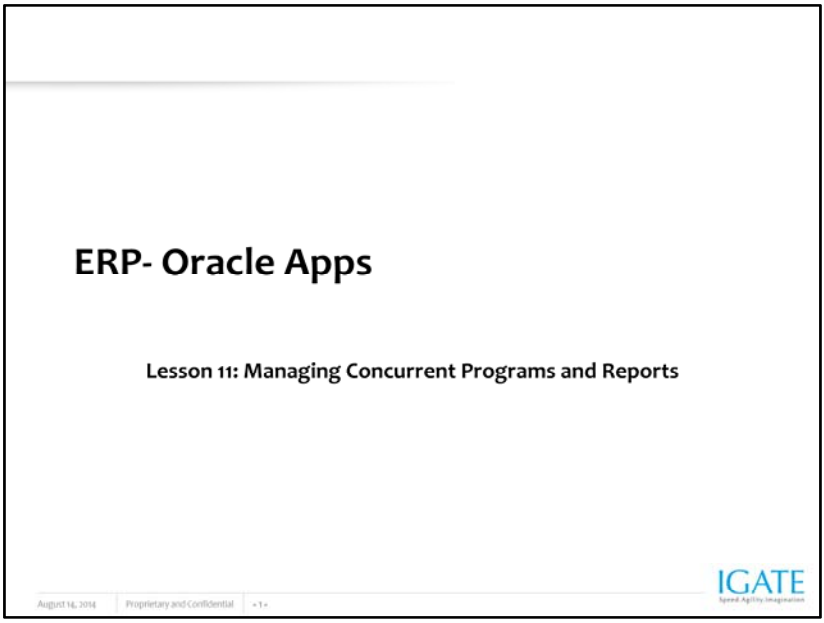
ERP- Oracle Apps
Lesson 11: Managing Concurrent Programs and Reports
August 14, 2014
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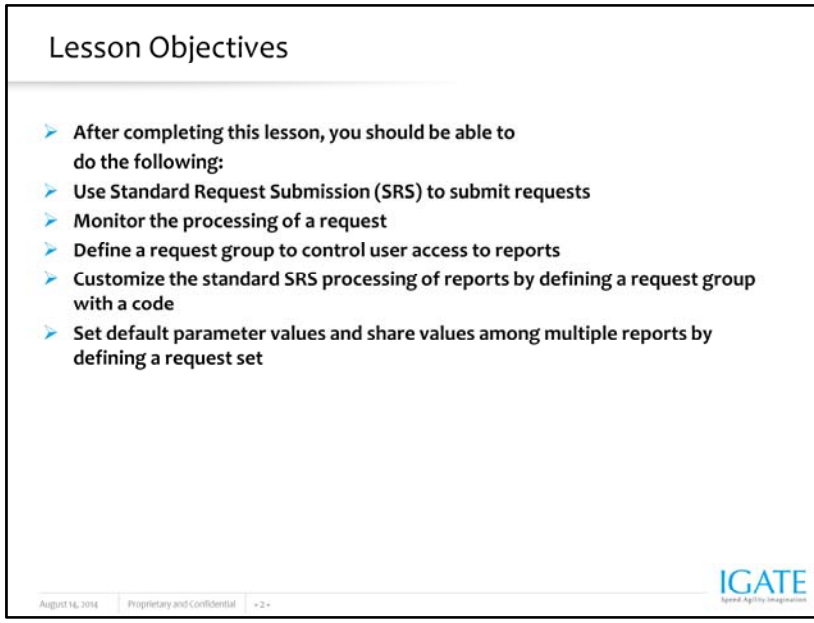
Lesson Objectives
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:
Use Standard Request Submission (SRS) to submit requests
Monitor the processing of a request
Define a request group to control user access to reports
Customize the standard SRS processing of reports by defining a request group with a code
Set default parameter values and share values among multiple reports by defining a request set
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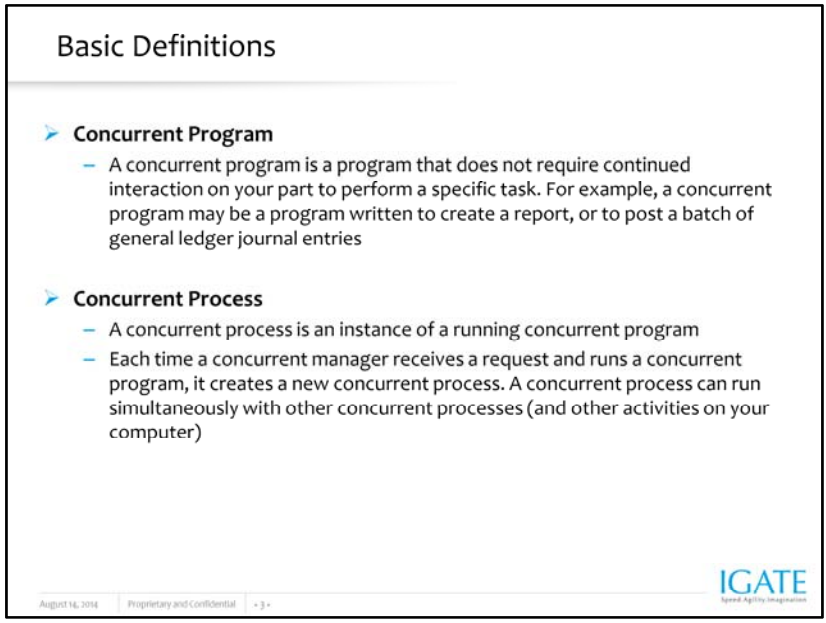


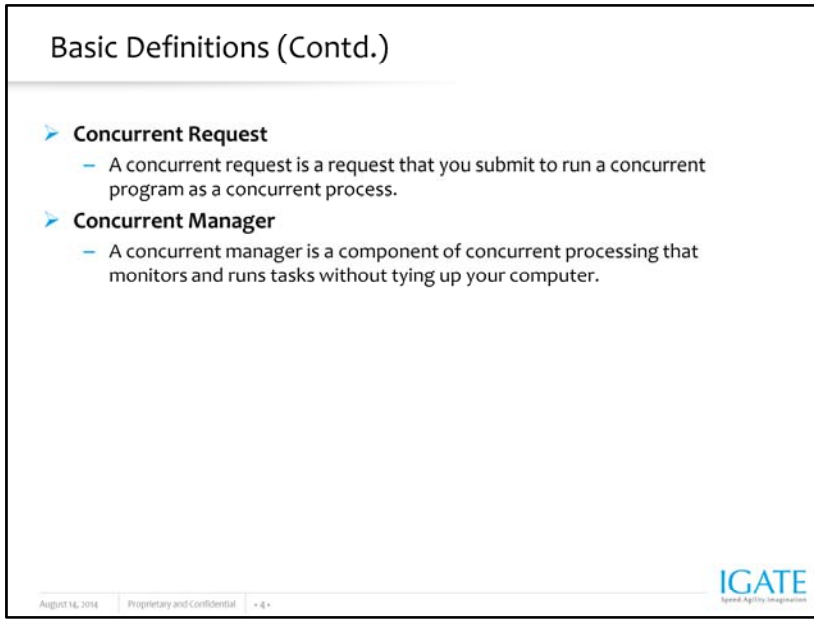
Concurrent Processing

Every Oracle Applications product contains reports and programs that are specific to that product.

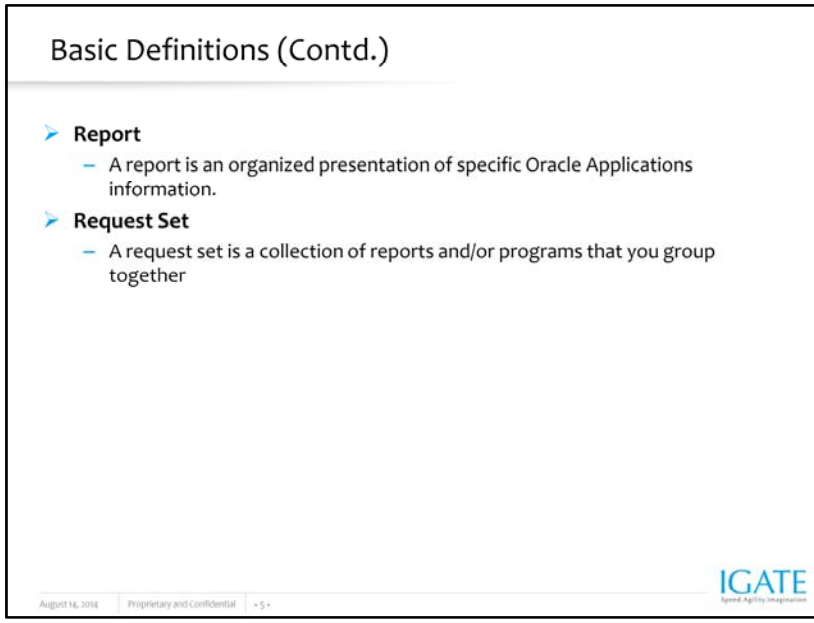
A report generates a summary or detail presentation of Oracle Applications information, whereas a program can perform a function.

The reports and programs you have access to are defined by the responsibility you use.

For example, as an Oracle Receivables user, you may be able to run a report to create invoices. Or in your Oracle General Ledger application, your responsibility may allow you to run a program to post journal entries.



Concurrent Request:
You issue a concurrent request when you submit a report or program to run using Standard Request Submission or when you choose an action button in a product–specific submission window

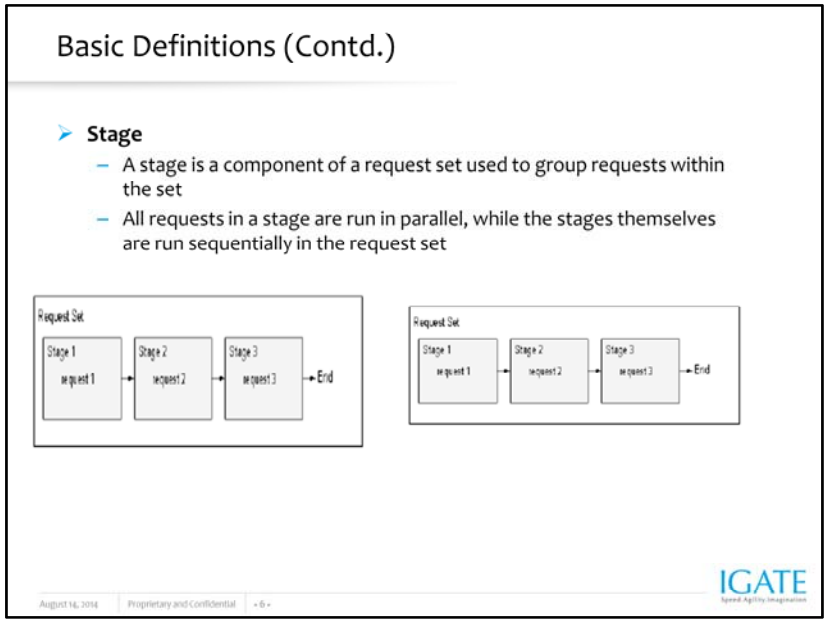


Report:

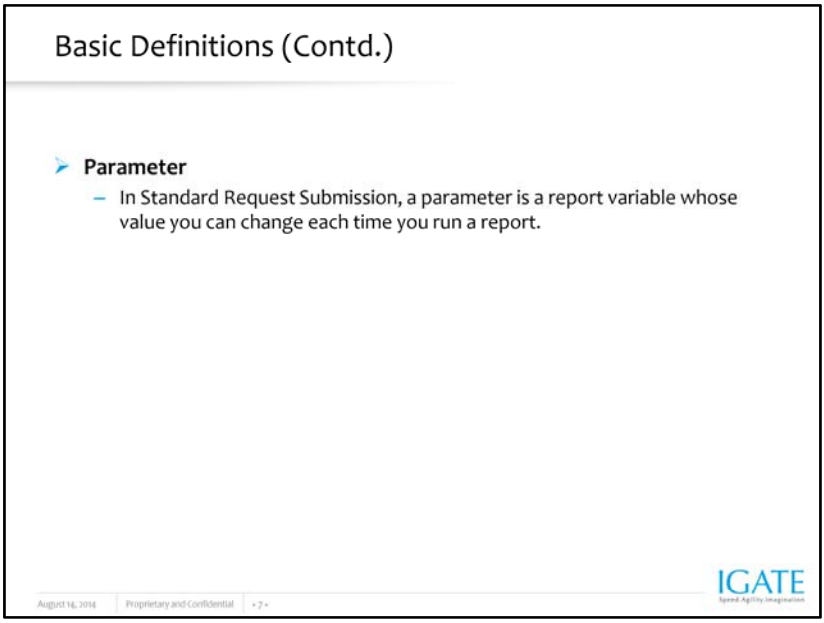
You can view a report online, or send it to a printer. The content of a report can range from summary information to a complete listing of values. Reports run as concurrent programs in Oracle Applications.

