



Digital Transformation of Auto Glass Trading Company

Here is where our
presentation begins

THE 4 MAIN MODULES IN ORACLE DIGITAL ACCOUNTING



General Ledger (GL):

Core of Oracle's financial management



Accounts Payable (AP)

manages the organization's obligations to suppliers and vendors



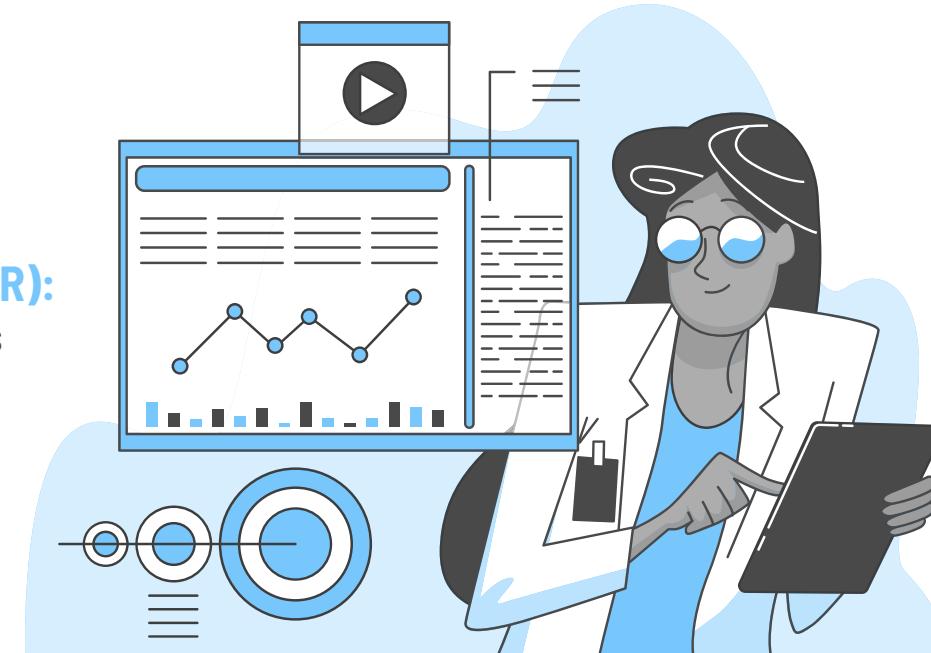
Accounts Receivable (AR):

deals with billing customers and managing incoming payments



Fixed Assets (FA):

manages an organization's assets throughout their lifecycle



General Ledger (GL)

in Oracle ERP is the central repository for all financial data. It provides the foundation for financial reporting and accounting in an organization. Here's a summary of its key features and functionalities:

- Chart of Accounts:** GL manages the chart of accounts, which is a structured framework that defines how financial transactions are categorized and recorded. This helps in tracking assets, liabilities, income, and expenses accurately.
- Financial Accounting:** It collects and consolidates accounting data from other modules (like AP, AR, and FA) to provide an overall financial picture. All accounting entries are processed and posted in GL.
- Budgeting and Control:** GL supports budgeting by allowing you to create and manage multiple budget versions, track actuals versus budget, and analyze variances.
- Reporting:** Oracle GL provides tools for financial reporting, including income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow statements. Users can also create customized reports using tools like Oracle Financial Reporting Studio.
- Multi-Currency and Multi-Ledger Support:** It allows organizations to manage transactions in different currencies, and consolidate financial information from multiple ledgers, which is useful for multinational companies.
- Period Close:** The GL helps in managing period-end and year-end closing processes, ensuring that all financial transactions are accurately recorded before a financial period is closed.
- Journal Entries:** Users can create manual and automatic journal entries for recording various transactions. It also supports recurring journals and allocations for efficient transaction management.

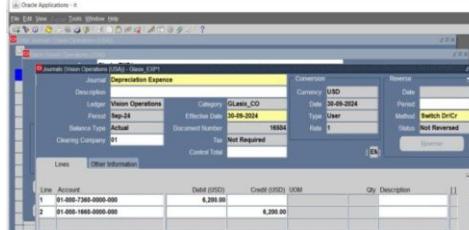
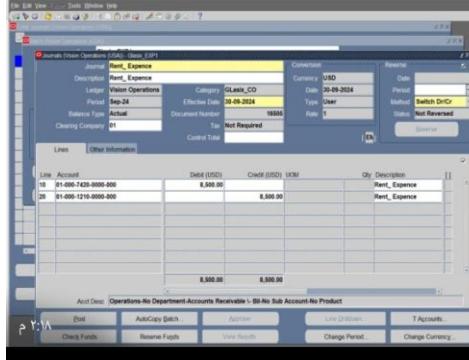
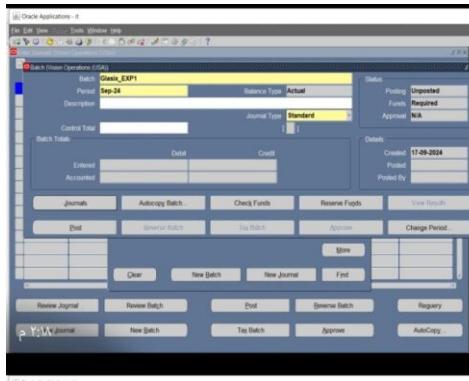
The GL module integrates with other Oracle ERP modules to provide an accurate and up-to-date financial view of the organization, supporting decision-making and financial analysis.

Batches

Ex: Batch for expenses

To create a batch for expenses in Oracle General Ledger (GL), you can follow these steps:

1. Login to Oracle General Ledger: Access Oracle E-Business Suite and navigate to the Oracle General Ledger responsibility.
2. Navigate to the Journals Menu : Go to General Ledger → Journals → Enter. This will take you to the Journals Entry form.
3. Create a New Journal Batch: In the Journals Entry form, click on the "New Batch" button .Enter the following details for the batch .Batch Name: (Glasix_EXP1). Description, if necessary .Accounting Period: (Sep-24). Balance Type: Ensure it is set to "Actual."
4. Create Journal Entries :After entering the batch details, click on the Journal button to enter the individual journal entries. In the Journals form, enter: Journal Name: (Rent, Depreciation ,Telephone , wages& salaries).Description: Add a brief description if necessary. Category: (Glasix_co).Balance Type: Ensure it is set to "Actual." Currency: (USD)
5. Enter Journal Lines for Expenses :Click on the Lines button to enter the debit and credit lines .For each line :Enter the Account number (the GL code to which the expense is charged).Specify whether the line is a Debit or Credit .Enter the Amount for the expense .Optionally, enter a Description for each line. Continue adding lines for all expense accounts involved.





6. Complete the Journal and Validate the Batch:

After entering all journal lines, ensure that the journal is balanced (i.e., total debits = total credits).

Save your work. The system will automatically validate the journal entries for accuracy.

7. Post the Batch:

After saving and validating the journal, you can post the batch to the General Ledger.

To post, go back to the main Journals Entry form and select the batch you created.

Click on the Post button to post the batch.

8. Review and Check Posting Status:

After posting, review the status of the batch to ensure that it has been posted successfully.

You can do this by navigating to View → Requests to check the posting status.

The screenshot shows the 'Journals Entry' screen in Oracle Applications. A journal entry for 'Depreciation Expense' is displayed. The journal details are as follows:

Line	Account	Debit (USD)	Credit (USD)	UOM	Qty	Description
1	01-000-7360-0000-0000	6,200.00				
2	01-000-1860-0000-0000		8,200.00			

The journal is balanced at 6,200.00 USD debit and 8,200.00 USD credit. The 'Acct Desc' field shows 'Operations-No Department-Accum. Drp. Computers &-No Sub Account-No Product'. The 'P' button is highlighted.

The screenshot shows the 'Batch Journals Entry' screen in Oracle Applications. A batch named 'Batch GLexix-EXP1' is selected. The batch details are as follows:

Batch Name	Period	Reference Type
Batch GLexix-EXP1	Sep-24	Actual

The 'Status' section indicates 'Posted' and 'Selected for posting'. The 'Details' section shows the date as 17-09-2024. The 'Journal' section shows a single transaction with a debit of \$1450 and a credit of \$1450. The 'Acct Desc' field shows 'Operations-No Department-Depreciation Computers &-No Sub Account-No Product'. The 'P' button is highlighted.

The screenshot shows the 'Enter Journals (Vision Operations)' screen in Oracle Applications. A list of posted batches is displayed in a table:

Batch Status	Source	Category	Period	Batch Name	Journal Name	Currency	Journal Debit	Journal Credit
Posted	Manual	GLexix_CO	Sep-24	Glexix_EXP1	Salaries and Wages	USD	36,000.00	36,000.00
Posted	Manual	GLexix_CO	Sep-24	Glexix_EXP1	Depreciation Expense	USD	6,200.00	6,200.00
Posted	Manual	GLexix_CO	Sep-24	Glexix_EXP1	Rent_Expense	USD	8,500.00	8,500.00
Posted	Manual	GLexix_CO	Sep-24	Glexix_EXP1	Telephone Expense	USD	750.00	750.00

Inquiry account

To inquire about a balance or account in Oracle Digital Accounting, here are the general steps:

Log in to Oracle Application

Use your credentials to access the Oracle Financials or ERP system.

Navigate to the General Ledger

Go to the appropriate module based on the account type (e.g., General Ledger for overall balance).

Select 'Inquire' or 'Account Inquiry'

Choose the "Inquire" option under the module. This is where you can search for specific account balances or transaction details.

Enter Account Information

Input the account number, period, or other search criteria (such as customer name or transaction date).

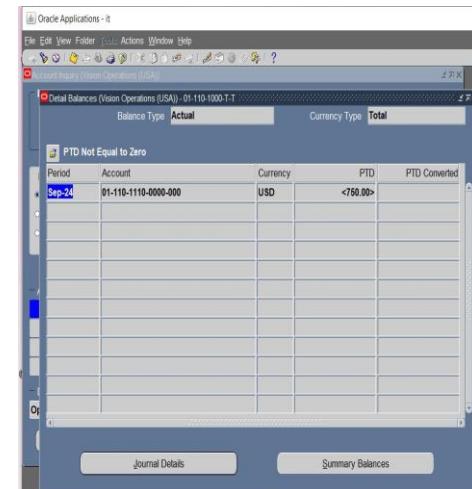
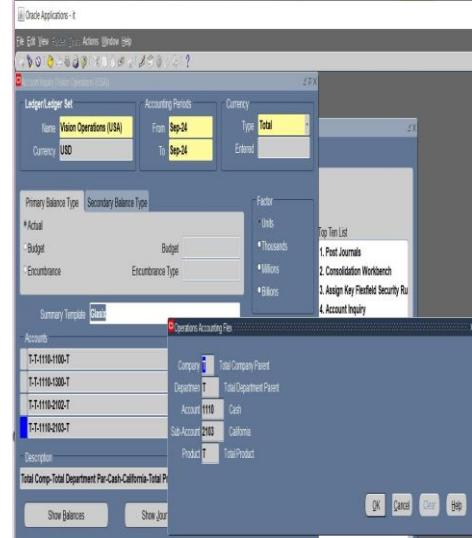
Run the Inquiry

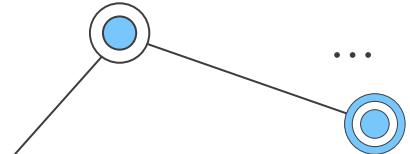
Click on "Submit" or "Search" to retrieve the account information. ...

