

## **R12 Report & BI integration to Oracle EBS - IBM Graduate Program**

**Student Guide**

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# 1 **Reports and BI Publisher Integration with R12 E-Business**

Registering Oracle Apps Report

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# Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Register a report with oracle apps as concurrent program
- Understand concept of multi org reporting with oracle apps.
- Include User Exits



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You can write Oracle Reports reports, integrate them with Oracle Application Object Library, and run them as concurrent programs from your forms or though Standard Request Submission. In this lesson, you will learn how to register a report in Oracle apps and related concepts.

# Register Oracle Reports

1. Develop the report(.rdf) file as per client requirement by using reports 10g.
2. Move the .rdf file from local machine to server into the respective path
3. Connect to the application.Go to System Administrator>Concurrent>Program>Executable.

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1. While developing the report, following points should be taken care of:

Lexical Parameters:

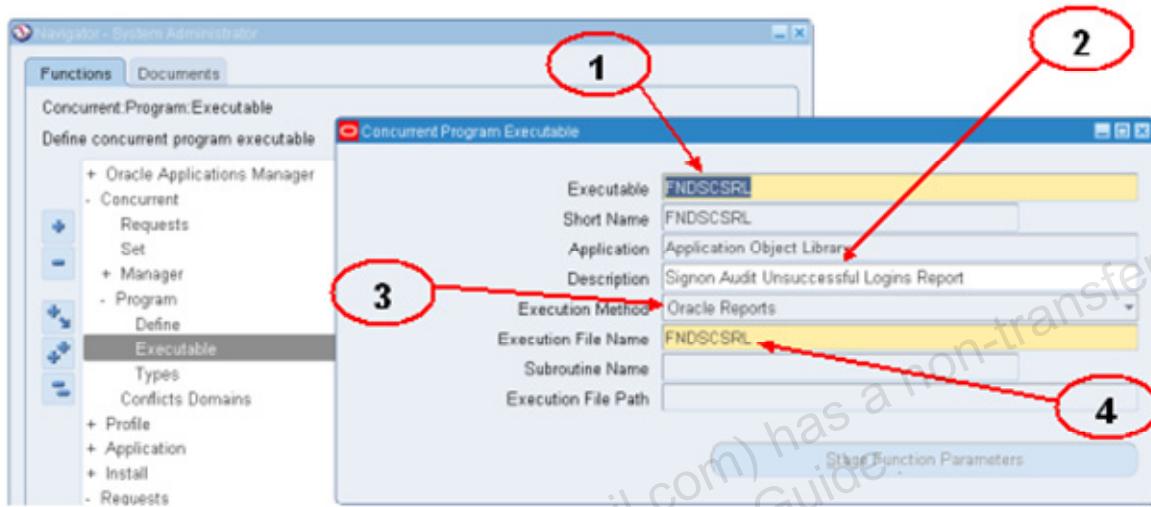
- P\_CONC\_REQUEST\_ID must be included
  - P\_MIN\_PRECISION parameter is needed for mixed currency reports
  - Proper user exits ( to be explained in further chapters)
2. The report has to be moved to the \$TOP of the application it belongs to, for example if it belongs to PO module the path is:

\$PO\_TOP/reports/us/xx.rdf

3. After keeping report on the server, we have to register the report in oracle apps. First step is to create an executable in executable screen.

# Register Oracle Reports

## Executable creation Screen



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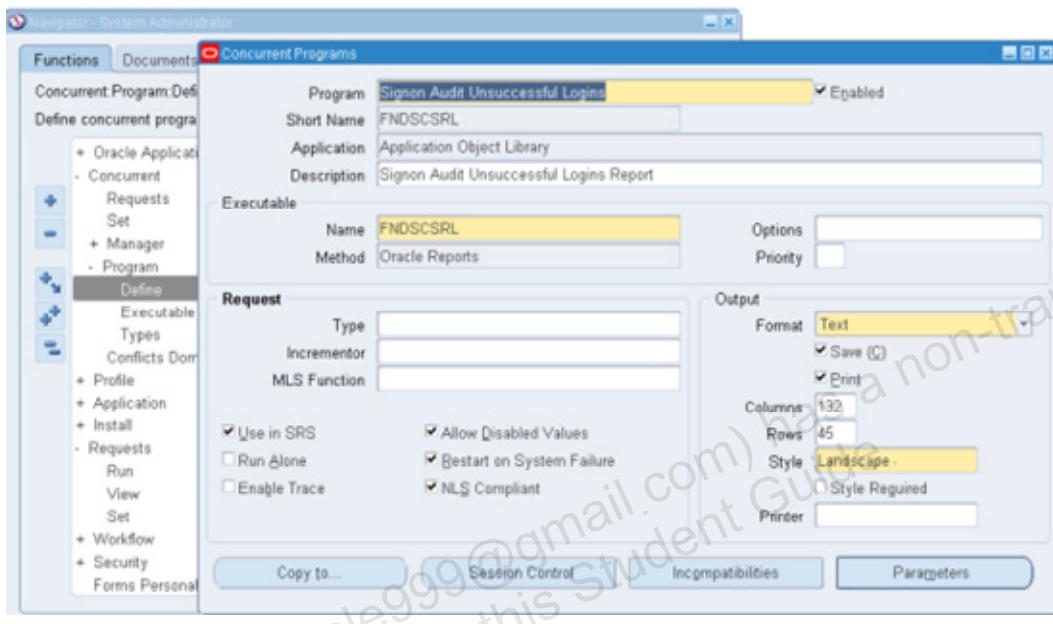
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Here

1. Executable Name: Any User defined Name
2. Application Name: Where the .rdf file is located
3. Execution Method :Oracle Reports for reports
4. Execution File ::rdf file Name)

## Register Oracle Reports

4. Go to Concurrent>Program>Define. Create Concurrent program and attach Executable created in Step 3.



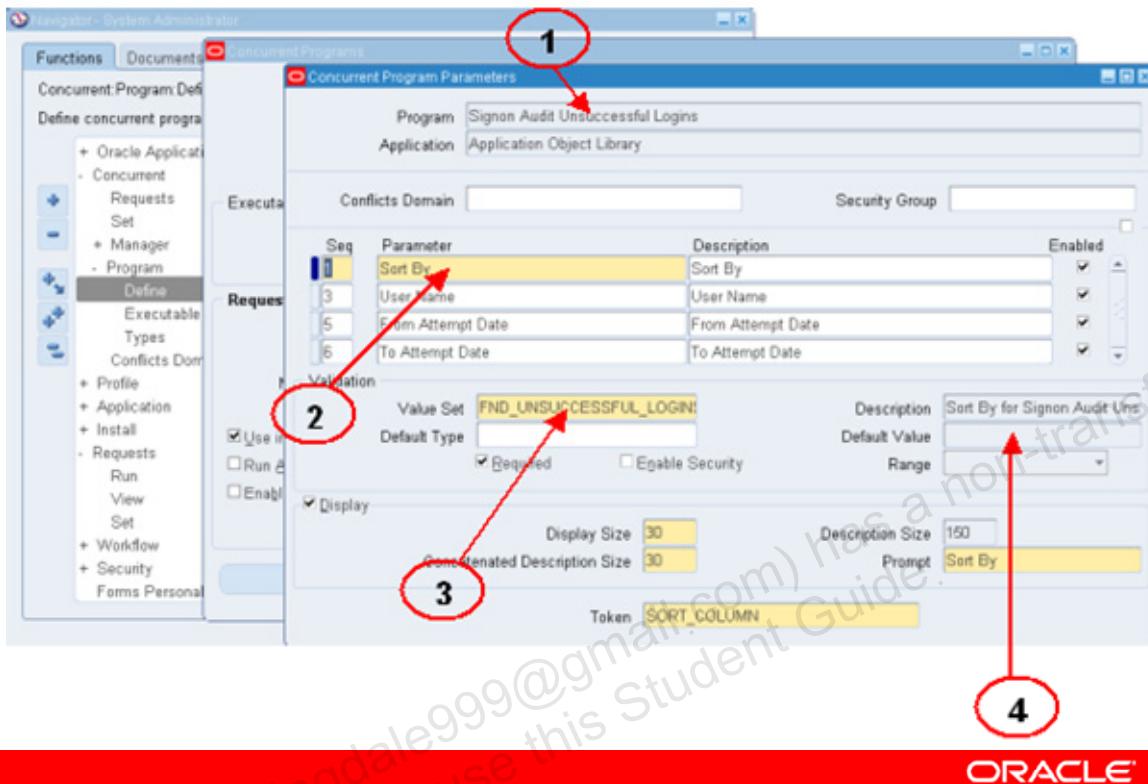
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We need to create a concurrent program for execution. A concurrent program is an instance of an execution file, along with parameter definitions and incompatibilities. Concurrent programs use concurrent program executables to locate the correct execution file. Several concurrent programs may use the same execution file to perform their specific tasks, each having different parameter defaults and incompatibilities.

If you choose to make your Oracle Reports program available through Standard Request Submission, you check the Use in SRS check box of the Concurrent Programs form and define your arguments in the Concurrent Program Parameters block. Your program is available for the Submit Request form once you use Oracle System Administration to add your program to the appropriate report security groups.

# Register Oracle Reports

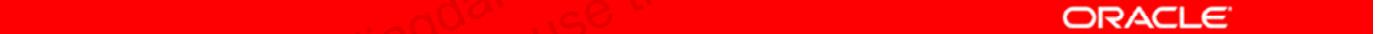


Parameter screen is used to specify the input parameters to be passed to report.

1. Concurrent Program name for report
2. Parameters being passed to concurrent program
3. Valid set of values that can be passed to parameters
4. Default value( if any).

## Register Oracle Reports

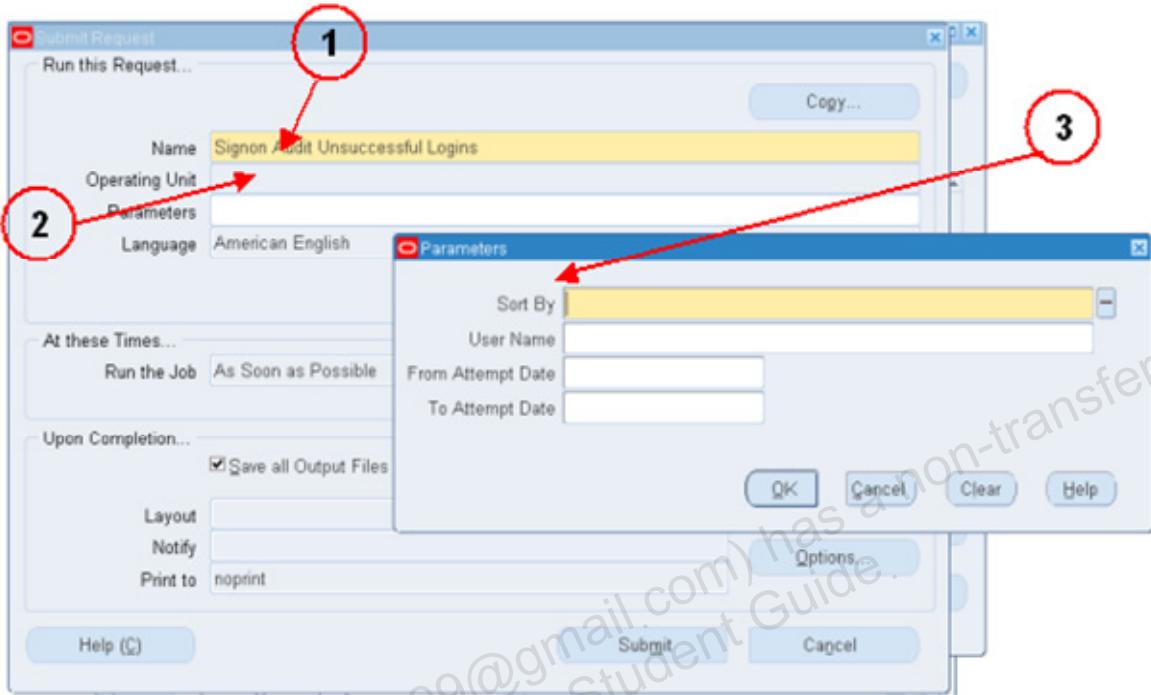
5. Go to Navigator>security >Responsibility>Request. Create Request Group, attach Concurrent Program created in Step 4
6. Go to System Administrator>Responsibility. Create Responsibility, attach
  - Request Group
  - Menu
  - Data Group
7. Create User, Attach Responsibility to the User
8. User will submit the request from SRS (Standard Request Submission) Window

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All these steps are followed the same way as done for any concurrent program.

## SRS Window (Standard Request Submission)



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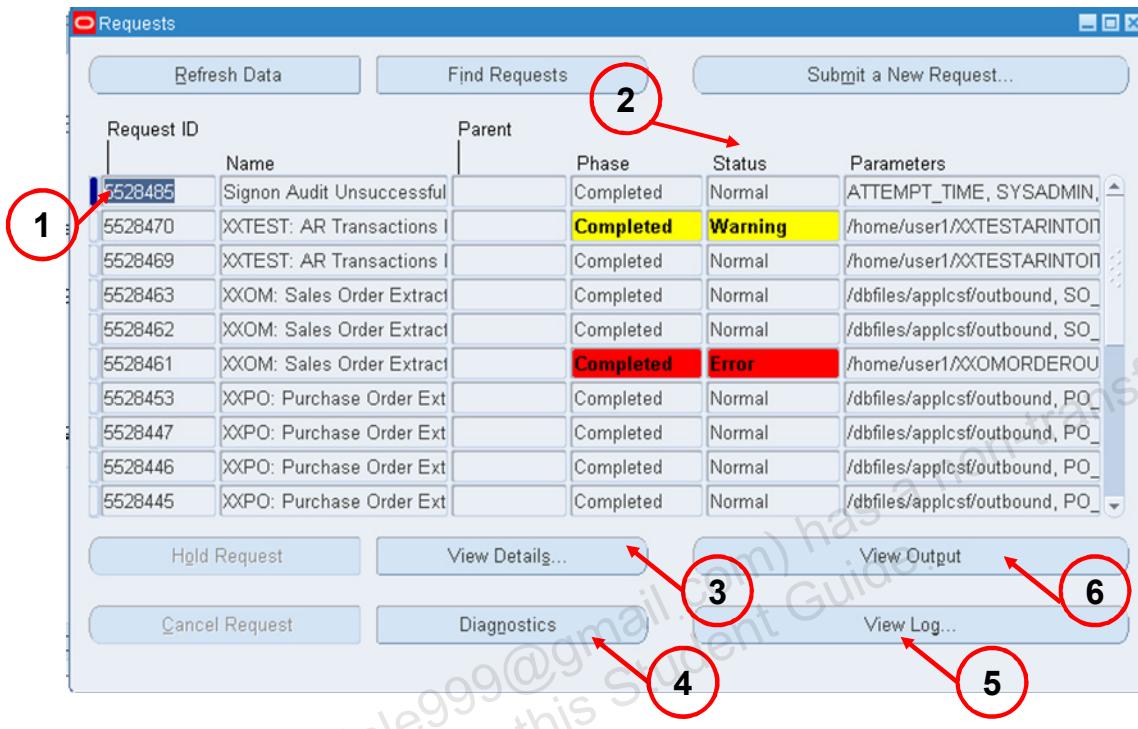
1. Name: name of the report concurrent program to be submitted
2. Operating Unit: Specifies the Operating unit for which the data will be generated.
3. Parameters Screen: The parameters being passed dynamically for which the report will be generated.

A new field "Operating Unit Mode" is added in the Define Concurrent Programs in the OA Framework pages. The user can query the program or report based on an operating unit by updating the "Operating Unit Mode" field with value as 'Single', 'Multiple' or 'Empty'. The default value is Empty.

The multiple organizations context is automatically initialized by the concurrent program if the "Operating Unit Mode" is set to either single or multiple. The user can also select a value from the operating unit field's list of values when the mode is single. The value of the "Operating Unit Mode" must be Single for a majority of the existing operating unit context sensitive reports.

There is no need to change the code for single org reports.

## SRS Window (Standard Request Submission)



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- Request ID:** Unique number assigned to a report when it is submitted to keep track of previously submitted reports.
- Status:** Specifies the current status of report submitted.
- View Details:** Gives statistical details about concurrent program like when it was executed, and how much time it took to execute.
- Diagnostics:** Gives the current status of the report submitted.
- View Log:** Shows the log file entry.
- View Output:** Shows the actual output of the report.

## User Exits and Profile Options

- FND SRWINIT
- P\_CONC\_REQUEST\_ID
- FND SRWEXIT



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Oracle Application Object Library lets you access user profile information and run user exits from your Oracle Reports program by including the appropriate calls in your program. These Oracle Application Object Library calls also allow your report to access the correct organization (for multiple organizations or "multi-org" installations) automatically.

To access profile values, multiple organizations, or Oracle Applications user exits, and for your program to be used with concurrent processing at all, you must have the first and last user exits called by your Oracle Reports program be FND SRWINIT and FND SRWEXIT.

- Create a lexical parameter P\_CONC\_REQUEST\_ID with the data type Number. The concurrent manager passes the concurrent request ID to your report using this parameter.
- Call FND SRWINIT in the "Before Report Trigger." FND SRWINIT sets your profile option values and allows Oracle Application Object Library user exits to detect that they have been called by a Oracle Reports program
- Call FND SRWEXIT in the "After Report Trigger." FND SRWEXIT ensures that all the memory allocated for Oracle Application Object Library user exits has been freed up properly.

## Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Register a report with oracle apps as concurrent program
- Understand concept of multi org reporting with oracle apps.
- Include User Exits



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## Reports and BI Publisher Integration with R12 E-Business



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# Objectives

After completing this module, you should be able to do the following:

- Understand the process of creating a XML Publisher solution
- Use an existing Oracle Report as an XML source for XML Publisher
- Create a data definition registration
- Create a template registration
- Upload a template
- Run an XML Publisher report



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# User Interfaces

- Template manager
- Data definition manager
- XML Publisher concurrent request
- XML Publisher Desktop (Template Builder)

## Process Overview

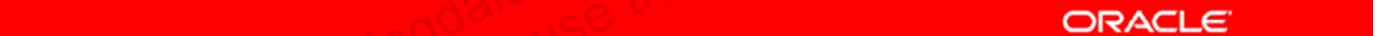
- 1. Identify the report.**
  - Submit the request
  - View the finished request
  - View the report log file
  - Copy the concurrent program definition, and modify it to produce XML as its output.
  - Add the new concurrent request to the request group; so that, you can submit it via SRS.
- 2. Submit the report using SRS.**
  - Submit the request
  - View the request output, and save the XML to a file on your desktop machine.
- 3. Design the template following the standards (where applicable).**

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## Process Overview

4. Register your concurrent request as a Data Definition in the XML Publisher Template Manager.
5. Register the template in the XML Publisher Template Manager.
6. Add translations, if desired, to your RTF template
7. Run the BI Publisher Concurrent Request.



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## Identifying a Report

In the System Administrator responsibility, there is a report called, Active Users. Let's use it for our sample.



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# Run the Report



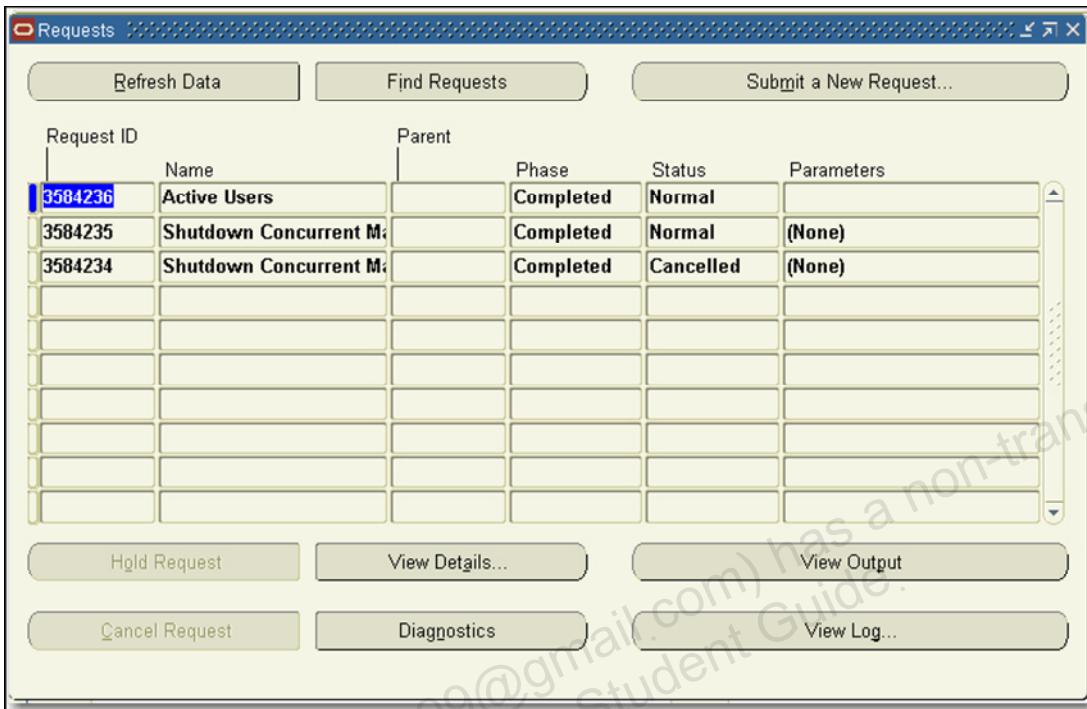
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## Note to Instructor

Make the attendees to do the steps alongside.

