ERP Summary

**Lesson: 1**

**ERP OVERVIEW**

Enterprise

Enterprise is a collection of Organizations and people formed to create and deliver products to customers.

Definition of ERP

Software solutions that address the enterprise needs taking the process view of an Organizations to meet the organization goals tightly integrating all functions of an enterprise.

What does EPR do?

Facilitates Company-wide integrated information Systems covering all functional areas.

**Modern business**

Shares Interactive & Inter-related Info Base.

**Basic five reasons of having ERP**

Integrated Financial information

Integrated customer order Information

Standardized and speed up manufacturing process

Reduce inventory

Standardize HR Information

**Stakeholders in an ERP project**

Vendors

Consultants

Sponsors

Implementers

System Integrator

End Users

**Major ERP Products**

Oracle Applications

SAP

J.D Edwards

Baan

PeopleSoft

MAPICS

MFG/PRO

**Evaluation of ERP**

Inventory control

MRP

MRP II

ERP

E-Business Product Suites (ERP + SCM + CRM)

Oracle Application R12 is an E business product suits developed by Oracle Corporation, USA.

Product suites

**Oracle Apps Releases**

10.6(Character mode) 🡪 10.7(NCA, Smart client, Character mode) 🡪 11(11.0.3) 🡪 11i (11.5.7) 🡪 R12

**The Basic Architecture (Common data Model)**

Product development

Planning

Purchase

Manufacturing

Order Management & Warehousing

Service

Sales & Marketing

Asset maintenance

Project & Control Management

HR & Finance

**Modules**

Finance

Human Resources

Service

**Lesson-2**

**Introduction to Oracle Apps**

**Logging On to Oracle Applications**

**Start Oracle Applications**

After starting Oracle Applications, the first window you see

is the logon window, You need an Oracle Applications user name and password

Oracle Applications User’s Guide > Getting Started >

Starting Oracle Applications > Starting and Logging On

**The Personal Homepage**

After you log on to Oracle Applications, a Personal

Homepage is displayed.

**Selecting a Responsibility: Many to One**

**Responsibility Properties**

Oracle General Ledger

Vision Services or Vision Distribution.

**Responsibility Assignments**

**Application Developer**

Navigator Window

Select responsibility in the title bar

Navigator Region Tabs

Expanding or Collapsing the Navigation List

Using the Navigation List

Logging Off of Oracle Application

**Exiting Oracle Applications**

File > Exit Oracle Applications

**Using Forms and Reports Navigator Window**

The Navigator Window : Use the Navigator window to navigate to a form

Form Terminology

Menu bar

Window

Window title

Window

Region

Region tab

Field

Button

Option button

Modal window

Scrolling region

Block

Record or Row

Check box

LOV icon

Pop list

**Field Colors**

White Fields

White Fields with Green Text

Yellow Fields

Gray Fields with Black Text

Blue Fields

**Using the Toolbar**

Creating a New Record

How to Create a New Record: File > New

File > Save

Deleting a Record from the Database: click the Delete icon

Edit > Delete, or click the Delete icon.

File > Save or click the Save icon.

**Concurrent Processing**

Ex: Oracle Receivables user

**Standard Request Submission**

Uses: Concurrent Processing helps you to satisfy Business needs

Standard Request Submission helps you to satisfy related set of business needs

**Some Basic Definition**

Concurrent Process

Concurrent request

Concurrent manager

Report

Parameter

Concurrent Requests, Programs and manager

**Submit a Request Flow**

Using Standard Request Submission (SRS)

Parameter window

Request ID

Use the request window to view and Change Request

Using the Request window

**LESSON 3:**

**Oracle application and file system**

Oracle Applications File System:

The Oracle Applications file system contains the product directories for Oracle Applications.

The Oracle Applications file system contains environment variables. The default name

Of the main Applications environment file is <db name>.env

Top level directories are:

1: <system name>APPL or APPL\_TOP:

It contains the product directories and files for Oracle Applications.

2: <system name>COMN or COMN\_TOP:

It Contains directories and files used across products.

3 :< system name>COMN is also known as COMMON\_TOP:

4 :<system name>ORA or ORA\_TOP:

It Contains ORACLE\_HOMEs for the technology stack

components.

5 :< system name>DATA or DATA\_TOP:

It Contains the Oracle Applications database files.

**Appl**icat**ion directory structure**

The top directory in oracle application is $appl\_top and it is an environment variable

**Oracle application product directories**

The three directories in product are:

1 AU\_TOP= 11.5.0

2 FND\_TOP = /d01/prodappl /fnd/11.5.0

3 INV\_TOP= /d01/prodappl /inv/11.5.0

**Globalization**

Globalizations are Oracle Applications components that provide additional features for processing in a particular country or region.

