AOL:

1. What is valve set and explain detail?

a. With the value sets we can display the list of values for parameter. It is similar is item clause in discoverer.

b. There are 8 limited value sets
   i. Table
   ii. Dependent
   iii. Independent
   iv. None
   v. Special
   vi. Pair
   vii. Translatable dependent
   viii. Translatable independent

c. We can create value sets in application developer or system administrator.
   Goto application developer➔application➔validation➔set

2. What are default types in concurrent program?

a. With the default types we can provide the default value to the parameters at srs window (standard request submission) one more significance is we can avoid hardcoded values into the query part.

There are 6 default types:
---constant
---profile
---sql statement
---current date
---current time
---segment

3. How many types of executables methods in AOL?

- **Oracle Reports** – Used for the Oracle RDF reports.
- **Host** – Used for shell scripts, basically the language of the host operating system.
- **PL/SQL Stored procedure** – Used to run the stored procedure through oracle applications
- **SQL*Loader** – Used to run the sql loader programs
- **SQL*Plus** - Used to run the anonymous PL/SQL blocks. It will get executed in the same fashion as you are running on SQL Plus.
- **Java Stored Procedure** – The execution file is a Java stored procedure.
- **Java Concurrent Program** – Used for programs written in Java.
- **Spawned** – Used for c or pro*c Program. Mainly used by standard oracle interfaces.
- **Perl Concurrent Program** – Used for programs written in CGI Perl.
- **Request Set Stage Function** – PL/SQL stored function that can be used to calculate the completion statuses of request set stages.
- **Immediate** – Execution file is a program written to run as subroutine of the concurrent manager.

- **Multi-Language function** – Execution file is an MLS function that supports running concurrent program in multiple languages.

Interface and conversion

1. Diff b/w interface and conversion?

a. Conversion is the one time process and interface is periodical process...

Interface:
1. Interface is periodic activity , it may be daily or weekly or monthly or quarterly or Yearly .
2. Both Legacy system and oracle system are active.

Conversion:
1. Conversion is one time activity.
2. All the data will be transferred into oracle systems one time.
3. Legacy system will not be after conversion process.

Suppose we have a mainframe system which is having / holding all the data of a company and there is a website which feeds data into the mainframe system (WWW.IRCTC.CO.IN)

Now Our Indian Railways has decided to use Oracle, now starts the game

Conversion - They have to first extract all the data which is lying in mainframe database into Oracle Apps, so that process is called conversion

Interface - Our very own website WWW.IRCTC.CO.IN which was earlier feeding data into the mainframe system has to now feed into Oracle, so certain technical and functional work has to be done, so that from now on the data is fed into Oracle and not mainframe, this work is called interface.

2. Tell me one end to end interface and conversion?

3. Tell me about outbound interface end to end?

4. Tell me complete information about sql*loader?

SQL*Loader is the primary method for quickly populating Oracle tables with data from external files. It has a powerful data parsing engine that puts little limitation on the format of the data in the datafile. SQL*Loader is invoked when you specify the sqlldr command or use the Enterprise Manager interface.

SQL*Loader is an integral feature of Oracle databases and is available in all configurations.

Key Features

- SQL*Loader can be used to do the following:
- Load data across a network. This means that a SQL*Loader client can be run on a different system from the one that is running the SQL*Loader server.

- Load data from multiple datafiles during the same load session
- Load data into multiple tables during the same load session
- Specify the character set of the data
- Selectively load data
- Load data from disk, tape, or named pipe
- Specify the character set of the data
- Generate sophisticated error reports, which greatly aid troubleshooting
- Load arbitrarily complex object-relational data
- Use either conventional or direct path loading.

File Types

SQL*Loader Control File

The control file is a text file written in a language that SQL*Loader understands. The control file tells SQL*Loader where to find the data, how to parse and interpret the data, and where to insert the data.

Input Data and Datafiles

SQL*Loader reads data from one or more files specified in the control file. From SQL*Loader's perspective, the data in the datafile is organized as records. A particular datafile can be in fixed record format, variable record format, or stream record format. The chosen format depends on the data and depends on the flexibility and performance necessary for the job.

LOBFILEs

LOB data can be lengthy enough that it makes sense to load it from a LOBFILE. LOB data instances are still considered to be in fields, but these fields are not organized into records. Therefore, the processing overhead of dealing with records is avoided. This type of or organization of data is ideal for LOB loading.

