

Oracle[®] Process Manufacturing Implementation Guide

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Oracle® Process Manufacturing Implementation Guide

Part No. A69954-01

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Thank you for helping us improve our documentation.

Implementation Guide Preface

Implementation Guide Welcome

Welcome to the *Oracle Process Manufacturing Implementation Guide*.

This **user's guide** includes the information you need to work with Oracle Process Manufacturing (OPM) Implementation Guide effectively.

This preface explains how this **user's guide** is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you.

About Implementation Guide

This **guide** contains overviews as well as task and reference information about OPM Implementation Guide. This guide includes the following chapters:

- AOL System Administration
- Oracle Financials Integration Implementation
- OPM Integration Implementation
- Common Purchasing Setup
- OPM System Setup
- Purge and Archive
- OPM Lookups
- Profile Options
- Appendixes

Audience for Implementation Guide

This **guide** assumes that you have a working knowledge of your business area's processes and tools. It also assumes that you are familiar with OPM Implementation Guide. If you have never used Implementation Guide, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle Process Manufacturing training classes available through World Wide Education. For more information about OPM Implementation Guide and Oracle training see Other Information Sources.

This **guide** also assumes that you are familiar with the Oracle Applications graphical user interface. To learn more about Oracle Applications graphical user interface, read the *Oracle Applications User's Guide*.

Conventions

Bolded Text

Buttons, fields, keys, menus, and selections are bolded in procedures only. For example: To access the next form click **OK**. Otherwise, references to these features appear in regular type.

Additional Menu Options

Only nonstandard menu options are discussed. Standard menu bar options (such as Save) are not discussed. These standard options are described in the Oracle Applications User's Guide. Only menu options unique to the use of the specific form are discussed.

Field References

References to fields within procedures are in bold type. References within the body of this guide appear in regular type.

Keyboard Mapping

Some keyboards have an Enter key, while some have Return key. All references to this key appear as Enter.

Required Fields

The word "Required" appears as the last word in the field descriptions of all required fields. When the field is required contingent on the entry in another field, or only in specific situations, "Required if..." is the last sentence of the field description.

Fields Reserved for Future Use

Fields with no current processing implications are referenced by the statement, "This field is not currently used" or "Reserved for future use" is shown. Do not use these fields for your own reference data, because there are plans to link future functionality to these fields. Fields intended for informational use only are referenced by the statement, "This field is for informational purposes only".

Pending/Completed Transactions

Discussions about processing transactions that use the words 'pending' and 'completed' refer to the status of a transaction. Pending and completed do not refer to the database tables that are updated as a result of transactions (for example, some completed transactions are stored in the Pending Transactions table).

Procedures

Each chapter contains a procedure with numbered steps. Any actions which are subordinate to a step are assigned letters.

Note: You can customize your Oracle Application, therefore, all procedures are suggestive only. Navigate to forms and between responsibilities in a way that works best for your particular setup. Also note that fields may appear on your screen in a different order than they are discussed in this [guide](#).

Oracle Process Manufacturing Glossaries

A module-specific glossary is included.

Use of Word "Character"

The word "character" means an alphanumeric character. Characters that are numeric or alphabetic only are referenced specifically.

Note: Depending on your system security profile, you may not have access to all of the forms and functions described in this guide. If you do not see a menu option described in this guide, and you want access to it, contact your System Administrator.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using Oracle Applications can update many tables at once. If you modify the Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you could change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables are synchronized with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and receiving unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also track who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you could store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

Consequently, we strongly recommend that you never use SQL*Plus or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed by Oracle Support Services.

Information Sources Related Implementation Guide

You can choose from many sources of information, including documentation, training, and support services, to increase your knowledge and understanding Implementation Guide.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online on CD-ROM, except for technical reference manuals.

All user's guides are available in HTML and paper. Technical reference manuals are available in paper only. Other documentation is available in paper and sometimes PDF format.

The content of the documentation remains the same from format to format. Slight formatting differences could occur due to publication standards, but such differences do not affect content. For example, page numbers are included in paper, but are not included in HTML.

The HTML documentation is available from all Oracle Applications windows. Each window is programmed to start your web browser and open a specific, context-sensitive section. Once any section of the HTML documentation is open, you can navigate freely throughout all Oracle Applications documentation. The HTML documentation also ships with Oracle Information Navigator (if your national language supports this tool) which enables you to search for words and phrases throughout the documentation set.

Other Information Sources

OPM Implementation Guide shares business and setup information with other Oracle products. The following Oracle Applications guides might be useful when you are setting up and using OPM Implementation Guide.

- **Oracle Applications User's Guide**
This guide explains how to enter data, query, run reports, and navigate using the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release. This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent processes.
- **Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide**
This guide provides flexfields planning, setup and reference information for the implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This manual also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.
- **Oracle Workflow**
This guide provides information about the Oracle Workflow product. It provides guidance and assistance for automating and routing information of any type according to business rules.
- **Oracle Applications System Administrators Guide**
This guide provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and online help text, and manage processing.

