

# Documentation: AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL#

## View Name: AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL#

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to the checks issued by the company. This view serves a crucial role in the company's financial management, providing details about the checks, the bank accounts from which the funds are drawn, the payment method, and the recipient's address.

### Column Descriptions:

1. **\*\*AMOUNT\*\***: This column represents the amount of the check in the currency specified in the 'CURRENCY\_CODE' column.
2. **\*\*BANK\_ACCOUNT\_ID\*\***: This field represents the unique identifier of the bank account from which the check is issued. In the sample data, this field is not populated.
3. **\*\*BANK\_ACCOUNT\_NAME\*\***: This field represents the name of the bank account from which the check is issued.
4. **\*\*CHECK\_DATE\*\***: This column represents the date when the check was issued.
5. **\*\*CHECK\_ID\*\***: This column represents the unique identifier of the check.

6. **CHECK\_NUMBER**: This column represents the number of the check.
7. **CURRENCY\_CODE**: This column represents the currency in which the check amount is denominated.
8. **LAST\_UPDATED\_BY**: This column represents the ID of the user who last updated the record.
9. **LAST\_UPDATE\_DATE**: This column represents the date and time when the record was last updated.
10. **PAYMENT\_METHOD\_LOOKUP\_CODE**: This column represents the code for the payment method used. In the sample data, this field is not populated.
11. **PAYMENT\_TYPE\_FLAG**: This column represents a flag indicating the type of payment. The exact meaning of the flag values is not clear from the sample data.
12. **ADDRESS\_LINE1, ADDRESS\_LINE2, ADDRESS\_LINE3**: These columns represent the first, second, and third lines of the address where the check is sent or the recipient's address.
13. **CHECKRUN\_NAME**: This column represents the name of the check run, which is a batch of checks issued at the same time.
14. **CHECK\_FORMAT\_ID**: This column represents the format ID of the check. In the sample data, this field is not populated.
15. **CHECK\_STOCK\_ID**: This column represents the stock ID of the check. In the sample data, this field is not populated.

16. **CITY**: This column represents the city of the recipient's address. In the sample data, this field is not populated.

17. **COUNTRY**: This column represents the country of the recipient's address.

18. **CREATED\_BY**: This column represents the ID of the user who created the record.

### **Inferred Relationships and Business Logic:**

The 'CHECK\_ID' is likely the primary key in this view, uniquely identifying each record. The 'BANK\_ACCOUNT\_ID', 'CHECK\_FORMAT\_ID', and 'CHECK\_STOCK\_ID' columns appear to be foreign keys linking to other tables or views in the database, providing additional details about the bank account and the check format and stock. However, these fields are not populated in the sample data.

The 'LAST\_UPDATED\_BY' and 'CREATED\_BY' fields likely link to a user or employee table in the database, providing information about who created and last updated each record.

The 'PAYMENT\_TYPE\_FLAG' column appears to be a coded field, with specific codes representing different types of payments. The exact meaning of these codes would need to be looked up in a related table or documentation.

The 'ADDRESS\_LINE1', 'ADDRESS\_LINE2', 'ADDRESS\_LINE3', 'CITY', and 'COUNTRY' fields provide the address where the check is sent. This could be used for mailing the check or for record-keeping purposes.

# View Name: AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL#

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to the checks issued by the Accounts Payable (AP) department. This view is crucial for managing and tracking the status of payments made to vendors. It provides details such as the creation date of the check, the vendor to whom the check was issued, the status of the check, and other related details.

## Column Descriptions:

- 1. `CREATION\_DATE`: This field records the date and time when the check was created in the system.
- 2. `LAST\_UPDATE\_LOGIN`: This field holds the ID of the user who last updated the check record.
- 3. `STATUS\_LOOKUP\_CODE`: This field indicates the current status of the check. It could be 'RECONCILED', 'CLEARED', 'NEGOTIABLE', etc.
- 4. `VENDOR\_NAME`: This field contains the name of the vendor to whom the check was issued.
- 5. `VENDOR\_SITE\_CODE`: This field holds the code of the vendor site. It is used to identify different locations or branches of a vendor.
- 6. `ZIP`: This field contains the ZIP code of the vendor's location.
- 7. `BANK\_ACCOUNT\_NUM`: This field holds the bank account number from which the check was

issued.

