Oracle® Scheduler Technical Reference Manual

RELEASE 11*i*

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Oracle® Scheduler Technical Reference Manual
Release 11i

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Contents

CHAPTER

1 Introduction

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

This chapter introduces you to the *Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler Technical Reference Manual* contains detailed, up–to–date information about the underlying structure of Oracle Scheduler. As we design and build new releases of Oracle Scheduler, we update our Oracle Designer repository to reflect our enhancements. As a result, we can always provide you with an *Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler to improve performance.

About this Manual

This manual describes the Oracle Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Applications Release 11i data model, as used by Oracle Scheduler; 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 Scheduler. 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler. 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 Scheduler uses. This chapter also has a list of modules.

Detailed Design

This section, Chapter 3, contains a detailed description of the Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler Technical Reference Manual* is a single, centralized source for all the information you need to know about the underlying structure and processing of Oracle Scheduler. For example, you can use this manual when you need to:

- Convert existing application data
- Integrate your Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler. Modifying Oracle Scheduler limits your ability to upgrade to future releases of your Oracle Scheduler application. In addition, it interferes with our ability to give you the high–quality support you deserve.

We have constructed Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler Technical Reference Manual* does not contain complete information about the dependencies between Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler.

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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler or this technical reference manual. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506–7000.

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CHAPTER

2 High–Level Design

This chapter presents a high–level design for Oracle Scheduler that satisfies the business needs we specify during Strategy and Analysis. It contains database diagrams for Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler applications. And, you can prepare yourself to understand the detailed design and implementation of Oracle Scheduler.

Database Diagrams

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

Use this section to quickly learn what tables each Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler; we do not provide additional documentation for these tables.

View Lists

The View List sections list the Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler applications modules. This section lists forms, reports, and concurrent programs.

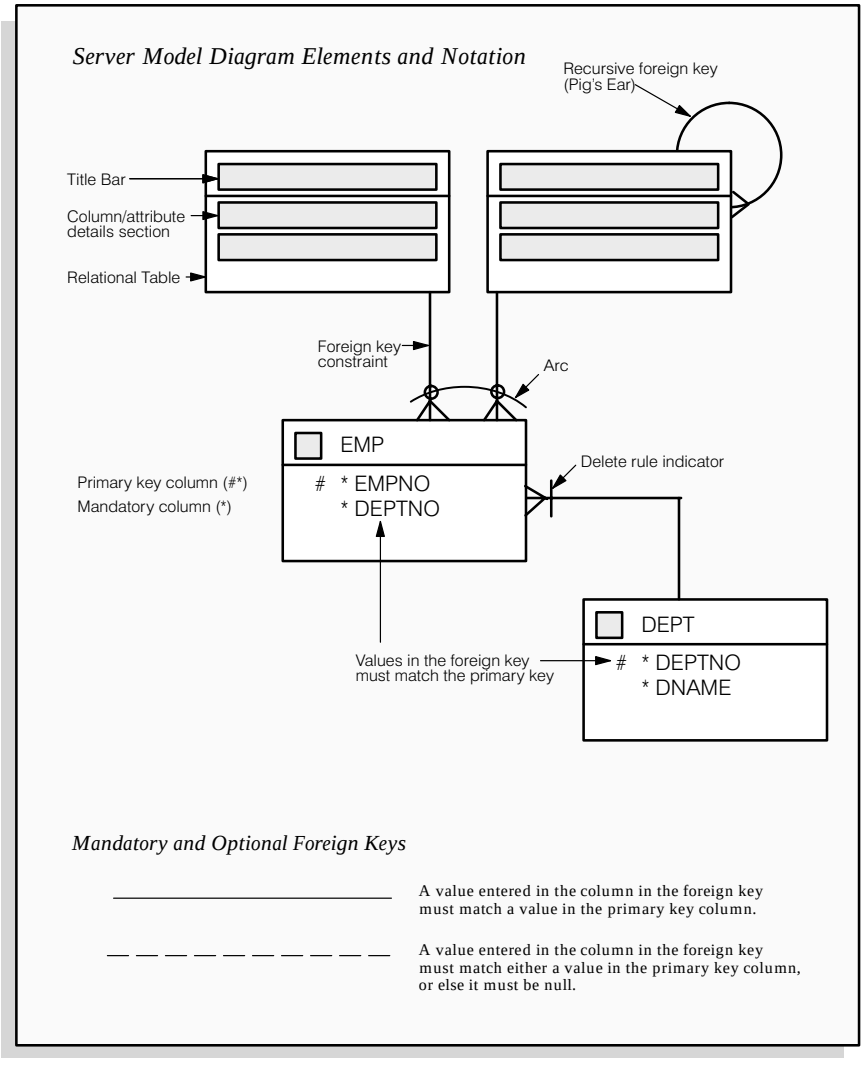
A form is a module comprised of closely related windows that are used together to perform a task. For example, the Enter Journals form in Oracle General Ledger includes the Enter Journals window, the Batch window, and the More Actions window. The Enter Journals window is the main window, and from it, 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 Scheduler. 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



