systems during schedule of payments with them
REFERENCECODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	referencecode from Back End Payment System
AUXMSG	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	any auxillary message that may be returned by the payment system or processing system
SRVID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	ID returned by Back End Payment System when the payment is scheduled
PROCESSFEE	NULL	NUMBER	The fee charged for processing a transaction
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_TRXN_FI_TRXNMID_U1	UNIQUE	5	TRXNMID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_TRXNFI_PSREQID_S	PSREQID

IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL

IBY_TRXN_SUMMARIES_ALL contains information about each payment request. This table is used for both online and offline payment transactions. The information contained in this table is generic in nature to cover the various payment instruments and the operations on them. The specific details are stored in other detail tables such as IBY_TRXN_CORE, IBY_TRXN_EXTENDED and IBY_TRXN_FI based on the type of operation and the payment instrument used for payment.

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
IBY_BATCHES_ALL	MBATCHID	MBATCHID
IBY_BEPINFO	BEPID	BEPID
IBY_PAYEE	MPAYEEID	MPAYEEID
IBY_TANGIBLE	MTANGIBLEID	MTANGIBLEID

QuickCodes Columns

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
STATUS	IBY_TRANSACTION_STATUS	IBY_LOOKUPS
	0	Transaction Completed Successfully
	1	Communication Error
	11	Request Pending
	12	Schedule in Progress
	13	Request Scheduled
	14	Request Cancelled
	15	Failed to Schedule
	16	Payment System Failed
	17	Unable to Pay (Insufficient funds)
	18	Request Submitted
	19	Invalid Credit Card Number
	2	Duplicate Order Id
	3	Duplicate Batch Id
	4	Mandatory Fields required
	5	Payment System Specific error
	6	Batch partially succeded
	7	Batch failed
	8	Request action not supported
TRXNTYPEID	IBY_TRXNTYPES	IBY_LOOKUPS
	0	Inv
	1	ECPmt
	10	MarkReturn
	101	Split Auth
	102	Batch Admin
	11	Credit
	13	VoidCapture
	14	VoidMarkCapture
	17	VoidReturn

QuickCodes Columns (Continued)

Column	QuickCodes Type	QuickCodes Table
	18	VoidMarkReturn
	2	AuthOnly
	3	AuthCapture
	4	VoidAuthOnly
	5	Return
	6	ECRefund
	7	VoidAuthCapture
	8	Capture
	9	MarkCapture

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
TRXNMID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER	system generated ID
TRANSACTIONID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	ID generated for each payment request (orapmtreq) and passed back toElectronic Commerce Application.
TANGIBLEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	bill or order ID
PAYEEID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	id of the payee passed by Electronic Commerce Application
BEPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Back End Payment System Identifier
MPAYEEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Payee identifier
ECAPPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Electronic Commerce Application Identifier
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Organization identifier
PAYMENTMETHODNAME	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Payment Method Name
MTANGIBLEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	master id that points to iby_tangible table for additional information about tangible(orders)
PAYEEINSTRID	NULL	NUMBER	Instrument id for the payee
PAYERID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	userid
PAYERINSTRID	NULL	NUMBER	Instrument id for the payer
DETAILLOOKUP	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	lookup column for CORE, EXTENDED or FI transactions
AMOUNT	NULL	NUMBER	Transaction Amount
INSTRNUMBER	NULL	VARCHAR2(60)	Instrument number could be Credit Card number(for 11i) in case of unregistered instruments.
INSTRTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Instrument type
CURRENCYNAMECODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(15)	code for currency name such USD
STATUS	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Status of the transaction. It is a lookup code for lookup type IBY_TRANSACTION_STATUS
UPDATEDATE	NULL	DATE	the date scheduled payment is updated
TRXNTYPEID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	The TRXTYPE columns is a Lookup code for lookup type IBY_TRXNTYPES
ERRORLOCATION	NULL	NUMBER	Identifies the location of error
BEPCODE	NULL	VARCHAR2(40)	Error code from Back End Payment System
BEPMESSAGE	NULL	VARCHAR2(255)	Error message from Back End Payment System

Column Descriptions (Continued)

Name	Null?	Type	Description
BATCHID	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Batch Id provided by Electronic Commerce Application
SETTLEDATE	NULL	DATE	scheduled date for the bill or order used for offline payments only
MBATCHID	NULL	NUMBER	Batch identifier
REQDATE	NULL	DATE	date when the batch operation request is received
REQTYPE	NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	type of request such as closebatch, purgebatch, openbatch etc...
REQSEQ	NULL	NUMBER(4)	Request Sequence
DESTURL	NULL	VARCHAR2(1024)	used for storing the constructed Back End Payment System url during schedule of Payments
NLSLANG	NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	NLS Language
NEEDSUPDT	NULL	VARCHAR2(3)	flag to identify the rows that has changed status. Used by Schedular
OVERALL_SCORE	NULL	NUMBER	Overall Risk Score
OBJECT_VERSION_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	This column is used for locking purposes that subsequently allows for checking if there is ’dirty’ or old data on the screen compared to what is in the database. The situation occurs when the HTML application is an ’stateless’ application.
LAST_UPDATE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who Column
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who Column
SECURITY_GROUP_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Used in hosted environments

Indexes

Index Name	Index Type	Sequence	Column Name
IBY_TRXN_SUMM_NEEDSUPD_N4	NOT UNIQUE	5	NEEDSUPDT
IBY_TRXN_SUMM_STATUS_N3	NOT UNIQUE	6	STATUS
IBY_TRXN_SUMM_TANGIBLEID_N2	NOT UNIQUE	1	TANGIBLEID
IBY_TRXN_SUMM_TRANS_ID_N1	NOT UNIQUE	5	TRANSACTIONID
IBY_TRXN_SUMM_TRXNMID_U1	UNIQUE	4	TRXNMID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
IBY_TRXNSUMM_MID_S	TRXNMID
IBY_TRXNSUMM_TRXNID_S	TRANSACTIONID
IBY_TRXNSUMM_REQSEQ_S	REQSEQ

Reader’s Comment Form

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A86139–01

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