8. `BANK\_ACCOUNT\_TYPE`: This field indicates the type of bank account from which the check was issued.

9. `BANK\_NUM`: This field contains the bank number associated with the bank account from which the check was issued.

10. `CHECK\_VOUCHER\_NUM`: This field holds the voucher number associated with the check.

11. `CLEARED\_AMOUNT`: This field indicates the amount that has been cleared from the bank account for the check.

12. `CLEARED\_DATE`: This field records the date when the check amount was cleared from the bank account.

13. `DOC\_CATEGORY\_CODE`: This field holds the code of the document category associated with the check.

14. `DOC\_SEQUENCE\_ID`: This field contains the ID of the document sequence associated with the check.

15. `DOC\_SEQUENCE\_VALUE`: This field holds the value of the document sequence associated with the check.

16. `PROVINCE`: This field contains the province of the vendor's location.

17. `RELEASED\_AT`: This field records the date and time when the check was released.

18. `RELEASED\_BY`: This field holds the ID of the user who released the check.

19. `STATE`: This field contains the state of the vendor's location.

20. `STOPPED\_AT`: This field records the date and time when the check was stopped, if applicable.

### **Relationships and Business Logic:**

The `VENDOR\_NAME` and `VENDOR\_SITE\_CODE` fields can be used to link this view with vendor master data for more detailed vendor information. The `STATUS\_LOOKUP\_CODE` field can be used to track the lifecycle of a check from creation to clearance. The `DOC\_CATEGORY\_CODE`, `DOC\_SEQUENCE\_ID`, and `DOC\_SEQUENCE\_VALUE` fields can be used to categorize and order checks. The `BANK\_ACCOUNT\_NUM`, `BANK\_NUM`, and `CLEARED\_AMOUNT` fields can be used to reconcile the company's bank account.

### **View Name: AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL#**

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to the checks processed in the Accounts Payable module. This view is primarily used to track and manage check payments, including their status, attributes, and associated dates.

### **Field Descriptions:**

1. `STOPPED\_BY`: This field records the identifier of the user who stopped the check. If the check is not stopped, this field will be null.
2. `VOID\_DATE`: This field records the date when the check was voided. If the check is not voided, this field will be null.
3. `ATTRIBUTE1` to `ATTRIBUTE15`: These fields are flexible and can be used to store additional information about the check as required by the business. The type of data stored in these fields can vary based on the business needs and can be customized accordingly.
4. `ATTRIBUTE\_CATEGORY`: This field is used to categorize the attributes. The specific categories used can be customized based on the business needs.
5. `FUTURE\_PAY\_DUE\_DATE`: This field records the future date when the check payment is due. If there is no future payment due, this field will be null.
6. `TREASURY\_PAY\_DATE`: This field records the date when the treasury made the payment. If the treasury has not made the payment, this field will be null.

### **Inferred Relationships and Business Logic:**

The `STOPPED\_BY` field likely relates to a user table in the database, linking each check to a user who may have stopped the check.

The `ATTRIBUTE1` to `ATTRIBUTE15` fields and `ATTRIBUTE\_CATEGORY` field suggest a flexible design where the business can define and categorize additional information about the

checks as needed.

The `FUTURE\_PAY\_DUE\_DATE` and `TREASURY\_PAY\_DATE` fields are used to manage the payment schedule and track the actual payment dates. The difference between these dates could be used to identify late payments.

Please note that the actual usage of these fields may vary based on the business context and the specific configuration of the Oracle ERP system.

## **AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# View Documentation**

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system is designed to store financial and vendor-related information. This view is primarily used for tracking and managing checks, including details about the treasury payment, exchange rates, vendor details, and withholding status.

Below is a detailed description of each column in the view:

1. `TREASURY\_PAY\_NUMBER`: This field is likely to store the unique identifier for treasury payments. However, in the provided sample data, this field is empty.
2. `USSGL\_TRANSACTION\_CODE`: This field is expected to store the United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) transaction code. It is currently empty in the sample data.
3. `USSGL\_TRX\_CODE\_CONTEXT`: This field is likely to store the context or description related to the USSGL transaction code. It is currently empty in the sample data.