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

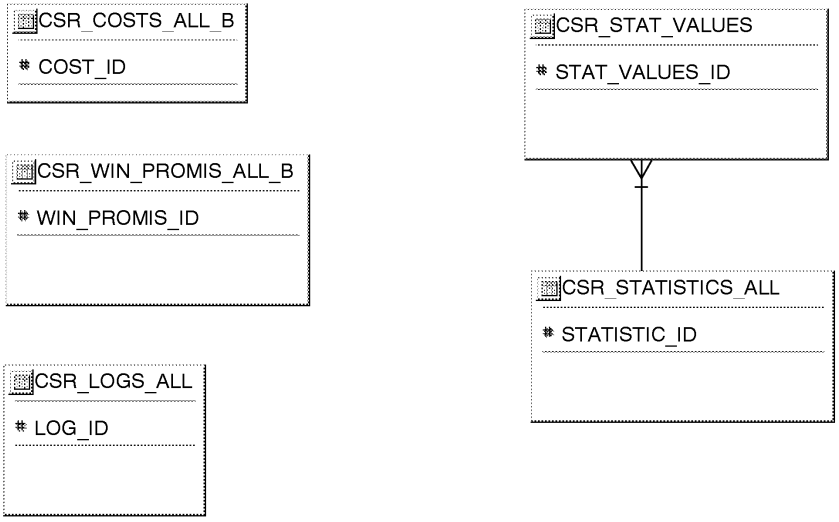
This section graphically represents most of the significant Oracle Scheduler tables and the relationships between them, organized by building block. Use this section to quickly learn what tables each Oracle Scheduler application building block uses, and how these tables interrelate. Then, you can refer 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 Scheduler application building blocks:

- Diagram 1: Scheduler

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.

Scheduler



Public Table List

This section lists each public database table that Oracle Scheduler 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.

Oracle Scheduler uses the following Public tables:

Table Name	Description
CSR_COSTS_ALL_B	Scheduler cost parameters (See page 3 – 8)
CSR_COSTS_ALL_TL	Translation table for CSR_COSTS_ALL_B (See page 3 – 9)
CSR_LOGS_ALL	Scheduler log messages (See page 3 – 10)
CSR_STATISTICS_ALL	Scheduler statistics measurement descriptions (See page 3 – 11)
CSR_STAT_VALUES	Scheduler statistics measurement values (See page 3 – 12)
CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_B	Window–to–promise parameters (See page 3 – 13)
CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_TL	The translated table for window to promise parameters (See page 3 – 14)

Internal View List

This section lists each private, internal view that Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler uses the following internal views:

- CSR_RESOURCES_V
- CSR_TASKS_V
- CSR_TASK_ASSIGNMENTS_V
- CSR_WIN_PROMISES_V

Multilingual View List

This section lists each MultiLingual database view that Oracle Scheduler uses. MultiLingual views were created to allow certain seed data to be available in multiple national languages simultaneously.

Oracle Scheduler uses the following Multilingual views:

- CSR_COSTS_VL
- CSR_WIN_PROMIS_VL

Module List

This section lists each form, report and concurrent program comprising Oracle Scheduler.

Forms

CSRSTPAR

CHAPTER

3 Detailed Design

This chapter presents a detailed design for implementing Oracle Scheduler. 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 Scheduler that enables you to:

- Convert existing application data
- Integrate your Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler does not use this column, although the column might be used in a future release.
No longer used	Oracle Scheduler no longer uses this column. AutoInstall installs this column. Subsequent versions of Oracle Scheduler might not include this column.
No longer installed	Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler, you do not have this column.