View Results

Review the displayed balance, transaction details, or other account information.

Export or Print (Optional) If needed, you can export the results to Excel or print a summary.

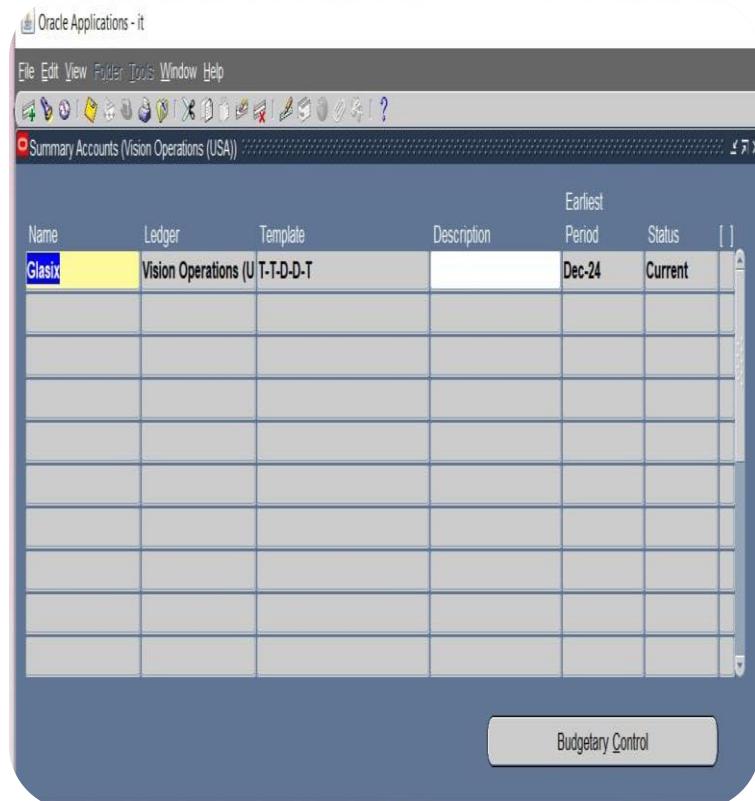




Summary account

To create Summary Accounts in Oracle General Ledger as part of the Oracle Digital Accounting Specialist course, follow these steps:

- Navigate to Summary Accounts: Go to the General Ledger responsibility > Setup > Financials > Flexfields > Key > Accounts > Summary.
 - Create New Summary Template: Click on "New" to create a new summary account template.
 - Define the Summary Account: Enter the Chart of Accounts structure. Specify the account segments where you want to summarize values (using wildcard characters like 'T' for Total and 'D' for constant values).
 - Save the Template: Once your account segments and summary account setup are complete, save the changes.
 - Generate Summary Templates: After saving, run the "Generate Summary Template" process to create summary balances for the account.



How to change rate manually in GL module using Oracle EBS

In Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), to change the rate manually in the General Ledger (GL) module, you can follow these steps:

Navigate to Journals:

Go to General Ledger Responsibility → Journals → Enter.

Select Journal Entry:

Choose an existing journal entry or create a new journal entry by clicking New Journal.

Enter Journal Details:

Enter the journal name(conversion), category(Glasix_Co), and other required information.

Choose USD:

In the Currency field, select the currency for which you want to change the rate (EGP).

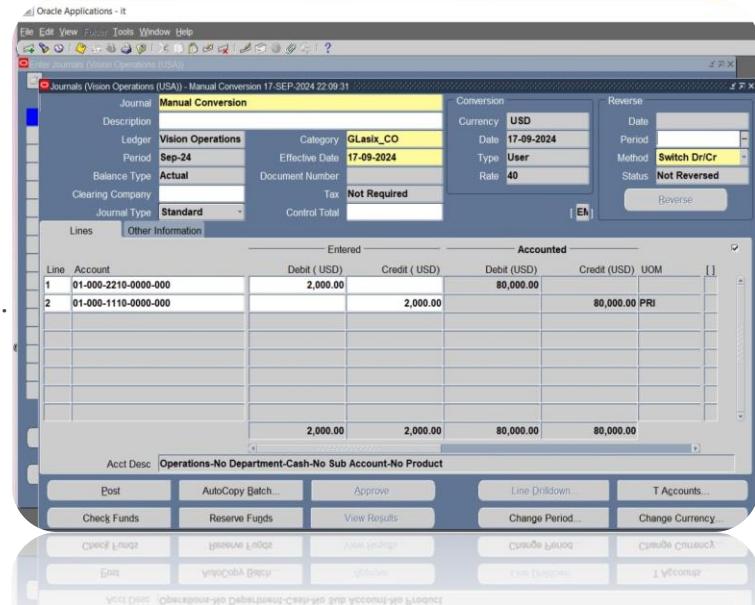
Enter Currency Rate Manually(.833333333)

Select the Currency Conversion Type field (D_RATE).

Now, in the Conversion Rate field, you can manually input the desired exchange rate.

Complete the Journal:

Once you've entered the necessary details and the manual exchange rate, you can complete the journal entry by saving it and posting the journal.



To create and maintain exchange rates in the General Ledger (GL) module of Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), you can follow these steps:

Step 1: Define Rate Types

Navigate to: Setup → Currencies → Rate Types.

Enter Rate Type: Define a name for the rate type for (D_RATE).

Enter the Conversion Method: This can be "Multiply" or "Divide" depending on how rates are quoted.

Save the changes.

Step 2: Define Daily Rates

Navigate to: Setup → Currencies → Rates.

Select a Rate Type: Choose the rate type (D_RATE) from the list of values.

Select From and To Currencies: Specify the currency pair for which you are defining the exchange rate.(from EGP to USD)

Enter the Exchange Rate: Specify the conversion rate.(.0833333333333)

Enter Date: Set the effective date for the exchange rate.

The image displays three screenshots of the Oracle Applications - it interface:

- Screenshot 1: Conversion Rate Types**
Shows a list of rate types. A new row is being edited, with the Rate Type set to "D_RATE" and the Description also set to "D_RATE".
- Screenshot 2: Daily Rates**
Shows a grid of daily exchange rates. The first few rows are:

From	To	Date	Type	EGP To USD	USD To EGP
EGP	USD	31-12-2016	D_RATE	.0833333333333333	12
EGP	USD	30-12-2016	D_RATE	.0833333333333333	12
EGP	USD	29-12-2016	D_RATE	.0833333333333333	12
EGP	USD	28-12-2016	D_RATE	.0833333333333333	12
- Screenshot 3: Journals (Vision Operations USA) CONVERSION 17-SEP-2016 23:52:50**
Shows a journal entry for a conversion transaction. The details are:

Journal Description	CONVERSION	Conversion Currency	EGP
Ledger	Vision Operations	Date	31-12-2016
Period	Dec-16	Type	D_RATE
Balance Type	Actual	Rate	0833333333333333

The journal lines show a debit to 01-000-2210-0000-000 for 23,000.00 and a credit to 01-000-1110-0000-000 for 23000.

How To define a security rule in the General Ledger (GL) module

1. Navigate to Security Rules Setup

- Responsibility: General Ledger Super User (or any responsibility with access to GL setup).
- Menu Path: Setup → Financials → Flexfields → Key → Security → Define.

2. Create a New Security Rule

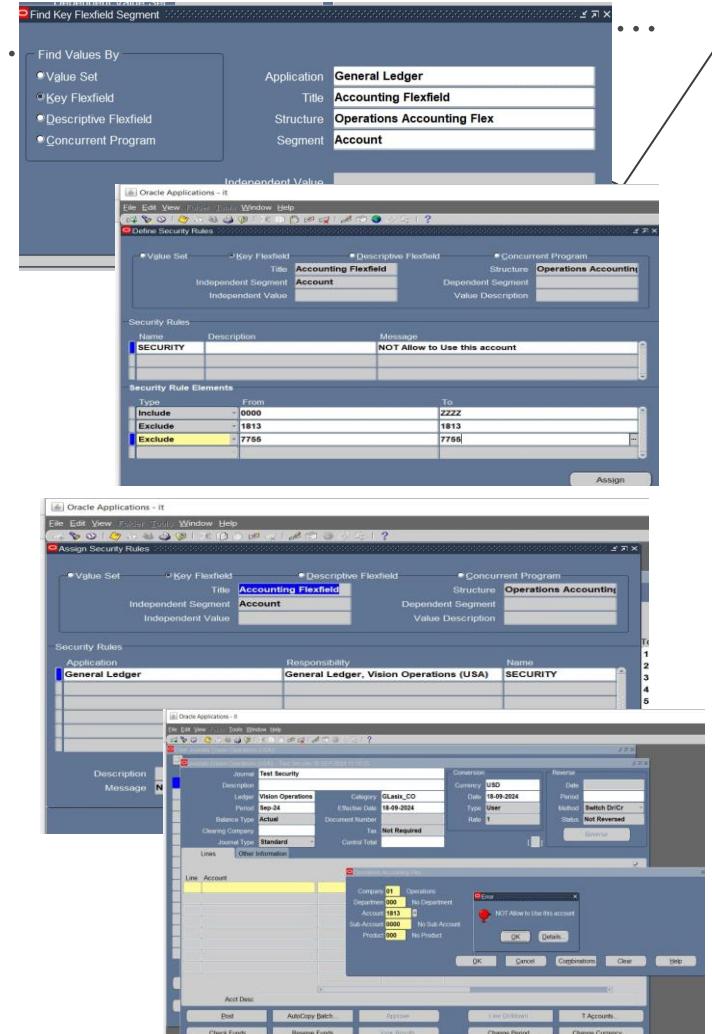
- Application: Choose the relevant application (General Ledger).
- Title: Enter a title for the security rule that reflects its purpose.(Accounting flexfield)
- Structure: Choose the accounting flexfield structure for which the rule is being defined.(Operations accounting Flex)
- Segment: (Account)

3. Define Security Rule Elements

In the Security Rule Elements window, you define the segments and the allowed or restricted values.