4. `WITHHOLDING\_STATUS\_LOOKUP\_CODE`: This field is expected to store the lookup code for the withholding status. It is currently empty in the sample data.
5. `RECONCILIATION\_BATCH\_ID`: This field is likely to store the unique identifier for the reconciliation batch. It is currently empty in the sample data.
6. `CLEARED\_BASE\_AMOUNT`: This field stores the base amount that has been cleared or settled.
7. `CLEARED\_EXCHANGE\_RATE`: This field is expected to store the exchange rate used for the cleared amount. It is currently empty in the sample data.
8. `CLEARED\_EXCHANGE\_DATE`: This field is expected to store the date when the exchange rate was applied. It is currently empty in the sample data.
9. `CLEARED\_EXCHANGE\_RATE\_TYPE`: This field is expected to store the type of exchange rate used. It is currently empty in the sample data.
10. `ADDRESS\_LINE4`: This field is expected to store the fourth line of the vendor's address. It is currently empty in the sample data.
11. `COUNTY`: This field is expected to store the county of the vendor's address. It is currently empty in the sample data.
12. `ADDRESS\_STYLE`: This field is expected to store the style or format of the vendor's address. It is currently empty in the sample data.

13. `ORG\_ID`: This field stores the unique identifier for the organization.
14. `VENDOR\_ID`: This field stores the unique identifier for the vendor.
15. `VENDOR\_SITE\_ID`: This field stores the unique identifier for the vendor's site.
16. `EXCHANGE\_RATE`: This field is expected to store the exchange rate used for the transaction. It is currently empty in the sample data.
17. `EXCHANGE\_DATE`: This field is expected to store the date when the exchange rate was applied. It is currently empty in the sample data.
18. `EXCHANGE\_RATE\_TYPE`: This field is expected to store the type of exchange rate used. It is currently empty in the sample data.
19. `BASE\_AMOUNT`: This field is expected to store the base amount for the transaction. It is currently empty in the sample data.
20. `CHECKRUN\_ID`: This field is expected to store the unique identifier for the check run. It is currently empty in the sample data.

The relationships between the fields are not explicitly provided in the data. However, it can be inferred that the fields related to the exchange rate and date (both cleared and regular) are likely to be associated with the base amount fields. The vendor and organization ID fields are likely to be linked to the vendor and organization tables in the database.

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The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to the financial transactions, specifically checks, in the Accounts Payable (AP) module. This view is crucial for tracking and managing the financial health of the organization.

## Column Descriptions:

1. **REQUEST\_ID**: This field represents the unique identifier for each request. A value of -1 or NaN (Not a Number) may indicate a missing or not applicable request ID.
2. **CLEARED\_ERROR\_AMOUNT**: This field indicates the total amount of errors that have been cleared or resolved. A value of 0.0 suggests no cleared errors.
3. **CLEARED\_CHARGES\_AMOUNT**: This field represents the total amount of charges that have been cleared. A value of 0.0 suggests no cleared charges.
4. **CLEARED\_ERROR\_BASE\_AMOUNT**: This field indicates the base amount of errors that have been cleared. A value of 0.0 suggests no cleared base errors.
5. **CLEARED\_CHARGES\_BASE\_AMOUNT**: This field represents the base amount of charges that have been cleared. A value of 0.0 suggests no cleared base charges.
6. **POSITIVE\_PAY\_STATUS\_CODE**: This field represents the status of the positive pay process. The value 'UNSENT' suggests that the positive pay file has not been sent to the bank.

7. **\*\*GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE\_CATEGORY\*\***: This field is a placeholder for storing additional category information. The value 'None' suggests that no additional category information is available.

8. **\*\*GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE1\*\*** to **\*\*GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE13\*\***: These fields are placeholders for storing additional information. The value 'None' suggests that no additional information is available.

## **Inferred Relationships and Business Logic:**

The view seems to be primarily used for tracking the status and amount of cleared errors and charges related to the checks in the AP module. The 'REQUEST\_ID' can potentially be used to link records in this view with other related views or tables in the database.

The 'POSITIVE\_PAY\_STATUS\_CODE' field suggests that the view might be used in the positive pay process, a fraud prevention system offered by banks. In this process, the company shares information about its checks with the bank, and the bank only pays those checks that match the information provided.

The 'GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE' fields suggest that the view is designed to be flexible and adaptable to various business needs. These fields can be used to store additional information as required by the organization. However, in the provided sample data, these fields do not contain any data.