Request Set:

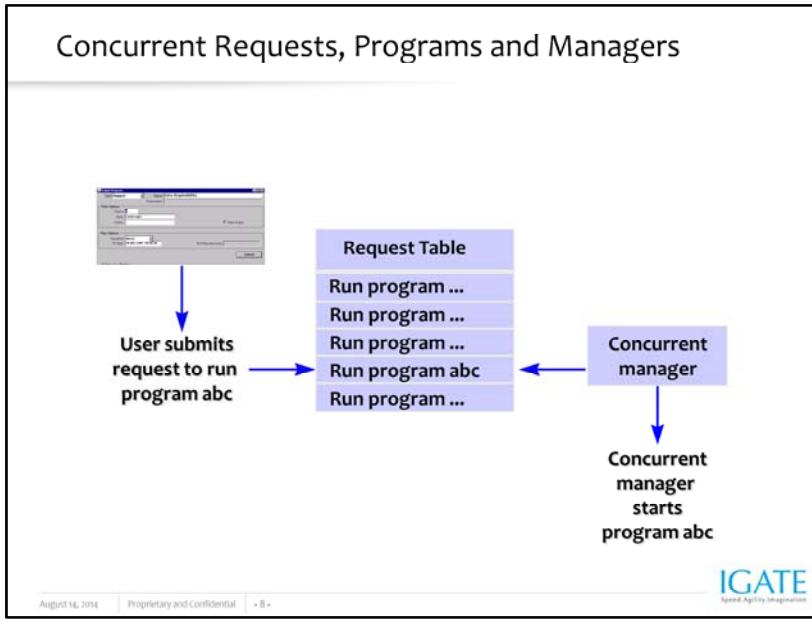
You can submit the reports and/or programs in a request set all at once using a single transaction.



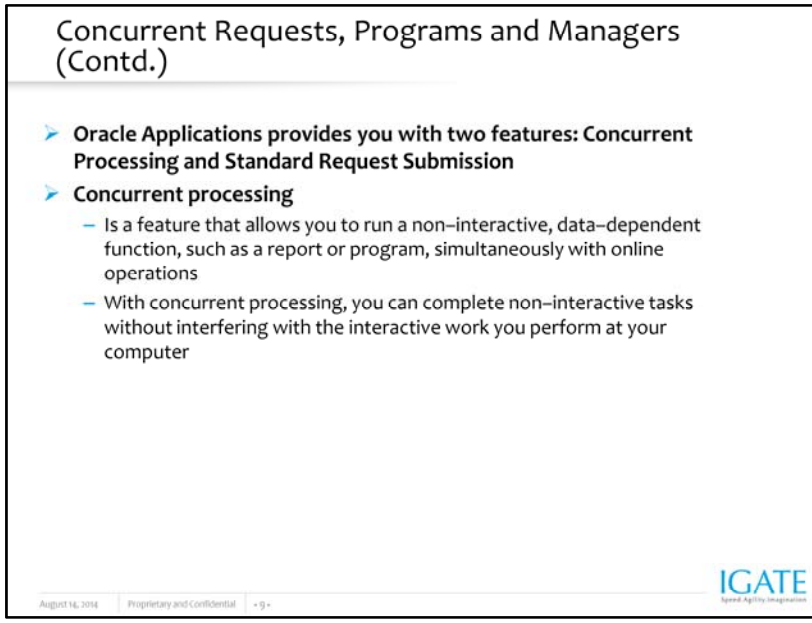
Request sets are divided into one or more ”stages” which are linked to determine the sequence in which your requests are run. Each stage consists of one or more requests that you want to run in parallel (at the same time in any order).
For example, in the simplest request set structure, all requests are assigned to one stage. This allows all of the requests to run in parallel.
To run requests in sequence, you assign requests to different stages, and then link the stages in the order you want the requests to run. For example, if you had three requests: Request 1, Request 2, and Request 3, that needed to run in the sequence 1, 2, 3, then you would assign each request to a different stage and link the stages in that order.
The concurrent manager allows only one stage in a request set to run at a time. When one stage is complete the following stage is submitted.
A stage is not considered to be complete until all of the requests in the stage are complete. One advantage of using stages is the ability to run several requests in parallel and then move sequentially to the next stage. This allows for a more versatile and efficient request set.



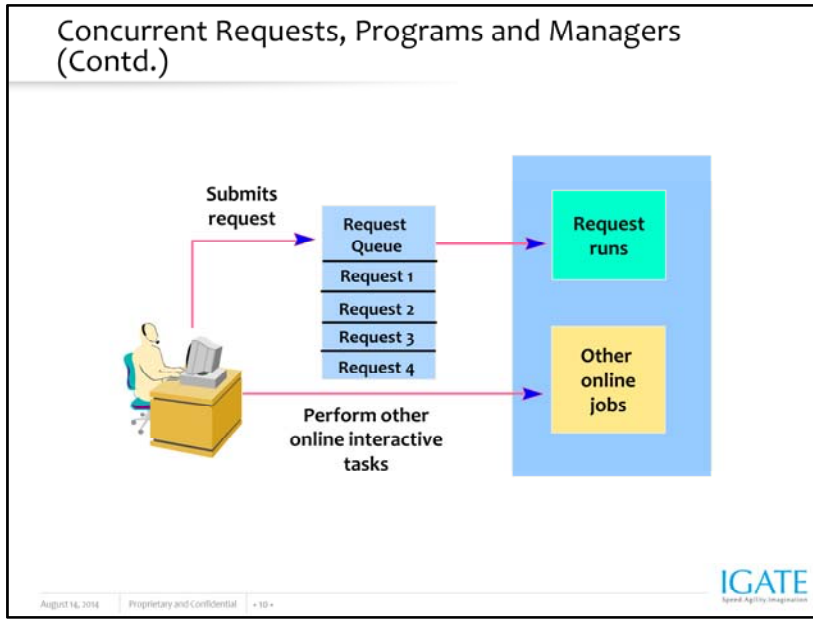
Parameter:
For example, you might run an audit report that requires you to enter an audit date each time you run the report. The audit date is a parameter for the report.



Concurrent Requests, Programs, and Manager
Concurrent processing allows long-running, data-intensive programs to run simultaneously with online operations.
Oracle Applications programs can run concurrently with each other as well as with other programs; they are referred to as concurrent programs.
Requests to run Oracle Applications programs—for example, to run an Oracle General Ledger report—are concurrent requests. Each concurrent request inserts a row into a database table maintained by the Oracle Application Object Library.
Concurrent managers read requests from the requests table and start concurrent programs.



An example of concurrent processing occurs when you use the Post Journals window in your Oracle General Ledger application. Once you specify the journal batches to post and choose the Post button, your Oracle General Ledger application uses concurrent processing to post the journal batch entries without further involvement from you. Meanwhile, your computer is still available for you to continue doing other work in Oracle Applications. Oracle Applications runs all of its reports and programs as concurrent processes.


Concurrent Requests, Programs and Managers (Contd.)
Submits request
Request Queue
Request 1
Request 2
Request 3
Request 4
Request runs
Other online jobs
Perform other online interactive tasks
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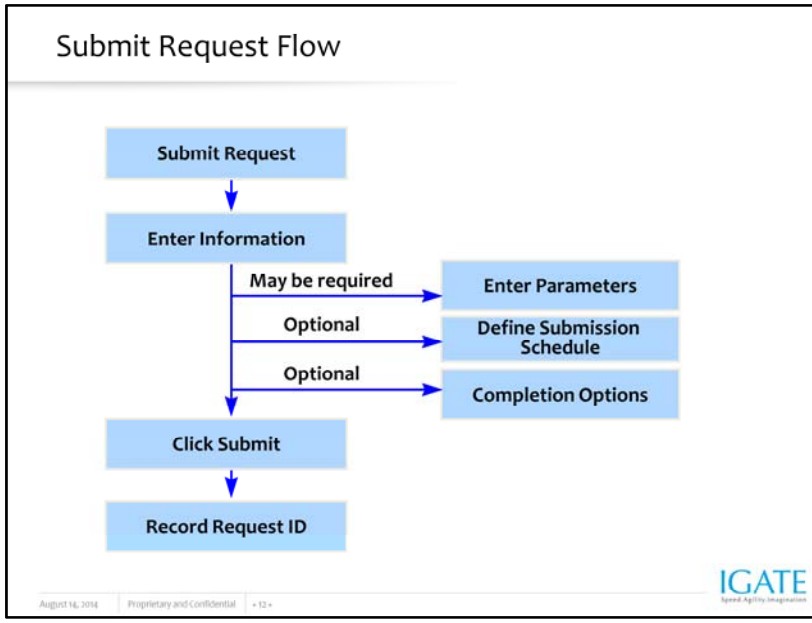
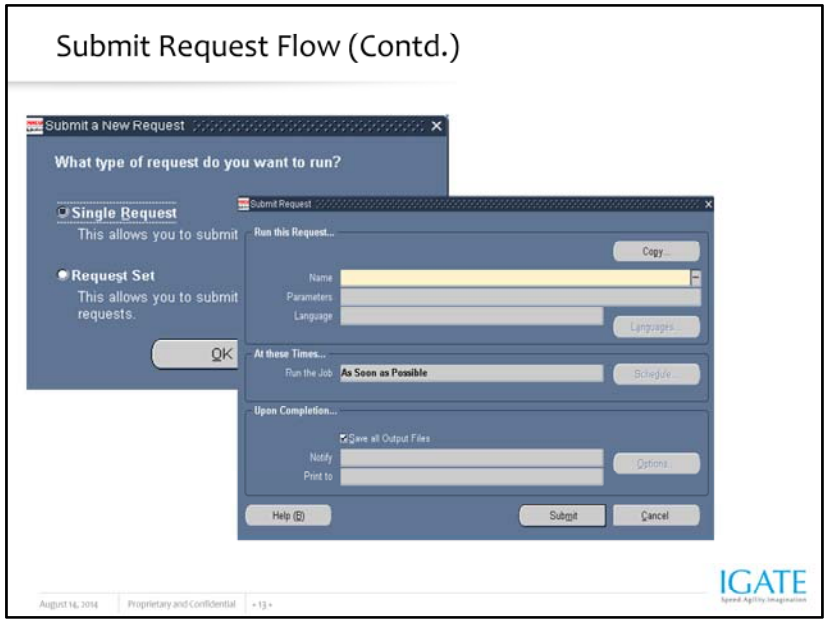
Standard Request Submission
To help you run the reports and programs that are a part of your responsibility.
It is a feature that works with concurrent processing to provide a common interface for running your Oracle Applications reports and programs.
Standard Request Submission provides you with a set of windows for running reports and programs and a set of windows for creating groups of reports and programs to run together.
These windows give you control over the submission and output of your reports and programs.