- Click on Segment to specify the flexfield segment (e.g., Company, Department, Account) for which you want to apply the security rule.

4. **Assign Condition (Include/Exclude Values)



To translate a currency in the General Ledger (GL) module in Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), follow these setup steps:

1. Define Currencies:

- Navigate to Setup > Currencies > Define.

- Define the foreign currencies you will be using.

2. Set Up Daily Rates:

- Go to Setup > Currencies > Rates > Daily.

- Define the exchange rates for each currency that needs to be translated.

3. Assign Ledger Currency:

- Go to Setup > Financials > Accounting Setup Manager > Accounting Setups.

- Select the ledger for which you want to translate the currency.

- Assign the primary ledger and select the reporting currencies, if applicable.

4. Enable Translation Feature:

- In Setup > Financials > Currencies > Translation, check that translation options are enabled for the ledger.

5. Translation Periods:

- Navigate to Journals > Currency > Translation.

- Specify the period and currency you want to translate. You can choose whether to translate balances for each period.

6. Run Currency Translation:

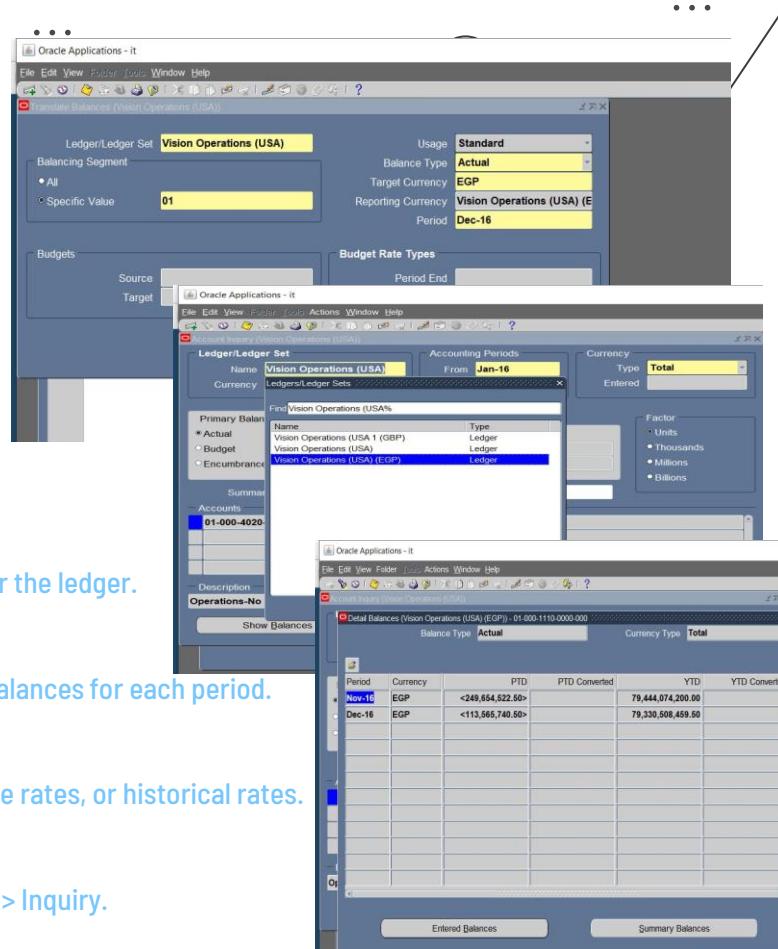
- Go to Journals > Currency > Translation.

- Select the range of accounts, and specify whether to translate using period-end rates, average rates, or historical rates.

- Choose the source and target currency, and then run the translation process.

7. Review Translated Balances:

- After the translation process is complete, review the translated balances in Inquiry > Account > Inquiry.



In Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), performing a currency revaluation in the General Ledger (GL) module allows you to adjust the value of foreign currency balances due to exchange rate fluctuations

Define Revaluation Accounts (if not already done)

- o Navigate to General Ledger Responsibility > Setup > Financials > Currencies > Revaluation.
- o Define the revaluation template by specifying the account range that needs to be revalued.

O Select the appropriate revaluation method: Gain/Loss or Unrealized Gain/Loss.

2. Set Up Revaluation Options

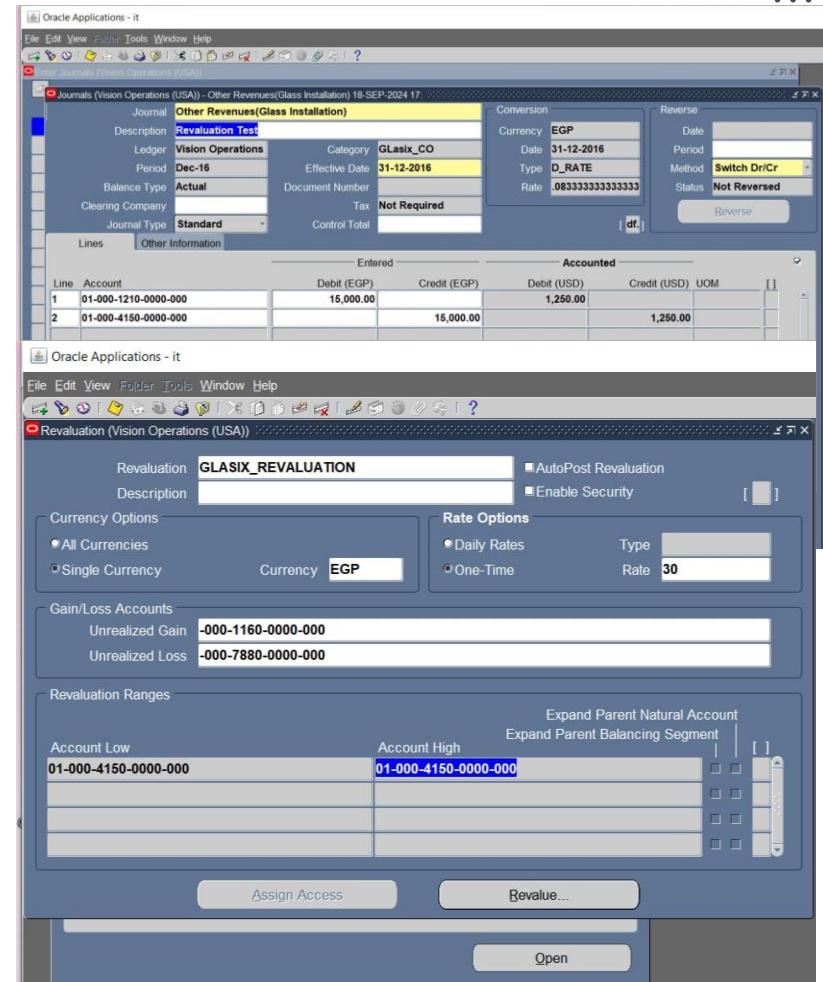
o Under the Revaluation window, select the following:

❑ Currency: Choose the currency to be revalued.

❑ Revaluation Rate Type: Choose a rate type (D_rate).

❑ Rate Date: Specify the date for which the revaluation rate should apply (typically the last day of the accounting period).

❑ Rate Source: Select whether the rate is manually entered or automatically derived from the system's exchange rate setup.



3.Run the Revaluation Process

- Go to Ledger > Requests > Run.
- Select Program - Revalue Balances.
- Enter the following parameters:

Ledger: Specify the ledger for which the revaluation is being performed.

Revaluation: Choose the revaluation template.

Accounting Period: Choose the period for which you want to revalue.

Effective Date: Choose the date on which the revaluation should be effective.

Currency: Specify the foreign currency to revalue.

Rate Type: Select the rate type used for revaluation.

4.Review the Revaluation Journal Entries

Once the revaluation program has completed, review the generated journal entries. The system will create unrealized gain/loss journal entries, which can be reviewed in the Journals form.

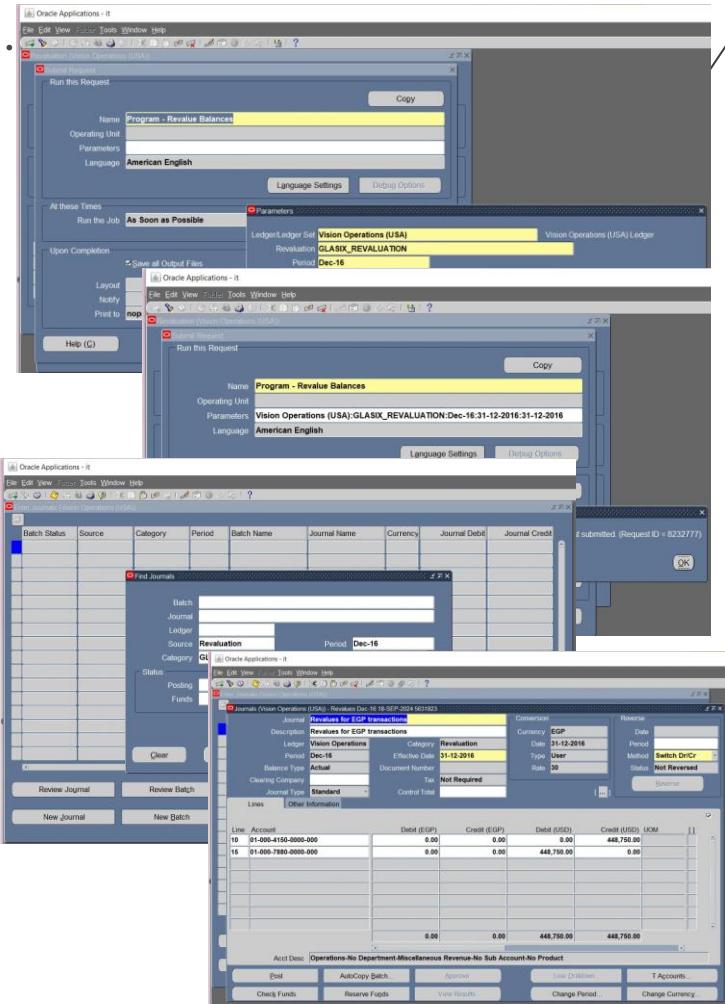
Navigate to General Ledger > Journals > Enter.

Query the revaluation journal and verify the details.

5.Post the Revaluation Journals

After reviewing the journals, post them to update the GL balances.

Navigate to General Ledger > Journals > Post and post the revaluation journals.



How to run a standard financial report

To run a standard financial report in the General Ledger (GL) module using Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), follow these steps:

1. Log into Oracle EBS:

- Go to your Oracle EBS instance and log in with your credentials.