Oracle Process Manufacturing Guides

The following is a list of the documentation in each product group of OPM release 11.0.

System Administration and Technical Reference

- *Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Technical Reference Manuals*

OPM Inventory Control

- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Inventory Management User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Physical Inventory User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing EC Intrastat User's Guide*

OPM Process Execution

- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Production Management User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Process Operations Control User's Guide*

OPM Product Development

- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Formula Management User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Laboratory Management User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Quality Management User's Guide*

OPM Logistics

- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Order Fulfillment User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Purchasing User's Guide*

OPM Process Planning

- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Forecasting User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Capacity Planning User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing MPS/MRP User's Guide*

OPM Financials

- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Cost Management User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Manufacturing Accounting Controller User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing Accounting Setup User's Guide*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing and Oracle Financials Integration*
- *Oracle Process Manufacturing and Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*

Other Sources

Training

We offer a complete set of formal training courses to help you and your staff master OPM Implementation Guide and reach full productivity quickly. We organize these courses into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job's area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle Education Services at any one of our many Education Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

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AOL System Administration

Before Using OPM

A number of administrative functions need to be done before you can use OPM. These are found in the System Administrator responsibility.

Implementation

This Setup Checklist is an outline of the steps that need to be taken before the system is ready to use. This does not include the Common Purchasing or Oracle Financials integrations.

Detailed information about each step can be found in the Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide.

After you log on to Oracle System Administrator, complete the following steps to set up your Oracle Applications:

1. Create an Oracle Applications User to Complete Setting Up (Required)
2. Create New Responsibilities (Optional)
3. Implement Function Security (Optional)
4. Create Additional Users (Required)
5. Set Up Your Printers (Required)
6. Specify Your Site-level and Application-level Profile Options (Required with Defaults)
7. Define Your Concurrent Managers (Optional)
8. Define Report Sets (Optional)
9. Set Up AuditTrail (Optional)
10. Modify Language Prompts (Optional)
11. Modify Territory LOV Values (Optional)

Creating Users

You allow a new user to sign-on to Oracle Applications by defining an application user. An application user has a username and a password. You define an initial password, then the first time the application user signs on, they must enter a new (secret) password.

When you define an application user, you assign to the user one or more responsibilities. If you assign only one responsibility, the user, after signing on, immediately enters an application.

If you assign two or more responsibilities, the user, after signing on, sees a window listing available responsibilities.

Creating Responsibilities

A responsibility in Oracle Applications is a level of authority that determines how much of an application's functionality a user can use, what requests and concurrent programs the user can run, and which applications' data those requests and concurrent programs can access.

Oracle Applications provides a set of predefined responsibilities that you can use. You can also define your own responsibilities if the ones provided do not meet your needs.

You associate each responsibility with a data group, request group, and a menu. The data group defines the pairing of application and ORACLE username. The ORACLE username determines the database tables and table privileges accessible by your responsibility. The request group permits the user with this responsibility to run requests, request sets, or concurrent programs from the Submit Request form.

Select a predefined menu. A menu provides access to application functions through a hierarchical arrangement of functions and menus of functions.

Use the Responsibilities window to define a new responsibility. You can then assign your new responsibility to a user using the Users window.

Implement Function Security

Function security is the mechanism by which user access to applications functionality is controlled.

Use the Responsibilities form to limit a responsibility's functionality by excluding menus and functions.

Or

Use the Menus form to create new menus that point to functions you want to make available to a responsibility.

Create Additional Users

You should use the procedure outlined in Step 1 to create additional application users. When you define a new user, you assign one or more responsibilities and a password that the user changes after the initial logon. You can use the LOV in the Responsibility field to get a list of the standard responsibilities for each application you specify. You can assign multiple responsibilities to a user.

Setting Up Printers

Oracle Applications reports are generated by Oracle Reports. A completed report is sent to the operating system by the concurrent manager, which issues an operating system print command, or calls a custom print program that issues an operating system print command.

Oracle Reports and report generation

Page break, carriage return, line feed, text bold on/off, and text underline on/off instructions within the output file are defined by values in an SRW driver file.

Page break, carriage return, and line feed instructions that are issued before the output file is to be printed or after the output file is printed must be entered in an Oracle Applications printer driver's initialization or reset strings, which are defined by the Printer Drivers form.

SRW Drivers and Oracle Applications Printer Drivers

When the report is not to be printed (number of copies = 0 and the target printer field is blank), Oracle Reports uses the SRW driver named by the print style in the Print Styles form.

When the report is to be printed (number of copies > 0) Oracle Reports uses the SRW driver named by the Oracle Applications printer driver in the Printer Drivers form.

The dimensions of a report are determined by the columns and rows values in the print style, defined using the Print Styles form. These values override the width and height values in an SRW driver file.