Using Standard Request Submission (SRS)
Using Standard Request Submission gives you control over how you can run your requests and request sets.
There are three elements involved in submitting a request: selecting the request or request set to be submitted, defining a submission schedule, and providing completion options.
Defining a schedule can be as simple as submitting As Soon as Possible, or it can involve using a more complex schedule that you define when you first submit your request. This schedule can then be used for other requests in the future.
Completion options enable you to deliver notification to others using Oracle Workflow, as well as specifying which printers and how many copies of the output you want to produce for each request.
You can submit as many requests as you like from the Submit Request window. You can even submit a request more than once if you want to run the same request with different parameter values.

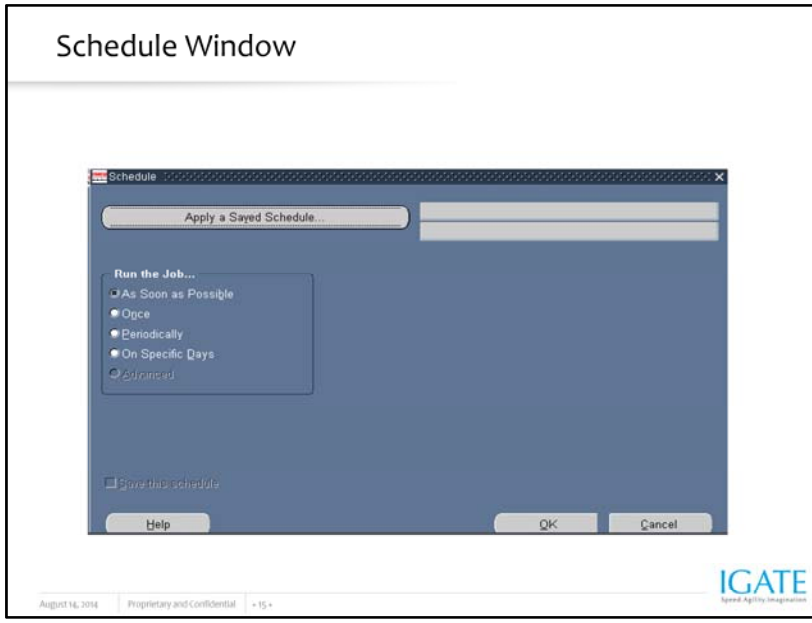


1.Navigate to the Submit a New Request Window: (N) Requests > Run
2.Check the option for Single Request or Request Set.
3.Click OK.
4.Use the Copy a Prior Request button to use a previously entered request submission or Select the name of the request that you want to run from the list of values.

The responsibility that you are using determines the request group and the requests that will appear in the list of available requests.

Parameter Window

A Parameters window automatically appears if you select a request that requires parameter values.
The Prompts in the Parameters window are specific to the request that you select.
The parameters you enter are concatenated and displayed in the Parameters field of the Submit Requests window.



From the Submit Request window, click Schedule…

In the Schedule window you can either Apply a Saved Schedule or establish a schedule by choosing one of the scheduling options.

To apply a saved schedule, click the button to display the Predefined Schedules find window.

Find the schedule you want to apply and click OK.

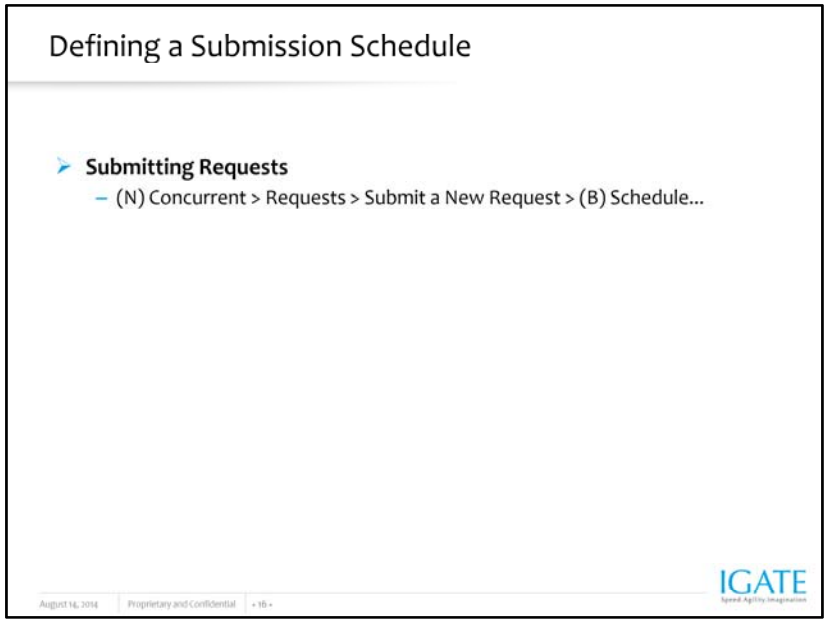
A message describing the schedule or further scheduling options for you to define will appear in the window.

To define your own schedule, choose one of the Run the Job… options.

The option you choose determines the type of calendar that appears for you to define your schedule.

If you wish to save your schedule for future use, click the "Save this schedule" check box.

The Save Schedule window appears. Enter a name and description for your schedule.

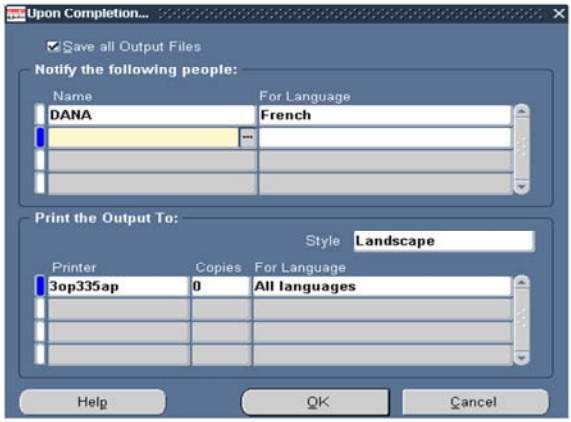


The Schedule Window

The scheduling window provides you with several scheduling options. You can choose to reuse a schedule that you previously defined and saved, or define a new schedule. You can define your schedule to run a request as soon as possible, at a specific time, or repeatedly at specific intervals, or on specific days of the week or month.

When saving your schedule you must provide a unique name. You can also provide additional information in the Description field.

Defining Completion Options



Check the Save all Output Files check box to write your request to a file. If you want to view your report online, you must enable this box.
Click the Options… button.
Specify additional people to notify using Oracle Workflow, upon completion of this report.
Select a print style, a printer, and a number of copies.
Click OK.
Click Submit Request to submit your request.

Oracle Applications assigns a request ID to each request submission so that you can identify your request.
Use the request ID to query for your request output in the Requests window.
Oracle Applications assigns a new request ID to each resubmission of a request and displays the request ID of the previous request in the log file.

Reprinting a Report

1. Navigate to the Requests window:

   (N) Requests > View
2. Query your request so that it is displayed as a record in the Requests window.
3. Select your request.
4. From the Tools menu select Reprint...

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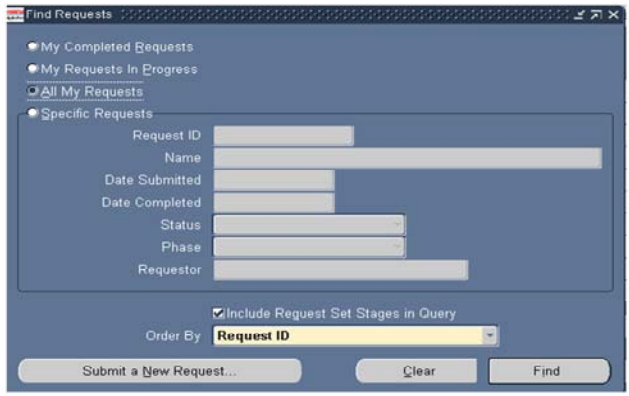
Use the Requests Window to View and Change Requests



Use the Requests window to perform the following functions:

- View all submitted concurrent requests
- Check the status of requests
- Change aspects of a request's processing options
- Diagnose Errors
- Find the position of a request in the queues of available concurrent managers

How to Use the Requests Window

1. **Navigate to the Find Requests window:**
   (N) Requests > View

2. **Enter specific criteria in the Find Requests window**
   Or Click Find to display all your submitted requests.

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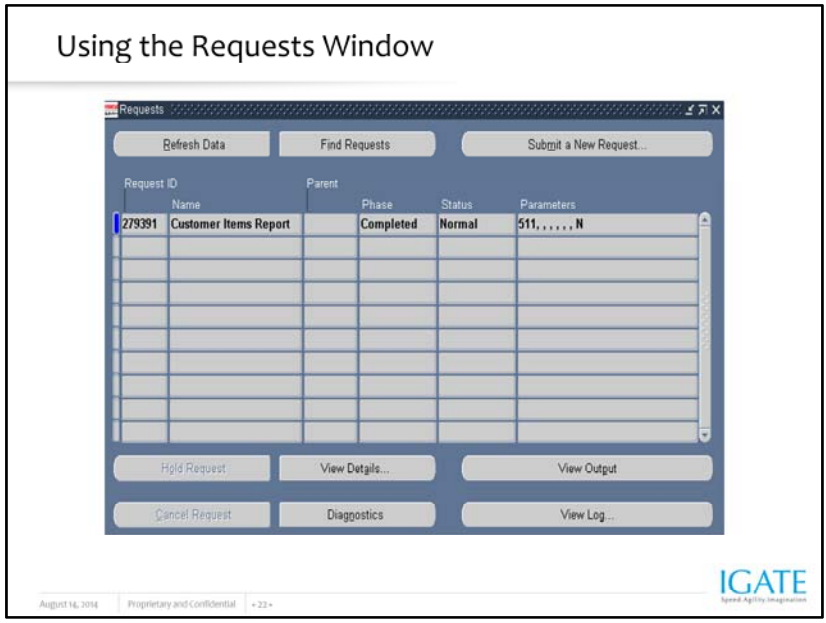
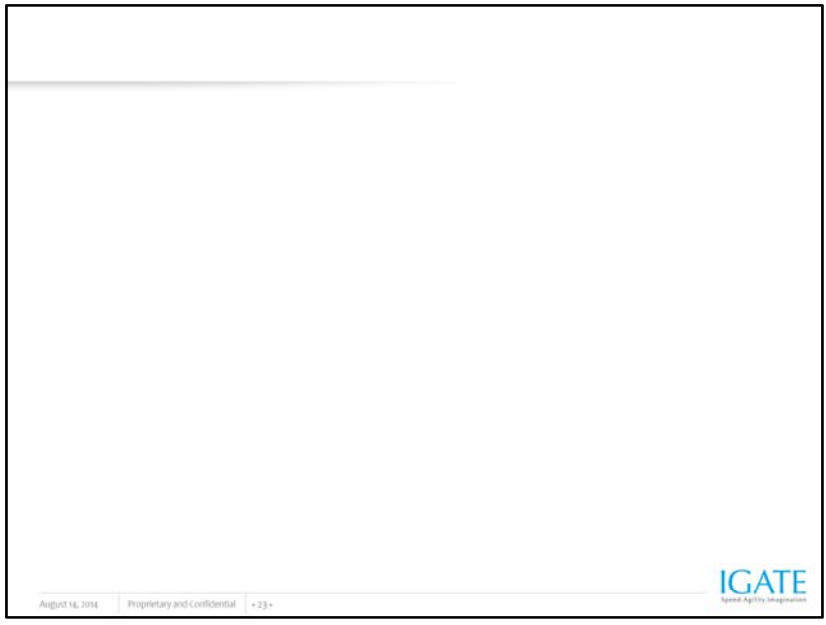
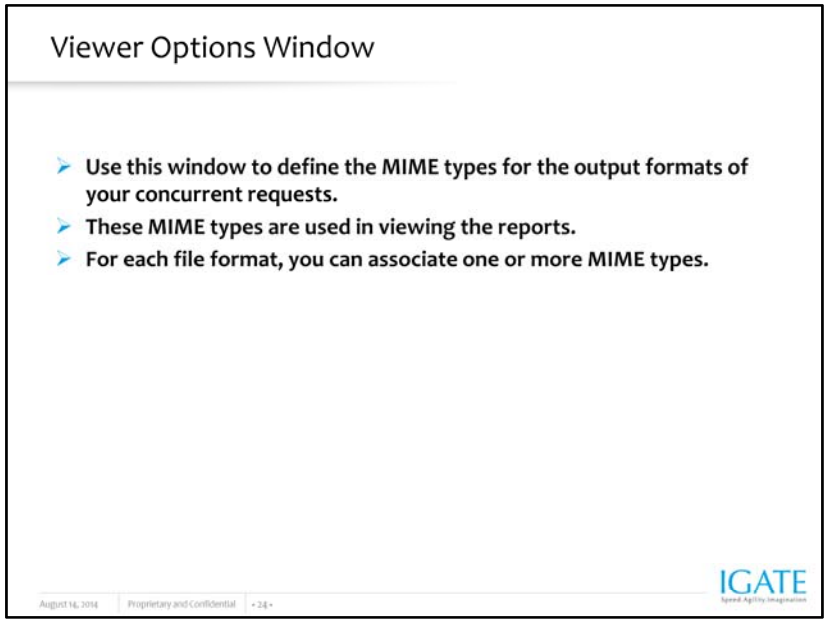


