Documentation: AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL

Object Name: AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL

The AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL object is a table in the Oracle ERP system that contains detailed information about all invoice payments made in the Accounts Payable (AP) module. This table serves as a comprehensive record of all payment transactions, providing critical data for financial reporting, auditing, and analysis.

Column Descriptions:

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19. LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN: T

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20. BANK_ACCOUNT_NUM: T

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The relationships between this table and others in the system would depend on the specific database schema. However, based on the column names, we can infer that this table might be related to tables containing information about accounting events, invoices, checks, users, financial periods, sets of books, account pay codes, asset codes, and bank accounts.

Object Name: AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL

Object Type: Table/View

Description: The AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL object in the Oracle ERP system is a table that contains detailed information about invoice payments. It is used to track and manage all the payments made for invoices in the Accounts Payable (AP) module. This table is crucial for financial reporting, auditing, and accounts payable management.

Column Descriptions:

1. **BANK_ACCOUNT_TYPE:** This field represents the type of bank account used for the payment. The data type appears to be a string, but no sample data is provided.
2. **BANK_NUM:** This field represents the bank number associated with the bank account used for the payment. The data type appears to be a string, but no sample data is provided.
3. **DISCOUNT_LOST:** This field indicates the amount of discount lost, if any, during the payment process. The data type is numeric.
4. **DISCOUNT_TAKEN:** This field indicates the amount of discount taken, if any, during the payment process. The data type is numeric.
5. **EXCHANGE_DATE:** This field represents the date on which the exchange rate was applied for the payment. The data type is date.
6. **EXCHANGE_RATE:** This field represents the exchange rate applied to the payment. The data type is numeric.
7. **EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE:** This field indicates the type of exchange rate applied. The data type appears to be a string.
8. **GAIN_CODE_COMBINATION_ID:** This field represents the unique identifier for the gain code combination. The data type appears to be numeric, but no sample data is provided.
9. **INVOICE_BASE_AMOUNT:** This field represents the base amount of the invoice. The data type is numeric.
10. **LOSS_CODE_COMBINATION_ID:** This field represents the unique identifier for the loss code combination. The data type appears to be numeric, but no sample data is provided.
11. **PAYMENT_BASE_AMOUNT:** This field represents the base amount of the payment. The data type is numeric.
12. **ATTRIBUTE1 to ATTRIBUTE15:** These fields are likely to be customizable fields that can be used to store additional information as per the business requirements. The data type appears to be a string, but no sample data is provided.

Inferred Relationships or Business Logic:

- The fields 'DISCOUNT_LOST' and 'DISCOUNT_TAKEN' suggest that the system allows for discounts to be applied during the payment process, and tracks any lost opportunities for discounts.
- The fields 'EXCHANGE_DATE', 'EXCHANGE_RATE', and 'EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE' suggest that the system handles payments in multiple currencies and applies the appropriate exchange rate on the specified date.
- The fields 'GAIN_CODE_COMBINATION_ID' and 'LOSS_CODE_COMBINATION_ID' suggest that the system tracks gains and losses associated with the payment process, possibly due to exchange rate fluctuations or other factors.
- The fields 'INVOICE_BASE_AMOUNT' and 'PAYMENT_BASE_AMOUNT' suggest that the system tracks the original invoice amount and the actual payment amount, which could differ due to discounts, exchange rate conversions, or other factors.
- The 'ATTRIBUTE' fields suggest that the system provides flexibility to store additional information as per the business needs.

AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL Table Documentation

The `AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL` table is a part of the Oracle ERP system. This table is used to store detailed information about invoice payments in the Accounts Payable module. The data in this table can be used for tracking payments, analyzing payment trends, and auditing purposes.

Column Descriptions

1. `ATTRIBUTE4` to `ATTRIBUTE9`: These are generic attribute fields that can be used to store additional information about the invoice payment. The specific use of these fields can vary depending on the business needs.
2. `ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY`: This field is used to categorize the additional attributes (`ATTRIBUTE4` to `ATTRIBUTE9`). The category can provide context for the values in the attribute fields.
3. `CASH_JE_BATCH_ID`: This field stores the batch ID for the journal entry related to the cash payment. This can be used to link the payment record to the corresponding accounting entry.

4. `FUTURE_PAY_CODE_COMBINATION_ID`: This field stores the code combination ID for future payments. This can be used for planning and forecasting purposes.
5. `FUTURE_PAY_POSTED_FLAG`: This flag indicates whether the future payment has been posted. A value of 'N' means it has not been posted, while a value of 'Y' means it has been posted.
6. `JE_BATCH_ID`: This field stores the batch ID for the journal entry related to the invoice payment. This can be used to link the payment record to the corresponding accounting entry.
7. `ELECTRONIC_TRANSFER_ID`: This field stores the ID for the electronic transfer related to the invoice payment. This can be used to track electronic payments.
8. `ASSETS_ADDITION_FLAG`: This flag indicates whether the invoice payment is related to an asset addition. A value of 'N' means it is not related, while a value of 'Y' means it is related.
9. `INVOICE_PAYMENT_TYPE`: This field stores the type of the invoice payment. This can be used for categorizing payments.
10. `OTHER_INVOICE_ID`: This field stores the ID of another related invoice. This can be used to link related invoices.
11. `ORG_ID`: This field stores the ID of the organization that made the payment. This can be used for tracking and reporting purposes.
12. `GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY` to `GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE3`: These are global attribute fields that can be used to store additional global information about the invoice payment. The specific use of these fields can vary depending on the business needs.