2. Navigate to the General Ledger Responsibility:

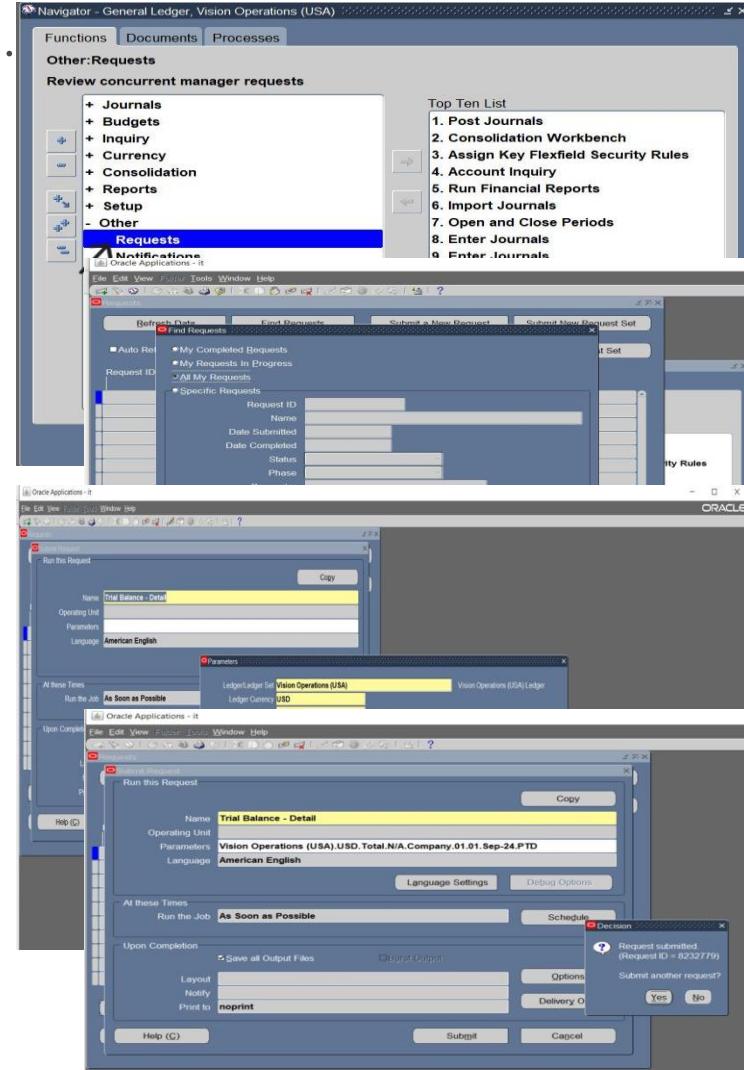
- From the main menu, select the appropriate General Ledger responsibility (e.g., "General Ledger Super User" or "General Accounting").

3. Open the Reports Submission Window:

- Go to Reports > Request > Standard.
- In the "Submit a New Request" window, select Single Request and click OK.

4. Choose the Report:

- In the "Request Name" field, choose the report you want to run, such as:
 - Trial Balance (Summary or Detail)
 - Income Statement
 - Balance Sheet



- Journal Entry Report
- Account Analysis Report
- General Ledger (various types).

5. Enter Parameters:

- After selecting the report, a parameters window will open.
- Enter the required parameters like Ledger, Currency, Period, and Account Range depending on the report type.

6. Submit the Report:

- Once you've entered all the parameters, click Submit.
- You will get a Request ID. This ID helps you track the status of the report.

7. Monitor the Request:

- To check the status of your report, navigate to View > Requests.
- Look for your Request ID and monitor the status (it should move from "Pending" to "Running" to "Completed").

8. View/Export the Report:

- Once the status is "Completed", select the request and click View Output to see the report.

The screenshot displays the Oracle Applications interface across three windows:

- Navigator - General Ledger, Vision Operations (USA)**: Shows the 'Functions' tab selected. A sidebar lists 'Other:Requests' under 'Review concurrent manager requests' with options like Journals, Budgets, Inquiry, Currency, Consolidation, Reports, Setup, and Other. A 'Top Ten List' on the right includes items such as Post Journals, Consolidation Workbench, Assign Key Flexfield Security Rules, and Run Financial Reports.
- Requests**: A list of submitted requests. The table includes columns for Request ID, Name, Phase, Status, and Parameters. Several requests are listed as completed, such as 'Trial Balance - Detail' and 'Posting: Single Ledger'.
- Vision Operations (USA) - Trial Balance**: A detailed trial balance report for the period of Aug-24. It shows beginning balances, activity, and ending balances for various accounts, including Cash, Accounts Receivable, and Payroll.

How to define budget and select ranges or specify accounts

In Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) General Ledger (GL) module, defining a budget involves several steps. Here's a general guide on how to define a budget:

1. Navigate to Budget Definition

- Log in to Oracle EBS.
- Navigate to General Ledger responsibility.

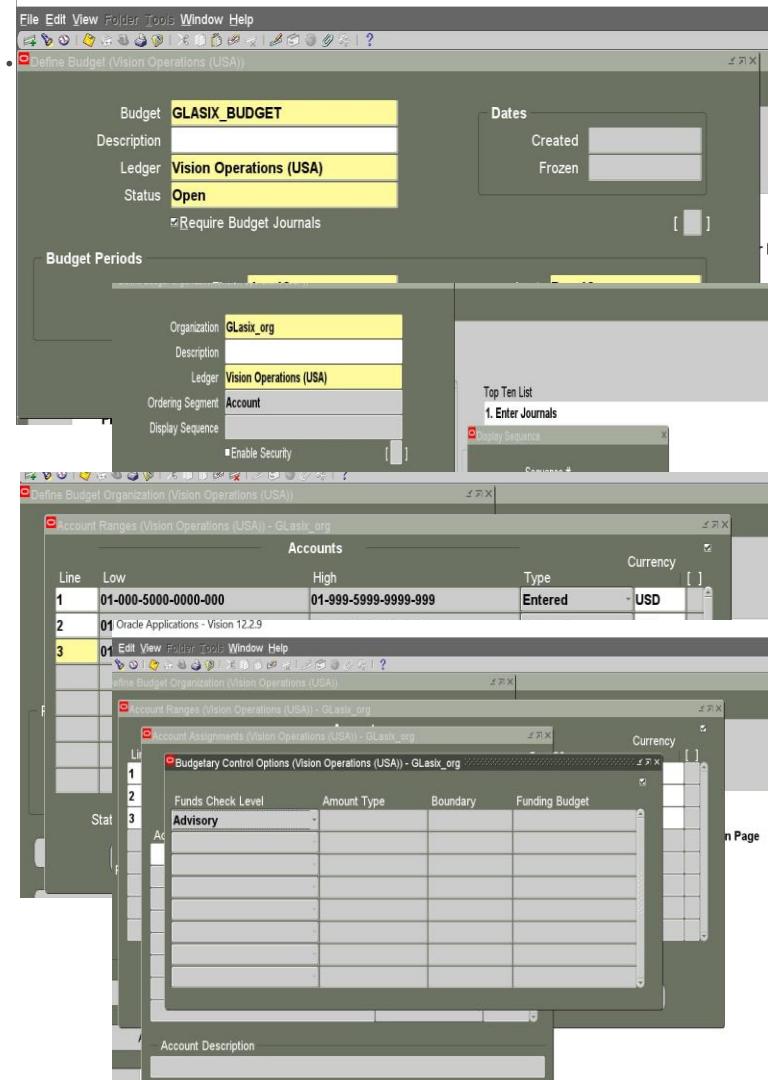
• Select Budgets > Define.

2. Enter Budget Information

- Budget Name: Provide a unique name for the budget.
- Budget Year: Select the fiscal year for which you are defining the budget.
- Currency: Choose the currency for the budget.
- Budget Organization: Define the organization for which the budget will apply.

3. Define Budget Organization

- Navigate to Setup > Financials > Budgets > Define Budget Organization.
- Assign accounts to the budget organization by selecting ranges or specific accounts.



This step helps specify which accounts the budget will apply to.

4. Enter Budget Amounts

- Navigate to Budgets > Enter > Budget Amounts.
- Choose the Budget Name and Period.
- Enter budget amounts for individual accounts or account ranges for each period.

5. Open Budget Periods

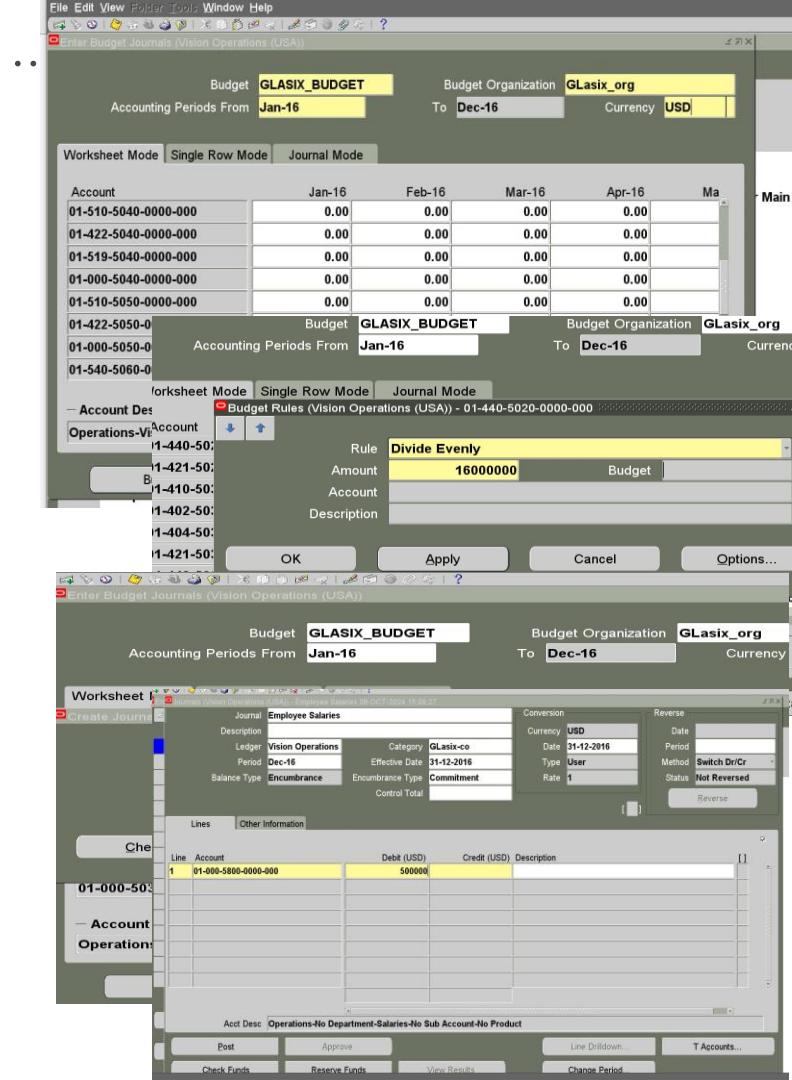
- Go to Budgets > Open.
- Select the budget year and open the periods for which you want to enter budget amounts.