Use the various buttons to perform tasks related to concurrent processing:
Refresh Data – Re queries the lines in the request table.
Find Requests - Displays the Find Request window to perform a search.
Submit a New Request… - Displays the Submit a New Request window.
Hold Request - Puts a request on hold if the request has not started running.
Cancel Request - Cancels a request
View Details... - Displays the Request Detail window. If the request has not already run, you can change selected fields.
Diagnostics - Displays diagnostic information about a request.
View Output - Displays an online format of the report.
View Log… - Displays information about the request such as arguments used and other technical information.



Using the Requests Window (continued)
In order to use the View Output button, your program must have paper output. If the report file format you selected for your request has multiple MIME types associated with it, clicking the View Output button will display a window prompting you to select the MIME type you wish to use to view your output.
For more information on associating file formats with MIME types see:
(Help) Applied Technology > Oracle Applications System Administration >
How to View Request Status and Output > Defining the Reports Viewer.



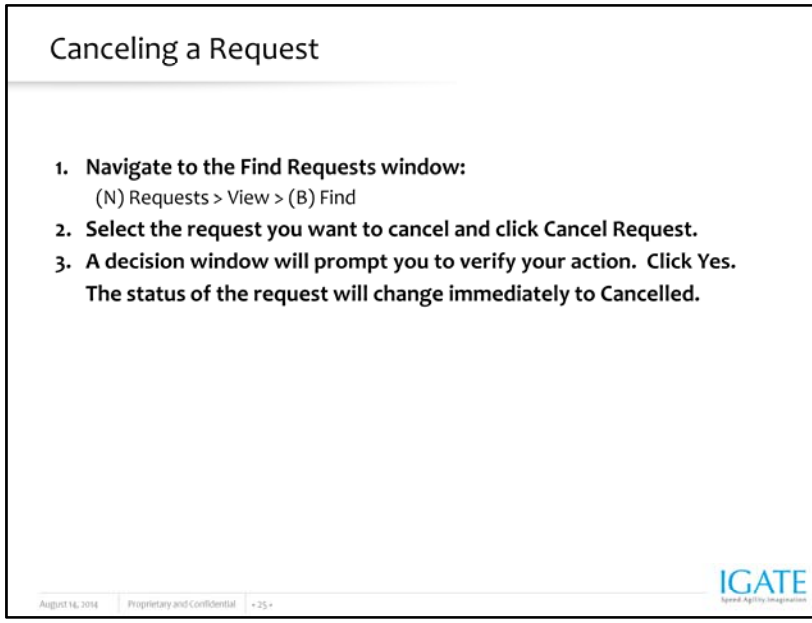
Use the Viewer Options Window to Define MIME Types

(N) Install > Viewer Options

You can use one MIME type to view reports of a certain format. For example, you can view all text format reports in Microsoft Word. MIME types for supported formats for a particular user are set by several profile options. Seeded MIME types are:

- Viewer: Application for HTML
- Viewer: Application for PCL
- Viewer: Application for PDF
- Viewer: Application for PostScript
- Viewer: Application for Text

This MIME type is sent to a browser window when the user views a report of that file format.



Canceling a Request That Has Not Yet Completed

If you cancel a request set, then Oracle Applications automatically cancels all requests in the set.

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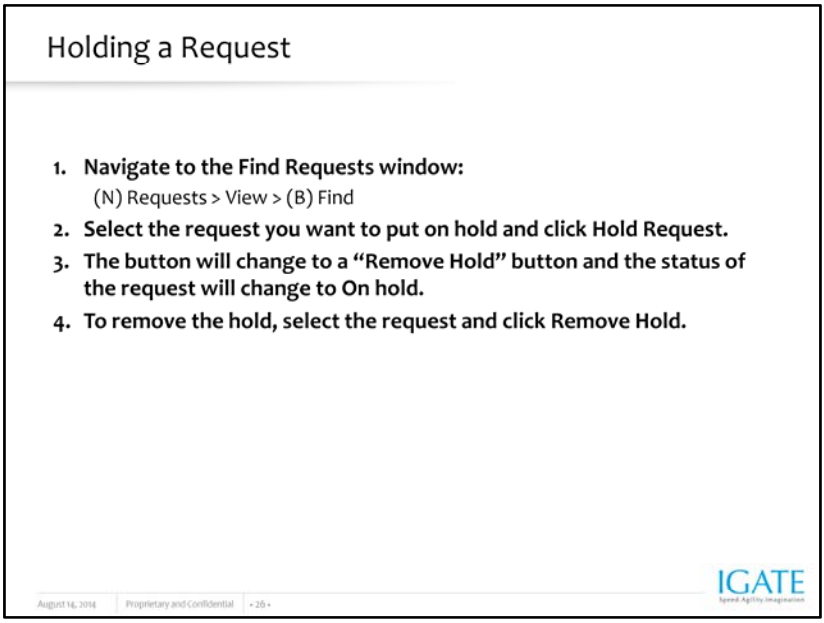
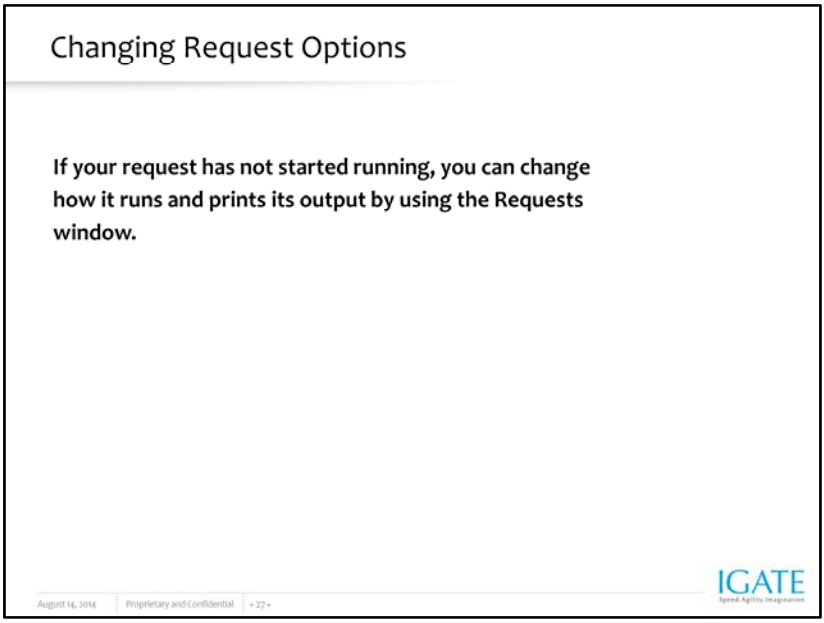
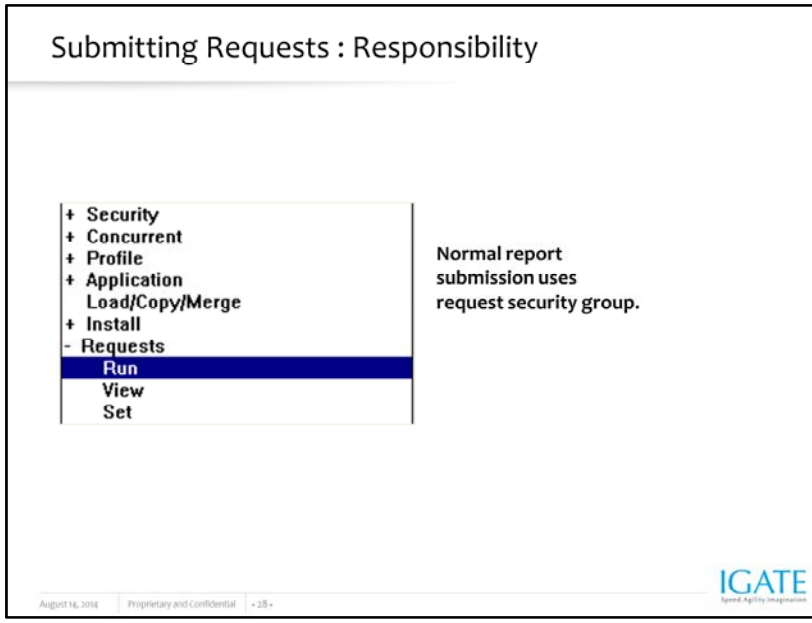


Holding a Request That Has Not Started Running
Only requests that have not started running can be put on hold.



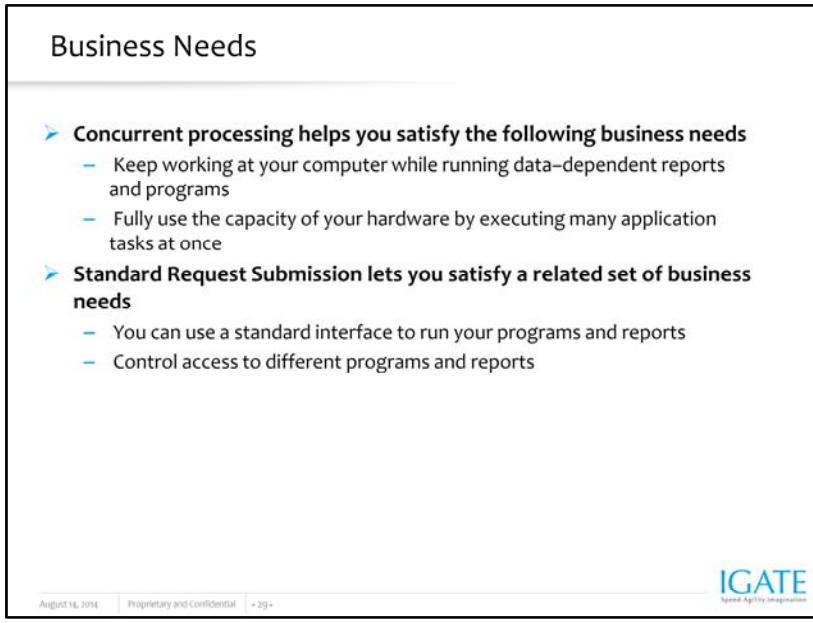
1. Navigate to the Find Requests window: (N) Requests > View > (B) Find
2. Put your request on Hold.
3. Click View Details to display the Request Details window.
4. Change the desired options and click OK.