A Globalizations product may require additional:

1.Forms

2.Reports

3.Seed data in the base product tables

4. Database tables or other database objects

**Distributing files across multiple disk**

Oracle Applications files require a significant amount of space. All files may not fit on a single disk. You can distribute product directories across several disks if space is an issue.

**Admin directory**

The admin subdirectory contains files used by Auto Upgrade to upgrade products to the current release.

The admin subdirectory has several subdirectories of its own:

DRIVER: Contains the upgrade driver files (.drv).

IMPORT: Contains the import files used to upgrade seed data.

ODF: Contains the object description files used to create and maintain tables, indexes, sequences, and views.

SQL: Contains SQL scripts and PL/SQL scripts used to upgrade data and PL/SQL package creation scripts.

**Bin directory**:

The concurrent programs, other C language programs and operating system shell scripts for each product are stored in its respective bin directory.

**Forms directory:**

Oracle Forms files include portable source files (.fmb files) and generated runtime files (.fmx files).

**Help directory:**

The help directory contains online help source files.

**Html directory:**

The html subdirectory contains HTML, JavaScript, and Java Server Page files used by various products.

**Include directory:**

The include directory contains header (.h) files for custom development.

**Java directory:**

This directory is used to store Java files.

**Lib directory**

The lib subdirectory contains files pertinent to the process of relinking Oracle Applications programs

**Object files** (.O FILES):

There is one for each C program to relink.

**Library file** (.A FILE):

Is the compiled C code common to that product’s programs

**Media directory:**

The media directory contains all product specific .gif files.

**Message directory:**

**Patch directory:**

**Driver**: contains .drv files

**SQL :** contains .sql and .pls files.

**ODF : contains** .odf files**.**

**Import**: contains lct,ldt and slt files.

**Pl/sql and resource directories:**

**LESSON 4**

**Multiple organization in oracle applications**

**Multi‐Org** is an Oracle Financials feature that lets you identify specific

Data and financial transactions as belonging to a single organization ‐

**Major Features:**

Performance Improvement

Multi‐Org Access Control

Multiple organization in a single installation

Secure access

Sell and ship products from different legal entries

Receive goods into any inventory organization

Automatic accounting for internal requisitions

Multiple organization reporting

Can support multiple organization running any oracle applications product with a single installation

**Database Architecture:** provides layer of Security

**Oracle database Schemas:** consists ofstored procedure, view, databases, triggers

**Types of organizations:**

**Set of books:** A financial reporting entity that uses a particular chart of accounts, functional currency and accounting calendar

**Business group:** Represents the highest level

**Legal entity:** A legal company

**Balancing entity:** Represents an accounting entity

**Operating unit:** uses OCM,OM and SE,Oracle payables Oracle purchasing and Oracle receivables

**Inventory organization:** to track inventory transactions

**Hr organization:** Represents basic work structure of the enterprise

**Organization in oracle projects:** Organization hierarchies

**Asset Organization:** perform access related activities

**Oracle Applications organization models**

Define organizations and the relationships among them in arbitrarily complex enterprises

**Human Resources Organization Model**

**Organization Model**

Set of books 🡪 legal entity 🡪 operating unit 🡪 inventory organization

**Controlling secure access**

Data security

Inventory organization security by responsibility

Responsibility determines operating unit

**Sell and Ship products from different legal entities**

Sell from one legal entity, Ship from another legal entity

Use the choose Organization window to choose inventory organizations

**Intercompany Accounting**

Automatic intercompany sales recognition

Posting intercompany invoices to different accounts

Report at the legal entity or set of books level

Multiple Organization in European implementation

**Overview**

Developing Organization structure

Defining Organization and relationship

Implementing Application product

Adding a new Operating unit

Using multiple organization Validation Report

**Steps for setting up a multiple organization Enterprise**

Develop the Organization structure

Define sets of books

Define locations

Define business groups

Associate responsibilities with business groups

Define Organizations

**Location Window**

Contact: Optional contact name for the location Name.

Ship‐To Location

Ship‐To Site

Office Site

Bill‐To Site

Optionally fill in information in the Other Details tabbed region.