## **View the Finished Request**



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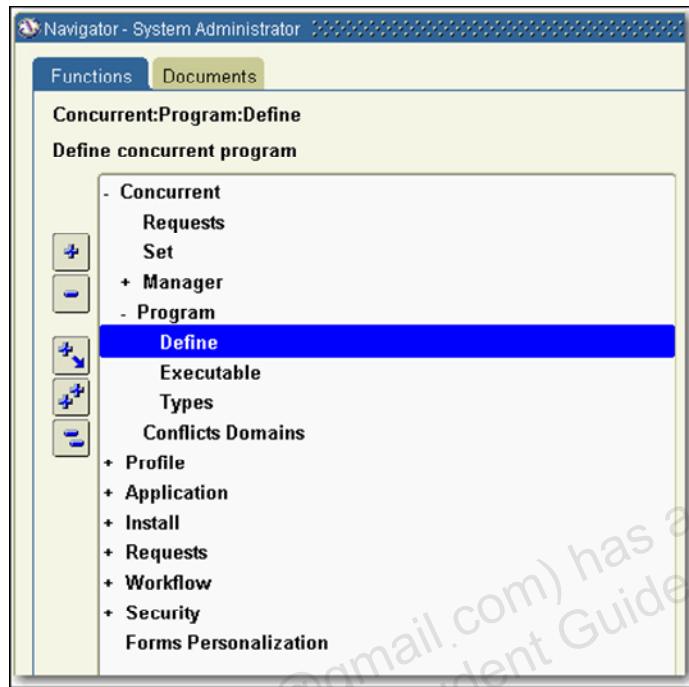
## View the Report Log File

```
+-----+
Application Object Library: Version : 11.5.0 - Development
Copyright (c) 1979, 1999, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
FNDSCURS module: Active Users
+-----+
Current system time is 11-SEP-2005 22:17:25
+-----+
```

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## View the Concurrent Program Definition



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# The Concurrent Program Definition

The screenshot shows the 'Concurrent Programs' window with the following details:

**Program:** Active Users (Enabled)

**Short Name:** FNDSCURS

**Application:** Application Object Library

**Description:** User Responsibility Report

**Executable:**

- Name: FNDSCURS
- Method: Oracle Reports
- Options: [empty]
- Priority: [empty]

**Request:**

- Type: [empty]
- Incrementor: [empty]
- MLS Function: [empty]
- Use in SRS
- Allow Disabled Values
- Run Alone
- Restart on System Failure
- Enable Trace
- NLS Compliant

**Output:**

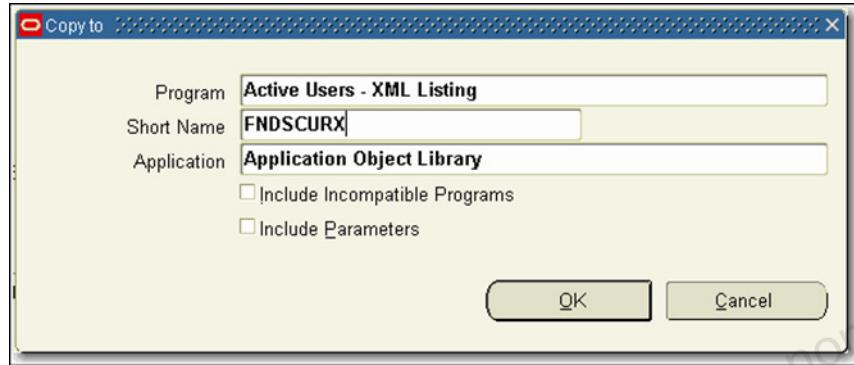
- Format: Text
- Save (S)
- Print
- Columns: 132
- Rows: 45
- Style: Landscape
- Style Required
- Printer: [empty]

Buttons at the bottom: Copy to..., Session Control, Incompatibilities, Parameters

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## Copy the Concurrent Definition



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## View the New Definition

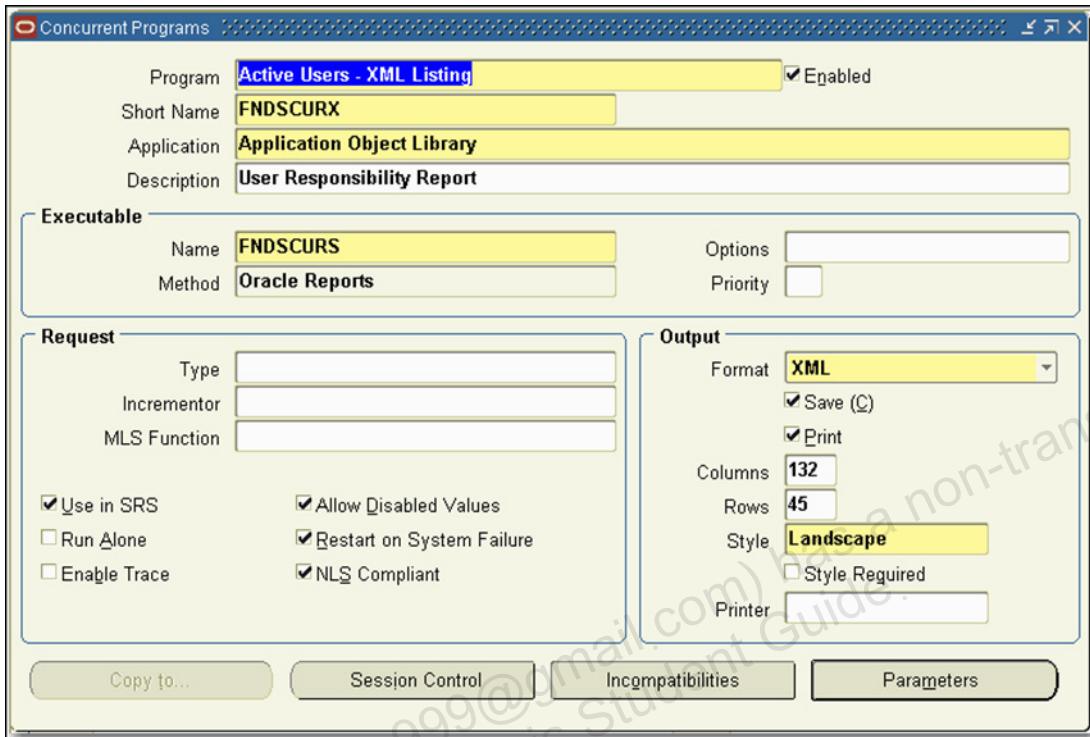
Concurrent Programs

Program	Active Users - XML Listing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Short Name	FNDSCURX	
Application	Application Object Library	
Description	User Responsibility Report	
Executable		
Name	FNDSCURS	Options
Method	Oracle Reports	Priority
Request		
Type		
Incrementor		
MLS Function		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use in SRS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allow Disabled Values	
<input type="checkbox"/> Run Alone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restart on System Failure	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Trace	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NLS Compliant	
Output		
Format	Text	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Save (S)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print		
Columns	132	
Rows	45	
Style	Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Style Required
Printer		
<input type="button" value="Copy to..."/>	<input type="button" value="Session Control"/>	<input type="button" value="Incompatibilities"/>
<input type="button" value="Parameters"/>		

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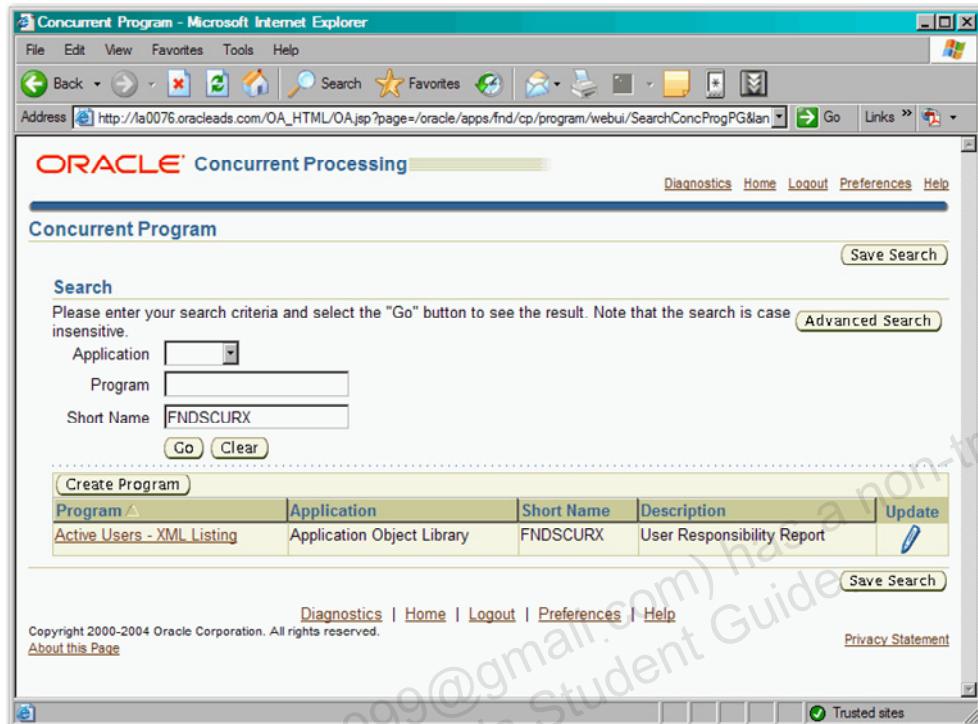
## Modify the Definition to Produce XML



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## Set the Default Template



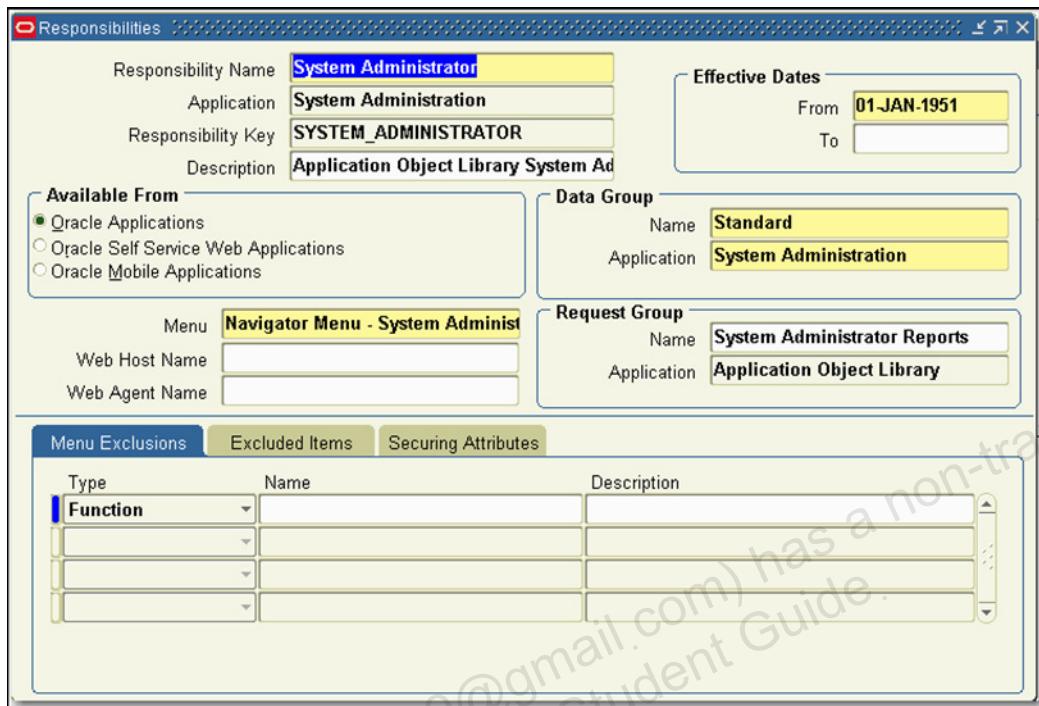
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying the Oracle Concurrent Processing search interface. The address bar shows the URL: [http://la0076.oracleleads.com/OA\\_HTML/OA.jsp?page=/oracle/apps/fnd/cp/program/webui/SearchConcProg&lan](http://la0076.oracleleads.com/OA_HTML/OA.jsp?page=/oracle/apps/fnd/cp/program/webui/SearchConcProg&lan). The page title is "ORACLE Concurrent Processing". The main content area is titled "Search" and contains fields for "Application" (dropdown), "Program" (text input: FNDSCURX), and "Short Name" (text input: FNDSCURX). Below these are "Go" and "Clear" buttons. A "Save Search" button is located at the top right of the search form. Below the search form is a table with columns: Program, Application, Short Name, Description, and Update. The table has one row: Active Users - XML Listing, Application Object Library, FNDSCURX, User Responsibility Report, and a pencil icon for Update. At the bottom of the page are links for Diagnostics, Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, Save Search, and a copyright notice: Copyright 2000-2004 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved. About this Page. Privacy Statement.

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This step must be done from the **System Administration** responsibility not the **System Administrator** (i.e., forms-based) responsibility.

# Check the Responsibility



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Check the responsibility to see what REQUEST GROUP it is using. In this case, the **System Administrator** responsibility is using the **System Administrator Reports** Request Group.

## Query the Request Group

The screenshot shows the Oracle Application Object Library interface. At the top, there is a header bar with the title "Request Groups". Below the header, there are four input fields: "Group" (set to "System Administrator Reports"), "Application" (set to "Application Object Library"), "Code" (empty), and "Description" (empty). A section titled "Requests" contains a table with ten rows, each representing a program request. The columns are "Type" (Program), "Name" (e.g., "Users of a Responsibility", "Signon Audit Concurrent Requests"), and "Application" (all set to "Application Object Library"). The last row of the table is partially visible. At the bottom of the table, there is a "Description" field containing the text "Print a report showing users with a given responsibility".

Type	Name	Application
Program	Users of a Responsibility	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Concurrent Requests	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Forms	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Unsuccessful Logins	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Users	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Active Users	Application Object Library
Program	Active Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Prints environment variable values	Application Object Library
Program	Purge Concurrent Request and/or Man	Application Object Library

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## Add the New Report

Request Groups

Group	System Administrator Reports	
Application	Application Object Library	
Code		
Description		

Requests

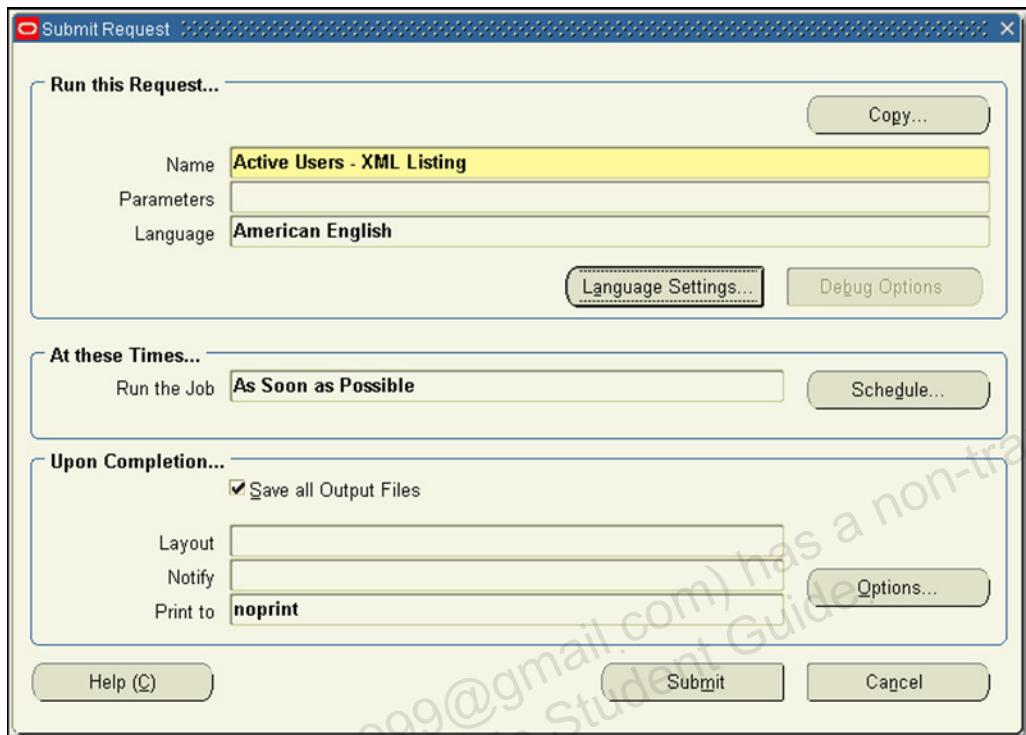
Type	Name	Application
Program	Users of a Responsibility	Application Object Library
Program	Active Users - XML Listing	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Concurrent Requests	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Forms	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Unsuccessful Logins	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Users	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Active Users	Application Object Library
Program	Active Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Prints environment variable values	Application Object Library

Description User Responsibility Report

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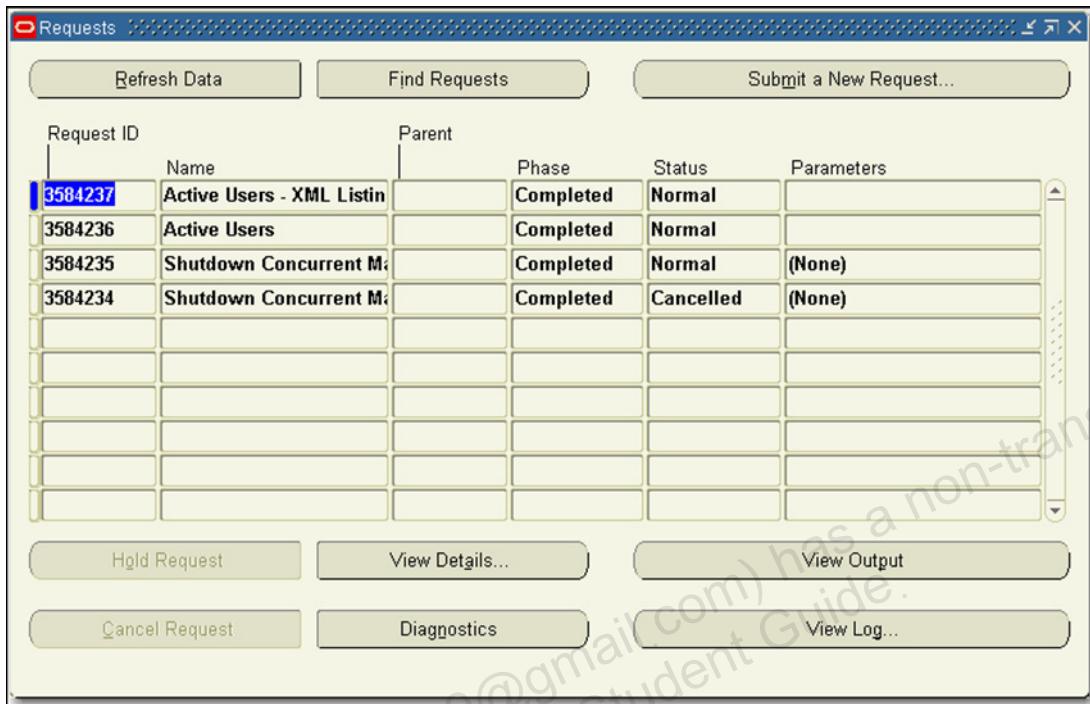
## Submit the New Request



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## **View the New Request**



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## View the Request Output

```

<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!-- Generated by Oracle Reports version 6.0.8.25.0 -->
- <FNDSCURS>
- <LIST_OSAF_FIRST_QUERY>
- <OSAF_FIRST_QUERY>
  <X>X</X>
  - <LIST_BREAK>
    - <BREAK>
      <USER_NAME />
      <SECURITY_GROUP_NAME>Standard</SECURITY_GROUP_NAME>
    - <LIST_G_RESPS>
      - <G_RESPS>
        <APPLICATION_NAME>Self-Service Web Applications</APPLICATION_NAME>
        <RESPONSIBILITY_NAME>Preferences SSWA</RESPONSIBILITY_NAME>
        <START_DATE>23-JUL-03</START_DATE>
        <END_DATE />
      </G_RESPS>
      - <G_RESPS>
        <APPLICATION_NAME>Service Contracts</APPLICATION_NAME>
        <RESPONSIBILITY_NAME>Service Contracts Electronic Renewals</RESPONSIBILITY_NAME>
        <START_DATE>23-JUL-03</START_DATE>
        <END_DATE />
      </G_RESPS>
    </LIST_G_RESPS>
  </BREAK>

```



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While you have the output in your browser window, SAVE a copy of the file to your machine. For sake of simplicity, we will name the file, FNDSCURX.xml.

**Note:** The original file is quite large as it has numerous entries. We will want to significantly reduce this file. So, using the Text Editor of your choice, open the FNDSCURX.xml file on your machine. Notice that each User record is surrounded by the XML tag <BREAK> ... </BREAK>. So, do this, delete all the data from the file EXCEPT the complete entry for the SYSADMIN user. Once you have done that, remember to also delete the user records after SYSADMIN. Also, remember not to delete all the way to the end of the file, there are XML tags that need to be preserved at the end of the file.