Responsibility-Based Access

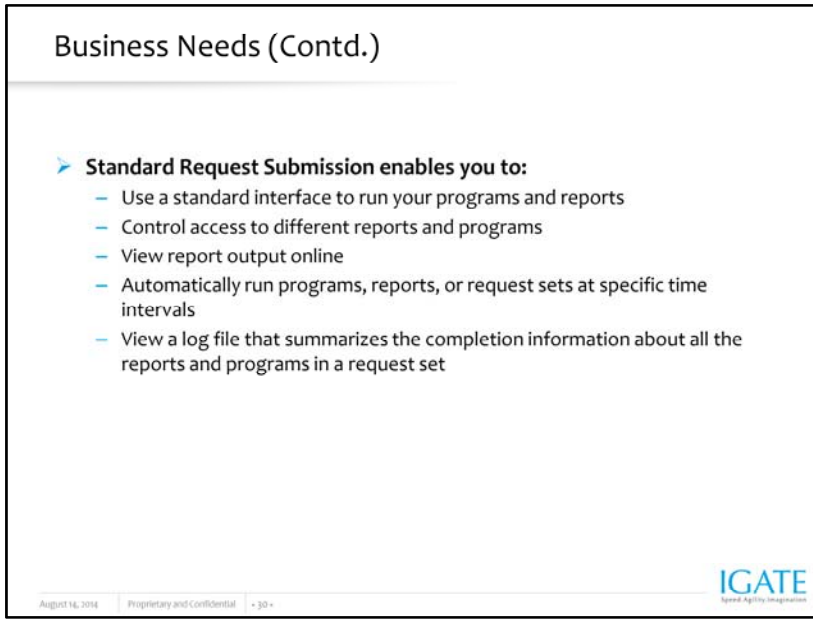
This is the typical way a user submits a report. The menu prompt Run does not pass any arguments to the Submit Requests form when the prompt is chosen.

The list of values includes all the programs in the responsibility's request security group.



Pass parameters from your environment to your reports and programs.

- View report output online.
- Create and run sets of reports and programs.
- Automatically run programs, reports, or request sets at specific time intervals.
- Specify whether reports and programs in a request set run sequentially or simultaneously.
- Specify whether to continue with a request set if a report or program in a sequential set fails.
- Specify alternative requests to run based on the completion status of previously run requests in a request set.
- View a log file that summarizes the completion information about all the reports and programs in a request set.


Business Needs (Contd.)
Standard Request Submission enables you to:
Use a standard interface to run your programs and reports
Control access to different reports and programs
View report output online
Automatically run programs, reports, or request sets at specific time intervals
View a log file that summarizes the completion information about all the reports and programs in a request set
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Instructor Demo

- Demo to submit a request

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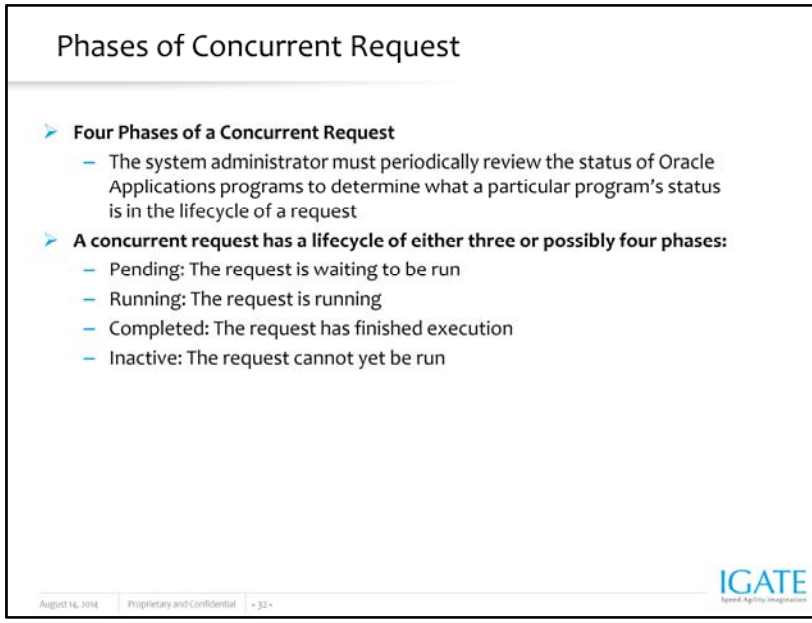
Phases of Concurrent Request
Four Phases of a Concurrent Request
The system administrator must periodically review the status of Oracle Applications programs to determine what a particular program's status is in the lifecycle of a request
A concurrent request has a lifecycle of either three or possibly four phases:
Pending: The request is waiting to be run
Running: The request is running
Completed: The request has finished execution
Inactive: The request cannot yet be run
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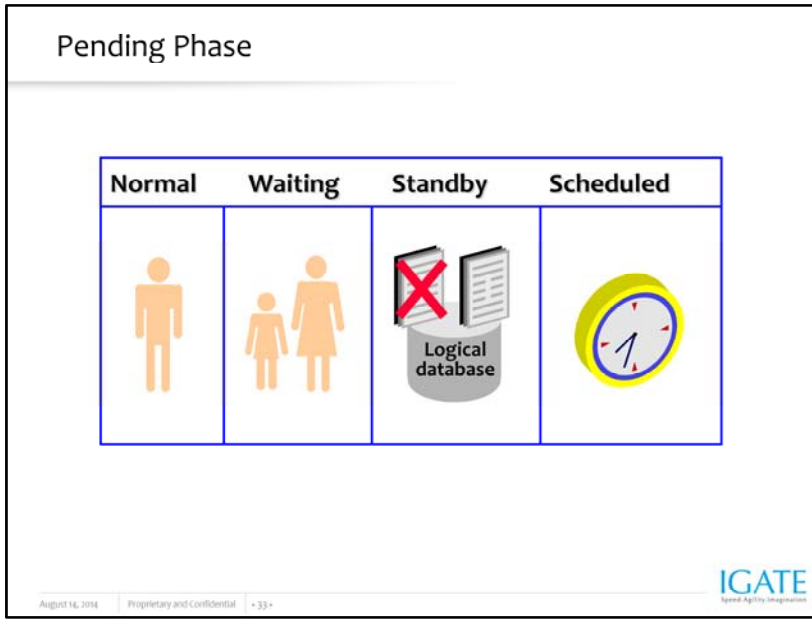


Pending Phase

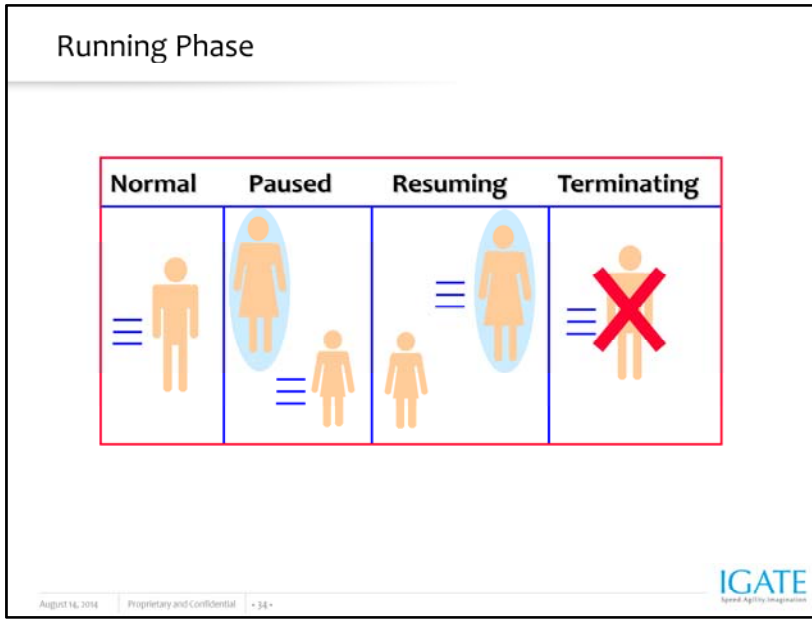
A program in the Pending phase can be in one of four statuses:

Normal: The program is waiting for an available manager.

Waiting: A child program is waiting for a parent to mark it ready to run.

Standby: A program is waiting for another incompatible program in the same logical database to complete.

Scheduled: A program's scheduled start time has not yet elapsed.



Running Phase

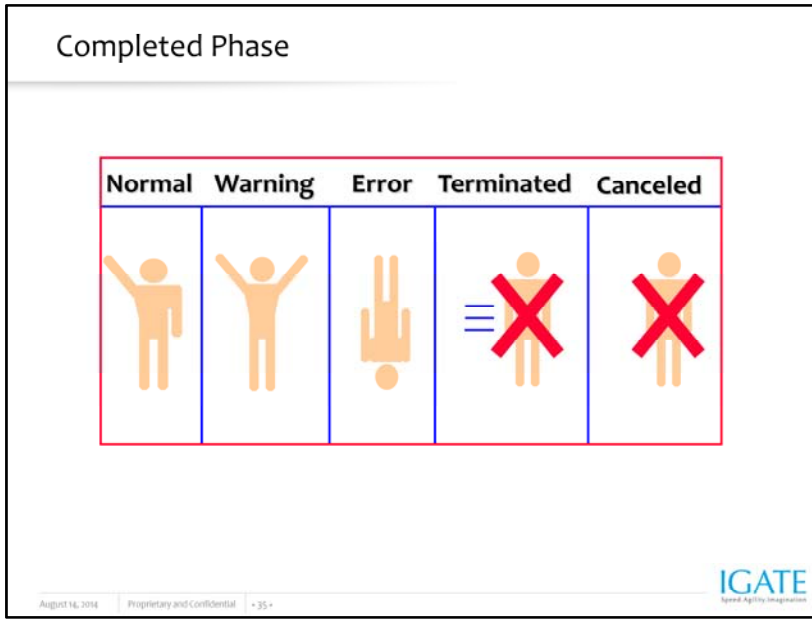
A program in the Running phase can be in one of four statuses:

Normal: Program is in progress.

Paused: A parent program is waiting for one or more child programs to complete.

Resuming: A parent program is continuing after the completion of one or more child programs.

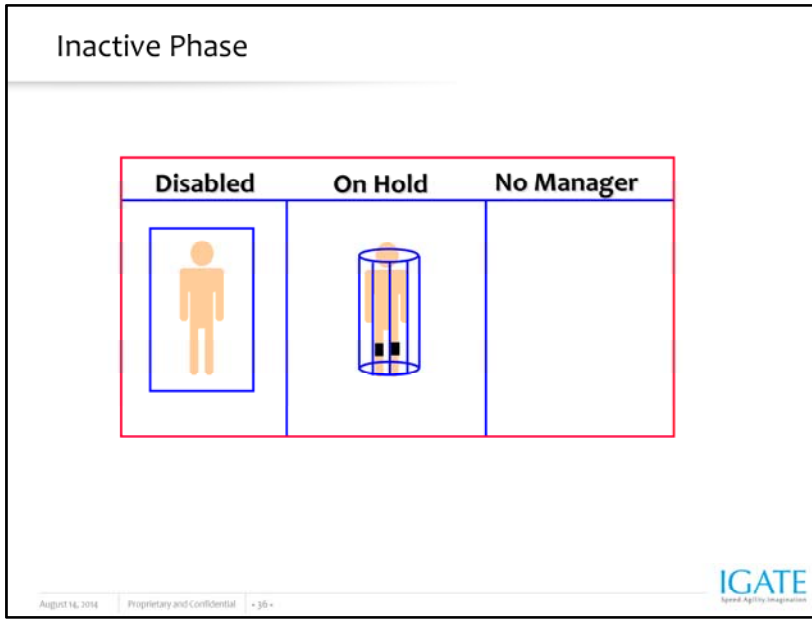
Terminating: The program is being terminated.