Bulk Loads

You can use SQL*Loader to bulk load objects, collections, and LOBs. SQL*Loader supports the following bulk loads:

- Two object types: column objects and row objects.
- Load data from multiple datafiles during the same load session.
- Load data into multiple tables during the same load session.
- Two collection types: nested tables and VARRAYS.
- Four LOB types: BLOBs, CLOBs, NCLOBs, and BFILEs.

Load Methods

SQL*Loader provides three methods to load data: Conventional Path, Direct Path, and External Table.

Conventional Path Load

Conventional path load builds an array of rows to be inserted and uses the SQL INSERT statement to load the data. During conventional path loads, input records are parsed according to the field specifications, and each data field is copied to its corresponding bind array. When the bind array is full (or no more data is left to read), an array insert is executed.

Direct Path Load

A direct path load builds blocks of data in memory and saves these blocks directly into the extents allocated for the table being loaded. A direct path load uses the field specifications to build whole Oracle blocks of data, and write the blocks directly to Oracle datafiles, bypassing much of the data processing that normally takes place. Direct path load is much faster than conventional load, but entails some restrictions.
A parallel direct path load allows multiple direct path load sessions to concurrently load the same data segments. Parallel direct path is more restrictive than direct path.

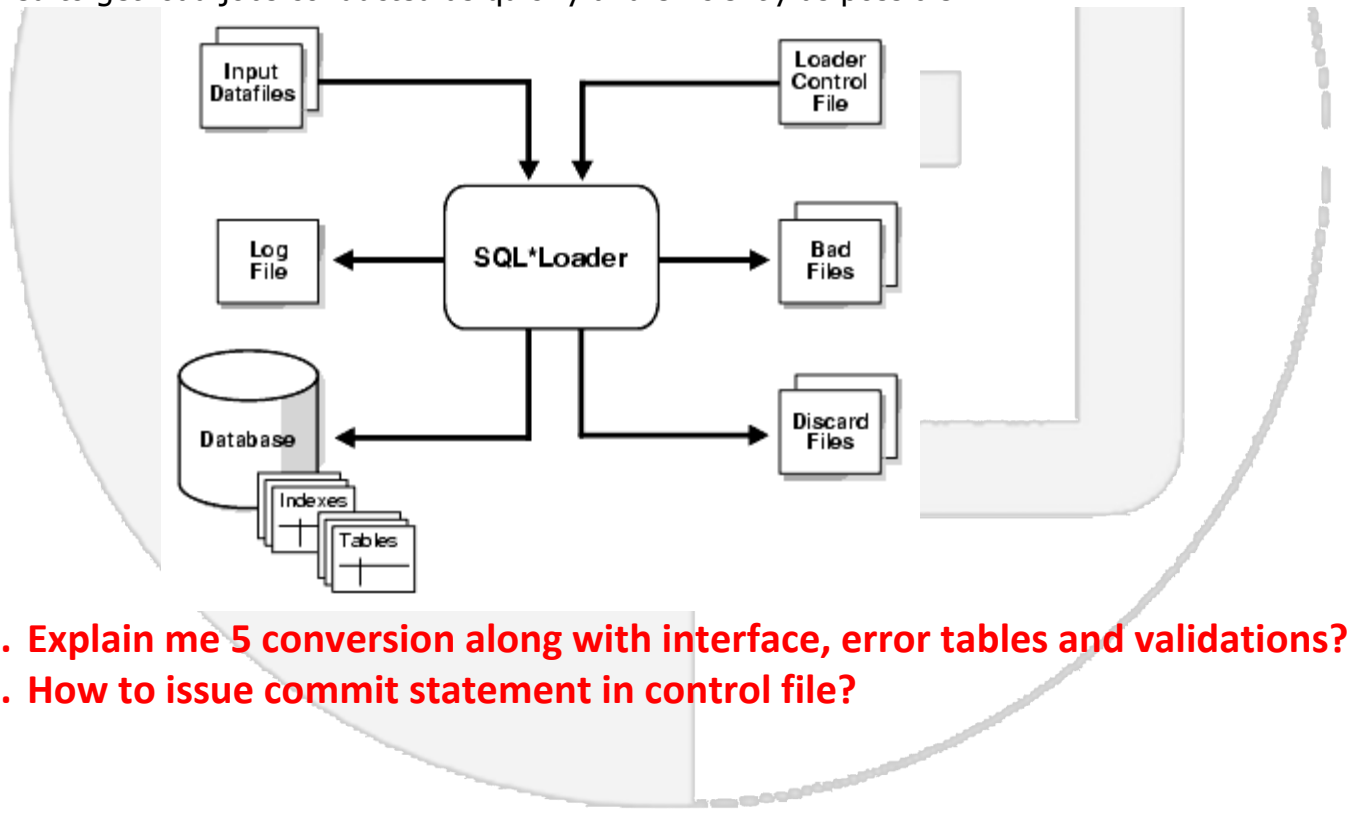
External Table Load

An external table load creates an external table for data in a datafile and executes INSERT statements to insert the data from the datafile into the target table.
There are two advantages of using external table loads over conventional path and direct path loads:

- An external table load attempts to load datafiles in parallel. If a datafile is big enough, it will attempt to load that file in parallel.
- An external table load allows modification of the data being loaded by using SQL functions and PL/SQL functions as part of the INSERT statement that is used to create the external table.

Summary

SQL*Loader is a high-speed data loading utility that loads data from external files into tables in an Oracle database. It provides database administrators with the fast performance and flexibility required to get load jobs conducted as quickly and efficiently as possible.



5. **Explain me 5 conversion along with interface, error tables and validations?**
6. **How to issue commit statement in control file?**

Submissions and deletions

1. **How to register table and columns in oracle apps?**
   a. **See pdf**
2. **How to submit concurrent request from back end?**
   a. **concurrent request: see pdf**

concurrent program: see pdf

3. **How to register the shell script in oracle apps?**
   a. **see pdf**
4. **How to delete concurrent program, executable, request group, responsibility form back end?**
   a. **Begin**
   fnd_program.delete_program('shortname','applicatoin_name');
   End;
5. **Where can we find log file and output file after submitting concurrent program?**
   a. The concurrent manager first looks for the environment variable $APPLCSF
   If this is set, it creates a path using two other environment variables:
   $APPLLOG and $APPLOUT
   It places log files in $APPLCSF/$APPLLOG
   Output files go in $APPLCSF/$APPLOUT

   b. So for example, if you have this environment set:
   $APPLCSF = /u01/appl/common
   $APPLLOG = log
   $APPLOUT = out

   c. The concurrent manager will place log files in /u01/appl/common/log, and output files in /u01/appl/common/out
   Note that $APPLCSF must be a full, absolute path, and the other two are directory names.

   d. If $APPLCSF is not set, it places the files under the product top of the application associated with the request. So for example, a PO report would go under $PO_TOP/$APPLLOG and $PO_TOP/$APPLOUT
   Logfiles go to: /u01/appl/po/9.0/log
   Output files to: /u01/appl/po/9.0/out
   Of course, all these directories must exist and have the correct permissions.

   e. Note that all concurrent requests produce a log file, but not necessarily an output file.
6. **How to generate the trace file for a pl-sql concurrent program for tuning?**
   a. **See pdf.**

Flex fields

1. **What is flex fields and types?**

a. Oracle flexfields is one of the most important parts of Oracle Applications. It is because of the flexfields that the Oracle Applications is so generic in nature and can be used to suit any industry or organization. A flexfield, as the name suggests, is a flexible data field that your organization can customize to your business needs without programming. A flexfield is a field made up of sub–fields, or segments. While flexfields do not require programming, they do allow you to perform significant customizations to the Oracle Applications, so they do require enough explanation for you to get the most out of the features they provide.

   Oracle Applications uses two types of flexfields, key flexfields and descriptive flexfields.
   A **key flexfield** is a field you can customize to enter multi–segment values such as part numbers, account numbers, and so on.
   A **descriptive flexfield** is a field you customize to enter additional information for which your Oracle Applications product has not already provided a field.

2. What are steps involved in developing flex fields?

a. see pdf

3. Flex field qualifier and segment qualifier?

Flexfield qualifier identifies a particular segment of a key flexfield. You can think of a flexfield qualifier as an ☐identification tag☐ for a segment.
Ex. balancing segment, natural accounting segment, cost center and intercompany segment qualifiers

segment qualifier identifies a particular type of value in a single segment of a key flexfield. In the Oracle Applications, only the Accounting Flexfield uses segment qualifiers. You can think of a segment qualifier as an ☐identification tag☐ for a value.
Ex. Allow Budgeting, Allow Posting, and Account Type fields are segment qualifiers for the Accounting Flexfield
A key prerequisite to understanding qualifiers a fair understanding the key fiexfields model. I am assuming you possess that knowledge.

Explanation:
Flexfield qualifiers are a part of the key flex field definition, and they define which segments your users must define for a flexfield structure.