Standard Who Columns

Most Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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 Scheduler.

Sequences

Oracle Scheduler 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 Scheduler 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.

CSR_COSTS_ALL_B

DEFINITION The CSR_COSTS_ALL_B defines the list of cost parameters EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
COST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Primary Key column
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Cost parameter name
VALUE	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Cost parameter value
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
ATTRIBUTE1	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE2	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE3	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE4	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE5	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE6	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE7	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE8	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE9	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE10	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE11	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE12	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE13	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE14	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE15	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Descriptive flexfield column
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Multi Org Organization ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
CSR_COSTS_ALL_B_S1	COST_ID

CSR_COSTS_ALL_TL

DEFINITION The CSR_COSTS_ALL_TL defines the translated table for CSR_COSTS_ALL_B EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
COST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Foreign key in CSR_COSTS_ALL_B table
LANGUAGE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)	Language code of description
SOURCE_LANG	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)	Translated–from column
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(1500)	Cost parameter description
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_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who column

CSR_LOGS_ALL

DEFINITION The CSR_LOGS_ALL defines a placeholder for keeping logs EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
INFO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1500)	Log message
LOG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Primary Key column
LOG_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Log message type, ”Message”, ”Error”, ”Fatal”
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
ATTRIBUTE1	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE2	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE3	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE4	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE5	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE6	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE7	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE8	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE9	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE10	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE11	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE12	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE13	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE14	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE15	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Descriptive flexfield column
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Multi Org Organization ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
CSR_LOGS_ALL_S1	LOG_ID

CSR_STATISTICS_ALL

DEFINITION The CSR_STATISTICS_ALL defines the a placeholder for statistics. EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
STATISTIC_ID (PK)	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Primary Key column
STAT_COMMENT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1500)	Statistics measurement description
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
ATTRIBUTE1	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE2	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE3	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE4	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE5	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE6	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE7	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE8	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE9	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE10	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
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ATTRIBUTE13	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE14	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE15	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Descriptive flexfield column
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER	Multi Org Organization ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
CSR_STATISTICS_ALL_S1	STATISTIC_ID

CSR_STAT_VALUES

DEFINITION The CSR_STAT_VALUES defines the values for the CSR_STATISTICS_ALL EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Foreign Keys

Primary Key Table	Primary Key Column	Foreign Key Column
CSR_STATISTICS_ALL	STATISTIC_ID	STATISTICS_ID

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
STAT_VALUES_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Primary Key column
STATISTICS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Foreign key to CSR_STATISTICS_ALL table
TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(90)	Type of statistic, ”Avg”, ”Mean”, ”Variance”, ”Total”, etc
TEXT	NULL	VARCHAR2(1500)	Statistical text value
VALUE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	Numerical statistics value
VALUE_UOM	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)	Statistics Unit Of Measure
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

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
CSR_STAT_VALUES_S1	STAT_VALUES_ID

CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_B

DEFINITION The CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_B defines which windos to promise are available. EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
WIN_PROMIS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Primary Key column
START_TIME	NOT NULL	DATE	Window to promise start time
END_TIME	NOT NULL	DATE	End time of the window to promise interval
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(15)	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
ATTRIBUTE1	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE2	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE3	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE4	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE5	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE6	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE7	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE8	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE9	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE10	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE11	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE12	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE13	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE14	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE15	NULL	VARCHAR2(150)	Descriptive flexfield column
ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY	NULL	VARCHAR2(30)	Descriptive flexfield column
ORG_ID	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Multi Org Organization ID

Sequences

Sequence	Derived Column
CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_B_S1	WIN_PROMIS_ID

CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_TL

DEFINITION The CSR_WIN_PROMIS_ALL_TL defines the translated table for CSR_WIN_PROMISS_ALL_B EXAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS

Column Descriptions

Name	Null?	Type	Description
WIN_PROMIS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER	Foreign key to the CSR_WIN_TO_PROMIS_ALL_B table
LANGUAGE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)	Language code of name and description columns
SOURCE_LANG	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)	Translated–from column
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(80)	Window to promise name
DESCRIPTION	NULL	VARCHAR2(1500)	Description of the window to promise interval
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_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE	Standard Who column
LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN	NULL	NUMBER(15)	Standard Who column

Index

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A86129–01

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