## **View Name: AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL#**

### **Overview**

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to the

checks issued by the Accounts Payable (AP) department. This view is the sixth group of eight and includes various global attributes, transfer priority, external bank account ID, stamp duty amounts, and multiple currency (MRC) related fields. The data in this view can be used for financial reporting, auditing, and analysis.

**Column Descriptions**

- 1. `GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE14` to `GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE20`: These fields are placeholders for storing any global data that might be relevant to the checks. The specific use of these fields can vary depending on the organization's needs.
- 2. `TRANSFER\_PRIORITY`: This field is likely used to indicate the priority of the fund transfer associated with the check. The specific values and their meanings may vary by organization.
- 3. `EXTERNAL\_BANK\_ACCOUNT\_ID`: This field stores the unique identifier for the external bank account to which the check is issued.
- 4. `STAMP\_DUTY\_AMT`: This field represents the amount of stamp duty (a tax on legal documents) associated with the check.
- 5. `STAMP\_DUTY\_BASE\_AMT`: This field represents the base amount on which the stamp duty is calculated.
- 6. `MRC\_CLEARED\_BASE\_AMOUNT`: This field represents the base amount of the check in the cleared (or settled) multi-currency transaction.

7. `MRC\_CLEARED\_EXCHANGE\_RATE`: This field represents the exchange rate used for the cleared multi-currency transaction.
8. `MRC\_CLEARED\_EXCHANGE\_DATE`: This field represents the date when the exchange rate for the cleared multi-currency transaction was determined.
9. `MRC\_CLEARED\_EXCHANGE\_RATE\_TYPE`: This field represents the type of exchange rate used for the cleared multi-currency transaction.
10. `MRC\_EXCHANGE\_RATE`: This field represents the exchange rate used for the multi-currency transaction.
11. `MRC\_EXCHANGE\_DATE`: This field represents the date when the exchange rate for the multi-currency transaction was determined.
12. `MRC\_EXCHANGE\_RATE\_TYPE`: This field represents the type of exchange rate used for the multi-currency transaction.
13. `MRC\_BASE\_AMOUNT`: This field represents the base amount of the check in the multi-currency transaction.
14. `MRC\_CLEARED\_ERROR\_BASE\_AMOUNT`: This field represents the base amount of any errors that occurred during the clearing of the multi-currency transaction.

## **Inferred Relationships and Business Logic**

The `EXTERNAL\_BANK\_ACCOUNT\_ID` field likely links to a table or view containing detailed

information about the external bank accounts. The `MRC\_CLEARED\_` and `MRC\_` prefixed fields are related to multi-currency transactions and likely link to a table or view containing detailed information about such transactions. The `GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE` fields might be used to store custom data as required by the business. The actual use of these fields would depend on the specific business rules and logic implemented by the organization.

## **AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# View Documentation**

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to the checks and payments in the Accounts Payable (AP) module. This view is crucial for tracking payment details, including payment methods, dates, exchange rates, and associated parties. It is used in financial reporting, auditing, and payment processing.

Below is a detailed description of each column in this view:

1. **\*\*MRC\_CLEARED\_CHARGES\_BASE\_AMT\*\***: This field represents the base amount of cleared charges in the company's reporting currency (MRC). It appears to be null in the sample data, suggesting it may not be used frequently or only under specific conditions.
2. **\*\*MRC\_STAMP\_DUTY\_BASE\_AMT\*\***: This field represents the base amount of stamp duty in the company's reporting currency. Stamp duty is a tax paid on certain types of transactions.
3. **\*\*MATURITY\_EXCHANGE\_DATE\*\***: This field represents the date of the exchange rate at maturity.
4. **\*\*MATURITY\_EXCHANGE\_RATE\_TYPE\*\***: This field represents the type of exchange rate at

maturity.