Specifically, the tags you need to preserve are:

```

</LIST_BREAK>
<AF_SRWINIT></AF_SRWINIT>
<AF_SRWINIT1></AF_SRWINIT1>
</OSAF_FIRST_QUERY>
</LIST_OSAF_FIRST_QUERY>
</FNDSCURS>

```

## Create an RTF Template



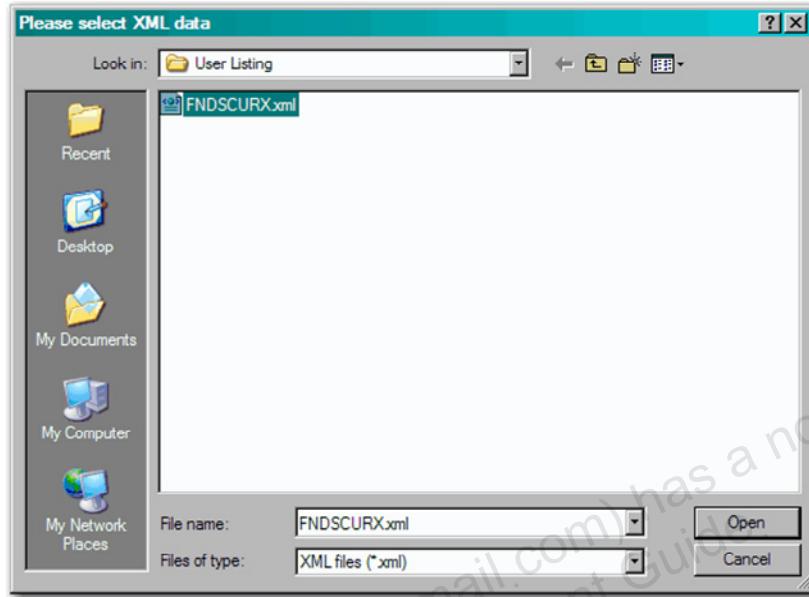
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Do the following steps:

- 1) Go to the BI Publisher directory where you keep your samples  
For example: **C:\Program Files\Oracle\BI Publisher Desktop\samples\RTF templates**.
- 2) Create a directory in your **RTF templates** directory, call it **User Listing**.
- 3) Move the **FNDSCURX.xml** file that you edited to your new **User Listing** directory.
- 4) Move a copy of **Balance Letter Start.rtf** into your User Listing directory.
- 5) Rename **Balance Letter Start.rtf** to **User Listing Start.rtf**.
- 6) Open and edit **User Listing Start.rtf** until it appears as shown above.
- 7) Load the **FNDSCURX.xml** data.
- 8) Add the Username field into the template.
- 9) Create a table of the Responsibility information.

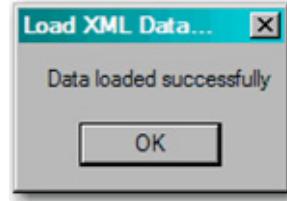
## Load the XML Sample Data



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## Complete the Sample Data Load



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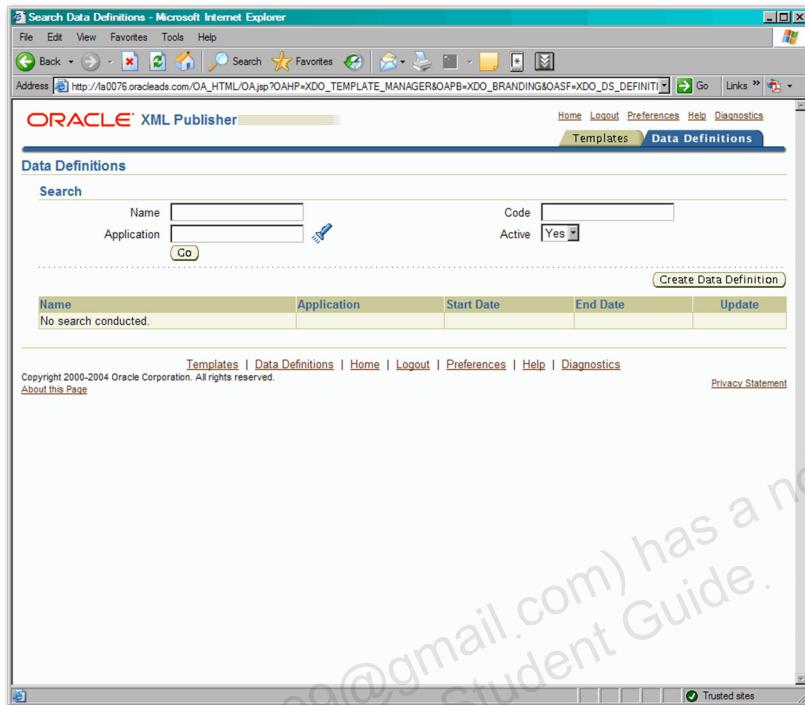
## Finish the Template

				Page 1 of 1
<b>USER_NAME</b>				
Application Name for-each G_RESPS APPLICATION_NAME	Responsibility Name RESPONSIBILITY_NAME	Start Date START_DATE	End Date END_DATE	end G_RESPS



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# Begin Data Definition Registration



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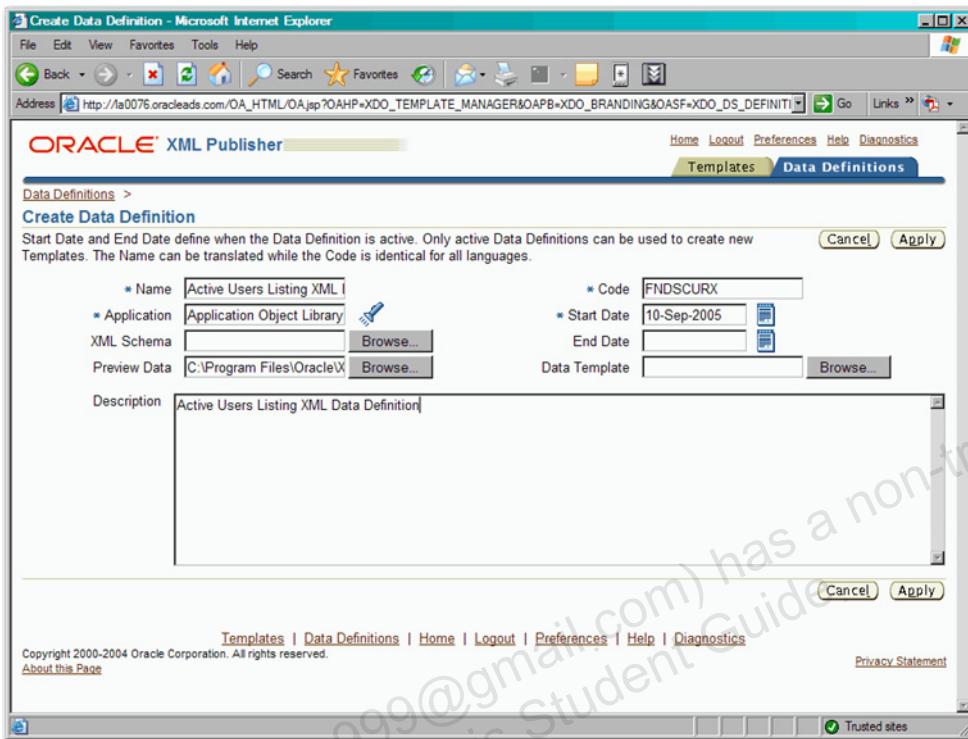
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BI Publisher provides Template Manager to register your report data definitions and templates. Register the concurrent request as a data definition in the Template Manager to make the data source available to BI Publisher at runtime.

To register a Data Definition:

1. From the XML Publisher Administrator responsibility, navigate to the Data Definitions page.
2. Enter the required fields. The data definition Code must match the concurrent program's short name. At runtime this allows the Concurrent Manager to provide the list of templates that are available for the concurrent program.

# Register the Data Definition



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The Data Definition Code MUST MATCH the concurrent program's short name. At runtime this allows the Concurrent Manager to provide the list of templates that are available to the concurrent program.

## Name

Enter a user-friendly name for your data definition.

## Code

If you are using the Oracle Applications concurrent manager to generate your report, the data definition **Code** must match the concurrent program short name of the report program (for example, RAXCUS for the Customer Listing Summary). This enables the concurrent manager to locate the templates available for the report concurrent program when you submit the request.

## Application

Select the report's application from the LOV.

## Start Date

Enter the date from which the data definition will be active.

## XML Schema

You must supply XML Schema if both of the following conditions are applicable:

- This data definition will be assigned to a PDF template.
- The PDF template will require field mapping.

A PDF template requires mapping if the template form field names (placeholders) do not match the data element tag names of the XML file. Use the **Browse** button to upload the XML Schema from a saved location.

## End Date

You cannot delete data definitions from the Template Manager. To make the data definition inactive, enter an end date.

## Preview Data

To use the report **Preview** feature of the Template Manager, upload a sample XML file from the data source. The **Preview** feature is available from the **View Template page**, page 5-6 and also at runtime from the Oracle Applications request submission interface. **Data Template**

If you are using an XML Publisher data template to generate the data for this data definition, enter the file location, or use the **Browse** button to upload your data template. If you are using a concurrent program to generate the data, leave this field blank. For information on creating data templates, see **Data Templates**, page 9-1 . After the data definition is created, all the fields are updateable except **Application** and **Code**.

## Viewing and Updating a Data Definition

To view an existing data definition:

- Search for the data definition from the **Data Definitions** tab.
- From the search results, select the data definition **Name** to launch the **View Data Definition** page.

Access the **Update Data Definition** page by performing either of the following:

- Select the **Update** icon from the search results region.
- Select the **Update** button from the **View Data Definition** page.

From the **Update Data Definition** page, all fields are updateable except **Application** and **Code**.

## Setting Runtime Properties for a Data Definition

You can set runtime configuration properties that are specific to a data definition. To update or assign properties to this data definition, select the **Edit Configuration** button. Property values set at the Data Definition level take precedence over values set at the Site level, but will be superseded by values set at the Template level.

# Register the Data Definition

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying the Oracle XML Publisher interface. The title bar reads "View Template: Active Users XML Listing - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The main content area shows a "Confirmation" message: "Template Active Users XML Listing has been successfully created." Below this, the "View Template: Active Users XML Listing" page is displayed under the "Templates" tab. The "General" section shows the following details:

Name	Active Users XML Listing	Code	FNDSCUR2
Application	Application Object Library	Data Definition	Active Users Listing XML Definition
Type	RTF	Start Date	10-Sep-2005
Default File	User Listing End.rtf	End Date	
Default File Language	English	Subtemplate	No
Default File Territory			

The "Description" field contains "Active Users XML Listing". In the "Template Files" section, the "Preview Format" is set to "RTF". A table titled "Localized Templates" shows one entry:

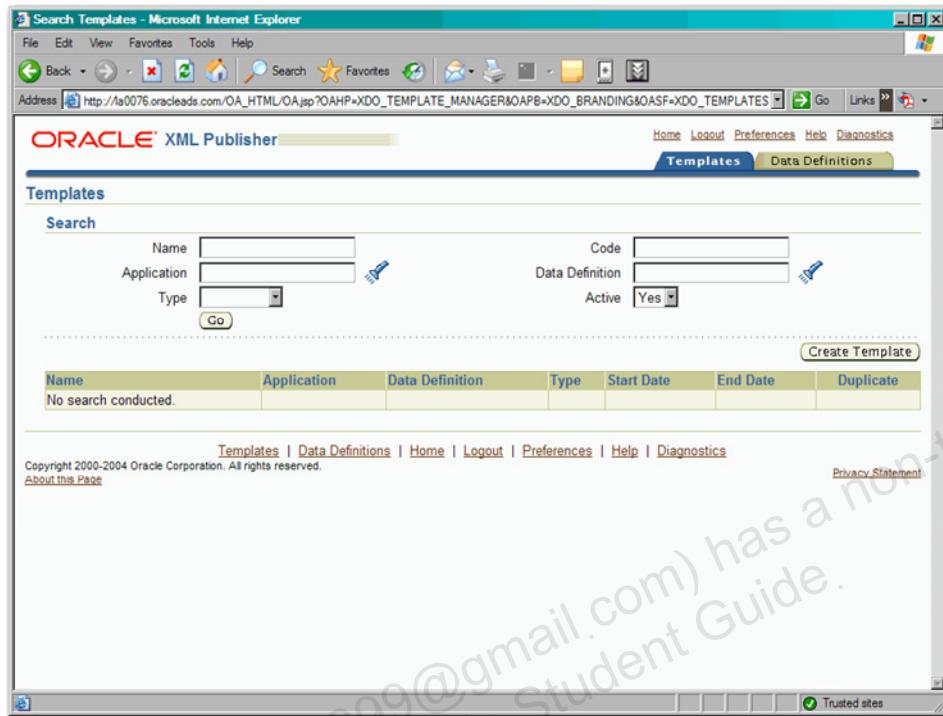
File Name	Language	Territory	Preview	Download	Update	Delete
User Listing End.rtf	English					

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Templates", "Data Definitions", "Home", "Logout", "Preferences", "Help", and "Diagnostics". The copyright notice "Copyright 2000-2004 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved." is also present.

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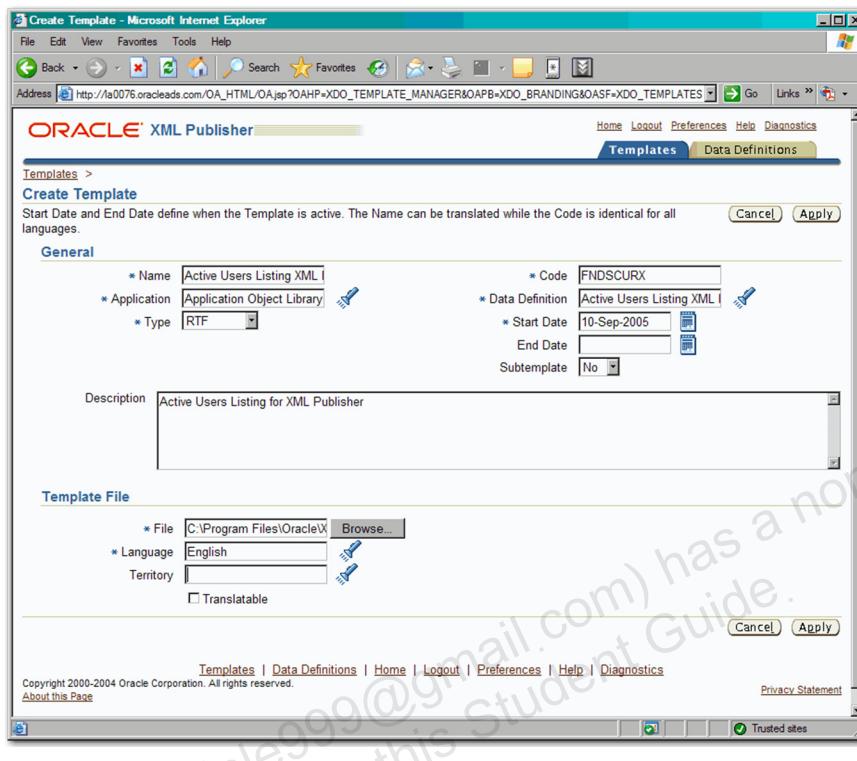
## Begin the Template Registration



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# Register the Template



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When you create a template, you assign it a data definition and upload your template layout files. Assigning the data definition makes the template available to the corresponding data source at runtime.

At initial creation, you upload one template file for a specific language and territory combination. This file will become the Default Template File. To upload additional template files or to change the Default Template File, use the **View Template** page.

If your template type is PDF, the **Template Mapping** region will display after you click the **Apply** button.

## Name

Enter a user-friendly name for your template.

## Code

Assign a template code using the product short name and a descriptive ending.

## **Application**

Select the report's Application.

## **Data Definition**

Select your report's data definition. The data definition must already exist in the Template Manager.

## **Type**

Select the file type of the template. Valid template file types are: eText - Inbound, eText - Outbound, PDF, RTF, XSL-FO, XSL-HTML, XSL-TEXT, and XSL-XML.

## **Start Date**

Enter the date from which the template will be active.

## **End Date**

To make the template inactive, enter an end date.

## **Subtemplate**

If this is a subtemplate, select "Yes" from the drop list. A subtemplate is referenced by other templates, but cannot be run on its own. For example, you may create a subtemplate to contain common content that you want shared across reports so that you do not have to duplicate that content in all the templates. You enter syntax in the primary template to "call" the subtemplate so that at runtime its contents are included in the report.

## **File**

Use the **Browse** button to upload your template layout file.

## **Language**

Select the template language. Add more language template files to your template definition from the **View Template** page.

## **Territory**

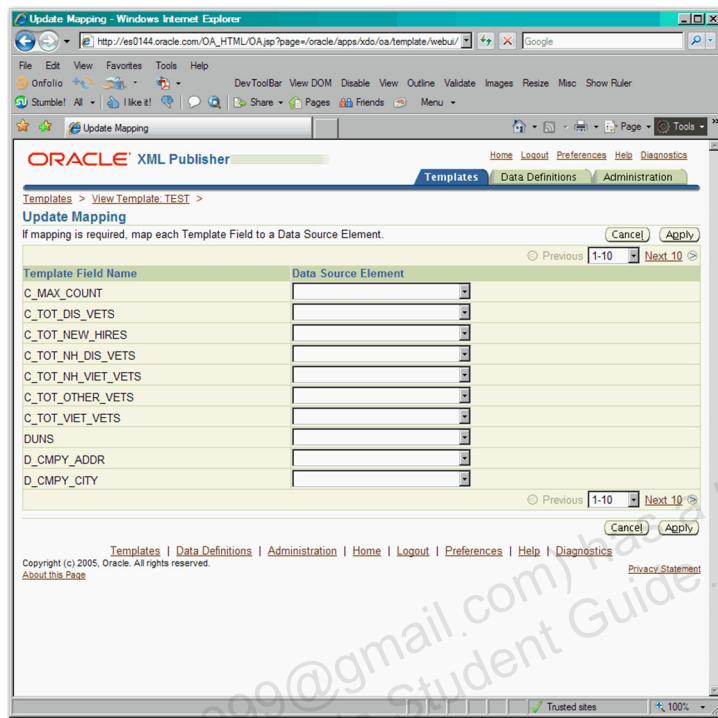
Select the language territory.

## **Translatable (check box)**

Select this check box if you want this template to be translatable. Only RTF templates are translatable.

After the template definition is created, the following fields are not updateable: **Application**, **Code**, and **Type**. Update the template from the **View Template** page.

## Update the Mapping

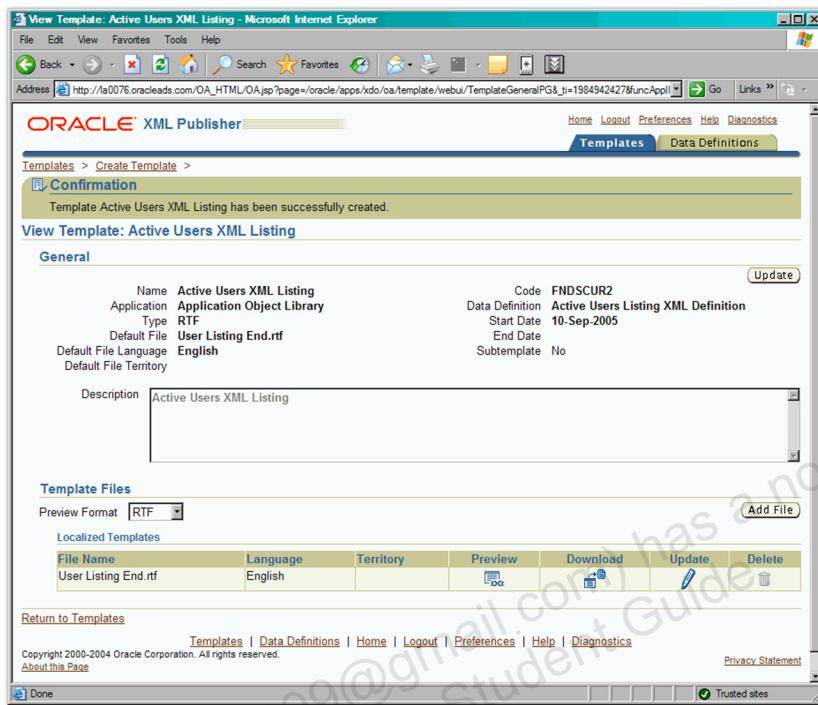


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If your template type is PDF, the **Template Mapping** region displays after you select **Apply**. If you named the placeholders on the PDF template according to their corresponding XML element names, no mapping is required. If you did not name the PDF placeholders according to the XML element names (or if you are using a third-party PDF template that already contained named placeholders), you must map each template field name to its corresponding XML element. You must have loaded the XML schema to the template's corresponding Data Definition to make the XML element names available to the Template Manager's mapping tool. To perform mapping, select the **Enable Mapping** button to launch the **Update Mapping** page.