6. Review and Post Budget

- Once the budget amounts are entered, you can review and post the budget to the General Ledger.
- Navigate to Budgets > Review to confirm the amounts.
- If everything is correct, submit the budget for posting.

7. Budget Reporting and Inquiry

- Use Inquiry > Account to view budget balances.
- Use Reports > Request to run reports like Budget to Actuals to monitor budget performance.



How to make mass allocations

To perform mass allocations in the General Ledger (GL) module in Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), follow these steps

Navigate to the Mass Allocations Window:
Open the Oracle EBS application.

Navigate to General Ledger Responsibility >
Journals > Define > Mass Allocations.

2. Define a Mass Allocations:

In the Mass Allocation Definition window, click
New to create a new mass allocation .
Enter the Name and Description for the
allocation formula.

This screenshot shows the Journals window for Vision Operations (USA). The journal is titled 'Rent Payment' and is dated 30-09-2016. The journal type is 'Standard'. The transaction details show a debit of 15,000.00 and a credit of 15,000.00, both in USD. The journal is labeled 'Not Required' for tax purposes. The 'Reverse' button is visible on the right.

This screenshot shows the Journals window for Vision Operations (USA). The journal is titled 'Stat Rent journal' and is dated 30-09-2016. The journal type is 'Standard'. The transaction details show debits of 0.5000, 0.2000, and 0.3000, and a credit of 1.0000, all in USD. The journal is labeled 'Not Required' for tax purposes. The 'Reverse' button is visible on the right.

3. Define the Allocation Formula:

Source: Choose the accounts from which you want to allocate balances.

Specify the segment values (such as company, department, account) that will provide the data for the allocation.

Target: Define the accounts to which the source balances will be allocated.

Formula: Use the formula window to specify how the allocation should be calculated. This formula can include :

Operator: Multiply, divide, add, or subtract balances.

Amount :Define the percentage or amount to allocate Statistical Accounts:

You can use statistical data, such as square footage or headcount, to determine the allocation basis.

4. Review and Save the Allocation Formula:

After defining the formula, review all details to ensure accuracy.

Click Save to save the allocation.

5. Generate the Mass Allocation Journal:

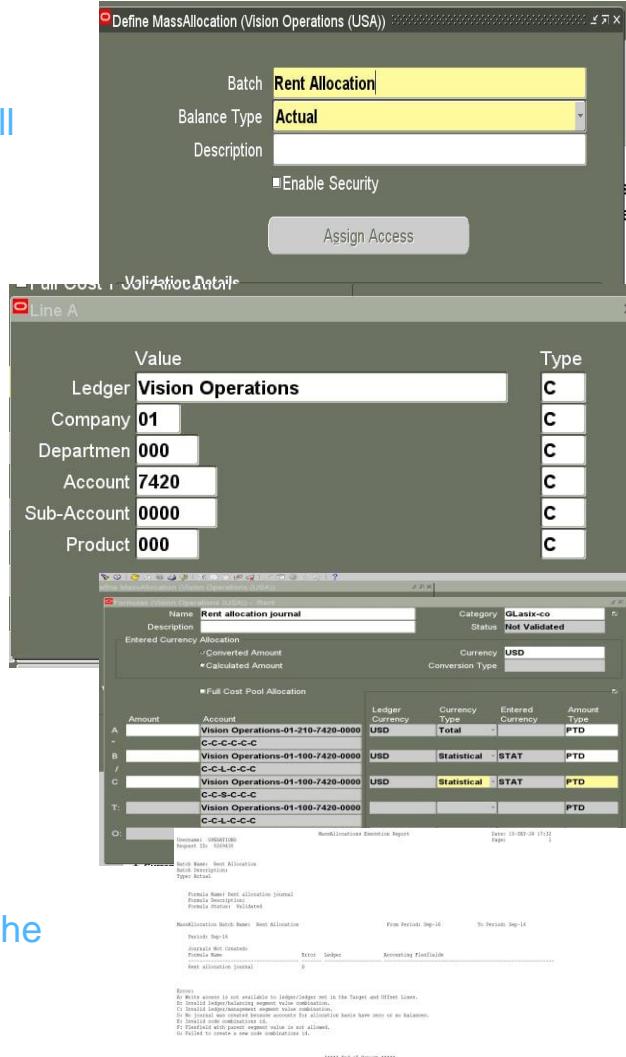
To generate the journal entries based on the mass allocation formula, go to:

General Ledger Responsibility > Journals > Generate > Mass Allocation.

Select the mass allocation you defined and click Generate.

Review the Journal Entries created from the mass allocation in the Journal Entry window.

6. Post the Journal Entries: After verifying the generated entries, navigate to the Post Journals form and post the journal.

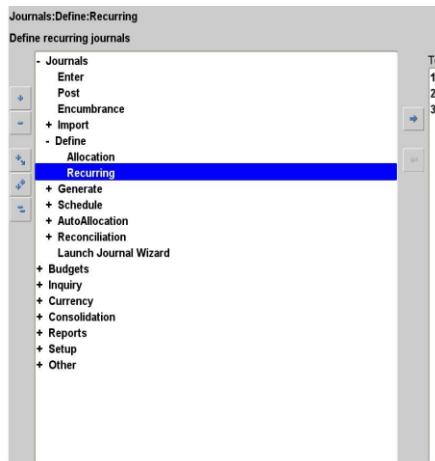


The screenshot displays three windows related to Mass Allocation:

- Mass Allocation Definition:** Shows a batch named "Rent Allocation" with "Actual" as the balance type. The "Enable Security" checkbox is selected. An "Assign Access" button is visible.
- Allocation Details:** Shows the allocation for "Line A". The "Value" section includes fields for Ledger (Vision Operations), Company (01), Department (000), Account (7420), Sub-Account (0000), and Product (000). The "Type" section shows six "C" entries. A "Type" column is also present on the right.
- Mass Allocation Journal Generation:** Shows a journal entry with the name "Rent allocation journal". It includes sections for "Entered Currency Allocation" (Converted Amount) and "Full Cost Pool Allocation" (Line A). The "Journal Lines" table lists entries for Vision Operations accounts (01-210, 01-100, 01-100-7420-0000, 01-100-7420-0000) with amounts A, B, C, T, and O. The "Journal Lines" table also includes columns for Ledger, Currency, Type, Entered Currency, and Amount Type.

How to define recurring in Oracle digital accounting system

The term "recurring" refers to something that happens repeatedly at regular intervals. In accounting, recurring entries or transactions are those that are repeated periodically, such as monthly, quarterly, or annually.



RENT EXP
Description: Created by recurring journal entry program
Category: GLASIX-cc
Period: Dec-16
Effective Date: 31-12-2016
Document Number: 1
Tax: Not Required
Journal Type: Standard
Control Total: 0.00
Reverse
Line Description
Line Account Debit (USD) Credit (USD) UOM Qty Description
1 01-000-7420-0000-000 0.00 0.00
2 01-000-1110-0000-000 0.00 0.00
Acct Desc: Operations-No Department-Rent Expense-No Sub Account-No Product
Post AutoCopy Batch... Approve Line Dropdown... T Accounts...
Checks Funds Reserve Funds View Results Change Period... Change Currency...

Recurring Journal Parameters
Name: RENT-RECURRING
Ledger:
Balancing Segment Value:
Period: Dec-16
Budget: GLASIX_BUDGET
Average Balance Options
Journal Effective Date: 31-12-2016
Calculation Effective Date: 31-12-2016
Usage: Standard
Submit Cancel

Line 2 Account: 01-000-1110-0000-000
Line Description
Account Description: Operations-No Department-Cash-No Sub Account-No Product
Formula
Step Operator Amount Account Balance Type Amount Type
Line Description
Account Description

Here's how to define and create recurring journal entries

1. Define Recurring Journals in Oracle:

Go to General Ledger from the Navigator

Under Journals, select Define recurring Journal.

2. Create a Recurring Journal Formula

In the Define Recurring Journal window, you'll set up a formula template.

Name: Provide a meaningful name for the recurring journal (e.g., Rent, Depreciation).

Period Type: Specify the period type for the recurrence (monthly, quarterly, etc.).

Ledger: Choose the appropriate ledger for the journal entries.

3. Define the Entry Lines

Account: Enter the general ledger account for which the recurring journal will be applied.

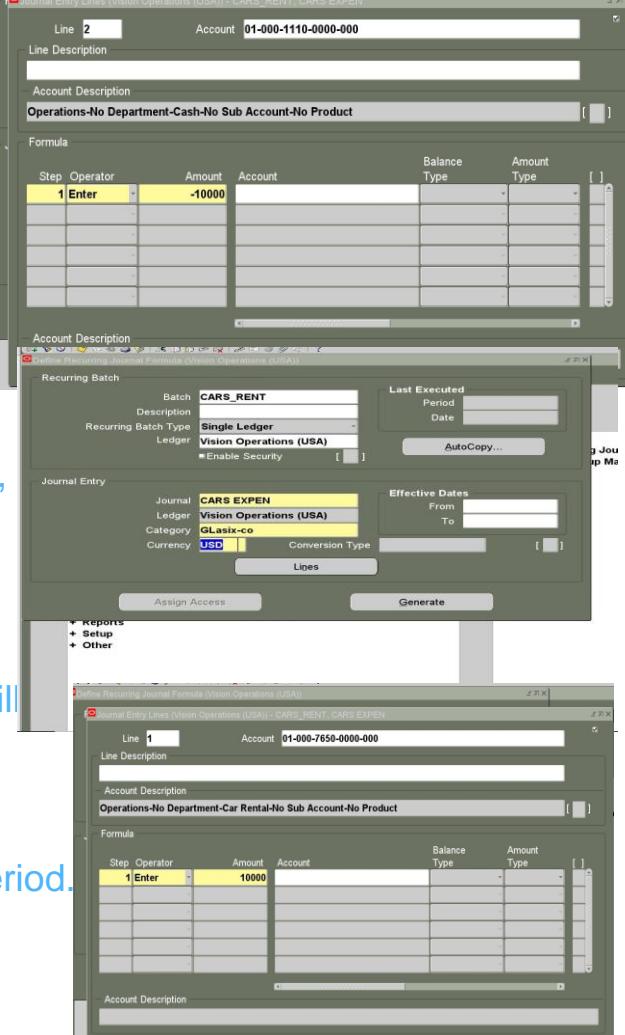
Formula Type: Choose from three types of recurring formulas:

Standard: Fixed amounts that do not change.