Relationships and Business Logic

The `CASH_JE_BATCH_ID` and `JE_BATCH_ID` fields can be used to link the invoice payment record to the corresponding journal entries in the accounting system. This can be used for reconciliation and auditing purposes.

The `ORG_ID` field can be used to link the invoice payment record to the corresponding organization in the organization master table. This can be used for reporting and analysis at the organization level.

The `ASSETS_ADDITION_FLAG` field can be used to identify invoice payments that are related to

asset additions. This can be used for asset management and capital expenditure tracking.

The `FUTURE_PAY_CODE_COMBINATION_ID` and `FUTURE_PAY_POSTED_FLAG` fields can be used to manage and track future payments. This can be used for cash flow forecasting and budgeting purposes.

Object: AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL

The AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL object is a table in the Oracle ERP system. This table is part of the Accounts Payable (AP) module and is used to store information related to invoice payments. The specific group of columns presented here, group 4 of 5, primarily contains a series of global attributes, along with fields related to external bank accounts and multi-reporting currency (MRC) exchange rates.

Column Descriptions:

1. GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE4 to GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE20: These columns are designed to hold global attribute data. Global attributes are typically used to store additional information that does not have a dedicated column in the table. The specific purpose of these attributes can vary widely and is determined by the business needs. In this sample data, all these fields are empty.

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Relationships and Business Logic:

Based on the column names and the nature of the data, it can be inferred that this table could have relationships with other tables in the Oracle ERP system, such as a table storing detailed bank account information (linked via EXTERNAL_BANK_ACCOUNT_ID) or a table storing currency exchange rates (linked via MRC_EXCHANGE_DATE and MRC_EXCHANGE_RATE).

The business logic applied within this table would depend on the specific use of the global attributes and the rules applied for handling multi-currency transactions. However, without more specific information about the use of the global attributes and the MRC fields, it is not possible to infer detailed business logic from this data.

AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL Table Documentation

The AP.AP_INVOICE_PAYMENTS_ALL table is a part of the Oracle ERP system. This table is used to store information related to invoice payments. It includes details about the exchange rate, payment and invoice amounts, reversal flags, invoicing party, and remittance information.

Column Descriptions

1. `MRC_EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE`: This field is used to store the type of exchange rate used for the transaction. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

2. `MRC_GAIN_CODE_COMBINATION_ID`: This field is used to store the ID of the code combination used when there is a gain in the exchange rate. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

3. `MRC_INVOICE_BASE_AMOUNT`: This field is used to store the base amount of the invoice in the transaction. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

4. `MRC_LOSS_CODE_COMBINATION_ID`: This field is used to store the ID of the code combination used when there is a loss in the exchange rate. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

5. `MRC_PAYMENT_BASE_AMOUNT`: This field is used to store the base amount of the payment in the transaction. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

6. `REVERSAL_FLAG`: This field is used to indicate whether the transaction is a reversal. The data type is a character, with 'Y' indicating a reversal and 'N' indicating a non-reversal.

7. `REVERSAL_INV_PMT_ID`: This field is used to store the ID of the reversal invoice payment. The data type is numeric.

8. `IBAN_NUMBER`: This field is used to store the International Bank Account Number (IBAN) associated with the transaction. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

9. `INVOICING_PARTY_ID`: This field is used to store the ID of the invoicing party. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

10. `INVOICING_PARTY_SITE_ID`: This field is used to store the site ID of the invoicing party. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

11. `INVOICING_VENDOR_SITE_ID`: This field is used to store the site ID of the invoicing vendor. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

12. `REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_NAME`: This field is used to store the name of the supplier to whom the payment is remitted. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

13. `REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID`: This field is used to store the ID of the supplier to whom the payment is remitted. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

14. `REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_SITE`: This field is used to store the site of the supplier to whom the

payment is remitted. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

15. `REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_SITE_ID`: This field is used to store the site ID of the supplier to whom the payment is remitted. The data type is not specified in the sample data.

Relationships and Business Logic

The table appears to be related to other tables in the system through fields such as `INVOICING_PARTY_ID`, `INVOICING_PARTY_SITE_ID`, `INVOICING_VENDOR_SITE_ID`, `REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID`, and `REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_SITE_ID`. These fields likely link to tables that contain more detailed information about the invoicing party, invoicing vendor, and remittance supplier.

The `REVERSAL_FLAG` and `REVERSAL_INV_PMT_ID` fields suggest that the system supports reversing transactions. If a transaction is reversed, the `REVERSAL_FLAG` would be set to 'Y', and the `REVERSAL_INV_PMT_ID` would contain the ID of the original transaction that was reversed.

The fields beginning with `MRC_` appear to be related to multi-currency transactions, with fields for storing the exchange rate type, gain and loss code combinations, and base amounts for invoices and payments.