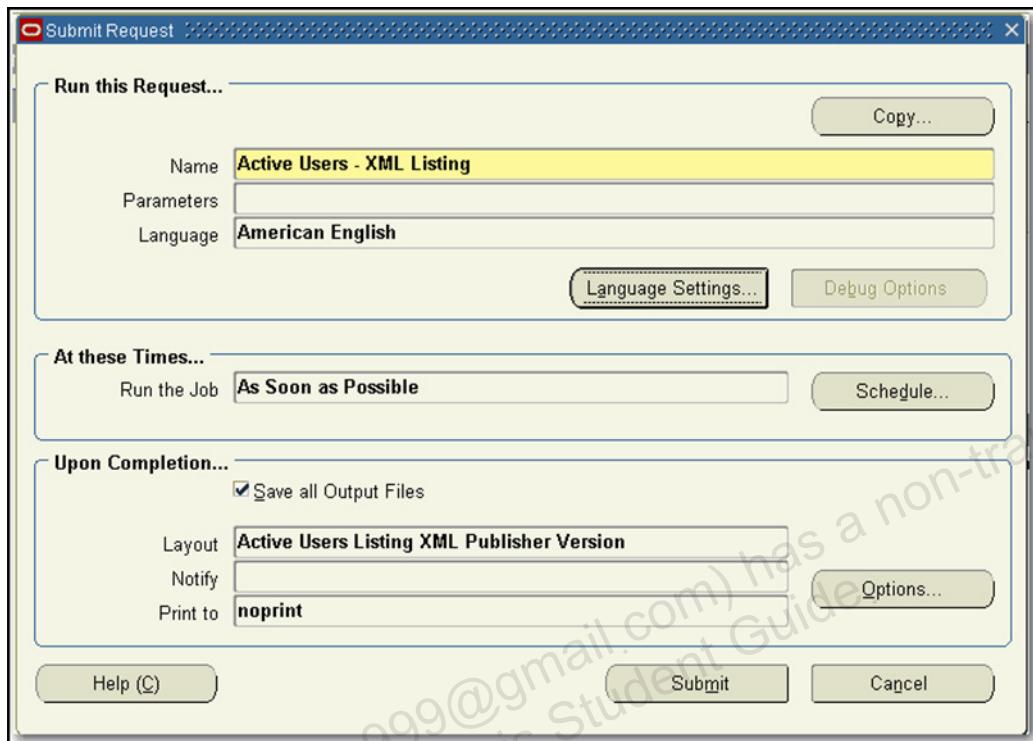
# Complete the Template Registration



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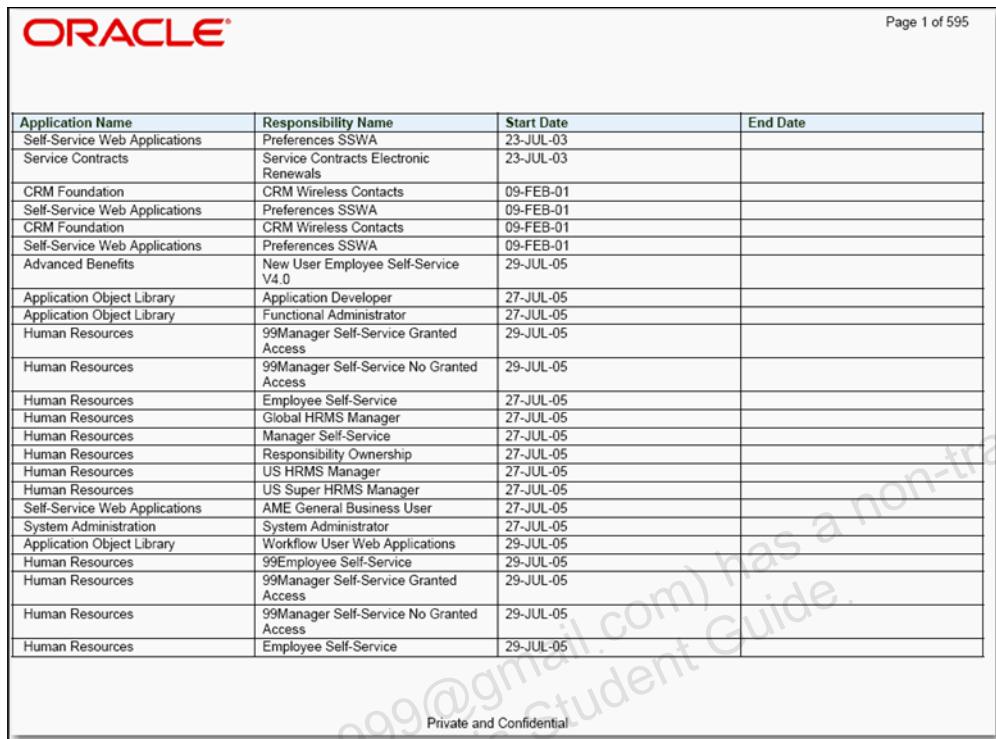
## Submit the BI Publisher Request



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## View the Results



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Page 1 of 595

Application Name	Responsibility Name	Start Date	End Date
Self-Service Web Applications	Preferences SSWA	23-JUL-03	
Service Contracts	Service Contracts Electronic Renewals	23-JUL-03	
CRM Foundation	CRM Wireless Contacts	09-FEB-01	
Self-Service Web Applications	Preferences SSWA	09-FEB-01	
CRM Foundation	CRM Wireless Contacts	09-FEB-01	
Self-Service Web Applications	Preferences SSWA	09-FEB-01	
Advanced Benefits	New User Employee Self-Service V4.0	29-JUL-05	
Application Object Library	Application Developer	27-JUL-05	
Application Object Library	Functional Administrator	27-JUL-05	
Human Resources	99Manager Self-Service Granted Access	29-JUL-05	
Human Resources	99Manager Self-Service No Granted Access	29-JUL-05	
Human Resources	Employee Self-Service	27-JUL-05	
Human Resources	Global HRMS Manager	27-JUL-05	
Human Resources	Manager Self-Service	27-JUL-05	
Human Resources	Responsibility Ownership	27-JUL-05	
Human Resources	US HRMS Manager	27-JUL-05	
Human Resources	US Super HRMS Manager	27-JUL-05	
Self-Service Web Applications	AME General Business User	27-JUL-05	
System Administration	System Administrator	27-JUL-05	
Application Object Library	Workflow User Web Applications	29-JUL-05	
Human Resources	99Employee Self-Service	29-JUL-05	
Human Resources	99Manager Self-Service Granted Access	29-JUL-05	
Human Resources	99Manager Self-Service No Granted Access	29-JUL-05	
Human Resources	Employee Self-Service	29-JUL-05	

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### Note

Our report does not quite look the way that we expect. It is close, but not complete there. The problem is that it has merged all the Users into 1 big responsibility listing. Obviously not what we want.

## Summary

In this module, you should have learned how to:

- Understand the process of creating a XML Publisher solution
- Use an existing Oracle Report as an XML source for XML Publisher
- Create a data definition registration
- Create a template registration
- Upload a template
- Run an XML Publisher report



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## 3 **Reports and BI Publisher Integration with R12 E-Business**

### Modifying an Existing Report

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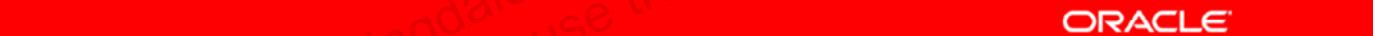
# Objectives

After completing this module, you should be able to do the following:

- Research an existing report in an eBusiness Suite instance
- Modify an eBusiness Suite XML Publisher-based report

## Process Overview

1. Identify the report.
  - Check concurrent program definitions.
  - Check concurrent program names.
  - Obtain the program short name.
2. Identify the data definition.
3. Identify the template.
4. Download the template.
5. Modify the template.
6. Upload the modified template.
7. Run the concurrent request for your report.



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# Identifying a Report

The screenshot shows the 'Concurrent Programs' window with the following details:

- Program:** Enabled (checkbox checked)
- Short Name:** [redacted]
- Application:** [redacted]
- Description:** [redacted]
- Executable:**
  - Name: [redacted]
  - Method: [redacted]
  - Options: [redacted]
  - Priority: [redacted]
- Request:**
  - Type: [redacted]
  - Incrementor: [redacted]
  - MLS Function: [redacted]
  - Checkboxes:
    - Use in SRS
    - Allow Disabled Values
    - Run Alone
    - Restart on System Failure
    - Enable Trace
    - NLS Compliant
- Output:**
  - Format: Text (dropdown selected)
  - Checkboxes:
    - Save (S)
    - Print
  - Columns: [redacted]
  - Rows: [redacted]
  - Style: [redacted]
  - Checkboxes:
    - Style Required
  - Printer: [redacted]

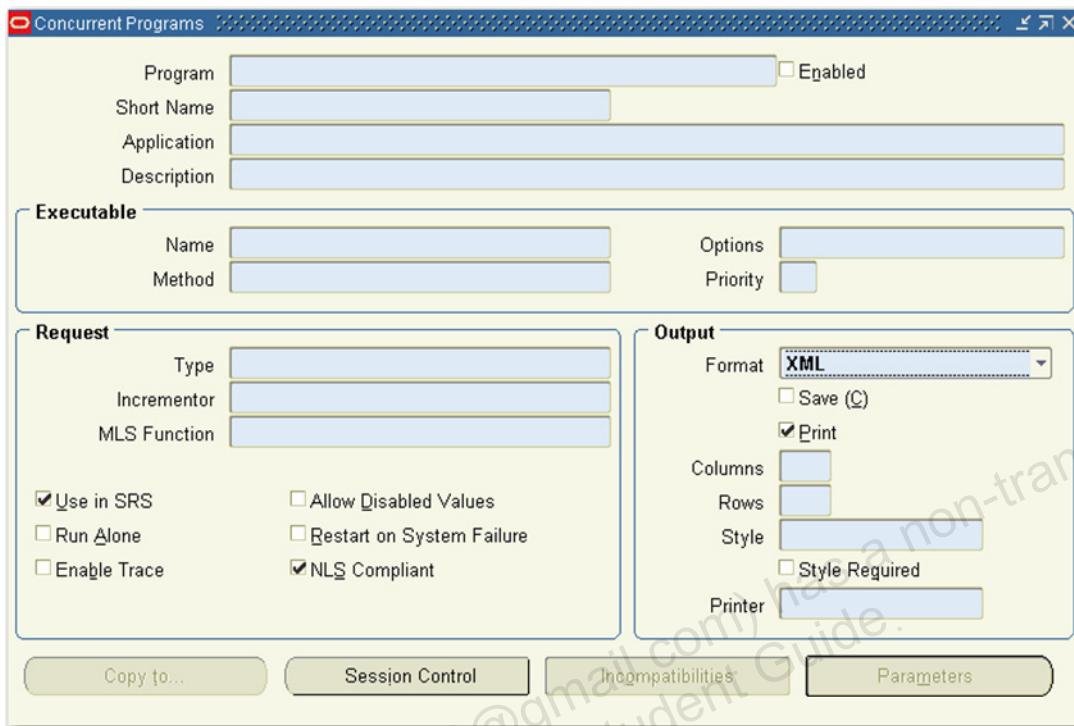
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From the eBusiness Suite home page, choose the System Administrator responsibility, and navigate to (M) Concurrent > Program > Define.

**Note:** It is possible to query the Concurrent Program from the System Administration responsibility using the (M) Concurrent > Program navigation path. But, the searching mechanism in this page is not as advanced. Once you know the name of the current program, it is possible to use this page as well.

## Query XML Publisher Reports



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All XML Publisher reports will set the output format to XML. But, not all XML outputs are intended to XML Publisher Reports. You have to have an understanding of the functional application you are researching in order to know if the item you are researching is a report.

# View the Query Results

Concurrent Programs

Program: Concurrent Program Details Report - XML Publisher  Enabled

Short Name: FNDCPPGD\_XML

Application: Application Object Library

Description: Report of Concurrent Program details

**Executable**

Name: FNDCPPGD  Options

Method: Oracle Reports  Priority

**Request**

Type:

Incrementor:

MLS Function:

Use in SRS  Allow Disabled Values

Run Alone  Restart on System Failure

Enable Trace  NLS Compliant

**Output**

Format: XML  Save (S)  Print

Columns: 132

Rows: 45

Style: Landscape  Style Required

Printer:

Copy to... Session Control Incompatibilities Parameters

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## Select a Report

Concurrent Programs

Program	Cost Summary Report XML	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Short Name	FASCOSTSXML	
Application	Assets	
Description	Cost Summary Report XML	
Executable		
Name	FASCOSTS	Options
Method	Oracle Reports	Priority
Request		
Type		
Incrementor		
MLS Function		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use in SRS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allow Disabled Values	
<input type="checkbox"/> Run Alone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restart on System Failure	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Trace	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NLS Compliant	
Output		
Format	XML	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Save (S)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print		
Columns	132	
Rows	45	
Style	Landscape	
<input type="checkbox"/> Style Required		
Printer		
<input type="button" value="Copy to..."/>		<input type="button" value="Session Control"/>
<input type="button" value="Incompatibilities"/>		<input type="button" value="Parameters"/>

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Another good indicator, is to look at the executable method. The method for this concurrent program is Oracle Reports. So, this was intended to generate a report. It just so happens that this report is also an XML Publisher-based report as well.

Once you have selected a report, you must note the Short Name of the report. In this case, it is FASCOSTSXML.

# Data Definitions

The screenshot shows the Oracle XML Publisher interface for managing data definitions. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics. Below that is a secondary navigation bar with links for Templates, Data Definitions (which is currently selected), and Administration. The main content area is titled "Data Definitions". It features a search section with fields for Name, Application, Code, and Active status, along with a Go button and a Create Data Definition link. A table below shows search results, with one entry: "No search conducted.". At the bottom of the page, there are links for Templates, Data Definitions, Administration, Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics, as well as a Privacy Statement link and a copyright notice for Oracle from 2005.

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## Identify the data definition

Once you have the short name of the concurrent program, the data definition for your XML Publisher report must match by name. From the eBusiness Suite home page, choose the XML Publisher Administrator responsibility, and navigate to (M) Home > Data Definitions.

## Query the Data Definition

The screenshot shows the Oracle XML Publisher interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for Templates, Data Definitions (which is currently selected), and Administration. The main content area is titled "Data Definitions". A "Search" section contains fields for Name (FASCOSTSXML), Application (Assets), and Active (Yes). A "Go" button and a "Create Data Definition" link are also present. Below the search section is a table with columns: Name, Application, Start Date, End Date, and Update. One row is visible, showing "FA Cost Summary" under Application, "Assets" under Application, "01-Dec-2004" under Start Date, and a pencil icon under Update. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Templates, Data Definitions, Administration, Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics, along with a "Privacy Statement" link. A copyright notice at the very bottom reads "Copyright (c) 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved. About this Page".

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Query the Data Definition using the Short Name identified from the Concurrent Program Definition form, which was FASCOSTSXML. The Data Definition Code and the Concurrent Program Short Name must match in order for the XML Publisher report to run properly.

## View the Data Definition

The screenshot shows the Oracle XML Publisher interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics. Below that is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for Templates, Data Definitions (which is currently selected), and Administration. A breadcrumb trail indicates the user is at Data Definitions > View Data Definition: FA Cost Summary. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for Name (FA Cost Summary), Application (Assets), XML Schema, Preview Data, and Description (which has a large gray placeholder box). To the right, detailed information is shown: Code (FASCOSTSXML), Start Date (01-Dec-2004), End Date, and Data Template. At the bottom of the main content area are 'Update' and 'Edit Configuration' buttons. The footer contains links for Templates, Data Definitions, Administration, Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, Diagnostics, and a link to a Privacy Statement. It also includes copyright information: Copyright (c) 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved. About this Page.

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At this point, identify the Name of the Data Definition. It is going to be the means by which we query the Template. In most cases, the Data Definition code and the Template code will be the same. But, there is no guarantee of that matching. So, it is best to record the Data Definition Name. For our example, the Name of the Data Definition is **FA Cost Summary**.

# The Template Definition

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ORACLE XML Publisher

Home Logout Preferences Help Diagnostics

Templates Data Definitions Administration

Templates

Search

Name

Application

Type

Code

Data Definition

Active  Yes

Name	Application	Data Definition	Type	Start Date	End Date	Duplicate
No search conducted.						

Templates | Data Definitions | Administration | Home | Logout | Preferences | Help | Diagnostics

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## Query the Template

The screenshot shows the ORACLE XML Publisher interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics. Below that is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for Templates, Data Definitions (which is selected), and Administration. The main content area is titled "Templates". It features a "Search" section with fields for Name, Application, Type, Code, Data Definition, and Active status, along with a "Go" button and a "Create Template" button. Below the search is a table displaying template details:

Name	Application	Data Definition	Type	Start Date	End Date	Duplicate
FA - Cost Summary	Assets	FA Cost Summary	RTF	08-Nov-2004		

At the bottom of the page, there are links for Templates, Data Definitions, Administration, Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics, along with a "Privacy Statement" link. A copyright notice at the very bottom reads "Copyright (c) 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved. About this Page".

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Put the name of the Data Definition (e.g.. FA Cost Summary) into the field, and click the Go button.

# View the Template Details

The screenshot shows the Oracle XML Publisher interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics. Below that is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for Templates, Data Definitions, and Administration. The main content area is titled "View Template: FA - Cost Summary". Under the "General" tab, there are two columns of information:

Name	FA - Cost Summary	Code	FACOSTREP
Application	Assets	Data Definition	FA Cost Summary
Type	RTF	Start Date	08-Nov-2004
Default File	costsum.rtf	End Date	
Default File Language	English	Subtemplate	No
Default File Territory	United States		

Below this is a "Description" section with a large gray text area. Under the "Template Files" tab, there's a "Preview Format" dropdown set to PDF, and an "Add File" button. The "Localized Templates" section contains a table:

File Name	Language	Territory	Preview	Download	Update	Delete
costsum.rtf	English	United States				

At the bottom left is a "Return to Templates" link, and at the bottom right is the Oracle logo.

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## Preview

The Preview icon is only available when the Data Definition has Preview Data associated with it. In the case of our selected template, its associated Data Definition did not have any Preview Data stored. If it did, we could select the Preview Format from the drop-down list.

## Download

To download the template, click the Download icon.

## Update

To update a modified template into the repository, click the Update icon.

## Delete

To delete a template associated with a template definition, click the Delete icon. Deleting the template is not the same thing as deleting the template definition. The template is the RTF, PDF, or other template format used by XML Publisher to produce your report. A template definition is used by Concurrent Processing to produce the report in the eBusiness Suite.

## Add File

To add a new associated template to a template definition, click the Add File button.

## Open the Downloaded Template

<b>ORACLE®</b> Oracle Assets		Oracle Assets Cost Summary Report									
Book: <b>Book</b>		Co: <b>Company</b>		Period: Period from		to Period to		Currency: <b>Currency</b>			
Acct	Department	Beginning Bal	Additions	Adjustments	Retirements	Revaluation	Reclasses	Transfers	Ending Balance		
Grp:G_ACCT AcctNum	Grp:G_MAIN	Begin	Adjust	Add	Retire	Reval	Reclass	Transfer	BAL		
Account Totals		Acct Bal	Total						End Bal Total		
+ End for-each											
Company Totals		Rep Begin Total	CompAddT otal							CompEndTotal	
Report Totals		Rep Begin Total	RepAddTot al							RepEndTotal	

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## Template Modification Overview

- The template is just like any other template, subject to the same rules and capabilities of those templates. eBusiness Suite does not have any special capabilities in its reports.
- If possible, you should also download the XML Preview Data (associated to the Data Definition), in order to use the Form Field method for fields and data checking.
- After saving your modifications, the template will have to be uploaded to the XML Publisher repository.



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## Query the Template

The screenshot shows the ORACLE XML Publisher interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics. Below that is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for Templates, Data Definitions (which is selected), and Administration. The main content area is titled "Templates". It features a "Search" section with fields for Name, Application, Type, Code, Data Definition, Active status, and a "Go" button. To the right of the search section is a "Create Template" button. Below the search section is a table displaying template details. The table has columns for Name, Application, Data Definition, Type, Start Date, End Date, and Duplicate. One row is visible, showing "FA - Cost Summary" under Name, "Assets" under Application, "FA Cost Summary" under Data Definition, "RTF" under Type, "08-Nov-2004" under Start Date, and an empty field under End Date. A "Duplicate" button is also present in the last column. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Templates, Data Definitions, Administration, Home, Logout, Preferences, Help, and Diagnostics, along with a "Privacy Statement" link. There's also a link for "About this Page".

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Put the name of the Data Definition (e.g.. FA Cost Summary) into the field, and click the Go button.

## View the Template Details

**ORACLE XML Publisher**

Home Logout Preferences Help Diagnostics

Templates Data Definitions Administration

Templates > View Template: FA - Cost Summary

**General**

Name	FA - Cost Summary	Code	FACOSTREP
Application	Assets	Data Definition	FA Cost Summary
Type	RTF	Start Date	08-Nov-2004
Default File	costsum.rtf	End Date	
Default File Language	English	Subtemplate	No
Default File Territory	United States		

Description

**Template Files**

Preview Format PDF Add File

**Localized Templates**

File Name	Language	Territory	Preview	Download	Update	Delete
costsum.rtf	English	United States				

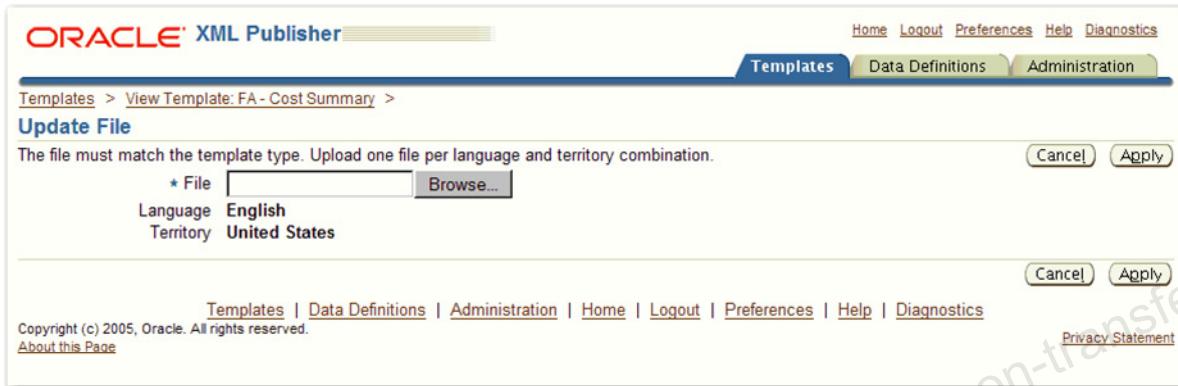
[Return to Templates](#)

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Templates Data Definitions Administration

Templates > Confirmation

Template FA - Cost Summary has been successfully updated.

View Template: FA - Cost Summary

General

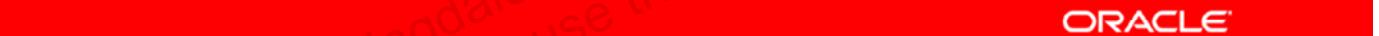
Name	FA - Cost Summary	Code	FACOSTREP
Application	Assets	Data Definition	FA Cost Summary
Type	RTF	Start Date	08-Nov-2004
Default File	costsum.rtf	End Date	
Default File Language	English	Subtemplate	No
Default File Territory	United States		

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## Run the Concurrent Request

1. Determine the concurrent program name, and the application to which the program belongs.
2. Query the request group or groups that contain that concurrent program.
3. Determine the request group name.
4. Query the responsibility that uses that request group.
5. If needed, add that responsibility to your user.
6. Or, add the concurrent program to the request group of your current responsibility.
7. Submit a concurrent request for your report.