Inventory Organization

Tax Name

EDI Location

**Organization Definition Window**

Responsibility: Human Resource, Vision Enterprise

Work Structure>Organization>Description

Select ‘other’ tab and for additional information select Business group info from list of values (LOV)

**Business group info**

Query Business Group

Select Business Group Information window

Enter a short name for the Business Group

Select name of key flex field

Select the appropriate Legislation Code and default currency

US user

Enter a Minimum and Maximum Working Age for the Business Group

**Link Responsibilities to Business Group**

Responsibility: System Administrator

Profile>System

Profile : HR Security Profile

**Define GRE/Legal Entity**

Responsibility

Issues pay to employees

**Legal Entity Accounting Information**

Define operating unit: An organization that partitions data for sub ledger products

(AP, AR, PO, OE)

**Organization Hierarchy**

Responsibility:

Work Structure > Organization > Hierarchy

**Set up MO: Operating Unit**

MO: Security Profile

MO: Default Operating Unit

MO: Security Profile

MO: Default Operating Unit

**Workday calendar**

Responsibility: Setup > Organizations > Calendars

**To create a workday calendar:**

* Navigate to the Workday Calendar window.
* Enter a name for the workday calendar.
* Select a quarterly calendar type:

4/4/5 Week Pattern: Two four‐week periods followed by one Five‐week period.

5/4/4Week Pattern: One five‐week period followed by two four week Periods.

Calendar Months: Twelve periods per year based on calendar Months.

13 Periods: Thirteen four‐week periods per year

* Enter a date range for the workday calendar. The default end date is four years from the start date
* Continue creating the workday calendar by choosing one of the following buttons

**Workday Pattern**

Navigate to the Workday Patterns (or Shift Workday Patterns) window

Enter a sequence number in which the workday patterns are applied when the calendar is built

Enter the number for consecutive workdays on and off

Enter a description for the sequence

Save your work

**Shift**

Navigate to the Shifts window

Enter a shift number and a description.

Choose the Times button to open the Shift Times window

Enter the start and stop times for each shift

Select Tools > Build to build the calendar

**Define Inventory Organization**

This Organization is defined from Purchasing or Inventory Responsibility

Responsibility: ABC India (Mumbai) Inventory

Setup > Organizations > Organizations

**Accounting Information**

Incorporate for the Inventory Organization Set of Book name, Legal Entity and Operating Unit

**Organization Parameter: Inventory Parameter**

Navigate to the Organization Parameters window.

Select the Inventory Parameters tabbed region.

Enter an organization code.

Select an Item Master organization

Select a workday calendar

Check the Process Enabled checkbox if the organization is a Process Manufacturing organization

Select a process organization to which you want to relate this inventory organization

Optionally, select a demand class

In the Move Order Timeout Period field, enter the number of days a move order requisition can wait for approval

Select a move order timeout action:

* Approve automatically
* Reject automatically

Select a locator control option:

* None
* Prespecified only
* Dynamic entry allowed
* Determined at sub inventory level

Indicate whether to allow negative balances

Indicate whether this organization is an Oracle Warehouse Management enabled organization.

Indicate whether this organization is enabled for Quality inspection

Indicate whether this organization is an Oracle Enterprise Asset Management enabled Organization

Enter a total load weight and unit of measure for this organization

Enter a total volume and unit of measure for this organization

**SubInventory**

Responsibility

Setup > Organizations > Subinventories

To define subinventory header information:

* Navigate to the Subinventories Summary folder window.
* Choose New. The Subinventories window appears.
* Enter a unique alphanumeric name.
* Indicate the material status of this subinventory
* Indicate the default cost group for this subinventory

**Lesson: 5**

**User Profiles**

**Overview of User profiles**

Flexibility in using the product

Designed based on needs of various industries

Oracle Applications provides ‘Profiles’

Application Object Library (AOL)

User profile options

**Profile Example**

Shows entire user profile level options

**Steps to create a User Profile**

Switch to Application developer

Select Profile

Create a new profile

Select the Application

Set values for the other options

Start date/End date

SQL Validation

Switch to system Administrator

Select Profile -> System

Query the profile just created in the File System Profile Values

The Site option is checked by default

Click on find

Enter profile option values for Site level

If Profile Option values are to be set at User level, query on

The profile created and select the User option and enter the

Name of the user as shown.

If Profile Option values are to be set at Responsibility level,

query on the profile created and select the Responsibility

option and enter the name of the Responsibility as shown

**Edit – Profiles**

To view all profiles, select Edit-> Profiles

**Profile Levels**

Site level

Server level

Organization level

Responsibility level

User level

**Predefined Profile Levels**

Oracle Application Object Library

Retrieval of values ex: user-id

**User Profile APIs**

Manipulation of values stored in client and server profile cache

On the Client, Caches shared by multiple form sessions

On the Server, each form has its own profile cache

FND\_PROFILE.GET

FNDSQF library and database (stored procedure)

FND\_PROFILE.VALUE

FNDSQF library and database (stored function)

Arguments (input)

Arguments (output)