Completed Phase

A program in the Completed phase can be in one of five statuses:

Normal: Program completed successfully.
Warning: Program completed successfully but with warning messages.
Error: Program failed to complete successfully.
Terminated: A running program was terminated.
Canceled: A pending or inactive program was canceled before it started.



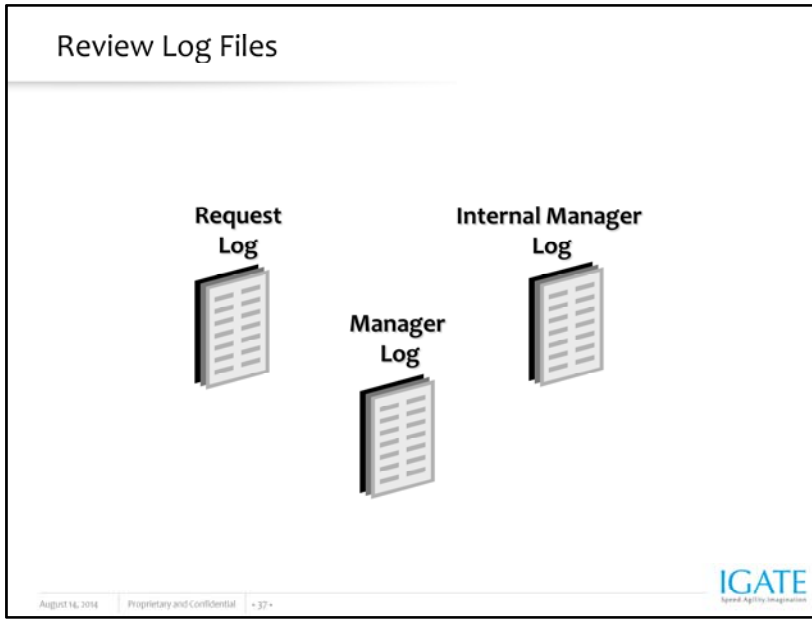
Inactive Phase

A program in the Inactive phase can be in one of three statuses:

Disabled: The requested program has not been enabled for execution.

On Hold: The requested program has been placed on hold.

No Manager: There is no manager defined to run this type of request.

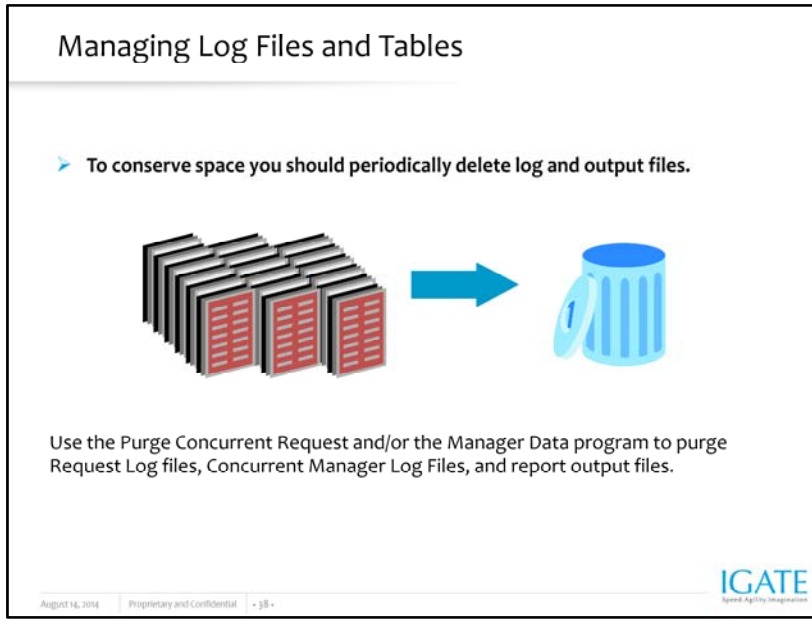


Log File Descriptions

Request Log When a user submits a request in Oracle Applications, a concurrent manager processes the request and creates a diagnostic log file. Request Log files document the execution of a concurrent program running as the result of a concurrent request. The file contains the program parameters, the start and completion times, and any error messages. Both the user and the system administrator can access this file.

Manager Log Manager Log files document the performance of a concurrent manager that is running a request. The Manager Log lists each request processed by this manager in descending order by start date and time. This file is accessible by both the user and the system administrator.

Internal Manager Log File This file documents the performance of the Internal Concurrent Manager. It displays parameter values that are loaded when the Internal Concurrent Manager is started (STARTMGR command) and records the time that each concurrent manager is started and when each process monitor session (or PMON) cycle is initiated. During each PMON cycle, the Internal Concurrent Manager verifies the correct operation of each defined concurrent manager. Only the System Administrator can access the Internal Concurrent Manager Log file.

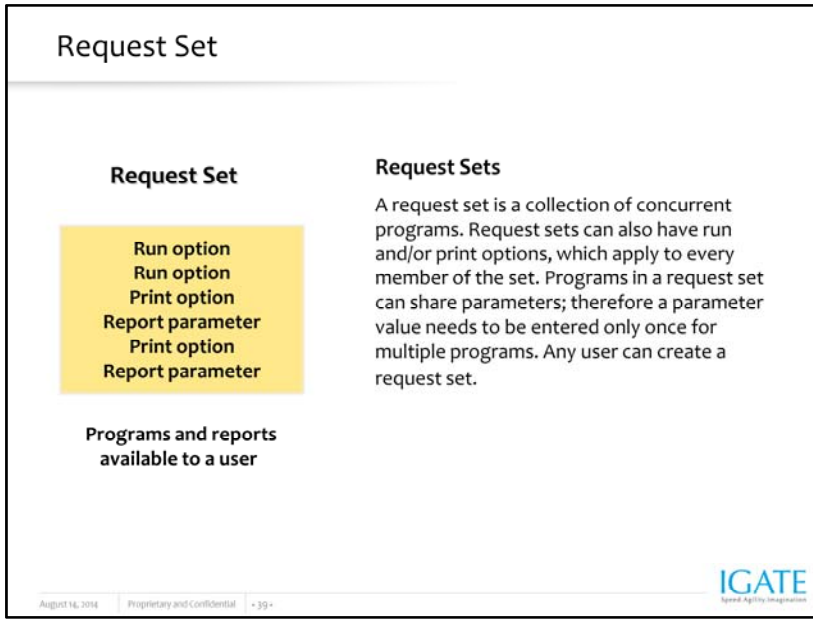


Managing Log Files and Tables

Purging Log Data Eventually the tables holding log information consume disk space with data that may no longer be of use to you. To conserve disk space, you should periodically delete Oracle Applications log files and output files. Your company's MIS department and application users should agree on an archiving and file retention policy that is appropriate for your organization. Use the Purge Concurrent Request and/or Manager Data program to purge Request Log files, Concurrent Manager Log files, and report output files from your product directories maintained by the operating system, as well as records from Application Object Library tables that contain history information about concurrent requests and concurrent manager processes.

Scheduling Purge Submissions Run the Purge Concurrent Request and/or Manager Data program once and automatically resubmit the program to run at specific time intervals. Use the Parameters window to specify various criteria with which you can control the timing and frequency of program execution.

Loss of Audit Data Be aware that purging concurrent request information loses audit details used by the Sign-on Audit Concurrent Requests Report.


Request Set
Request Set
Run option
Run option
Print option
Report parameter
Print option
Report parameter
Programs and reports available to a user
Request Sets
A request set is a collection of concurrent programs. Request sets can also have run and/or print options, which apply to every member of the set. Programs in a request set can share parameters; therefore a parameter value needs to be entered only once for multiple programs. Any user can create a request set.
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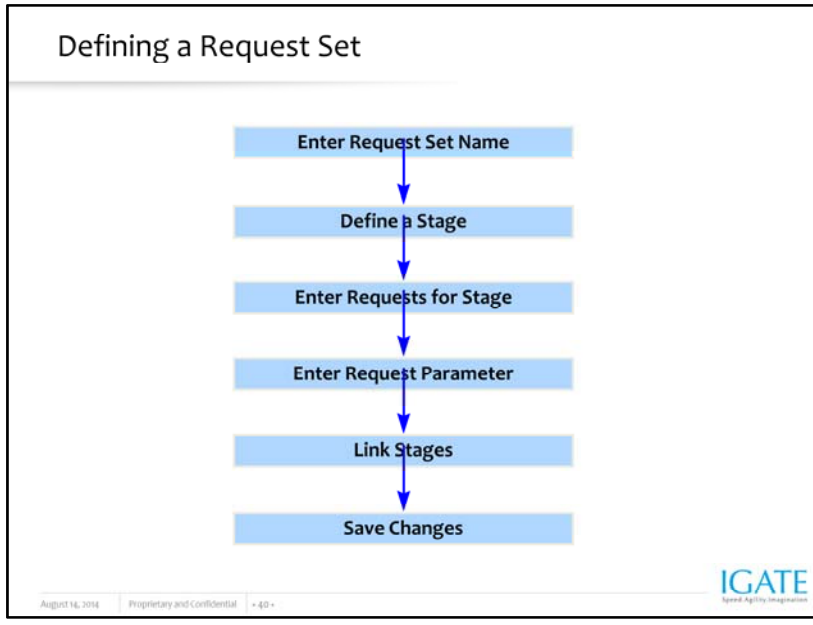
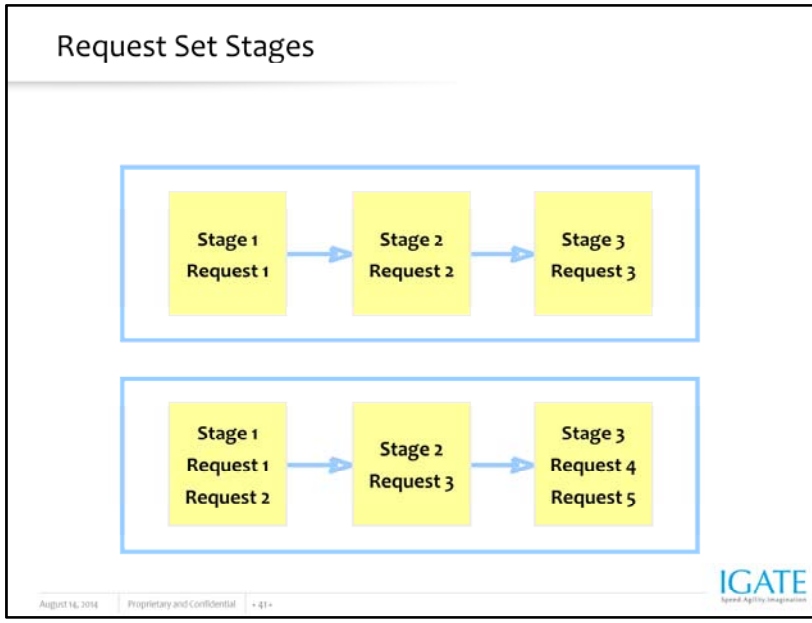

Defining a Request Set
Enter Request Set Name
Define a Stage
Enter Requests for Stage
Enter Request Parameter
Link Stages
Save Changes
IGATE