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## Step 1: Determine Concurrent Program Name

The screenshot shows the Oracle Concurrent Programs window. The program details are as follows:

- Program:** Cost Summary Report XML (Enabled)
- Short Name:** FASCOSTSXML
- Application:** Assets
- Description:** Cost Summary Report XML

**Executable:**

- Name:** FASCOSTS
- Method:** Oracle Reports
- Options:** (empty)
- Priority:** (empty)

**Request:**

- Type:** (empty)
- Incrementor:** (empty)
- MLS Function:** (empty)
- Checkboxes:**
  - Use in SRS
  - Run Alone
  - Enable Trace
  - Allow Disabled Values
  - Restart on System Failure
  - NLS Compliant

**Output:**

- Format:** XML
- Checkboxes:**
  - Save (S)
  - Print
- Columns:** 132
- Rows:** 45
- Style:** Landscape
- Checkboxes:**
  - Style Required
- Printer:** (empty)

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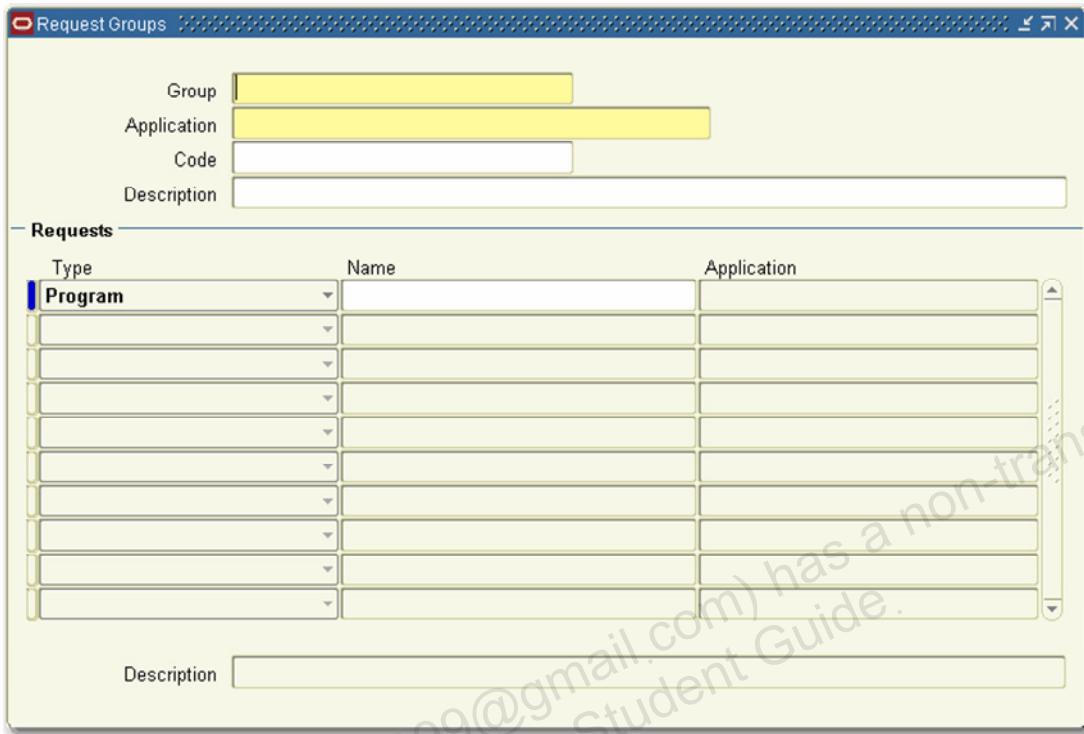
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In our example, the important information is as follows:

Concurrent Program Name = Cost Summary Report XML

Application = Assets

## Step 2: Query Request Groups



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From the System Administrator responsibility navigate to (M) Security > Responsibility > Request.

## Step 2A: Query by Application

The screenshot shows the Oracle BI Request Groups interface. At the top, there are four input fields: 'Group' (empty), 'Application' (Assets), 'Code' (empty), and 'Description' (empty). Below these is a section titled 'Requests' with a table. The table has three columns: 'Type' (Program), 'Name' (empty), and 'Application' (empty). There are 15 rows in the table, each with a dropdown arrow next to the 'Type' column. At the bottom of the table is a 'Description' field (empty).

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## Step 2B: Review the Results

Request Groups

Group	All Reports and Programs
Application	Assets
Code	
Description	All standard submission programs for Oracle Assets GUI

Requests

Type	Name	Application
Program	Create Journal Entries	Assets
Program	Calculate Gains and Losses	Assets
Program	Journal Entry Reserve Ledger Report	Assets
Program	Responsibility Reserve Ledger Report	Assets
Program	Fully Reserved Assets Report	Assets
Program	Account Reconciliation Reserve Ledge	Assets
Program	Asset Inventory Report	Assets
Program	Asset Additions Report	Assets
Program	Asset Additions By Cost Center Report	Assets
Program	Asset Transfers Report	Assets

Description Create Journal Entries

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## Step 2C: Query the Name

The screenshot shows the Oracle EBS Request Groups window. At the top, there are four input fields: Group (All Reports and Programs), Application (Assets), Code (empty), and Description (All standard submission programs for Oracle Assets GUI). Below these fields is a section titled 'Requests' with a table. The table has three columns: Type, Name, and Application. The 'Name' column contains the value 'Cost Summary Report XML'. The 'Application' column contains the value 'Assets'. There are 13 rows in the table, each with a small downward arrow icon next to the 'Type' column. At the bottom of the table is a 'Description' field.

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The Name must match the Concurrent Program name you previously determined.

## Step 2D: Review the Results

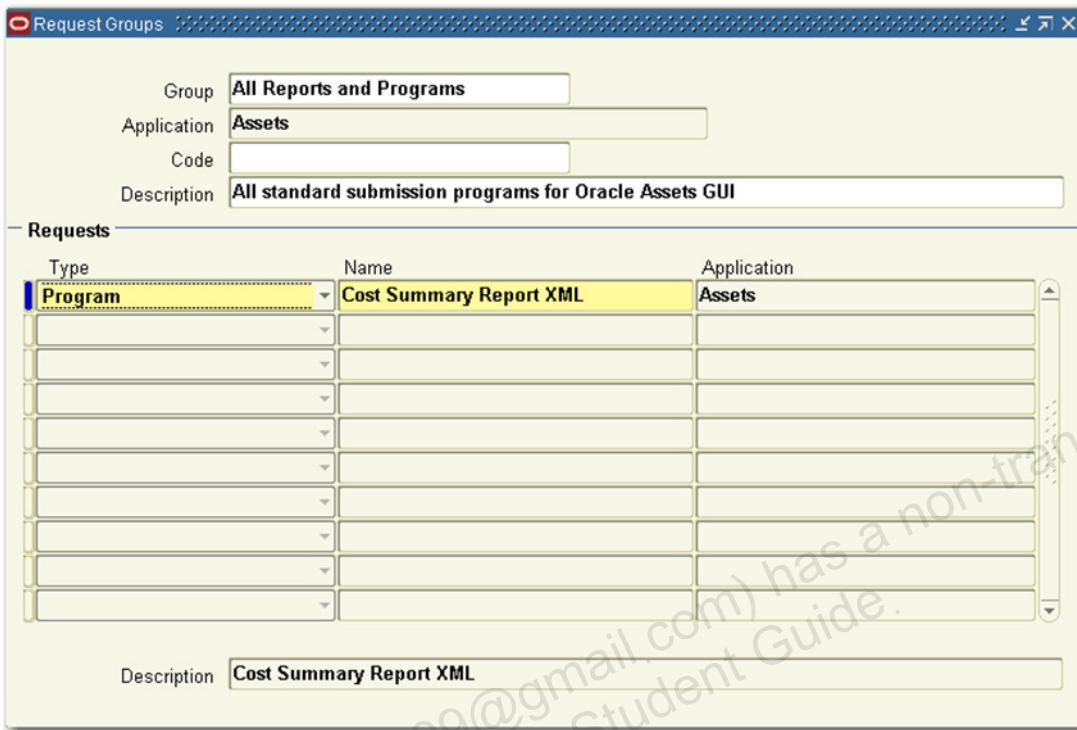
The screenshot shows the Oracle Assets Request Groups interface. At the top, there are four input fields: Group (All Reports and Programs), Application (Assets), Code (empty), and Description (All standard submission programs for Oracle Assets GUI). Below these is a section titled 'Requests' containing a table with three columns: Type, Name, and Application. The table has one visible row where Type is 'Program', Name is 'Cost Summary Report XML', and Application is 'Assets'. A description field at the bottom also contains 'Cost Summary Report XML'.

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If the Concurrent Program exists in this Request Group, the query will return the result. If not, the form will stay in query mode, and a note will appear at the bottom of the form. The message will be, **FRM-40301: Query caused no records to be retrieved. Re-enter.** You may have to search through several Request Groups until you find the Request Group that contains your report.

## Step 3: Determine the Request Group Name



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In the example, the Request Group is **All Reports and Programs**.

## Step 4: Responsibilities

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The screenshot displays the 'Responsibilities' configuration screen in Oracle EBS. It includes fields for basic responsibility details like Name, Application, and Key, along with date ranges. A section for 'Available From' lists Oracle Applications as the selected option. 'Data Group' and 'Request Group' sections provide additional grouping options. Below these are fields for a menu, web host name, and web agent name. At the bottom, there's a grid for 'Menu Exclusions' with columns for Type, Name, and Description. The Oracle logo is visible at the bottom right.

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From the System Administrator responsibility navigate to (M) Security > Responsibility > Define.

## Step 4A: Query the Responsibility

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The screenshot shows the Oracle Responsibilities window. It includes fields for Responsibility Name, Application, Key, and Description. There are also sections for Effective Dates (From and To), Available From (with checkboxes for Oracle Applications, Oracle Self Service Web Applications, and Oracle Mobile Applications), Data Group (Name and Application), Request Group (Name and Application), and Menu Exclusions (a grid with columns for Type, Name, and Description). The Request Group section is highlighted with a yellow background.

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In the example, query for the Request Group Name as **All Reports and Programs**, and the Application as Assets.

## Step 4B: View the Results

The screenshot shows the Oracle Responsabilities window. At the top, it displays the Responsibility Name as "Assets, Vision Communications (USA)", Application as "Assets", Responsibility Key as "ASSETS\_COMM", and Description as "Assets responsibility for Vision Comm". To the right, there is a section for "Effective Dates" with a "From" field containing "21-FEB-2001" and a "To" field that is empty. Below this, under "Available From", there is a list with "Oracle Applications" checked, and "Oracle Self Service Web Applications" and "Oracle Mobile Applications" are also listed. On the right side, there are sections for "Data Group" (Name: Standard, Application: Assets) and "Request Group" (Name: All Reports and Programs, Application: Assets). Further down, there is a "Menu Exclusions" section with tabs for "Menu Exclusions", "Excluded Items", and "Securing Attributes". The "Menu Exclusions" tab is active, showing a table with columns "Type", "Name", and "Description". The first row has "Function" selected in the "Type" dropdown. There are six rows in total, each with a small edit icon in the "Description" column. The "Name" column is empty for all rows.

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**Note:** There may be, and probably will be, more than one responsibility that uses the Request Group. You may need to select from several responsibilities. There are two considerations. One, choose a responsibility in the region and language in which you are working. In the example, a responsibility for the region = USA and language = English was selected. Two, check the Menu Exclusions. If possible, choose a responsibility that has no exclusions to ensure that you can run the request.

## Step 5: Modify the User

The screenshot shows the Oracle EBS User Define screen. At the top, there are fields for User Name, Password, and Description. Below these are sections for Password Expiration (Days, Accesses, None), Person (Customer, Supplier), and Effective Dates (From: 16-FEB-2007). A tabbed section at the bottom includes Direct Responsibilities, Indirect Responsibilities, and Securing Attributes. The Direct Responsibilities tab is selected, displaying a grid of responsibility assignments with columns for Responsibility, Application, Description, Security Group, and Effective Dates (From and To).

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From the System Administrator responsibility navigate to (M) Security > User > Define.

## Step 5A: Query the User

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The screenshot shows the Oracle EBS User Management interface. At the top, there are fields for User Name (SYSADMIN), Password, and Description. Below these are sections for Password Expiration (Days, Accesses, None) and Effective Dates (From, To). On the right, there are dropdown menus for Person, Customer, Supplier, E-Mail, and Fax. Below these tabs are Direct Responsibilities, Indirect Responsibilities, and Securing Attributes. A large grid table displays responsibility details, including Responsibility, Application, Description, Security Group, and Effective Dates (From, To). The table has several rows of data.

Responsibility	Application	Description	Security Group	From	To

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SYSADMIN is the user being used in the example.

## Step 5B: Insert a New Responsibility Row

The screenshot shows the Oracle EBS User Management interface for creating a new user named 'SYSADMIN'. The 'Direct Responsibilities' tab is selected. The responsibilities listed are:

Responsibility	Application	Description	Security Group	From	To
Application Developer	Application Object L		Standard	15-MAY-2000	16-FEB-2007
Workflow Administrator	Application Object L		Standard	06-MAY-2002	
Workflow User Web Applic	Application Object L		Standard	06-NOV-2001	
Functional Developer	Application Object L		Standard	16-DEC-2003	

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## Step 5C: Insert the Identified Responsibility

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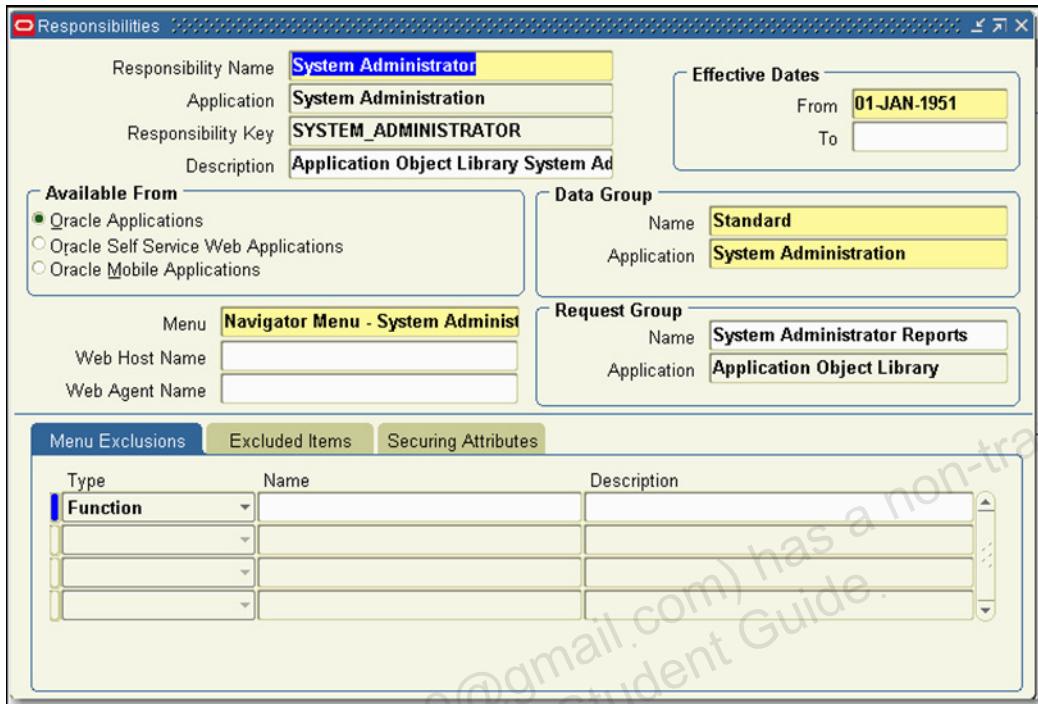
Responsibility	Application	Description	Security Group	From	To
Application Developer	Application Object L		Standard	15-MAY-2000	
Assets, Vision Communications (USA)	Assets		Standard	16-FEB-2007	
Workflow Administrator W	Application Object L		Standard	06-MAY-2002	
Workflow User Web Applic	Application Object L		Standard	06-NOV-2001	
Functional Developer	Application Object L		Standard	16-DEC-2003	

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The identified responsibility is **Assets, Vision Communications (USA)**. Be certain to save your work after inserting the responsibility.

## Step 6: Check the Current Responsibility



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Check the responsibility to see what REQUEST GROUP it is using. In this case, the **System Administrator** responsibility is using the **System Administrator Reports** Request Group.

## Step 6A: Query the Associated Request Group

Request Groups

Group	System Administrator Reports	
Application	Application Object Library	
Code		
Description		

**Requests**

Type	Name	Application
Program	Users of a Responsibility	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Concurrent Requests	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Forms	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Unsuccessful Logins	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Users	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Active Users	Application Object Library
Program	Active Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Prints environment variable values	Application Object Library
Program	Purge Concurrent Request and/or Man	Application Object Library

Description: Print a report showing users with a given responsibility

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## Step 6B: Add the New Report

The screenshot shows the Oracle Application Object Library Request Groups interface. At the top, there are four input fields: Group (System Administrator Reports), Application (Application Object Library), Code (empty), and Description (empty). Below these is a section titled 'Requests' with a table. The table has three columns: Type, Name, and Application. The rows are as follows:

Type	Name	Application
Stage Function	Standard Evaluation	Application Object Library
Program	Users of a Responsibility	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Concurrent Requests	Application Object Library
Program	Cost Summary Report XML	Assets
Program	Signon Audit Forms	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Unsuccessful Logins	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Users	Application Object Library
Program	Signon Audit Responsibilities	Application Object Library
Program	Active Users	Application Object Library
Program	Active Responsibilities	Application Object Library

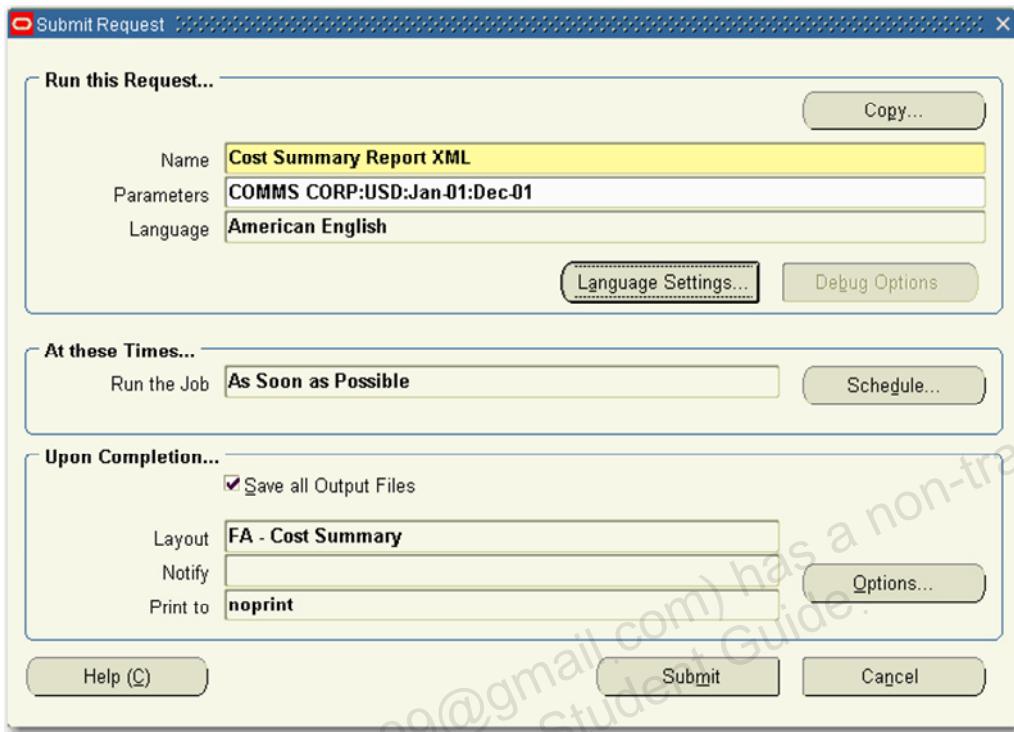
At the bottom, there is a 'Description' field containing 'Cost Summary Report XML'.

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**Note:** This slide proves two important points. One, it is possible to add a report from another product into an unrelated product request group. For example, the example adds the Assets report, Cost Summary Report XML, to the System Administrator Reports request group that is part of Application Object Library. Two, while possible, it is not good security practice. You should add a report to a request group that belongs to the same Application.

## Step 7: Submit the New Request



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You may, when you run your concurrent request, encounter a warning. If you examine the log file of the request, you will see an error similar to the following:

```
+----- 1) PUBLISH -----+
Beginning post-processing of request 410882 on node EX0011 at 10-
JAN-2006 11:45:17.
```

Post-processing of request 410882 failed at 10-JAN-2006 11:50:18 with the error message:

The Output Post-processor is running but has not picked up this request.

No further attempts will be made to post-process this request, and the request will be marked with Warning status.

Setting the profile option Concurrent: OPP Response Timeout to a higher value may be necessary.

```
+-----+
```

If you encounter this, you will need to restart the OPP – Output Post Processor as follows:

From System Administrator responsibility, navigate to (M) Concurrent > Manager > Administer and query **Output Post Processor**. Click **Restart**. Click Refresh, the Actual and Target values should show 1.

## Step 7A: Submit the New Request



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## Summary

In this module, you should have learned how to:

- Research an existing report in an eBusiness Suite instance
- Modify an eBusiness Suite XML Publisher-based report

# Reports and BI Publisher Integration with R12 E-Business

## Appendix A – FSG Fundamentals

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## Standard Reports and Listings

Oracle General Ledger delivers over 70 standard reports. The following categories provide financial and non-financial information for General Ledger data.