Skeleton: You define the accounts but enter the amounts manually each period.

Formula: Based on a dynamic formula or calculation (e.g., percentage of another account balance).

For Formula Type, input the appropriate amounts or formulas.



4. Enter Amount or Calculation

Standard Recurring Journal: Enter a fixed amount that will be posted each period.

Skeleton Recurring Journal:

Leave the amount field blank, as you'll enter it each time the journal is run.

Formula Recurring Journal:

Use arithmetic or account balances to create a dynamic calculation.

5. Define Recurrence Frequency

Specify the frequency of the recurrence (monthly, quarterly, yearly).

Define Start Date and End Date for the recurring journal to determine how long it will continue.

6. Validation and Security

Validate the recurring journal formula to ensure that the accounts and amounts are properly set up.

Set up appropriate security or approval workflows to control who can create, modify, or approve recurring entries.

The screenshot displays several overlapping windows from the Oracle Database Application Express interface, illustrating the process of creating and managing recurring journals:

- Journal Entry Lines (Vision Operations (USA) - CARS_BENT_CARS EXPN)**: A window showing a single line entry for a standard recurring journal. The line number is 2, the account is 01-000-1110-0000-000, and the amount is -10000. The formula section shows "1 Enter".
- CARS EXPN**: A window showing a recurring journal entry for GLASIX-CO. It includes fields for Description, Category, Period, Effective Date, Document Number, and Journal Type.
- Journal Entry Lines (Vision Operations (USA))**: A window showing a single line entry for a skeleton recurring journal. The line number is 1, the account is 01-000-7450-0000-000, and the amount is 10000. The formula section shows "1 Enter".
- Recurring Journal Parameters**: A window for defining the parameters of a recurring journal named "telephone_exp". It specifies the Ledger (Vision Operations (USA)), Balancing Segment Value (Dec-16), Period (GLASIX_BUDGET), and Average Balance Options.
- Note**: A modal dialog box at the bottom right provides a note about concurrent request ID: Your concurrent request ID is 8295429.

7. Submit and Schedule Recurring Journals

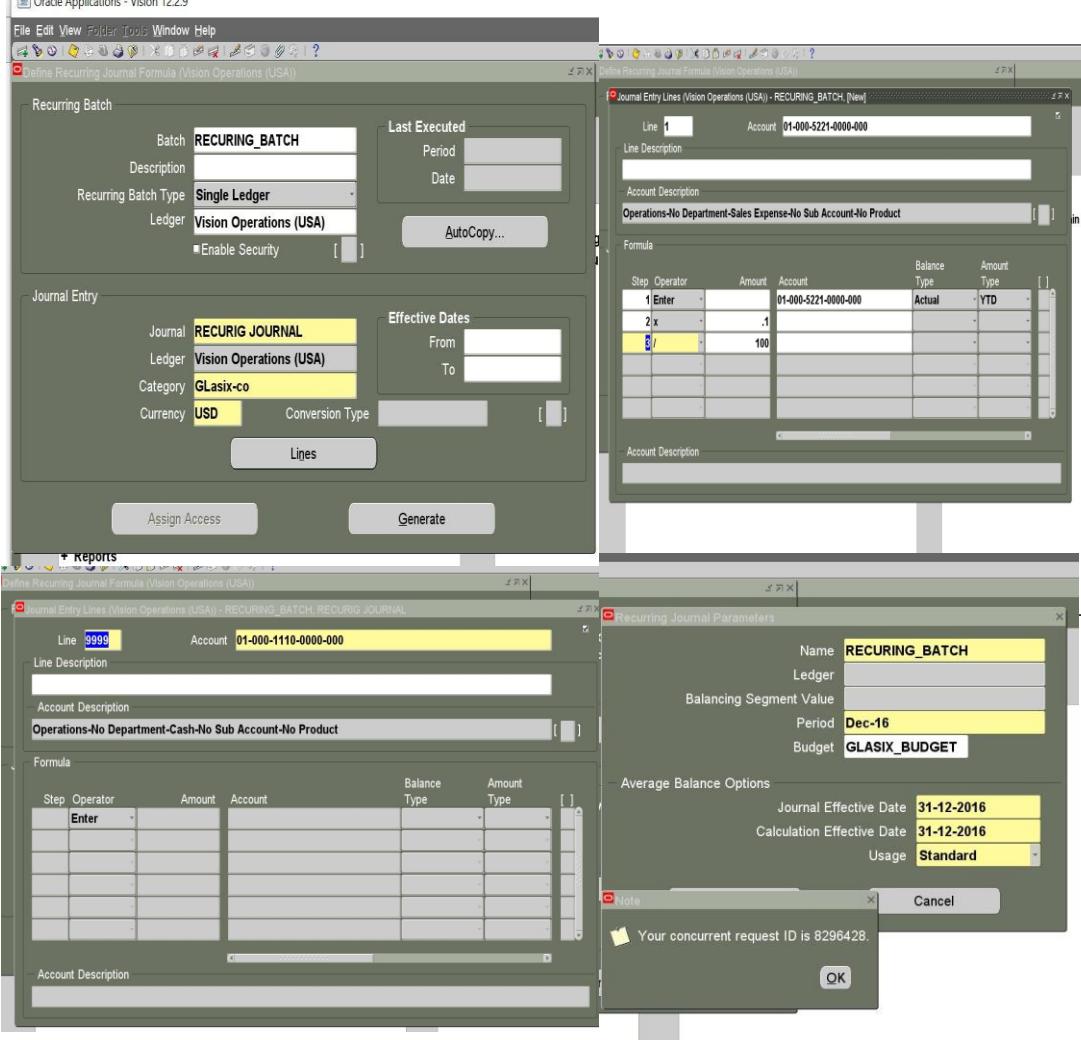
Once defined, you can either manually run the recurring journal entry or schedule it to run automatically.

To schedule, use Submit Journals and specify the frequency (daily, weekly, etc.) for the recurring transaction.

8. Post the Recurring Journal

After the recurring journal is generated, review it in the Review Journal Entries section.

Post the journal to record it into the ledger



How to make reservation for funds

In Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), to make a reservation of funds in the General Ledger (GL) module, you typically perform the following steps as part of budgetary control. The reservation of funds involves verifying that funds are available and then committing them to an expense or transaction. Here's an overview of the process:

1. Enable Budgetary Control:

- Ensure that your Oracle GL has budgetary control enabled. This is done in the budget setup, where you define whether funds should be reserved at the commitment or obligation level.

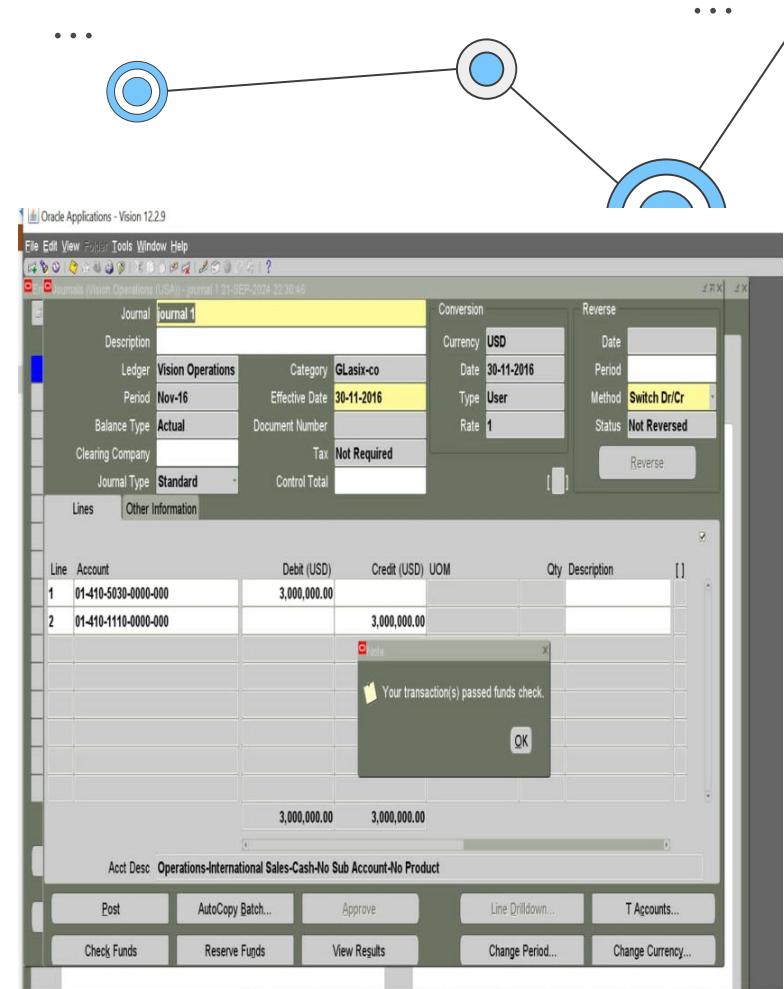
2. Define Budgets:

- Go to General Ledger → Budgets → Define.
- Define the budget by entering the ledger, currency, and period information.
- Upload or enter your budget amounts to ensure that you have allocated funds for the appropriate accounts.

3. Enter Budget Journals:

- Go to General Ledger → Journals → Enter.
- Create budget journals that allocate the funds to specific accounts.
- Post the budget journal after entering it.

4. Create Encumbrance Journals (Optional):



If you are using encumbrance accounting (common in government or public sector organizations), you can create encumbrance journals to reserve funds.

- Go to General Ledger → Journals → Enter and create a journal with encumbrance as the journal type.

- Post the journal to reserve the funds.

5. Transaction Level Fund Reservation:

- When entering a transaction in sub-ledger modules (such as Payables or Purchasing), Oracle EBS will check whether funds are available based on the budget defined in GL.