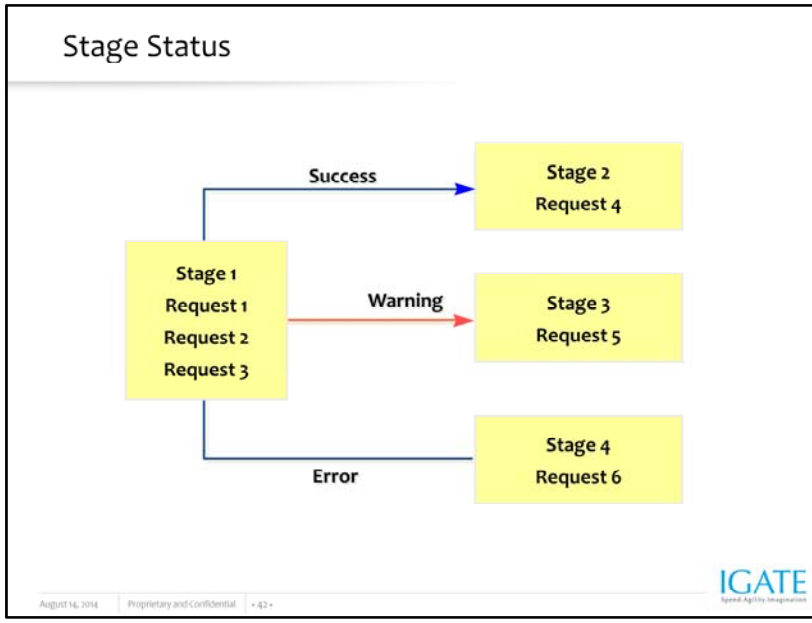


Organizing Requests with Stages

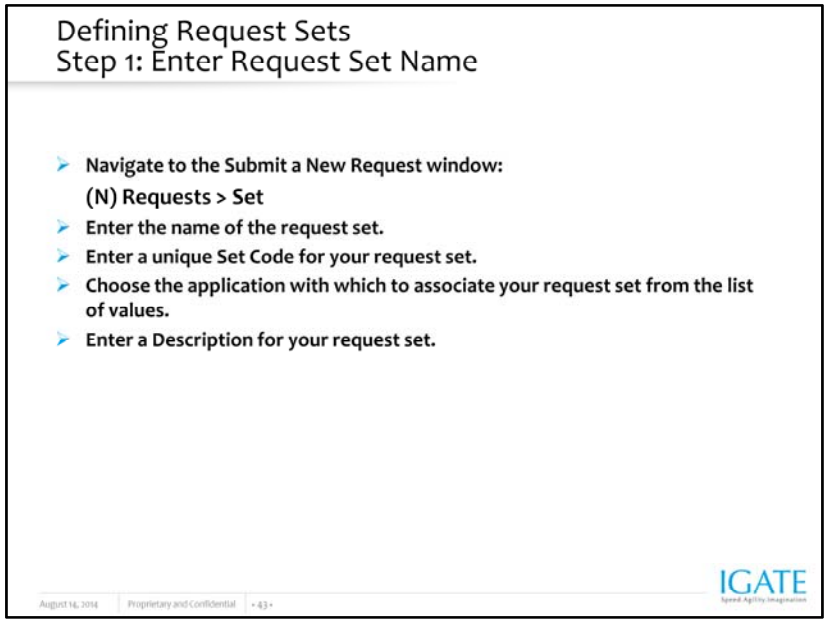
Request sets are divided into one or more stages, which are linked to determine the sequence in which your requests are run. Each stage consists of one or more requests that you want to run in parallel (at the same time in any order). For example, in the simplest request set structure, all requests are assigned to one stage. This allows all requests to run in parallel.

To run requests in sequence, assign requests to different stages and then link the stages in the order that you want the requests to run.

The concurrent manager allows only one stage in a request to run at a time. When one stage is complete, the next stage is submitted. A stage is not considered complete until all of the requests in the stage are complete. One advantage of using stages is the ability to run several requests in parallel and then move sequentially to the next stage. This enables you to create more versatile and efficient request sets.

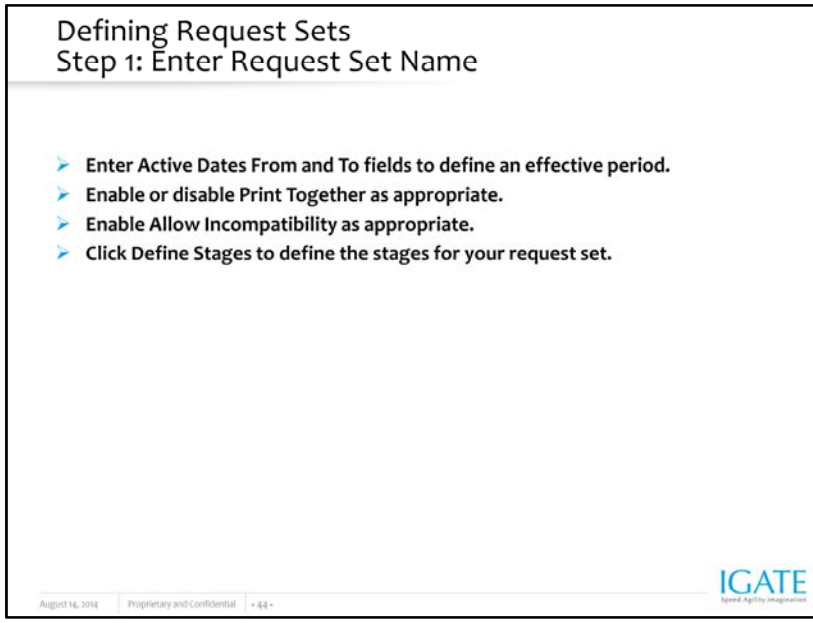


Linking of Stages
No restrictions on linking stages within a set
Links can point to any other stage in the set
Two or more links can point to the same stage
Request set is completed when a stage ends with no further links to be followed



Defining A Request Set

The Owner field defaults to your user name and can be changed only by your system administrator.

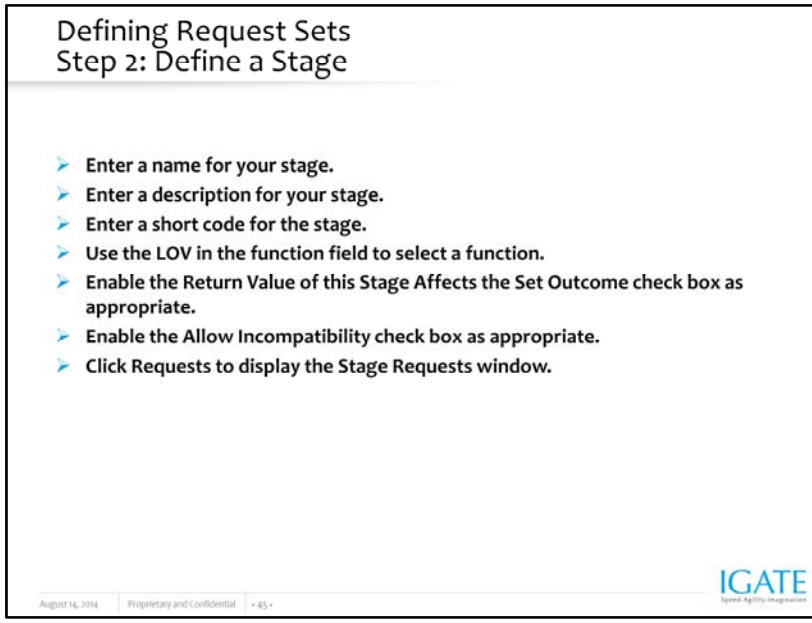


Defining A Request Set (continued)

If the current date is outside the Active Dates From and To range you define, the request set will not be available in the Submit Requests window.

Selecting the Print Together check box will send all your requests to the printer together when they complete.

Selecting the Allow Incompatibility check box allows your system administrator to specify programs that are incompatible with this request and may not run with it.



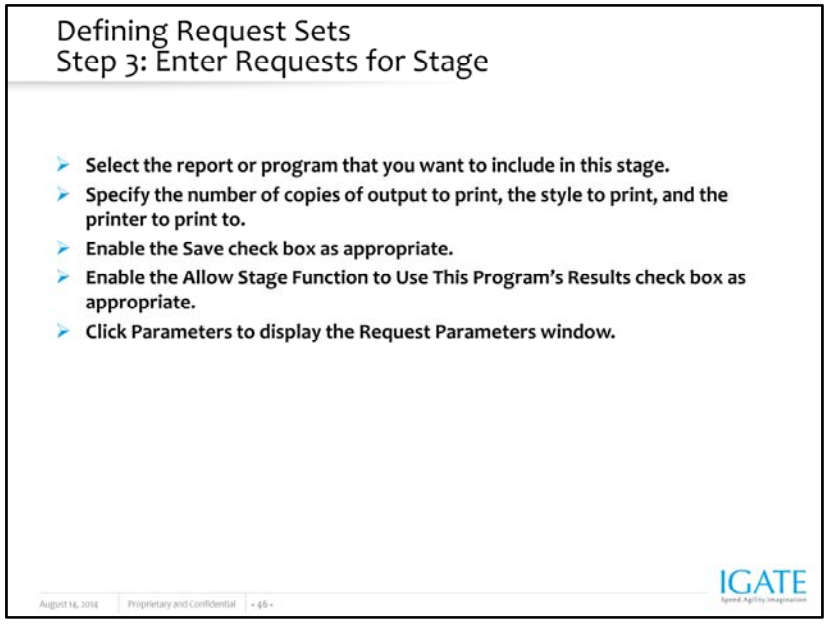
Stages

(N) Requests > Set > (B) Define Stages

Defining Stages

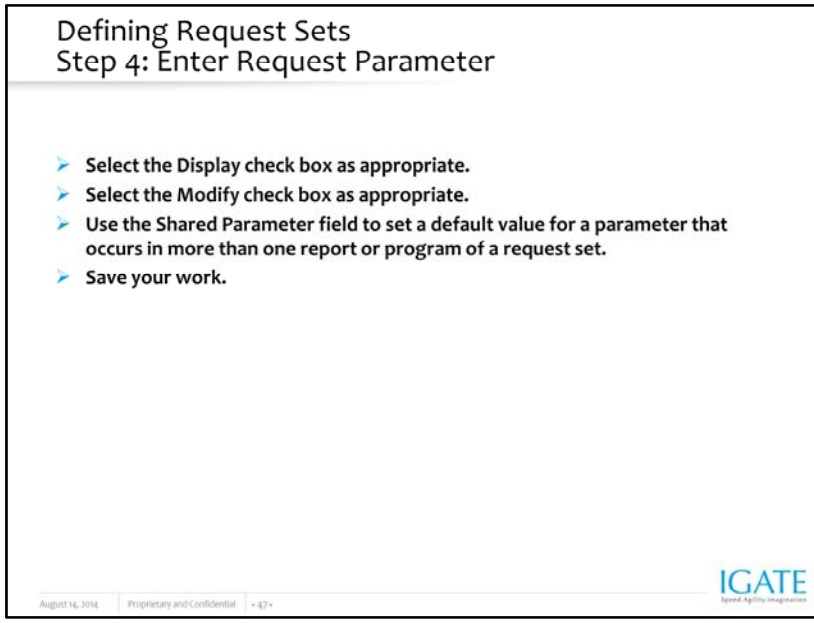
The value for the Display Sequence field is defaulted in sequence as you enter your stages. You may change the display order of the stages by modifying the field.

The default value for the Function field is Standard Evaluation that bases its completion status on the normal completion status of the requests it contains. If you select the Return Value check box for more than one stage, the completion status of the request set will equal the completion status of the last of these stages to run.