<b>Account Analysis</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>Chart of Accounts</b>	<b>Multi-Company Accounting and Consolidation</b>
<b>Currency</b>	<b>Financial Statement Generator</b>
<b>General Ledger</b>	<b>Journals</b>
<b>Trial Balance</b>	<b>Execution</b>



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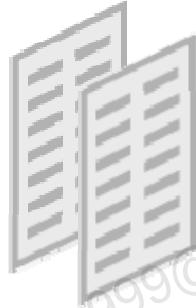
Oracle General Ledger provides several types of reports and listings to meet your business needs. All of the information in these reports and listings is also available online.

You can obtain account analysis information, budget information, chart of accounts listing, and many other types of data without customization.

## When to Use Standard Reports

Use Standard Reports to do the following:

- To view financial and non-financial information in trial balances, journals, account analysis, and other reports
- To group reports into report sets that can be run simultaneously
- To schedule reports to run at regularly scheduled intervals



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## Financial Statement Generator Features

Financial Statement Generator (FSG) is a powerful report building tool for Oracle General Ledger.



**Balance Sheet**



**Income Statement**



**Budget vs. Actuals**

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Oracle General Ledger's Financial Statement Generator empowers you to do the following:

- Generate financial reports, such as income statements and balance sheets, based upon data in your general ledger.
- Apply security rules to control what financial information can be printed by specific users and responsibilities in any reports they run using FSG.
- Define your reports with reusable report objects, making it easy to create new reports from the components of reports you've already defined.
- Design custom financial reports to meet specific business needs.
- Print as many reports as you need, simultaneously.
- Print the same report for multiple companies, cost centers, departments, or any other segment of your account structure, in the same report request.
- Schedule reports to run automatically.

Note to the instructor:

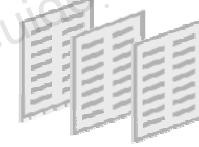
Please go slow on these advanced concepts for better understanding.

- Produce ad hoc reports whenever you need them.
- Print reports to tab-delimited files for easy import into client-based spreadsheet programs.

## When to Use FSG Reports

Use Financial Statement Generator Reports to do the following:

- Create custom financial statements
- Create consolidated reports and perform consolidation for companies sharing the same set of books
- Report on translated and foreign currency amounts
- Report on budget vs. actual and different amount types such as PTD, QTD, and YTD

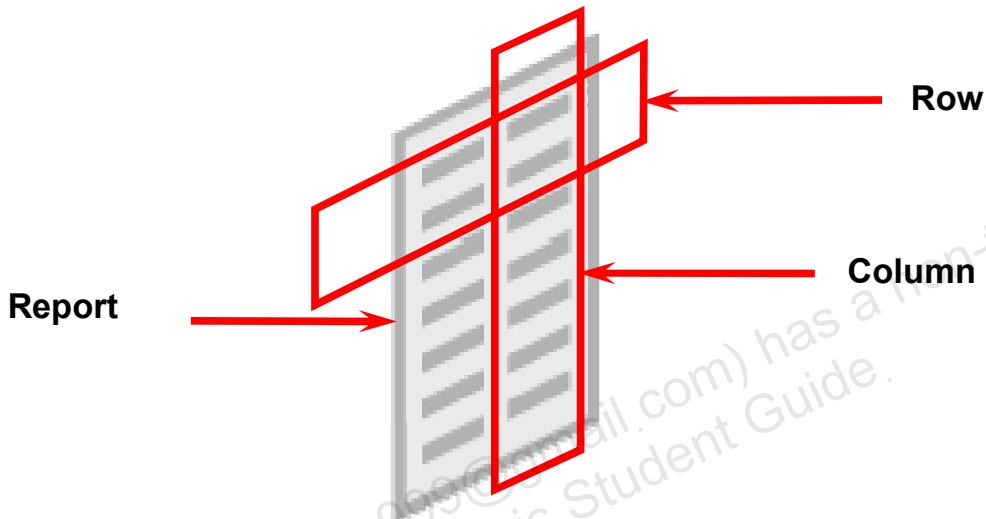


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## Preparing Your FSG Report

Plan your report before you begin building your rows and columns.



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Before you define a report in Oracle General Ledger, draft your report on paper. Sketching the report in advance helps you plan the format and content of the report and saves you time later.

# Building Basic Reports

With FSG you use a fundamental row and column concept to build your own financial reports:

- Decide which rows and columns make up your report
- Define the rows and columns
- Assign attributes to the rows and columns
- Build a report using the rows and columns

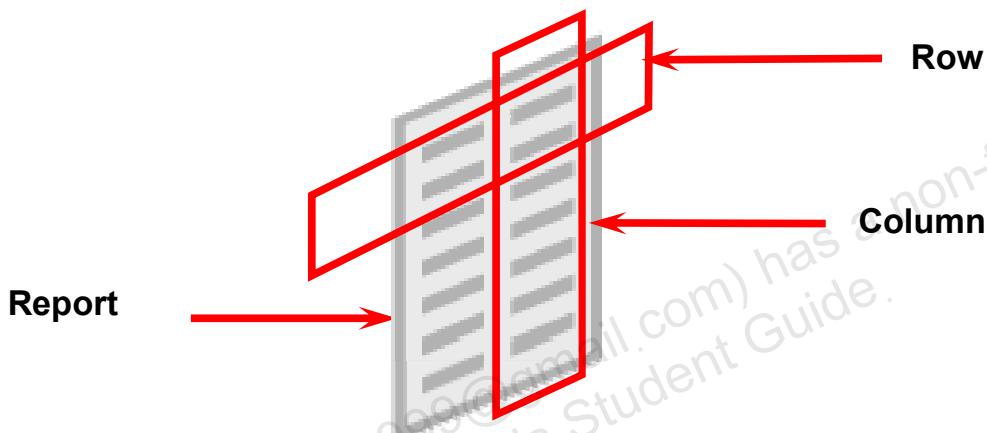


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Basic reports consist of a few headings to describe the information in the report, followed by the report data, which is often presented in tabular form as a series of intersecting rows and columns. Basic reports are two dimensional, similar to what you might create in a spreadsheet.

# Financial Statement Generator

Oracle General Ledger's Financial Statement Generator (FSG) is a powerful and flexible report building tool you can use to build your own custom financial reports without programming.



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You can define custom financial reports, such as income statements and balance sheets, online with complete control over the rows, columns, and content of your report. You can control headings, descriptions, format, and calculations in addition to the actual content. The reusable report components make building reports quick and easy. You can copy a report component from one report, make minor edits, then apply the report component to a new report without having to create a new report from scratch.

## Row Set

- A required report component that defines the rows of your report. Typically, accounts are assigned to row set definitions. For each row, you control the format and content, including line descriptions, indentations, spacing, page breaks, calculations, units of measure, and precision.

## Column Set

- The second required report component that defines the columns of your report. Typically, amount types are assigned to column set definitions. You control the format and content of each column.

## Report

- You build a report by defining then combining up to five reusable report components. At a minimum, you must have a row set and column set for every report. Before you define a report using the Financial Statement Generator (FSG), draft your report on paper. Sketching the report in advance helps you plan the format and content of the report and saves you time later.

## Steps for FSG Financial Reports

Use a four-step process to create and run customized financial reports.

**1. Define row sets.**

**2. Define column sets.**

**3. Define financial reports and report sets.**

**4. Submit financial reports and report sets.**



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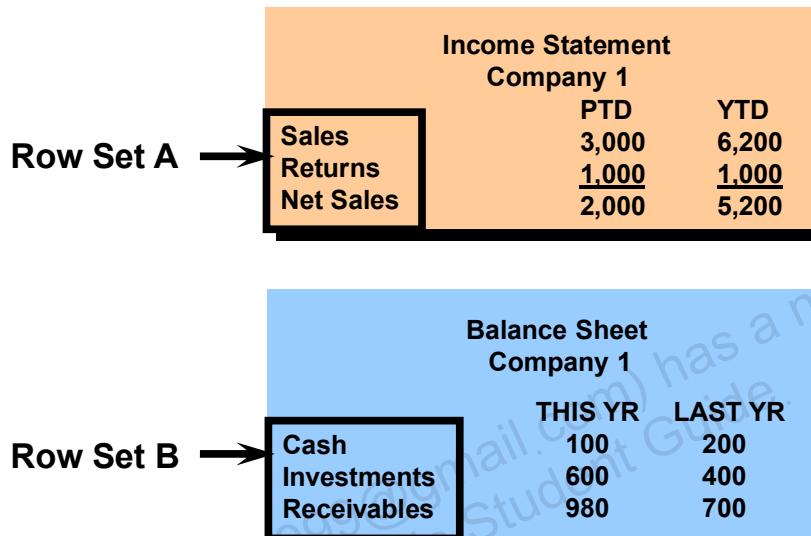
All reports require a row set and a column set. There are three other optional report components that are used to apply special formatting to your reports. For example, you can hide specific rows, rearrange the sort order of your rows, display the account value and/or description, or print reports by any accounting flexfield segment, such as department, on separate pages.

### Report Sets

- A report set is a group of FSG reports. Typically, report sets are used to group reports you run together frequently. For example, you can create a month-end report set that includes a balance sheet, an income statement by department, an income statement by company, and a budget vs. actual income statement in a single submission without having to run each report separately.

# Defining Row Sets

Define the format and content of rows in financial reports.



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- A single row set can be used for many different reports. For example, Row Set A above is used for an Income Statement with current information. It can also be used to produce an Income Statement for any other entity (company, division, group, or cost center), or for the same entity with a yearly comparison column.
- A Row Set defines the format and content of the rows in an FSG report. In FSG, the commonly assumed attribute for a row definition is an account assignment, whereas the attribute for a column definition is a time period or amount type. When you define a row set, you can:

Assign accounts:

- To indicate which general ledger account balances you want to include in the row. You can assign an individual account, parent account, or range of accounts to each row.

Define calculations:

- To perform a variety of complex computations in your report. The calculations can refer to any previous rows in a report, including rows you choose not to display.

## Specify formatting:

- To control page breaks, indentation, line spacing, and underline characters. You can define a new row set, or use FSG's AutoCopy feature to copy an existing row set, which you can then modify as needed.

Note: If you have average balance processing enabled in your set of books, you can report on functional, foreign, and translated average balances.

## Implementation Note

### Row Set:

- When creating a balance sheet, you must include your entire income statement account range for the Current Period Retained Earnings amount. Oracle General Ledger never posts the monthly net income amount to an actual current period retained earnings account. This only happens when the first period of a new fiscal year is opened. Thus, to achieve the figure for current period retained earnings, it is a reporting solution where you enter your Profit and Loss account range in the account assignment.
- When creating reports, it is a good idea to include check figures at the end of the report to verify that all accounts were properly assigned in the reports. This is particularly useful if you have had to enter account ranges with gaps because of the structure of your chart of accounts.
- For example, when creating a Balance Sheet, add check figures at the end of the report defined as follows:
  - Total Assets 1000-1999
  - Total Liabilities 2000-2999
  - Total Stockholder's Equity 3000-9999. Note: In order to derive the net income amount that is usually posted to current period retained earnings, you must include your income statement account range.

### Assigning Line Numbers to Rows:

- You should enter line numbers in increments of 10 to allow for space to add additional rows for future modifications.

### Account Assignment Display Option:

- Oracle General Ledger stores debit balances as positive numbers and credit balances as negative numbers. If you want your credit balance accounts, such as liabilities, and revenues to display as positive numbers, select the Change Sign check box. Doing so will have no effect on your calculations.

## Assigning Accounts

You can select the sign and ranges of accounts for each row in your row set.

Account Assignment			
Sign	Low	High	Display
+	01-110-1100-000	01-110-1500-000	T-T-T-T



<b>Report Output includes one line:</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>

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Select the Account Assignments button to assign accounts for a row set.

Select a numeric operator (+ or -) to add or subtract the totals for the account range.

Enter a Low and High for the range of account combinations. To specify an individual account, enter the same account as the Low and High. You can leave these fields blank to create generic row sets with universal account assignments.

Enter a Display type for each account segment:

- Select "E" to expand the range and display one report line for each segment value.
- Select "T" to total the amounts in the range and display only one total line for the segment values.
- Select "T" for each segment of the range if multiple account ranges are assigned to a row.
- Select "B" to display both the expanded detail and the Total. "B" combines the effects of "E" and "T".

## Implementation Note

### Account Assignment:

- You should always enter a unique Row Name for every row. The Row Name does not appear in any reports, but it does appear in lists of values when you perform calculations. If the row is simply a label, for example, "Current Assets", that does not have any accounts assigned to it, you should append the row name with the word "label" to let you know that this row contains no accounts and you will not need to include it in your calculations. Also be sure the row name is unique to ensure that calculations yield the correct results. If you use the same row name for two different rows, FSG will not know which row to use.
- Consider creating generic row sets by applying "T" display types for each account segment. You can later define content sets to create more specific reports.

## Defining Calculations in Row Sets

To define formulas, Oracle General Ledger provides the following mathematical operators:

+	Add	-	Subtract
*	Multiply	/	Divide
%	Percent	ENTER	Enter value
<b>AVERAGE</b>	The average of listed values	STDDEV	The standard deviation of listed values
<b>MEDIAN</b>	The median of listed values	ABS	Absolute value of listed values



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Median - The midpoint or the middle value.

Average - The value obtained by dividing the sum total by the number.

Standard Deviation - A value obtained by dividing by one less than the number of squares in the sum of squares.

Absolute Value - Debit and credit values are both displayed as positive numbers.

**Note:** Because Balance Control and Display Options are usually defined for columns, they are covered in the Defining Column Sets section. However, they may also be defined for rows.

Implementation Note

Row Set Calculations:

- Oracle General Ledger stores credit balances as negative numbers and debit balances as positive numbers. For example, revenue accounts are stored as negative numbers and expense accounts are stored as positive numbers. Therefore, you should define your calculations accordingly. For example, to create a row called Gross Margin that calculates revenues minus costs, you should add (not subtract) your costs row to your revenue row.

## Reviewing Your Row Set Definitions

Review row set component definitions using standard FSG listings requested from the Submit Request window.

- Use the FSG–Row Set Summary Listing to review the name and description of the row sets defined and the report title and the chart of accounts associated with each row set
- Use the FSG–Row Set Detail Listing to review the row sequence, name, description, amount type, period offset, currency, format and display options, account assignment and calculations for each row of a row set

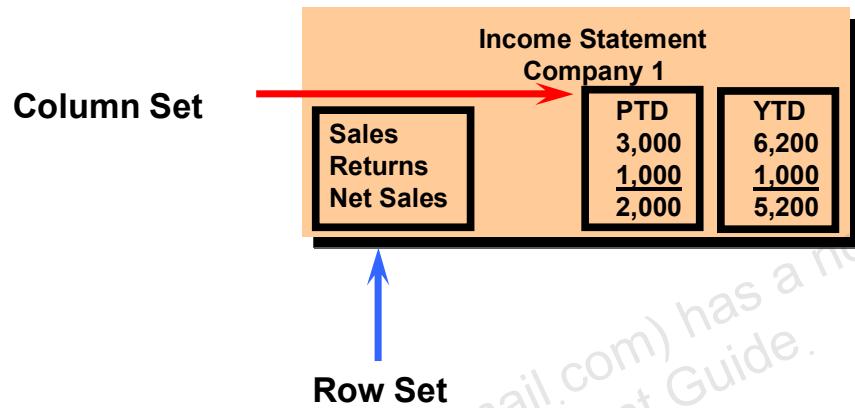


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The main difference between these two reports is that the FSG–Row Set Summary Listing summarizes all row sets while the FSG–Row Set Detail Listing details only one row set.

## Defining Ad Hoc Reports

Create financial reports on the fly by defining ad hoc reports in the Run Financial Reports window.



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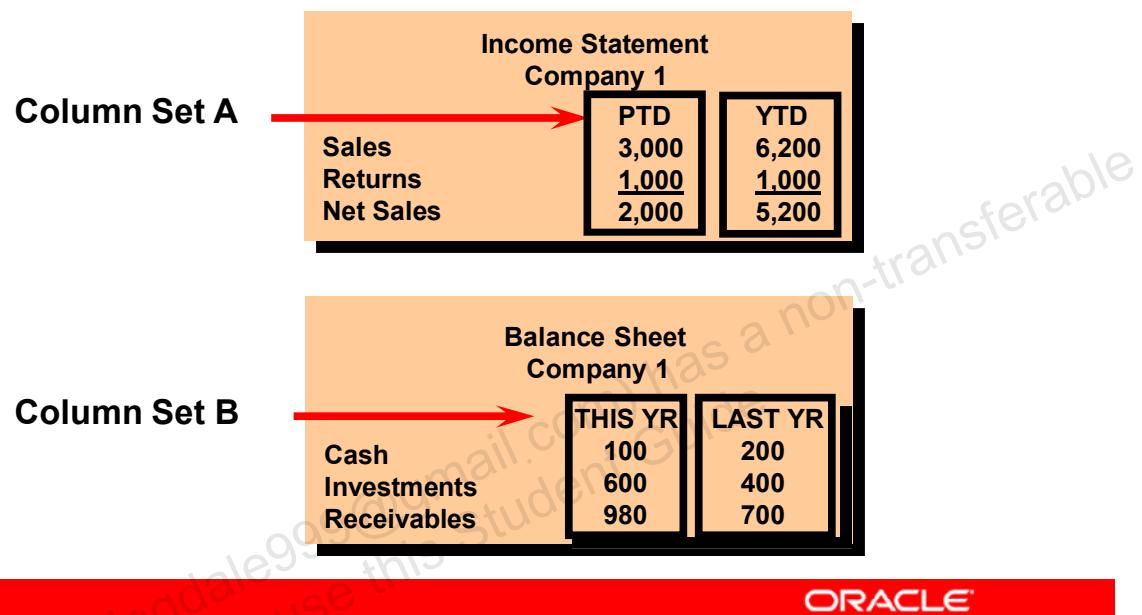
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To run ad hoc reports, you select report objects and other report parameters during the report submission process. With predefined report, you can run the report with the parameters you saved in the report definition or you can change the parameters at runtime.

**Note:** If you change the parameters at runtime, FSG will not save them in the stored report definition.

# Defining Column Sets

Define the format and content of columns in financial reports.



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- Column sets define the format and content of columns in your financial reports. Column sets include headings and subheadings, currency assignments, amount types, exception conditions, and calculation columns for totals.
- You can define columns one by one as you do for row sets, or you can build a column set graphically.
- When you define a column set, you indicate which Oracle General Ledger balance type you want to include in the column.
- Although you normally assign accounts to your rows, you can also assign an individual account combination or range of account combinations to each column.
- You can define calculations to perform a variety of complex computations in your report.
- The calculations can reference other columns in the report.
- You can define a new column set, copy information from an existing column set, or use one of the standard column sets provided by Oracle General Ledger.

## Implementation Note

### Column Sets:

- When using the Quarter-To-Date (QTD) Amount Type in column sets to perform quarterly reporting, you will need to create four different column sets if you are using a non-standard calendar, such as a 13 period calendar because 13 does not divide evenly into 4 and the period offsets will not give the desired results.

### Column Set Amount Types:

- When creating column sets that will be coupled with Balance Sheet Row Sets, be sure to use the Year-to-Date (YTD) amount type. Oracle General Ledger does not store YTD balances. Thus, in order to achieve a cumulative total on balance sheet accounts, you must have FSG calculate the amount for you using the YTD amount type.

## Applying Column Set Relative Headings

You can use relative headings to create dynamic column headings which depend on the period you specify. Relative heading you can use are:

- &POI (Period of Interest)
- &BUDGET
- &DOI
- &ENCUMBRANCE
- &CURRENCY



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### &POI:

- Enter &POI, followed by a number from -999 to +999 that refers to the relative period offset of your column.
  - For example, enter &POI0 to display amounts for the period you specify at run time, enter &POI-1 to display amounts one period before the period you specify at run time.

### &BUDGET:

- Enter &BUDGET, followed by a control value number to print the budget name assigned to the control value number when you define or run your report.

### &DOI:

- Date of interest, the date for which you want to run the report.

### &ENCUMBRANCE:

- Enter &ENCUMBRANCE, followed by a control value number to print the encumbrance type assigned to the control value number when you define your report.

### &CURRENCY:

- Enter &CURRENCY, followed by a control value number to print the currency assigned to the control value number when you define or run your report column.

## Standard Column Sets

Oracle provides 14 standard column sets that cover a variety of generic reporting requirements.

- Income Statements
- Balance Sheets
- Other Reports

Income Statement Company 1		
Sales	PTD	YTD
Returns	3,000	6,200
Net Sales	1,000	1,000
	2,000	5,200

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- Columns containing actual amounts for multiple consecutive periods (trend reports)
- Actual, budget, and variance columns (control reports)

The generic column sets can be used for the following reports:

Income Statements

- Functional: Breaks out expenses by functional area
- Natural Account: Lists expenses by account or groups of related accounts

Balance Sheets

- Detail balance sheet accounts
- Summary balance sheet accounts

Other Reports

- Statement of changes to financial position
- Daily activity reports

You can define these reports at whatever level of detail is appropriate for your business.

## Reviewing Your Column Set Definitions

Review column set component definitions using standard FSG listings requested from the Submit Request window.