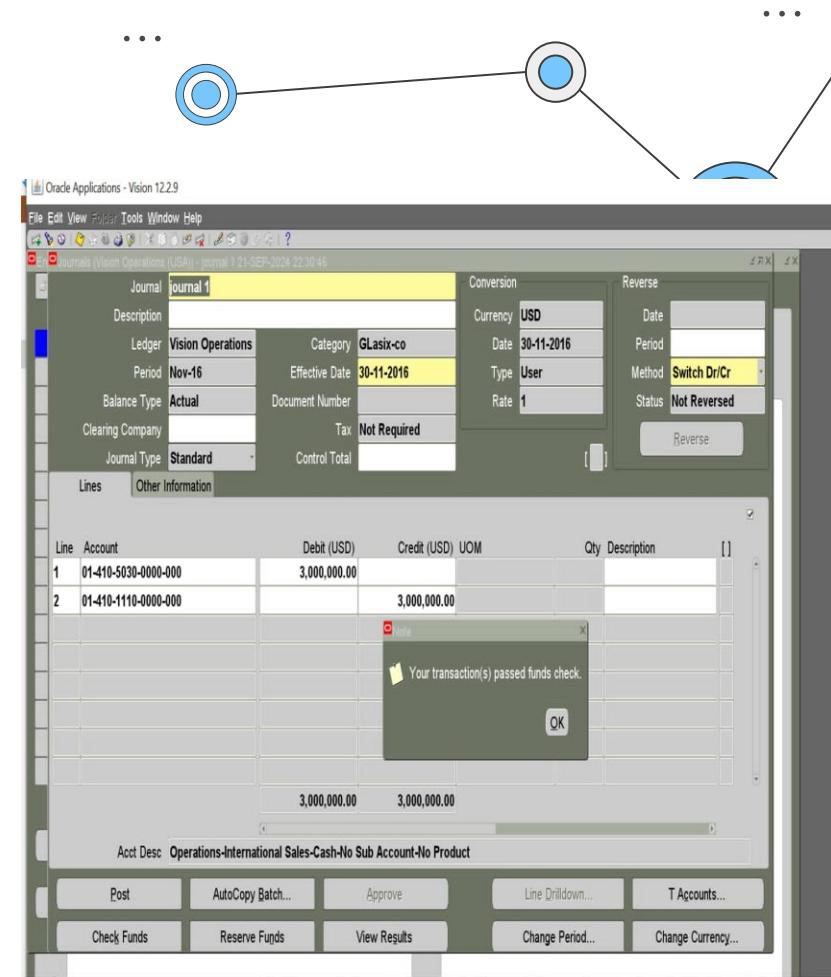
- Once the transaction is approved, funds will be reserved automatically if the budgetary control options are enabled.

- For example, when creating a purchase order, the system checks if sufficient funds are available for the accounting combination specified.

6. Run Funds Check:

- In the sub-ledger modules (like Purchasing or Payables), Oracle EBS can run a "funds check" to ensure that funds are available before committing to the transaction.

- This step ensures that the amount you're planning to spend does not exceed the budget.

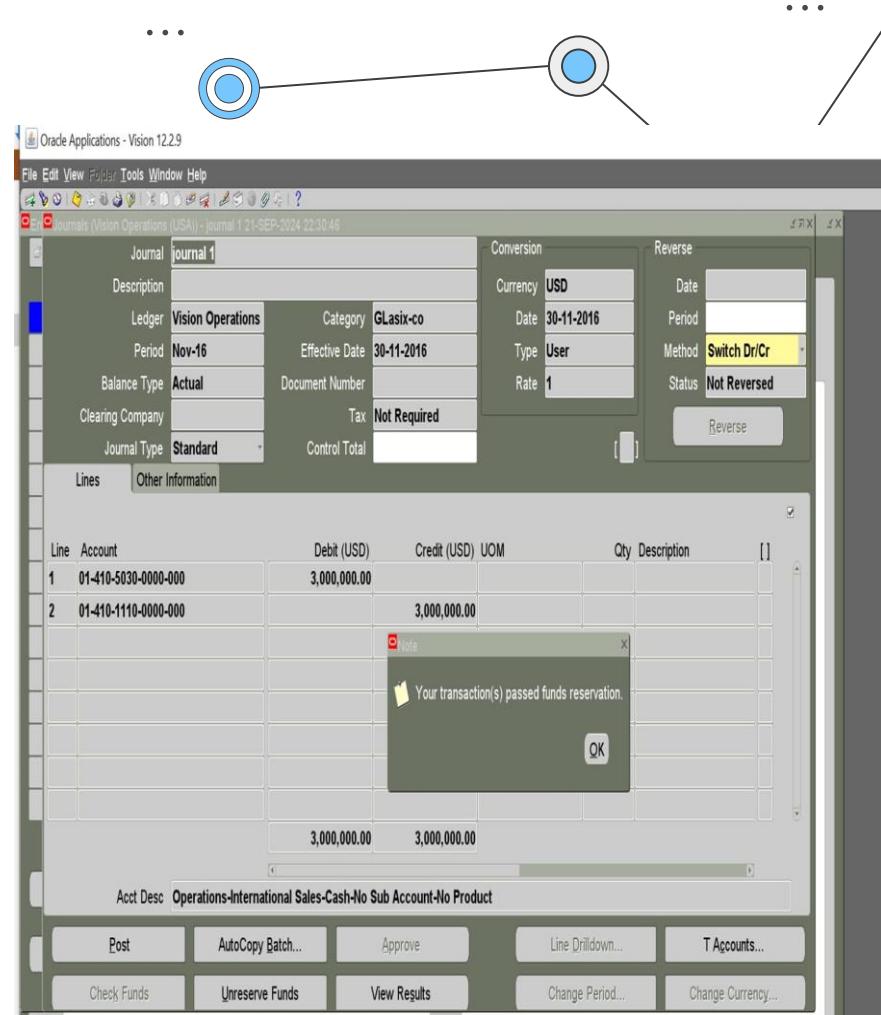


7.Approve and Reserve Funds:

- Once the funds check is passed and the transaction is approved, the funds are reserved in GL, reducing the available budget for that specific account.

Summary of Navigation for Fund Reservation:

- Setup Budget: General Ledger → Budgets → Define.
- Post Budget Journal: General Ledger → Journals → Enter.
- Reserve Funds via Encumbrances (if applicable): General Ledger → Journals → Enter → Select Encumbrance Type.
- Perform Funds Check (in sub-ledger modules): Ensure that the transaction type in sub-ledgers such as Purchasing or Payables reserves funds based on your budget setup.



Defining rows and columns for financial reports in Oracle ERP

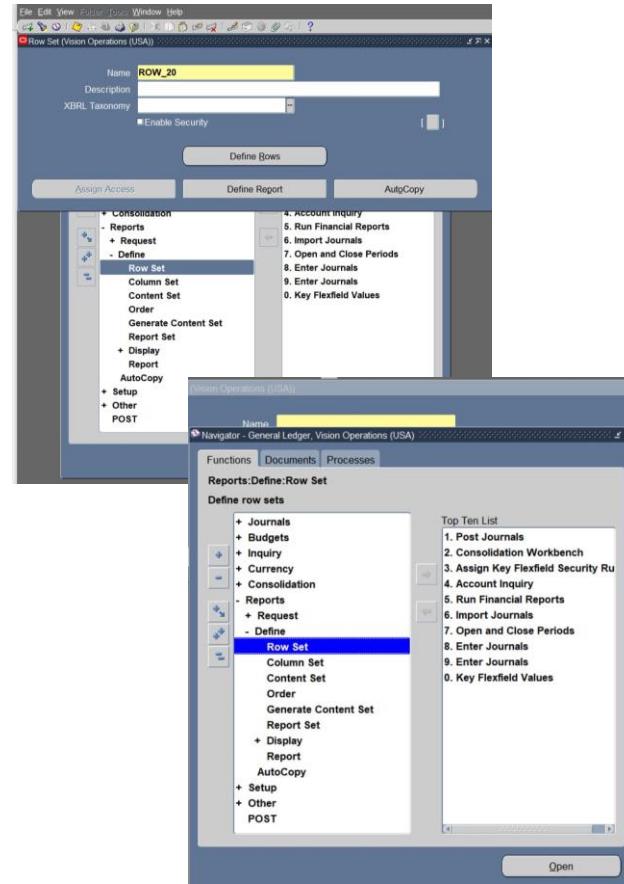
1. Define Rows

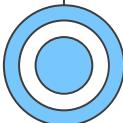
Rows in financial reports typically represent accounts or data elements such as revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, etc.

Steps to Define Rows:

Navigate to the Reporting Tool: Go to Reports and Analytics > Financial Reporting Center

Choose or Create a New Report: Select a report template or create a new financial report.





Add Accounts to Rows

In the report layout, define the rows by selecting the specific General Ledger accounts or account groupings you want to display.



For example, for an Income Statement, you might have rows for:

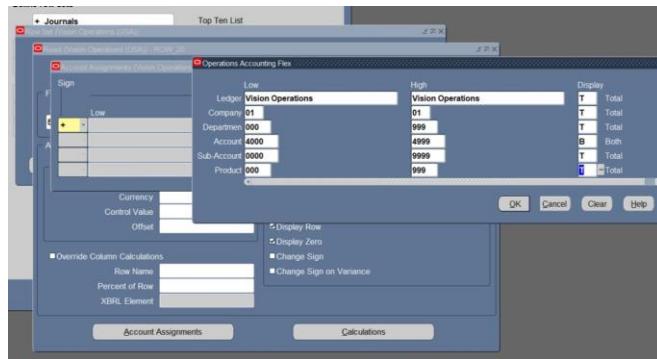
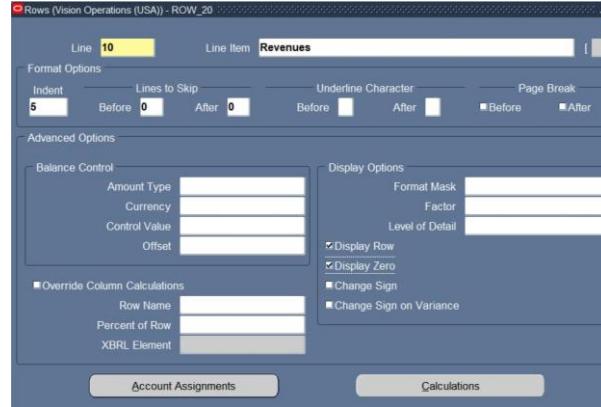
Revenues

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)

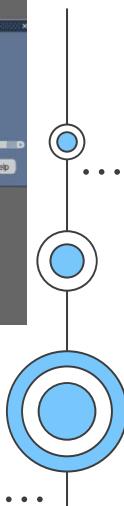
Gross Profit

Operating Expenses

Net Income



You can include roll-ups of accounts (e.g., total operating expenses, total revenues).