For example, when you define the accounting flexfield, as a bare minium you designate one segment as natural accounting segment, and another as balancing segment. In otherwords you "qualify" one of you segments as a natural accounting segment and , and the other as balancing segments. This way the systems know which segment of the structure represents the natural account, and which one should be used for balancing the books. The qualifier definition forms a part of the key flexfield definition, in this case the accounting flexfield.

Similar logic applies to segment qualifiers, but in this case the qualifiers apply to values within the segment. Whan a user defines an account, you would want him/her to specify what the account type is. This is enforced by the accounting flexfield definition in the form of "account type" segment qualifier for natural accounting segment.

In case of accounting flexfield, the segment and flexfield qualifiers are already defined as a part of flexfield definition, If you were to define your own key flexfields, you could define your own qualifiers. There are other pre-seeded qualifiers for other key flexfields like asset category etc.

Flexfield qualifiers are of four types whereas segment qualifiers are of five types as described below:

Flexfiled qualifier 1) Balancing segment qualifier 2) cost center 3) natural account and 4) Intercompany

Segment Qualifier 1) allow budgeting 2) allow posting 3) account type 4) control account and 5) reconciliation flag.

DIFF:

1. What is diff b/w custom schema and apps schema?

Apps schema contains only Synonyms we can't create tables in apps schema, where as **other schemas** contains tables, & all the objects. Here only we will create the tables and giving grants on created tables. Almost all every time we will connect to apps schema only.

2. Diff b/w cross validation rules and security rules?

Cross Validation Rule: Rules that define valid combinations of segment values a user can enter in an account. Cross-validation rules restrict users from entering invalid combinations of account segment values.

Security Rule: It determines the accounting transaction user can view at different levels of hierarchy, such as at Site Level -->Application Level --> Responsibility Level --> User level.

3. What are changes in r12 related to 11i?

See pdf

4. Concurrent program and concurrent request?

a. A concurrent program is an executable file that runs simultaneously with other concurrent programs and with online operations, fully utilizing your hardware capacity. Typically, a concurrent program is a long-running, data-intensive task, such as posting a journal or generating a report.
b. Standard Request Submission (SRS) is an Oracle E-Business Suite feature that allows you to select and run your concurrent programs from a single, standard form (*Submit Request*) or window (*Schedule Request*). Requests to run concurrent programs are called concurrent requests.
c. There are two main ways to group concurrent programs. Request sets are defined to run several concurrent program in a single request. Request groups are used to control access

to concurrent programs via responsibilities. Both request sets and request groups are discussed in later sections

5. Request group vs request set?

Request set: it is a logical grouping of concurrent requests into one set, so they can be run at once by submitting one request. It is mostly used for convenience, so that requests that are commonly run together can be submitted together. Request sets can be created by any user that has access to define request set form

Request group: it groups together all the requests that can be run by a particular responsibility. It does not mean that they are all run together, it limits the request that a user possibly can run. Request groups are administered by the sysadmin user, using security-> responsibility->request

6. Org id vs organization id?

For instance let us say you are having Inventory Store.
You have Inventory Stores in two different countries like India and USA
You have installed Oracle Apps single instance and entered all the suppliers' information, customer's data, tax rules etc.

And your business requirement is like this, all the rules and the data corresponding to Indian store shouldn't be applicable/available to American store and vice versa.

So to meet the above requirements you will define two operating units one for India and one for USA.
Now each operating unit will have an ID known as ORG ID.

And we use ORG ID to secure our business data.

Now to do transactions for Indian operations you need to define one responsibility and attach Indian ORG ID to this responsibility. By this an Indian will not see any data/rules applicable to USA.

Similarly you will define another responsibility for USA and attach USA's ORG ID to this responsibility so that an American will not see any data/rules corresponding to India.

This is the concept of ORG ID.

Now let us see what is organization ID.

Within India you have got various branches in different parts of the country in different states like AP, UP, MP etc.
And the business requirement is like this in AP you will maintain stock of Rice, UP for Wheat and MP for Maize.
To meet this business requirement you will define 3 Inventory Organizations under Indian Operating Unit to maintain the respective stocks of the states..

Each Inventory Organization will have an Organization ID.

This is the outline of the differences between ORG ID and Organization ID.