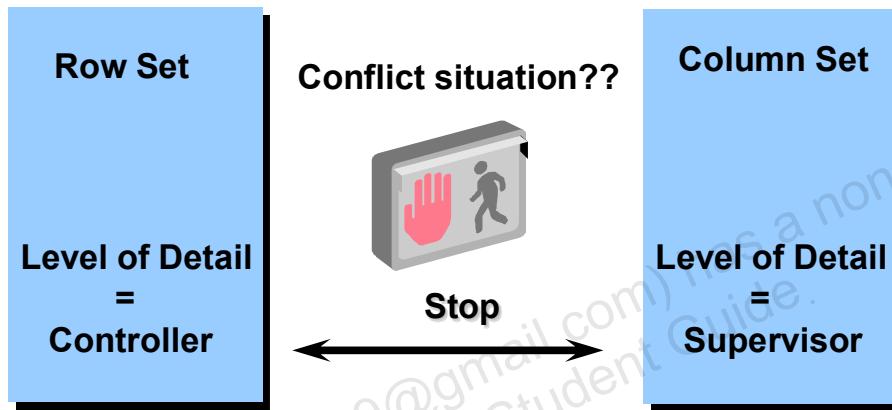
- Use the FSG–Column Set Summary Listing to review the name and description of the column sets defined in your current set of books
- Use the FSG–Column Set Detail Listing to review the column sequence, name, description, amount type, period offset, currency, format and display options, account assignment and calculations for each column of a column set



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## Row Set and Column Overrides

A conflict exists if different values are entered for the same option in both the row set and the column set.



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Row Overrides Column

- Amount Type
- Period Offset
- Control Value (Must assign same currency or budget type at row and column level)
- Format Mask
- Factor
- Display Zero
- Level of Detail

### Column Overrides Row

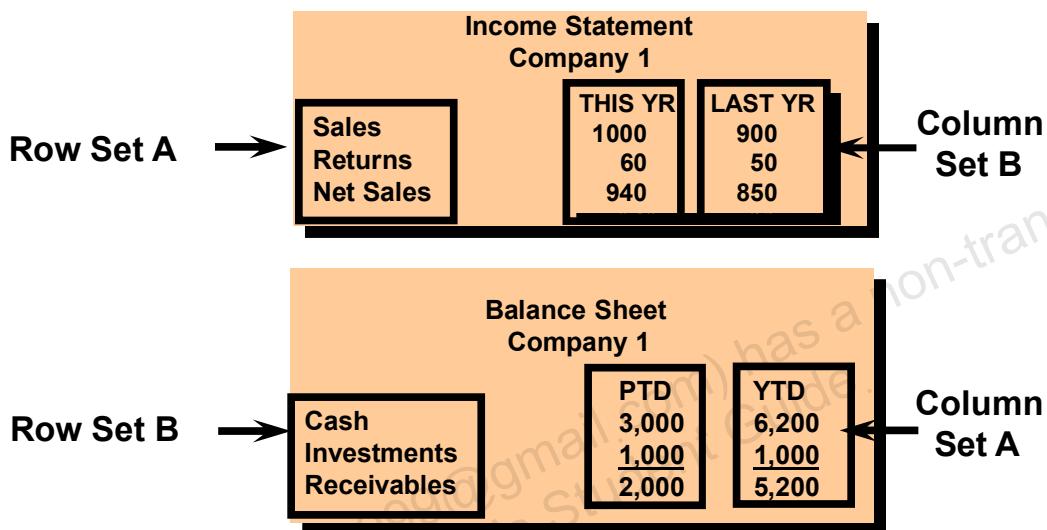
- Override Row/Column Calculations (Conflict exists only if the same value (Yes or No) is entered at both the row and the column set levels)
- Activity

### Other Conflicts

- Accounts: Report uses intersecting accounts.
- Summary: Must assign the same summary option at the row and column level.
- Currency: Must assign the same currency at the row and column level.
- Change Sign: Yes overrides No.
- Change Sign on Variance: Yes overrides No.

# Defining and Requesting Financial Reports

Mix and match row sets and column sets to create a variety of reports.



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- Once you define a report, you can save it and use it whenever you run a financial report or define a report set.
- You can copy a financial report you have already defined and modify the new report as necessary.
- You can also define ad hoc financial reports as necessary to meet special reporting needs.

Caution: If the same Row Set is used in ten different reports and you later modify the Row Set, the ten reports will be affected.

## Implementation Note

### Ad Hoc Reports:

- All ad hoc reports are saved by FSG to be rerun in the future. You can delete each report individually in the Define Financial Report window or you can delete all of them at once by running the Program – Delete Ad Hoc Reports from the Submit Requests window.

### Running Reports:

- If your FSG reports are not producing output or you are having trouble getting a complicated report definition to work correctly, you should view the log file for the Financial Statement Generator in the Requests window. If the error message in the log file is not detailed enough, change the user profile option FSG: Message Detail to full.

## Handling Rounding Problems

Oracle General Ledger offers two choices for handling rounding problems.

Example: Format is 99999; Factor is Thousands

### Calculate Then Round Option

	Entered as	Calculated as	Rounded as
Cash	1,100	1,100	1
Accounts Receivable	1,200	1,200	1
Prepaid Expenses	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Current Assets	3,700	3,700	4

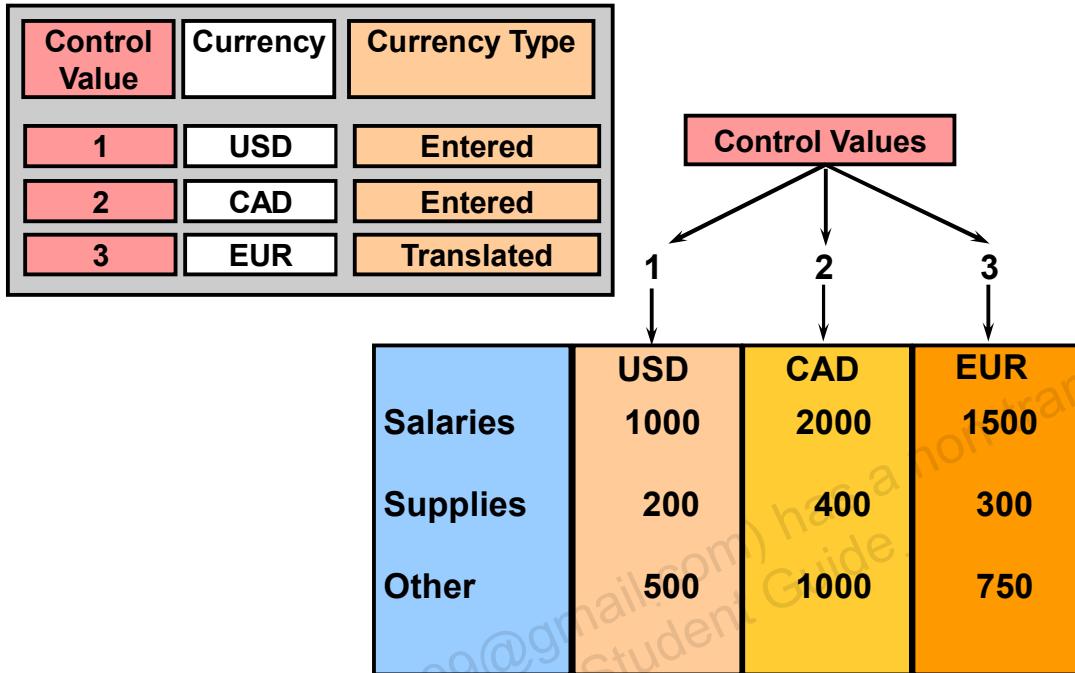
### Round Then Calculate Option

	Entered as	Calculated as	Rounded as
Cash	1,100	1,100	1
Accounts Receivable	1,200	1,200	1
Prepaid Expenses	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Current Assets	3,700	3,700	3



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# Specifying Control Values



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You can report on budgets, encumbrance types, and other currencies by using control values. Control values are numbers that you specify in the Control Value field, of the Balance Control options region, on row sets and column sets. When you define a financial report applying the row set or column set containing a control value, you must specify what the control value or number represents in the Define Financial Report window. There is a Control Value button located on the Define Financial Report window which opens the Control Values window. Here, you specify a number and a budget name, encumbrance type, and/or currency. For currencies, you can specify "entered" currencies or "translated" currencies.

Note: You must run translation before you use the "translated" currency type.

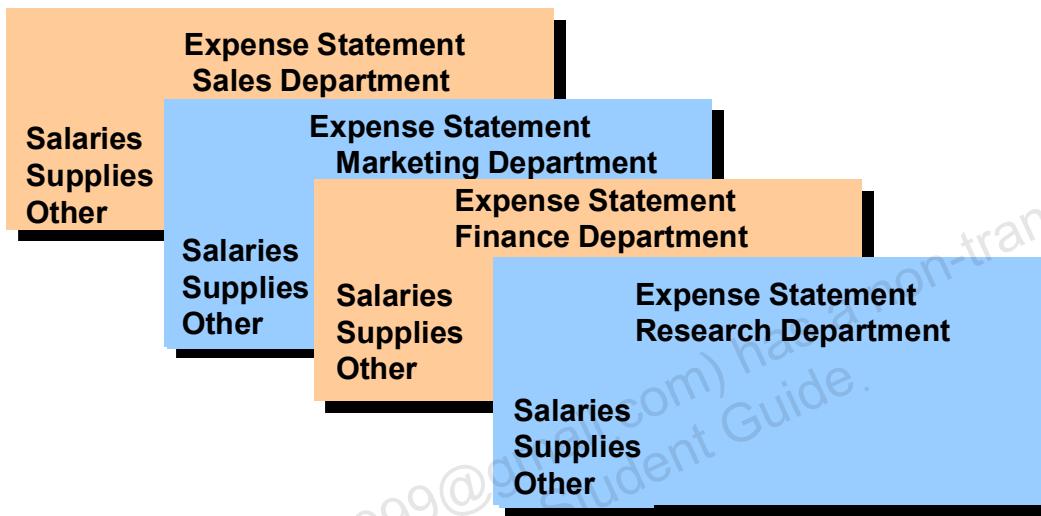
For example, if you define a column set and specify a control value of "1", you refer to the same number in the report definition and assign either a budget name, encumbrance type, or currency to associate with the control value.

## Note

- You must assign the same budget, encumbrance type, or currency to intersecting row and column control values.
- You cannot enter currencies in the report definition if the report does not contain a row and/or column set with a currency control value.
- You must specify a budget or encumbrance when your report includes rows or columns which use related amount types, such as PTD-Budget or PTD-Encumbrance.

## Defining Content Sets

Define content sets to override segment values and produce multiple versions of a single report.



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Even though content sets are optional, they are the most powerful component of all FSG components. By assigning a content set to a report request, you can generate hundreds of similar reports in a single run. The content set controls how the numerous reports differ from each other. For example, you can define a departmental content set which prints a separate report for each department or you can apply a content set to an expand row set to print a total report.

Content sets work by overriding the row set definition of an existing report and replacing the row set account assignments and/or display options.

Content sets can be saved as part of a report definition, or can be added dynamically at the time you request an FSG report.

**Hint:** Consider using content sets exclusively to control the specific output for each report.

## Selecting Display Options

Use display options to control if segment range values are totaled and how they are displayed.

- RE - Row/Expand
- RT - Row/Total
- RB - Row/Both
- CT - Column/Total
- PE – Page Expand Report
- PT - Report/Total
- N - No Override



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You can enter a display option for each account segment range to designate how you want to display information in a report and whether to print single or multiple reports.

**RE - Row/Expand:**

- Select RE to expand the range and display a separate line for each segment value in the range. If you are using parent values, enter the same value as the high and low. Oracle General Ledger displays only the children (or grandchildren). This is the same as selecting Expand for row sets.

**RT - Row/Total:**

- Select RT to total the amounts in the range and display only one line as the Total line. This is the same as selecting Total for row sets.

**RB - Row/Both:**

- Select RB to expand and total the range. RB will display a separate line for each segment value and display a total for all the segment values. This is the same as selecting Both when defining row sets.

**CT - Column/Total:**

- Select CT to total the range and display only the total for the segment values. This has no effect on the report display.

**PE – Page Expand Report:**

- Select PE to expand the range and create a separate report for each segment value in the range. If you are using parent values, enter the same value as the high and low. Oracle General Ledger displays only the children (or grandchildren).

**PT - Report/Total:**

- Select PT to total the segment value range and display the total on one page.
- N - No override: Select to use display options entered in the row set definition.

**Implementation Note**

**Display Options:**

- Page Expand (PE) Report is the most commonly used display option. It allows you to perform consolidation within FSG.

## Reviewing Your Content Set Definitions

Review report component definitions using standard FSG listings.

- Use the FSG Content Set Summary Listing to review the names, descriptions, and processing types of the content sets defined in your current set of books
- Use the FSG Content Set Detail Listing to review the segment values and their display types for a content set



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## Defining Row Orders

Modify the order of detail rows in a report.

**Row Definition from Row Set**

	Low	High	Display
Company	01	01	T
Cost Center	100	400	E
Account	4000	4000	T

↓ Produces Unordered Rows ↓

Sales	Sep-94	Oct-94	Nov-94	Dec-94
Fremont (200)	45,505	41,303	44,518	48,697
Newport (300)	48,821	47,448	48,415	46,950
Belmont (400)	43,340	46,296	42,547	42,998
United (100)	46,684	43,855	46,103	44,746

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You can use a row order with row expand row sets or content sets to control how expanded detail rows are displayed in your report.

You can do the following:

- Display account descriptions in addition to or instead of segment values.
- Sort detail rows by amounts displayed in a column.
- Sort detail rows by account segment values or segment value descriptions.
- Rearrange the sequence of your account segments to fit specific reporting needs.
- Suppress descriptions for particular account segments.

# Ranking Methods

Determine in what order rows are displayed:

- By segment value
- By segment description
- By values within a specified column
- Specify what segment information to display:
  - Value
  - Description
  - Both



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Oracle General Ledger offers several ways to order and display expanded detail rows. Select a ranking method and to display segment values, segment value descriptions, or both. Alternatives include the following:

- Order by ranking, display description: For example, department number.
- Order by ranking, display both: For example, the name of the department.
- Order by description, display description: For example, department description.
- Order by description, display value
- Order by value, display description
- Order by value, display value

## Order by Ranking—Display Description

Sales by CC	SEP-01	OCT-01	NOV-01	DEC-01
Freemont	45,505	41,303	44,518	48,697
Newport	48,821	47,448	48,415	46,950
United	46,684	43,855	46,103	44,746
Belmont	43,340	46,296	42,547	42,998

The detail rows for sales are in descending order on the balances for DEC-01, and cost center descriptions are displayed.



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## Order by Description—Display Description

Sales	SEP-01	OCT-01	NOV-01	DEC-01
Belmont	43,340	46,296	42,547	42,998
Fremont	45,505	41,303	44,518	48,697
Newport	48,821	47,448	48,415	46,950
United	46,684	43,855	46,103	44,746

The detail rows for sales are ordered alphabetically by cost center description, and cost center descriptions are displayed.



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## Order by Value—Display Value

Sales	SEP-01	OCT-01	NOV-01	DEC-01
100	46,684	43,855	46,103	44,746
200	45,505	41,303	44,518	48,697
300	48,821	47,448	48,415	46,950
400	43,340	46,296	42,547	42,998

The detail rows for sales are ordered alphanumerically by cost center value, and cost center values are displayed.



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## Order by Value—Display Description

Sales	SEP-01	OCT-01	NOV-01	DEC-01
United	46,684	43,855	46,103	44,746
Freemont	45,505	41,303	44,518	48,697
Newport	48,821	47,448	48,415	46,950
Belmont	43,340	46,296	42,547	42,998

The detail rows for sales are ordered alphanumerically by cost center value, and cost center descriptions are displayed.

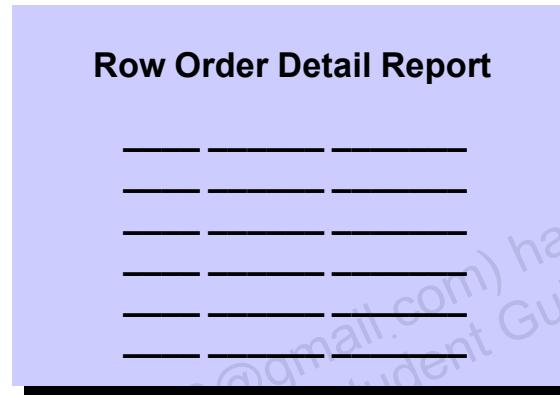


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In this example, the columns are order by the segment value unless a user was familiar with the segment value, the report would appear to be in no particular order.

## Reviewing Your Row Order Detail Listing Report

You can use the Row Order Detail Listing to review the ranking and display options of a row order.



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# Copying Reports and Components

Create new reports and report objects by copying existing objects using AutoCopy, then modifying the copied report objects. Items that can be AutoCopied include:

**Row Set**

**Column Set**

**Content Set**

**Row Order**

**Display Set**

**Reports**

**Report Sets**

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You can copy existing row sets, column sets, content sets, row orders, display sets, reports, and report sets to create new report objects.

After you copy a report object, you can modify the new object instead of recreating a new object from scratch.

Caution: Modifying a report object will affect all reports that use the report object. To avoid affecting all reports that use a report object you want to modify, use AutoCopy to create a copy of the report object, then apply the desired modifications to the copy of the report object.

## FSG Report Prerequisites

Prerequisite for running Financial Statement Generator reports include the following:

- Use the profile option FSG:Allow Portrait Print Style to control print orientation
- Define security rules to limit the financial information a specific user can print
- Include Program - Run Financial Statement Generator in your responsibility to run FSG reports as standard report submissions



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- To control the print orientation of reports that are less than or equal to 80 characters wide, set the user profile option FSG:Allow Portrait Print Style.
- To limit what financial information can be printed by specific users on their FSG reports, define security rules and enable them for use with FSG.
- To run reports through standard request submission, your System Administrator must assign Program - Run Financial Statement Generator to the report security group for your responsibility.

**Note:** We recommend that you run the General Ledger Optimizer program before you run your monthly reports. This will help your financial reporting processes run faster. Program – Optimizer is run from the standard report submission window.

## Enabling FSG Security

Use the General Ledger Super User or System Administrator responsibility to define security rules to control what financial information specific users can print when they run FSG reports.



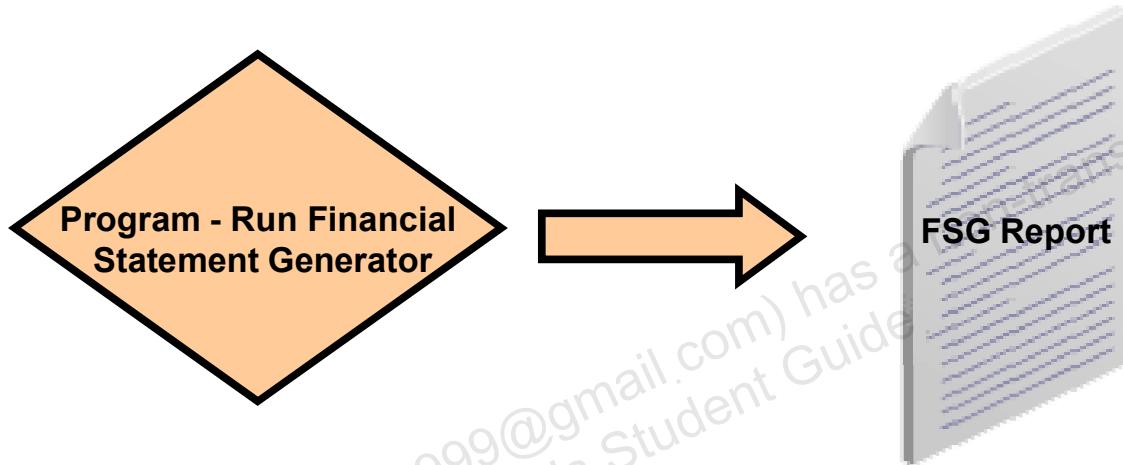
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If you have General Ledger Super User or System Administrator responsibility, you can define security rules to control what financial information specific users can print when they run FSG reports. For example, you can prevent Company 01 users from printing reports for Company 02 and vice versa.

## Run FSG Reports from Standard Request Submission

You can request FSG reports from the Submit Requests window, the same window that is used to run standard reports.



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You can request reports from the Run Financial Reports window or through standard request submission (Submit Requests window). The advantage of requesting reports through standard request submission is that you can schedule the reports to run automatically. You can also combine FSG reports with standard reports, listings, and programs. The disadvantage is that you cannot run report sets through standard request submission.

## Running Financial Report Sets

- You can include multiple reports in a single financial report set
- You can include multiple financial report sets in a single multiple report set
- You can run all or part of a report set
- You can run several reports with predefined print options and parameter values
- You can include a report more than once if you want to run the same report with different parameter values



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## FSG Tips and Techniques

To maximize your reporting flexibility and keep report maintenance to a minimum:

- Draft your reports on paper first
- Define a logical chart of accounts and make use of Parent accounts
- Define generic row sets and use existing column sets
- Use the Expand and Both options



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## FSG Tips and Techniques

To maximize your reporting flexibility and keep report maintenance to a minimum:

- Select the rounding option for your calculations
- Change the order of detail rows
- Use content sets and display sets for your report
- Use AutoCopy
- Transfer report objects from one database to another



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# Setting FSG Options for General Ledger

Profile Option	User	System Administrator			
		User	Resp	App	Site
<b>FSG: Accounting Flexfield</b>				✓	✓
<b>FSG: Allow Portrait Print Style</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>FSG: Enable Search Optimization</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>FSG: Enforce Segment Value Security</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>FSG: Expand Parent Value</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>FSG: Message Detail</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>FSG: String Comparison Mode</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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## FSG: Accounting Flexfield:

- Select the General Ledger application reporting flexfield. The default value for this profile option is account. You cannot view this profile option at the user level. Your System Administrator must set this profile option at the site or application level.

## FSG: Allow Portrait Print Style:

- Control the print orientation of your Financial Statement Generator reports that are less than or equal to 80 characters wide. You can print these reports in either portrait style (80 character wide) or landscape style (132 character wide).