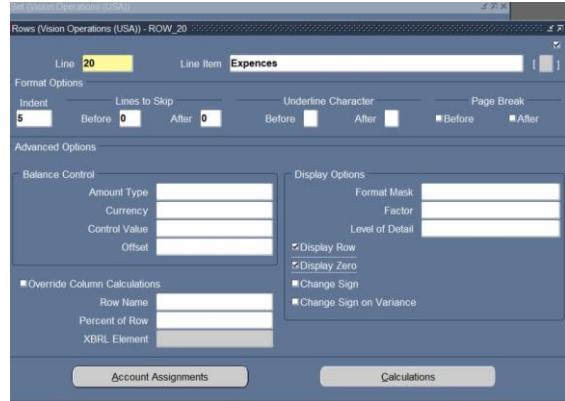




Dynamic Rows

For more flexibility, use dynamic row definitions that automatically adjust based on account combinations or filters (e.g., all expense accounts for a particular department).

You can filter rows by segments such as cost center, department, or product line.

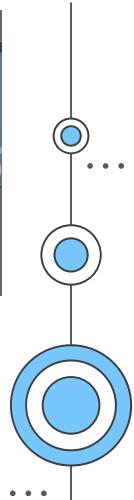
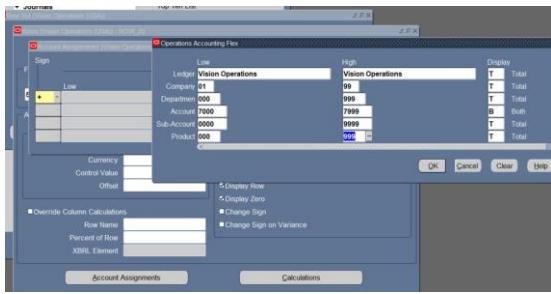


Row Formatting

Subtotals: Define subtotals for groups of rows (e.g., total operating expenses).

Filters: Apply filters to only display certain accounts (e.g., filter by department or business unit).

Formulas: You can create custom rows using formulas (e.g., a row for Gross Profit = Revenues - COGS).



2. Define Columns (Periods, Currencies, or Variances)

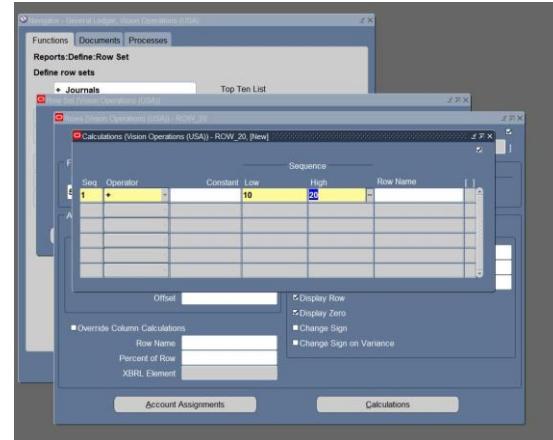
Columns typically represent time periods, variances, or other financial elements such as currencies.

Steps to Define Columns:

Select Time Periods:

Columns usually represent time periods like monthly, quarterly, year-to-date, or comparison periods (e.g., current year vs. prior year).

Choose from available period options in the report template (e.g., current month, last year, or fiscal year).





Add Currency/Unit Conversions:

For multi-currency reports, you can define columns for different currencies or apply currency translation rules.

Columns can also include conversions to thousands, millions, etc.

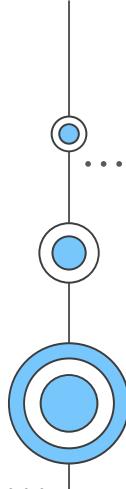
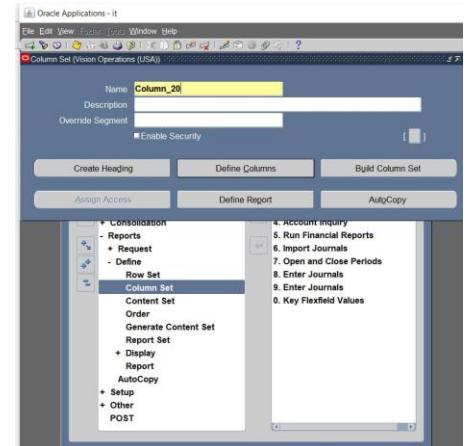
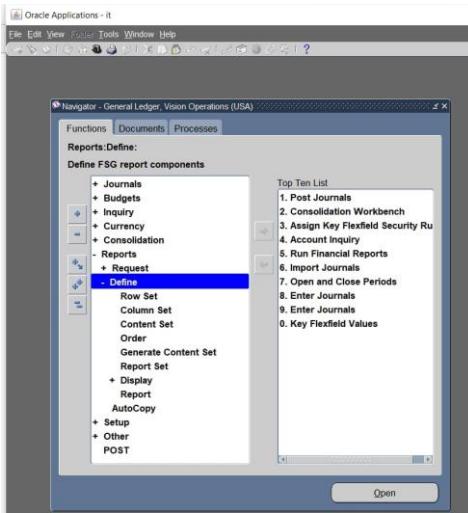
Variance Columns:

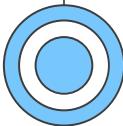
Create columns for variances such as:

Actual vs. Budget

Use formulas for variance calculations (e.g., percentage or absolute change).

Custom Calculations: You can create custom formulas for specific columns (e.g., calculate percentages, ratios).

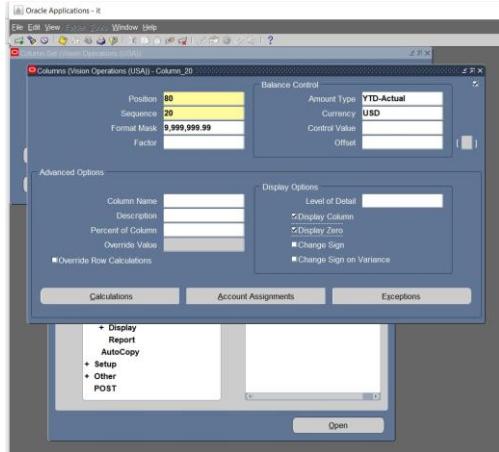




Column Formatting:

Adjust Number Formatting: You can define the format (e.g., currency symbols, decimal places, percentages).

Alignment: Adjust the column alignment for better readability.

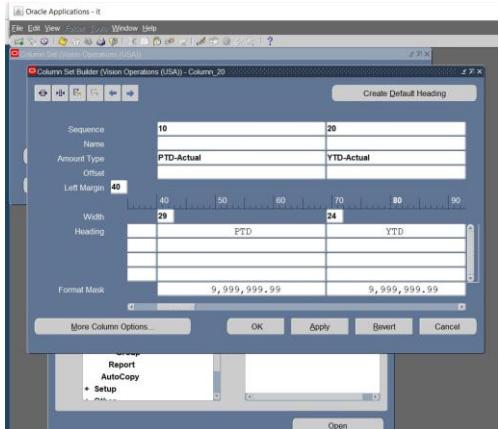


3. Final Formatting and Customization

Preview and Modify: Before finalizing the report, use the preview function to see how the report will look with actual data.

Set Conditions: Define conditions to highlight rows/columns that exceed thresholds (e.g., expenses over budget).

Page Layout: Customize the page layout (e.g., fit rows to a page, adjust margins).

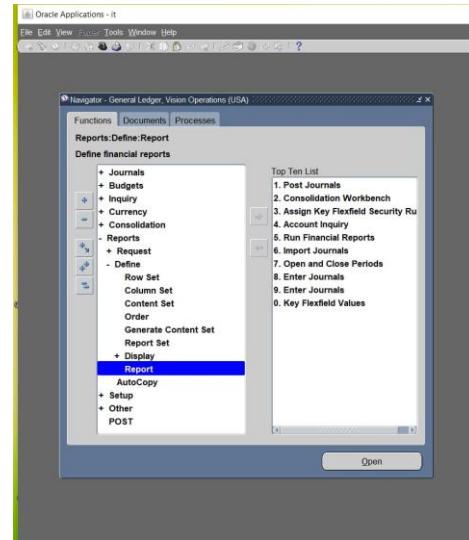
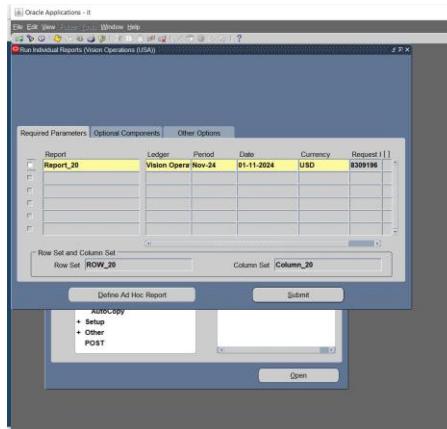
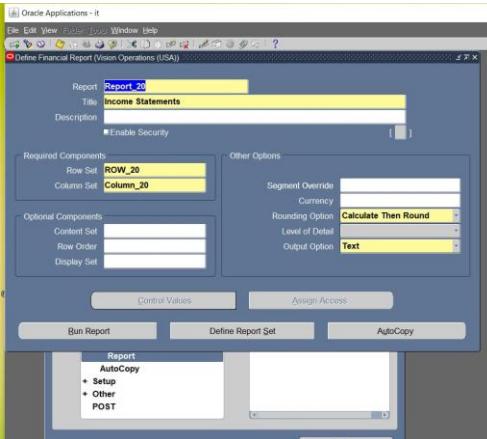


4. Save, Run, and Schedule the Report

Save the report once you're satisfied with the rows and columns.

Schedule the report to run automatically at regular intervals if needed.

Distribute or share the report with other users, ensuring they have the correct access permissions.



Vision Operations (USA) Income Statements Current Period: Mar-24						Date: 31-OCT-24 14:14:00
Category	Item	Description	Segment	Value	Unit	
Revenue	6100	100,000.00		125,441.00		
	6101	0.00		<5,500.00		
	6102	0.00		2,500.00		
	6103	0.00		48,500.00		
	6104	0.00		48,500.00		
	6105	0.00		12,500.00		
	6106	0.00		2,500.00		
	6107	0.00		2,500.00		
	6108	0.00		2,500.00		
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	6118	0.00		0.00		
	6119	0.00		0.00		
	6120	0.00		0.00		
	6121	0.00		0.00		
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	6337	0.00		0.00		
	6338	0.00		0.00		
	6339	0.00		0.00		
	6340	0.00		0.00		



THANK YOU !

OUR TEAM MEMBERS :

- 1. Yasmeen Mohamed Mansour Menisy**
- 2. Nagwa Ahmed Abdel Gawad Soliman**
- 3. Doaa Nasser Mohamed**
- 4. Aya Tarek Mahmoud Khattab**
- 5. Mohamed Refaat Mohamed Eldemerdash**
- 6. Assem Hosni Abdelghani Abdelghani**