7. Diff b/w ware house and inventory?

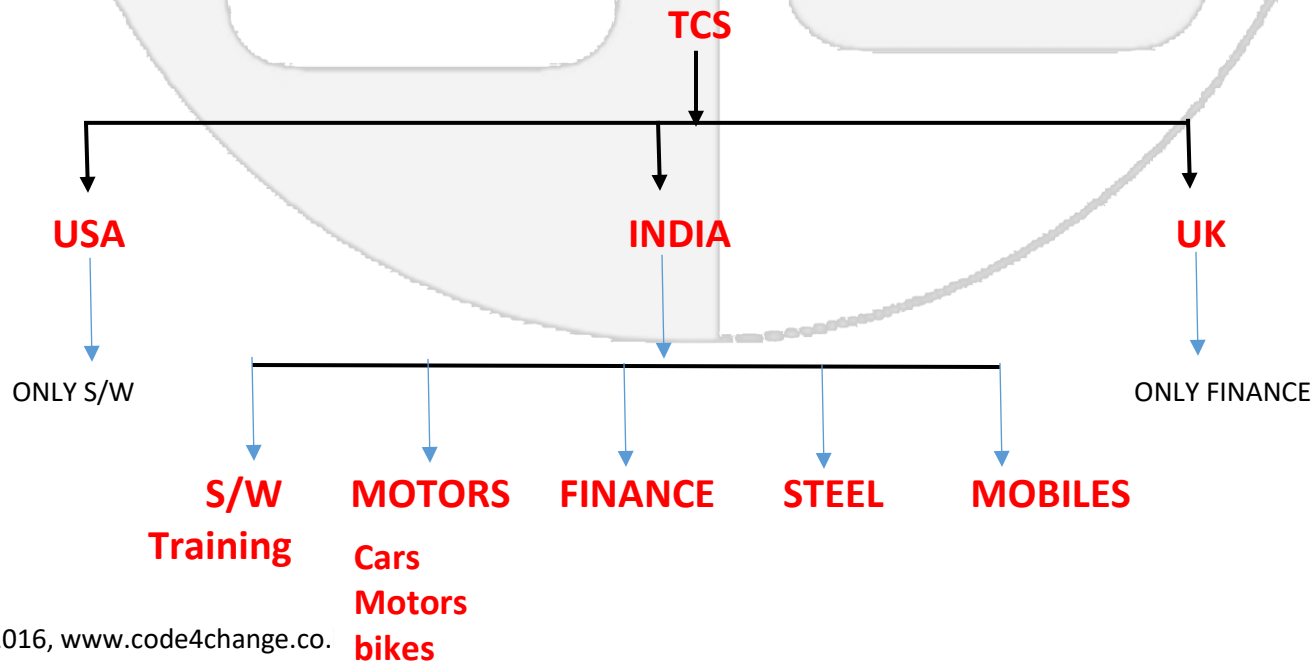
Inventory include materials, loose tools and finished products of an enterprise.
Warehouse is the place for keeping the inventory for future use.

General queries:

01. **What are diff types of journals in general ledger?**
02. **What is FSG? What are components in FSG?**
03. **How to resolve error records?**
04. **What is incompatibility? Can you set the same program incompatible to itself?**
05. **What is profile options and its levels and its backend tables?**
06. **How to get data from 11i views and r12 synonyms?**
07. **What are sub ledger tables?**
08. **What is meant by Custom Top and what is the Purpose?**

Custom Top is nothing but Customer Top, which is created for customer only. we can have multiple custom tops based on client requirement. It is used to store developed & customized components. whenever oracle corp appling patches it will over ride on all the modules except custom top. that's why we will use custom top.

09. **What is multi org? How to find multi org installed in back end?**



Develop
Testing

MULTI ORG STRUCTURE

UNDER ONE INSTALLATION, WE CAN MAINTAIN MULTIPLE BUSINESS GROUPS INFORMATION

R12	11i
BUSINESS GROUP (which is used to maintain hr information) (hr--employee information and work sturcture) ↓ **Ledger** → **Set of books** (3c's) (used to maintain accounting information) (4c's: currency,calender,chart of accounting & subledger accounting method) ↓ **Legal entity** (govt taxes information(tan & pan)) ↓ **Operating unit** (used to maintain sales & distributions of business) ↓ **Inventory level** (used to maintain the item information)	

Implementation of multi org structure to TCS client:

Business groups-3 (b/c diff countries diffe workstructure)

- USA –BG
- INDIA-BG
- UK-BG

Ledgers-3 (b/c different countries diff timies)(for Malaysia and singpore single ledger)

- USA-LEDGER
- INDIA-LEDGER
  - S/W Le
  - MOTOR Le
  - FIN le
  - STEEL Le
  - MOBILES Le
- UK-LEDGER

Dev ou test ou trainging ou

All modules like ap, ar, po, inv, sales modules are related to operating unit

INVENTORY ORG(depending on client)