## FSG: Enable Search Optimization:

- Enhance the performance of reports that contain account assignments with a large number of parent segment values and child segment value ranges. When you set this profile option to Yes, the FSG performance enhancement is applied.

FSG: Enforce Segment Value Security:

- Control whether your defined security rules will apply to reports produced using FSG.

FSG: Expand Parent Value:

- Control whether the rollup group or the summary flag associated with flexfield assignments determine the expansion of parent values when requesting summary balances.

FSG: Message Detail:

- Specify the error message catalogue and level of detail in your error message log file when you request your Financial Statement Generator reports.

FSG: String Comparison Mode:

- Do not change this profile option unless instructed to do so by Oracle World Wide Support. This profile option affects the character language for text-based character sets.

# Reports and BI Publisher Integration with R12 E-Business

## Moving Templates and Data Definitions - FNDLOAD

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## Moving Templates and Data Definitions

XML Publisher stores the metadata and physical files for templates and data definitions in BLOB columns in its schema. During testing and development you commonly must download information from a development instance to a test instance and then to a production environment.

- Use the FNDLOAD utility to upload and download the data definition information and the template metadata stored in the Template Manager.
- Use the XDOLoader utility to upload and download the physical files (RTF, PDF, XSL-FO, XML, and XSD).



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## Using FNDLOAD to Manage Metadata

Because both templates and data definitions are stored in the database, you can use the FNDLOAD loader to download the metadata for these objects and then to upload this metadata to another instance. The FNDLOAD program requires a control file (lct) that XML Publisher provides for use with its objects. The file is called `xdotmpl.lct` and it is located under your `APPL_TOP` directory as follows:

`XDO_TOP/patch/115/import/xdotmpl.lct`



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## XML Publisher FNDLOAD File Structure

```
DO_DS_DEFINITIONS - attributes for data source
| KEY APPLICATION_SHORT_NAME
| KEY DATA_SOURCE_CODE
|
X_TEMPLATES - attributes for templates
| KEY TMPL_APP_SHORT_NAME
| KEY TEMPLATE_CODE
|
X_TEMPLATE_FIELDS - template fields
| KEY FIELD_NAME
```



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## Dowloading Metadata

The FNDLOAD command takes the following format:

```
FNDLOAD usr/pwd@db 0 Y DOWNLOAD|UPLOAD <full  
path to xdotmpl.lct> targetldtfile.ldt XMLP  
ATTRIBUTES
```

For example, to download all data definitions and templates for Accounts Receivable, use the following command:

```
FNDLOAD apps/apps@mydb 0 Y DOWNLOAD  
$XDO_TOP/patch/115/import/xdotmpl.lct  
XMLPData.ldt XDO_DS_DEFINITIONS  
APPLICATION_SHORT_NAME=AR
```



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# CASE LITE

---

## ***Report Integration with Oracle EBS ..... Duration 0.5 Day***

### **Business Scenario:**

Vision Corporation uses Oracle EBS application for their business operation. Currently, Vision Corporation is under yearly financial audit. The auditors of the vision corporation have instructed the purchase manager to provide them the bank details of certain ‘active’ vendors towards verification.

The purchase manager in turn has asked you to develop a report which provides the details such as

- Vendor Name
- Vendor Id.
- Account Name.
- Account Number.
- Currency
- Bank Name.
- Bank Branch.

The report need to accept vendor name as parameter.

Vendor		Vendor Name				
BankAccount Name	BankAccount Number	Currency	BankName	BankNumber	BankBranch	Bank Branch Number

**Problem Statement:**

1. List of the steps involved towards integration of reports to Oracle EBS.
2. Identify the Oracle Back end table towards building this report.
3. Build report for above Business scenario and generate output.

# CASE LITE

---

***BI Integration with Oracle EBS ..... Duration 0.5 Day.***

**Business Scenario:**

Vision Corporation uses Oracle EBS for the Business Operations.

Sales Manager of Vision Corporation has to report to his management orders which are booked on every day basis towards delivery planning. Sales Manager has asked you to develop report which takes Order date as parameter using BI publisher.

Please use the .rtf file provided for creating this report. Refer Appendix D for a sample format.

**Problem Statement:**

1. List of the steps involved towards integration of BI publisher to Oracle EBS.
2. Identify the Oracle Back end table towards building this report.
3. Build report for above Business scenario and generate output in PDF.

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Vision Tech Corporation

## Order Information Report

Phone- 0331234555  
techvision@ebmail.com

A-1, DB Road,  
Mumbai , India

Page 1 of 1

Order Number		Status		
Order Date		Payment Term		
Line Number	Item ID	Quantity Ordered	Selling Price	Total

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# CASE STUDY

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***Oracle Reports & BI Publisher - R12..... Duration 4 Days***

This Case Study enables participants to have an understanding about Creating Oracle Reports and BI publisher reports and integrating them with Oracle E-business Suite.

- Overall understanding of creation of reports in Oracle E-business Suite using Oracle Reports and BI publisher.
- Exploring and understanding Oracle E-business Suite application tables towards report building.
- Building up necessary SQL referencing Oracle e-trms (Technical Reference Manuals).
- Understand and build RTF Template towards creation of business transaction document like commercial payable invoice.

## **1 Oracle BI Publisher**

### **1.1 Business Scenario**

Vision Corporation has Implemented Oracle E-business Suite.

The various departments in Vision Corporation have key decision makers who need reports about operations of the organization to remain in the competitive global market.

From time to time they approach the IT department for building up suitable reports which will enable them in their decision making process.

Here is one such report request,

After fulfilling the sales order, the accounting department is expected to generate a sales invoice to its customer towards payment.

Currently the invoices are manually printed out through a separate custom applications based on closed sales order in Oracle E-business Suite. Appropriate EBS application table links should be made.

Accounting head now wishes to streamline the process and retire the custom application towards the generation of the sales invoice and wishes to have the sales invoice generated from Oracle E-business suite.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

1. Understand the business requirement and identify the Oracle E-business Suite tables which can provide necessary data for building the reports.
2. Prepare a documentation linking various Oracle E-business Suite tables through which the SQL can be generated for the reports.
3. Build the report, template and integrate with Oracle E-business Suite.
4. Follow the registration procedures and generate an output using Oracle BI Publisher Desktop.

### 1.2.1 Invoice Details Report

Format of the report is as below

<u>INVOICE</u>				
Invoice No:	Date ;			
Party Name :	Transaction ID:			
Bill To	Ship To			
Line Number	Description	Qty Inv	Unit Price	Amount
Grand Total				

- a. This report is to be run for Vision operations operating unit. Hence it needs to be provided as parameter.
- b. The Invoice number is supplied as a parameter to the report
- c. Use the following towards the building of template (RTF)
  - i. Use image file to show the company logo in the .rtf template.



CS\_XX\_INVOICE\_DE  
TAILS.jpg

- ii. The template needs to be as per the format in the PDF file given here.



### 1.2.2 Hint

*The below provided table mapping on Oracle EBS, could be used for report development.*

**Data Mapping Table & Columns Used**

Column Name	Column Description	Column Source (Table or View or Package or Function : Column Name)	Column Format
TRX_NUMBER	Transaction number	RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_ALL	Varchar2
TRX_DATE	Invoice Date	"	Date
CUSTOMER_TRX_ID	Invoice identifier	"	Number
ORG_ID	Operating unit	"	NUMBER
SHIP_TO_CUSTOMER_ID	Customer identifier	"	NUMBER
BILL_TO_CUSTOMER_ID	Customer identifier	"	NUMBER
LINE_NUMBER	LINE_NUMBER of Invoice	RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_LINES_ALL	Number
INVENTORY_ITEM_ID	Inventory item identifier	"	Number
ORG_ID	Operating Unit Identifier	"	Number

QUANTITY_INVOICED	Quantity of invoice line	“	NUMBER
UNIT_SELLING_PRICE	Selling price per unit for a transaction line	“	Number
REVENUE_AMOUNT	Transaction line revenue amount	“	Number
INVENTORY_ITEM_ID	Inventory item identifier	MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS_B	Number
DESCRIPTION	Item description	“	Number
PARTY_NAME	Name of the Party	HZ_PARTIES	character
Address1	Address	HZ_LOCATIONS	character
CITY	CITY	“	character
POSTAL_CODE	POSTAL_CODE	“	character
STATE	STATE	“	character

## 2 Schedule:

This case study is expected to be performed in four days. The estimated schedule is as follows:

- **Design Query, Create Reports and Integrate with EBS– Duration 1.5 day.**
  - Invoice Details Report Query and XML
  - Creation of value sets

- **Design & develop BI Publisher reports and integrate with EBS – Duration 1.5 days**
  - Creation of .rtf template with BI Publisher desktop
  - Integrate with Oracle EBusiness Application.
- **Evaluation – Duration 1 day.**



# IBM GH Program

## Technical Specification For Reports

[Rice id]      [Name]

**Version**

**Creation Date**

**Last Update Date**

**Last Print Date**



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## Document Control

### Change Record

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Date	Author	Version	Change Reference

### Approvers

---

Name	Position	Signature

### Reviewer

---

Name	Position	Signature

---

## Object Information

Project Name	
Build ID	
Build Name	
Functional Spec Reference	
Primary RICE Group	Report
Functional Area	
Technology Area	[Oracle Reports/XMLP/BI Publisher/Discoverer]
Business Group	

## Technical Overview

### Overview

<b>FYI</b>	<Provide an overview of the build's functionality, with emphasis on the Technical perspective. Reference Functional Design Specification document as needed. >
------------	--

### Description

<b>FYI</b>	<p>&lt;Provide high-level functional and technical description of the build. Reference the functional description for the build as needed. Information should summarize individual components that will comprise the build. &gt;</p> <p>&lt;You may identify the development tools and their version to be used for developing the components objects (e.g. Forms 6i). Also, explain the integration aspects of the build with reference to the components that comprise the build. &gt;</p> <p>&lt;Provide any other technical details that seem appropriate and the template does not provide a section for it. &gt;</p>
------------	--

### Assumptions

<b>FYI</b>	<p>&lt;Provide assumptions related to the scope of this build. Try to list the assumptions in bullet points and as clear as possible. For example the following list describes some of the technical assumptions for an Interface:</p> <p>Most of the functional assumptions are described in the FDS you may reference them here.</p> <p>Note that assumptions related to the individual components only will be addressed by the respective Technical designs. Lists only build level assumptions here&gt;</p>
------------	--

### Roles & Responsibilities

<b>FYI</b>	<Select IBM On-site Tech Team / IBM Off-shore Tech Team/ IBM Functional team / Client Tech Team / Client Business Team / Sub-Contractor etc. under the Primary / Secondary /Advisory roles for design, development and testing activities of this build.>
------------	---

Activity	Primary	Secondary	Advisory

## Document References

---

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<b>FYI</b>	<List all other documents referenced by this document. Includes Development standards, EDI standards etc.>	
Document	Document Link / Reference	Version

## Reports Definition

### Layout

FYI	Usually FS provides the Layout for the reports it might be a hand sketch or a Visio drawing etc. You may copy and paste the layout for references in this document or create the layout using the standard/available tools and paste the layout image here in case that FS does not provide a clear or complete layout. Also, provide the layout for the parameters screen and the cover, ending pages of the report if they are not the same as the standard Oracle Apps report layouts.
-----	---

### Processing Logic

FYI	Provide detailed description of the object processing logic in this section. This is basically a detailed version of the Object Description Overview section. You may decide to only highlight the processing steps in this section and refer to more details in the next sections. However, make sure that you provide clear description of the logic for more complex objects.
-----	--

### Base Reports

FYI	If the specified report(s) in this document are to be built based on an existing report, provide the base report name/ID in this section. Usually all reports are built using the Template report. Any report attribute (such as font size, font type, etc.) that is non-standard or is different from the base report needs to be specified in the next sections in this document. If there are more than one table specified in this document then provide information for each report individually. The first row in each table in the next sections allows you to identify the report being specified in that table.
-----	--

Report Name	Base Report Name	Description

### Report Sections

FYI	Provide detailed information on the report's pages their sections. Section Description specifies details on the section such as the select statement(s) needed to generate the section. Here is a summary of the information to be provided for each section:  Page Name column identifies the type of the page such as the Cover Page or the Main Body Page(s).  Section Name: Each page has one or more sections such as Page Header, Page Details, and Page Footer sections on a Main Body report page.  Section Description: Specify the tables, joins, and the where clause of the select statement and/or other common details of each section in the Section Description.
-----	--

Report:		
Page Name	Section Name	Section Description

## Parameters

<b>FYI</b>	Provide detailed information on the report's parameters in this section. Characteristics column identifies parameter's attributes such as being mandatory or optional, default value, accepting multiple values separated by commas, etc. Validation column specifies the validation procedure/function name for the parameter. The procedure, function logic must be specified in Pseudo code section. LOV source specifies the select statement from the parameter list of values.
------------	--

#	Label/Name	Description	Data Type	Required	Display	Default	LOV/Source	Comments

## Selection Criteria

<b>FYI</b>	This section should provide the queries in the report and any special selection criterias as specified in the functional requirement document.
------------	--

## Report Logo, Header & Footer

<b>FYI</b>	Provide Logo, Header and Footer layouts in this section.
------------	--

**Logo:**

**Header:**

**Footer:**

## Report Header Section

<b>FYI</b>	Specify contents of Report Header Section of Layout.
------------	--

## Report Trailer Section

---

FYI	Specify contents of Report Trailer Section of Layout.
-----	---

## Report Columns

---

FYI	<p>Provide detailed Field information for each report section using the following guidelines:</p> <p>Each section may have one or more fields. For example Page Header section on the Main Body page may have Date, Page Number, and Report Title fields.</p> <p>Some of the fields are static text or graphic blocks and others are dynamic.</p> <p>For the dynamic fields with dynamic values you must specify the source of each field.</p> <p>Usually the fields in the same section are populated using one select statement (specified in the section description). In the field source only refer to the table.column names for the fields that are populated from the database.</p> <p>For the derived (or calculated) fields provide the derivation (or calculation) formula as the field's source. You may use the field names rather than table.columns in the formulas for derived fields. For more complex calculations use functions and specify the function logic in the Pseudo code section. See the following example.</p>
-----	--

Report Column Name	Report Column Description	Report Section Name	Column Source (Table or View or Package or Function : Column Name)	Column Format	Column Justification

## Report Grouping, Order by, Totals & Page Break

---

FYI	Provide the grouping, sorting and page break information in this section.
-----	---

Grouping Columns	Order By Columns	Total Needed? (Y/N)	Caption of Total	Page Break Needed? (Y/N)

## Error Handling

---

FYI	Provide detailed technical information on error handling if it is different from the standard error handling.
-----	---

## XML Publisher

FYI	Provide detailed technical information on XML Publisher data and layouts templates.
-----	---

### Data Template

FYI	The data template is an XML document whose elements collectively define how the data engine will process the template to generate the XML.  Provide Data Template details in this section.
FYI	<b>Skip this section if you are using Oracle Reports for data extraction</b>

#### Data Template Declaration

FYI	The <dataTemplate> element is the root element. It has a set of related attributes expressed within the <dataTemplate> tag.
-----	---

Attribute Name	Value
name (Required)	(Required) Enter the data template name.
description (Optional)	(Optional) Enter a description of this data template.
version (Required)	(Required) Enter a version number for this data template.
defaultPackage	This attribute is required if your data template contains lexical references or any other calls to PL/SQL.
dataSourceRef	The default data source reference for the entire data template. Required in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• XML Publisher Enterprise implementations: Always required.</li><li>• Oracle E-Business Suite implementations: Required only when performing a distributed query across multiple data sources.</li></ul>

#### Parameters Section

FYI	The <parameter> element is placed between the open and close <parameters> tags. The <parameter> element has a set of related attributes. These are expressed within the <parameter> tag.  To pass parameters, (for example, to restrict the query), use bind variables in your Query <i>Example:</i> <parameters> <parameter name="department" dataType="number" defaultValue="10"/> </parameters>
-----	--

Parameter Name	Data Type	Default Value

#### Lexicals

FYI	Provide information about Lexical parameters/ Flexfield Lexicals and its attributes.
-----	--

### Data Query Section

**FYI**

The <sqlStatement> element is placed between the open and close dataQuery tags. The <sqlStatement> element has a related attribute, name. It is expressed within the <sqlStatement> tag. The query is entered in the CDATA section.

*Example:*

```
<dataQuery>
    <sqlStatement name="Q1">
        <![CDATA[SELECT DEPTNO,DNAME,LOC from dept]]>
    </sqlStatement>
</dataQuery>
```

Query Name	Datasource ref	Query (![CDATA])

## Data Link Between Queries

<b>FYI</b>	If you have multiple queries, you must link them to create the appropriate data output. In the data template, there are two methods for linking queries: using bind variables or using the <link> element to define the link between queries.  <i>For example:</i> <link name="DEPTEMP_LINK" parentQuery="Q1" parentColumn="DEPTNO" childQuery="Q2" childColumn="DEPARTMENTNO"/>
------------	---

Name	Parent Query	Parent Column	Child query	Child column

## Data Triggers

<b>FYI</b>	Data triggers execute PL/SQL functions at specific times during the execution and generation of XML output. Using the conditional processing capabilities of PL/SQL for these triggers, you can do things such as perform initialization tasks and access the database.  <i>For example:</i> <dataTrigger name="beforeReport" source="employee.beforeReport()"/> <dataTrigger name="beforeReport" source="employee.beforeReport(:Parameter)"/>
------------	--

Data Trigger Name	Source

## XML Output

---

<b>FYI</b>	Provide sample XML output in this section.
------------	--

## RTF Template

---

<b>FYI</b>	Attach RTF Template used, in this section.
------------	--

## Table and View Usage

**FYI**

This section provides the detailed list of tables and views used by this object. The list should include main tables used by the object and look-up or temporary tables. Type column identifies if it is a Table, View, or Snapshot. "Is New" column identifies if it is a new table or view and need to be created because of this object. Functional Area column identifies the Oracle Application module that the view or table belongs to (or is related to). You may sort the list by Name for easy reference.

Name	Type	Is New?	Functional Area	SELECT	INSERT	UPDATE	DELETE

## Pseudo Code

**FYI**

Provide detailed programming logic for various elements of an object (e.g. Calculating Formulas in Reports.) in this section under the heading for the object type (Report). Please note that this section specifies the Pseudo code for coding the object (e.g. a package in a report). The Pseudo code for any Stored Packages/Procedures/Functions or Database Triggers should be specified in the PL/SQL program design section.

## Application Set up

**FYI** <Detail the Application set up required for implementing the build>

### New/Updated Seed Data

Lookup Type	Application	Code	Meaning	Access Level

### Descriptive Flexfield

Application	Title		Base Table		
Form Name					
Segment Name	Window Prompt	Column	Value Set	Displayed	Enabled

### Value Sets

**FYI** Provide additional information as appropriate, depending on validation type.

Value Set Name	Description	List Type	Security Type	Format Type	Max Size	Precision	Numbers Only	Uppercase Only	Right Justify	Min Value	Max Value	Validation Type

### Concurrent Program Executable

Executable	Short Name	Application	Description	Execution Method	Execution File Name

## Concurrent Program Definition

---

### Program Definition

---

Program	Short Name	Application	Description	Executable Name	Method	Output Format

### Incompatibilities

---

Application	Name	Scope	Type

### Parameters – Display

---

Seq	Parameter	Description	Enabled	Display Size	Concatenated Description	Prompt	Token

### Parameters – Validation

---

Seq	Value Set	Default Type	Default Value	Range	Req.	Enable Security

### Concurrent Request Group

---

Group	Application	Code	Description	Request Type	Name	Application

## XML Publisher Template Manager

### Data Definition

	Value
Data Definition Name	
Data Definition Code	
Executable Application	
XML Schema	
Preview Data	
Description	

### Template

	Value
Template Name	
Template Code	
Executable Application	
Template Type	
Template File	
Default File Language	
Default File Territory	
Description	

## Database Design

### FYI

Ideally, the data structures section should contain complete data details. Leaving the data details to a developer is possible, but may open too many items for interpretation. At a minimum, identify all tables and views, identify all ambiguous fields, and identify all client-specific fields/tables. This section provides templates for defining various database objects. Only keep the templates that you need and remove the others.

### Overview

### FYI

Provide an overview of all the changes to the database design including a list of new and modified items and the purpose of the changes.

### New Database/ Modified Database Objects

#### Tables

Table Name	Column Name	Column Data Type	Size	Is Null	Is Primary Key	Constraints

#### Views/Snapshots

View/Snapshot Name	Refresh Frequency <Only for Snapshots. >	View/Snapshot Query

#### Indexes

Index Name	Table Name	Column Name	Is Unique

#### Triggers

Trigger Name	Table Name	Trigger Pseudo code

Trigger Name	Table Name	Trigger Pseudo code

### Sequences

---

Sequence Name	Table Name	Column Name	Min	Max	Intervals

### Synonyms

---

Synonym Name	Table Name	Type

## Exception Handling

FYI	Specify any application specific exception messaging in this section. This section should provide the details of user defined exception codes and descriptions.
-----	---

## Error & Message Processing

Code	Description	System	Notification	Corrective Action

---

## Unit Test Conditions

FYI	This section should provide an overview of unit test conditions. This section can also contain reference to the unit test plan document, if prepared separately.
-----	--

---

## Unit Test Plan

Program	Condition	Condition Description	Expected Results

---

## Issue Log

### Open Issues

---

ID	Issue	Resolution	Responsibility	Target Date	Impact Date

### Closed Issues

---

ID	Issue	Resolution	Responsibility	Target Date	Impact Date



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Vision Tech Corporation

Phone- 0331234555  
techvision@ebmail.com

## Invoice

A-1, DB Road,  
Mumbai , India

Page 1 of 1

Invoice No: Party Name :	Date: Transaction ID:			
BILL TO	SHIP TO			
Line Number	Description	Qty Inv	Unit Price	Amount
			Grand Total	

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