5. **MATURITY\_EXCHANGE\_RATE**: This field represents the exchange rate at maturity.
6. **DESCRIPTION**: This field provides a description of the check or payment.
7. **ACTUAL\_VALUE\_DATE**: This field represents the actual date when the value of the check or payment is realized.
8. **ANTICIPATED\_VALUE\_DATE**: This field represents the anticipated date when the value of the check or payment is expected to be realized.
9. **RELEASED\_DATE**: This field represents the date when the check or payment was released.
10. **STOPPED\_DATE**: This field represents the date when the check or payment was stopped.
11. **MRC\_MATURITY\_EXG\_DATE**: This field represents the date of the maturity exchange rate in the company's reporting currency.
12. **MRC\_MATURITY\_EXG\_RATE**: This field represents the maturity exchange rate in the company's reporting currency.
13. **MRC\_MATURITY\_EXG\_RATE\_TYPE**: This field represents the type of maturity exchange rate in the company's reporting currency.
14. **IBAN\_NUMBER**: This field represents the International Bank Account Number associated with the check or payment.



15. **CE\_BANK\_ACCT\_USE\_ID**: This field represents the ID of the bank account usage in the Cash Management (CE) module.
16. **PAYMENT\_METHOD\_CODE**: This field represents the code of the payment method used, such as 'CHECK', 'Cash', or 'EFT' (Electronic Funds Transfer).
17. **PARTY\_ID**: This field represents the ID of the party associated with the check or payment. This could be a vendor, customer, or any other entity.
18. **PARTY\_SITE\_ID**: This field represents the ID of the party's site. This could be the location of the vendor, customer, or any other entity.
19. **PAYMENT\_PROFILE\_ID**: This field represents the ID of the payment profile used for the check or payment.
20. **SETTLEMENT\_PRIORITY**: This field represents the priority of the settlement of the check or payment.

The relationships between these fields can be used to track and manage payments. For example, by linking the **PARTY\_ID** and **PARTY\_SITE\_ID**, one can identify where payments are going. Similarly, the relationship between the **PAYMENT\_METHOD\_CODE** and the **CE\_BANK\_ACCT\_USE\_ID** can provide insights into the methods and accounts used for payments.

# AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# [View Documentation](#)

# Overview

The AP.AP\_CHECKS\_ALL# view in the Oracle ERP system contains information related to payments made to suppliers. This view is crucial for managing and tracking all payments, including their status, the associated legal entity, and the supplier to whom the payment was made. It also includes details about payment methods, such as check or paycard, and whether the payment has been acknowledged.

## Column Descriptions

- 1. `BANK\_CHARGE\_BEARER`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to indicate who bears any bank charges associated with the payment.
- 2. `LEGAL\_ENTITY\_ID`: This field represents the unique identifier of the legal entity associated with the payment.
- 3. `PAYMENT\_DOCUMENT\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the payment document.
- 4. `COMPLETED\_PMTS\_GROUP\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the group of completed payments.
- 5. `PAYMENT\_ID`: This field represents the unique identifier of the payment.
- 6. `PAYMENT\_INSTRUCTION\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the payment instruction.

7. `VOID\_CHECK\_NUMBER`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the number of the check if it has been voided.
8. `VOID\_CHECK\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the check if it has been voided.
9. `REMIT\_TO\_SUPPLIER\_NAME`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the name of the supplier to whom the payment is to be remitted.
10. `REMIT\_TO\_SUPPLIER\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the supplier to whom the payment is to be remitted.
11. `REMIT\_TO\_SUPPLIER\_SITE`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the site of the supplier to whom the payment is to be remitted.
12. `REMIT\_TO\_SUPPLIER\_SITE\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the site of the supplier to whom the payment is to be remitted.
13. `RELATIONSHIP\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the unique identifier of the relationship between the payer and the payee.
14. `PAYCARD\_AUTHORIZATION\_NUMBER`: This field stores the authorization number of the paycard used for the payment. It can contain alphanumeric values.
15. `PAYCARD\_REFERENCE\_ID`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to store the reference ID associated with the paycard.

16. `ACKNOWLEDGED\_FLAG`: This field is currently not populated in the sample data. It might be intended to indicate whether the payment has been acknowledged.

## **Relationships and Business Logic**

Based on the column names and sample data, this view appears to be designed to track payments made to suppliers. However, most of the fields in the sample data are not populated, making it difficult to infer relationships or business logic. The `LEGAL\_ENTITY\_ID` and `PAYMENT\_ID` fields suggest that each payment is linked to a specific legal entity, and each payment has a unique identifier. The `PAYCARD\_AUTHORIZATION\_NUMBER` field suggests that some payments are made using a paycard, and each paycard payment has a unique authorization number.