Defining Stages (continued)

(N) Requests > Set > (B) Define Stages > (B) Requests



Request Parameters

((N) Requests > Set > (B) Define Stages > (B) Requests > (B) Parameters

Request Parameters Window

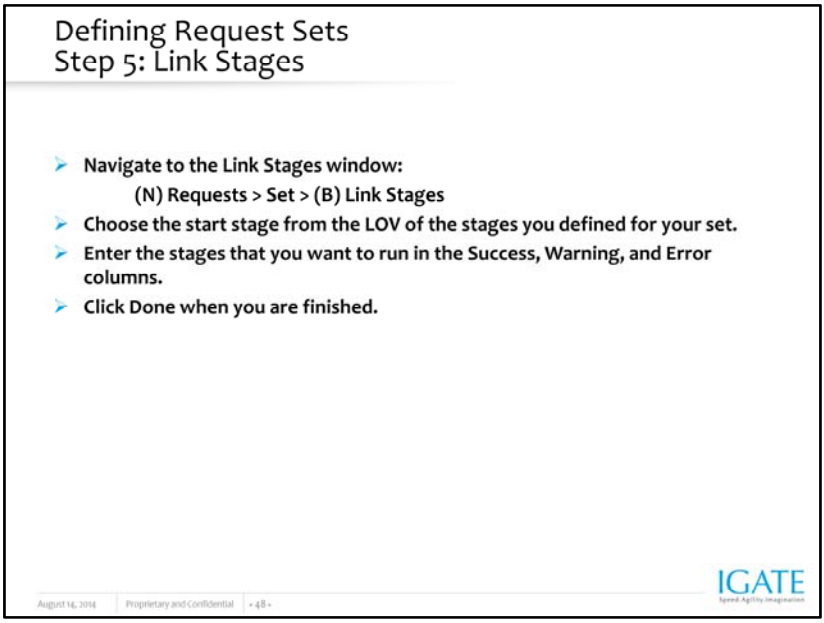
Use the Request Parameters window to customize the parameter values of a specific request in a request set. The fields at the top of the Request Parameters window list general information about the current request set for which you can customize the parameter values. The multirow portion of the window lists the parameters for that request.

The Sequence and Prompt fields are display only.

Selecting the Display check box specifies that you can see a request parameter at submission time.

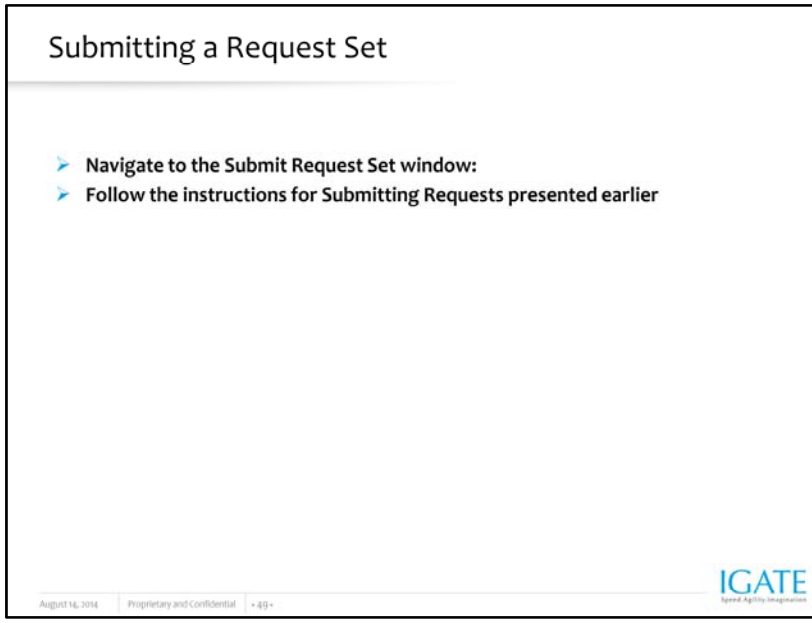
Selecting the Modify check box to specifies that you can insert or change the value for a request parameter at submission time.

Using the Shared Parameter field sets a default value for a parameter that occurs in more than one report or program of a request set. Use the shared parameter label to set an initial default value for all occurrences of the same parameter so that you can avoid typing the same value all over again for every occurrence of the parameter.



Linking Stages in a Request Set

Success, Warning, and Error columns - To ensure that a particular stage follows the preceding stage regardless of the completion status, enter the desired stage in all three columns. To stop the request set if a stage ends in Error, leave the Error column blank. Any time you do not specifically indicate which stage should follow for a completion status, the request set will exit on that completion status.



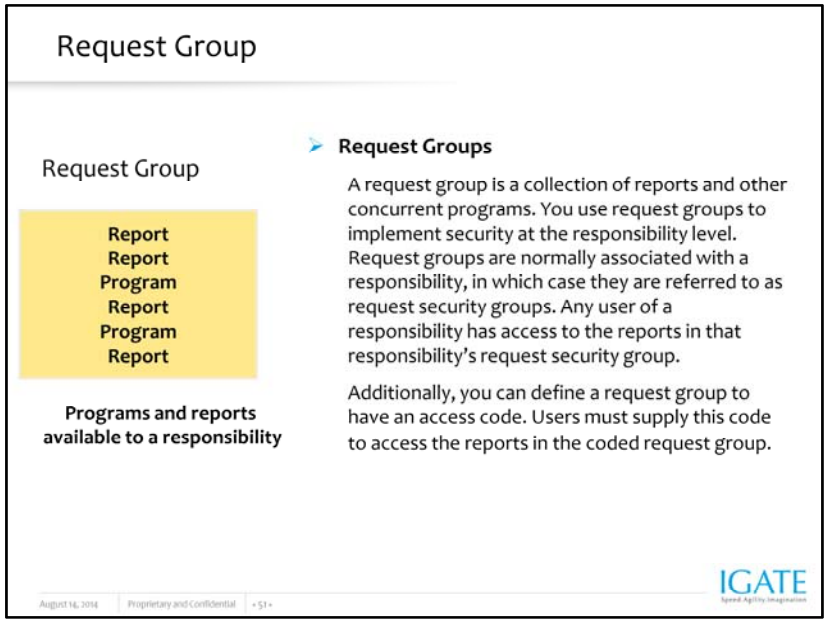
Who Can Use a Request Set

After you define a request set, it becomes your private request set. You can run it as long as you have access to a standard Submit Request window that does not limit access to specific requests.

Other users can run the request set only if your system administrator assigns the request set to their responsibility's request group. It is possible to have a request set in your request group that contains individual requests that are not in your request group, but you can only edit request sets that you own. You can add any requests in your request group to the request set. You can delete any request from the request set, regardless of whether that request is in your request group. To update information in about an individual request in the request set, however, the request set must be in your request group.

Instructor Demo

- Demo to submit a request set


Request Group
Request Group
Report
Report
Program
Report
Program
Report
Programs and reports available to a responsibility
Request Groups
A request group is a collection of reports and other concurrent programs. You use request groups to implement security at the responsibility level. Request groups are normally associated with a responsibility, in which case they are referred to as request security groups. Any user of a responsibility has access to the reports in that responsibility's request security group.
Additionally, you can define a request group to have an access code. Users must supply this code to access the reports in the coded request group.
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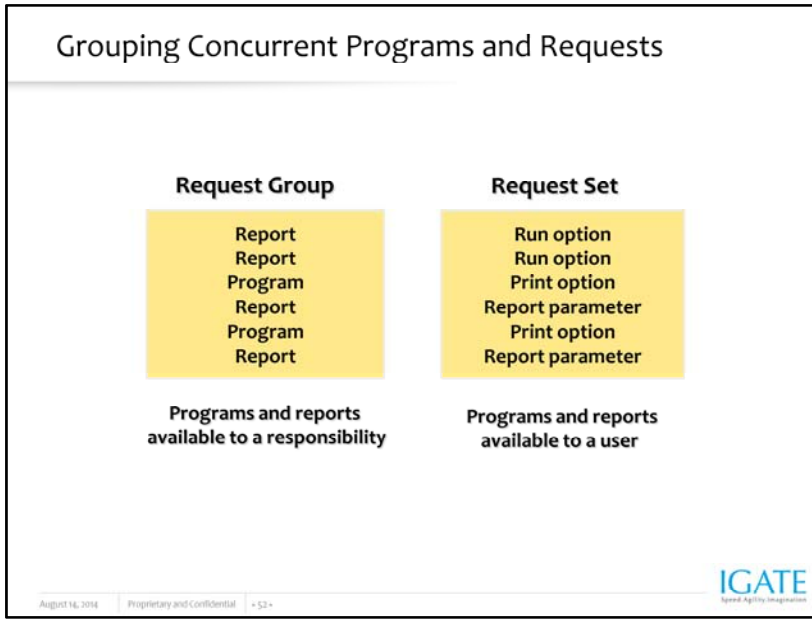


Grouping Concurrent Programs and Requests

Grouping concurrent programs and other requests together allows you to control access and streamline processing. In Oracle Applications, you group programs and requests into request groups and request sets.

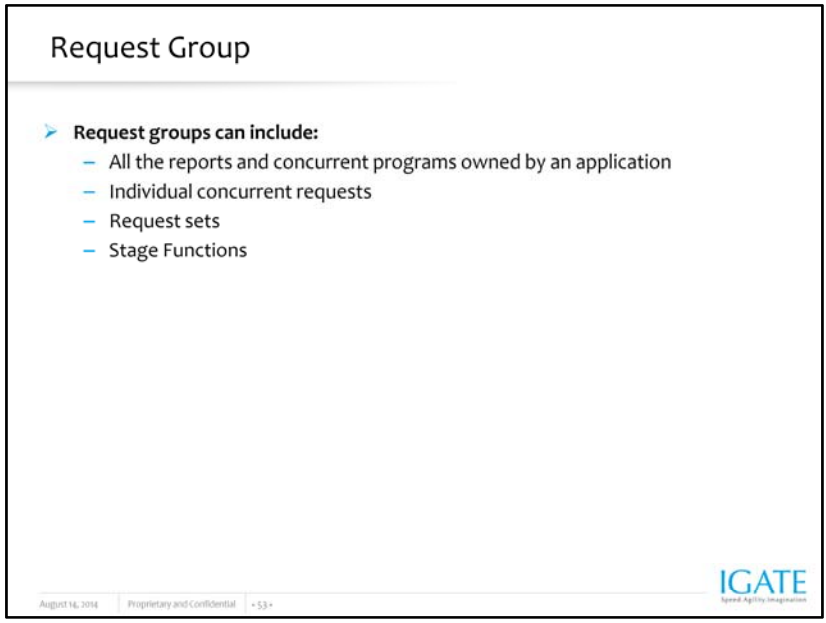
Request Groups

A request group is a collection of reports and other concurrent programs. You use request groups to implement security at the responsibility level. Request groups are normally associated with a responsibility, in which case they are referred to as request security groups. Any user of a responsibility has access to the reports in that responsibility's request security group.

Additionally, you can define a request group to have an access code. Users must supply this code to access the reports in the coded request group.

Request Sets

Like a request group, a request set is a collection of concurrent programs. Request sets can also have run and/or print options, which apply to every member of the set. Programs in a request set can share parameters; therefore a parameter value needs to be entered only once for multiple programs. Any user can create a request set.



Request Group Creation
(N) Security > Responsibility > Request
An application name is required when defining the request set. This application name and the request group name uniquely identify this request set. The application name does not prevent you from assigning reports and report sets from other applications to this group.
For more information see:
(Help) Applied Technology > Oracle Applications System Administration > Request Groups Window.

Summary

- Use Standard Request Submission (SRS) to submit requests
- Monitor the processing of a request
- Define a request group to control user access to reports
- Customize the standard SRS processing of reports by defining a request group with a code
- Set default parameter values and share values among multiple reports by defining a request set
- Control the behavior and update of report parameters by defining a request set
- Control user access to reports and programs by specifying the ownership of a request set

Review Question

- 1. A _____ generates a summary or detail presentation of Oracle Applications information.
- 2. A _____ is a collection of concurrent programs.

Review Questions

- The form can be compiled and run on the client machine (True/False) .
- A _____ is a list of Oracle Applications and the Oracle username assigned to each application.