Concurrent Manager Issues or Calls a Print Command

When a report is completed, the concurrent manager prepends an initialization string to the output file. The initialization string is defined using the Printer Drivers form.

The concurrent manager appends a reset string to the output file. The reset string is defined using the Printer Drivers form.

An Oracle Applications printer driver is typically executed in one of two methods, by issuing a print command or calling a print program.

When the printer driver method is Command, the concurrent manager can issue an operating system print command and arguments, entered in the Arguments field of the Printer Drivers form.

When the printer driver method is Program, the concurrent manager can call a custom print program, named (along with its path) in the Name field of the Printer Drivers form. Arguments to the program may be entered in the form's Arguments field.

Concurrent Manager can provide values for arguments

The concurrent manager may provide values for four arguments to an operating system print command or custom print program

- the name of the file to be printed
- the operating system name of the target printer
- the title of the file, which appears on a header page if it is printed
- the number of copies to be printed

Specifying Your Site-Level and Application-Level Profile Options

A user profile is a set of changeable options that affect the way your application looks and behaves. As System Administrator, you control how Oracle Applications operate by setting user profile options to the values you want. You can set user profile options at four different levels: site, application, responsibility, and user.

Setting User Profile Options

As System Administrator, you use the System Profile Values window to set profile options for your user community. If you change a user profile option value, your change takes effect as soon as your users log on again or change responsibilities.

When you set a user profile, you provide Oracle Applications with standard information (such as printer) that describes a user, responsibility, application, or site. You can set values for user profile options at each profile level.

Site	Option settings pertain to all users at an installation site.
Application	Option settings pertain to all users of any responsibility associated with the application.
Responsibility	Option settings pertain to all users currently signed on under the responsibility.
User	Option settings pertain to an individual user, identified by their application username. The values you set at each level provide run-time values for each user's profile options. An option's run-time value becomes the highest-level setting for that option.

When a profile option may be set at more than one level, site has the lowest priority, superseded by application, then responsibility, with user having the highest priority. For example, a value entered at the site level may be overridden by values entered at any other level. A value entered at the user level has the highest priority, and overrides values entered at any other level.

For example, for a given user, assume the printer option is set only at the site and responsibility levels. When the user logs on, the printer option assumes the value set at the responsibility level, since it is the highest-level setting for the option.

Suggestion: As System Administrator, you should set site-level option values before specifying profile options at the other three levels after the installation of Oracle Applications. The options specified at the site-level work as defaults until the same options are specified at the other levels.

Application users may use the Personal Profile Values window to set their own personal profile options at the user level. Not all profile options are visible to users, and some profile options, while visible, may not be updated by end users.

Defining Concurrent Managers

A concurrent program is an executable file that runs simultaneously with other concurrent programs and with online operations, fully utilizing your hardware capacity. Typically, a concurrent program is a long-running, data-intensive task, such as posting a journal or generating a report.

Request Groups and Request Sets

Reports and concurrent programs can be assembled into request groups and request sets.

- A request group is a collection of reports or concurrent programs. A System Administrator defines report groups in order to control user access to reports and concurrent programs. Only a System Administrator can create a request group.
- Request sets define run and print options, and possibly, parameter values, for a collection of reports or concurrent program. End users and System Administrators can define request sets. A System Administrator has request set privileges beyond those of an end user.

Standard Request Submission and Request Groups

Standard Request Submission is an Oracle Applications feature that allows you to select and run all your reports and other concurrent programs from a single, standard form. The standard submission form is called Submit Request, although it can be customized to display a different title.

- The reports and concurrent programs that may be selected from the Submit Request form belong to a request security group, which is a request group assigned to a responsibility.
- The reports and concurrent programs that may be selected from a customized Submit Request form belong to a request group that uses a code.

In summary, request groups can be used to control access to reports and concurrent programs in two ways; according to a user's responsibility, or according to a customized standard submission (Submit Request) form.

Limiting Active Requests by User

As System Administrator you can limit the number of requests that may be active (status of Running) for an individual user. This ensures that a user cannot monopolize the request queue. For example, if a user with an Active Request Limit of 5 submits 20 requests, only 5 requests will be run at the same time. The remaining requests will be run when the number of active requests for the user drops below 5. Use the Profile Options window to set the Concurrent: Active Request Limit profile. To set a global limit for all users, set this option at the site level. You can then modify limits for individual users by setting this profile option at the User level.

Defining Request Sets

A request set is a group of reports or programs which you submit with one request. To define and maintain request sets, use the Request Sets form. Your users can also define their own report sets.

Setting Up An AuditTrail

If you want to keep track of the changes made to your data by application users, you should set up AuditTrail for the relevant tables. Defining AuditTrail for your site involves defining Audit Groups, which are groups of tables and columns for which you intend to track changes. You then define Audit Installations to instruct AuditTrail which ORACLE IDs you want to audit. Finally, you run the Audit Trail Update Tables Report, which allows your AuditTrail definitions to take effect.

Modifying Language Prompts

If you want to modify the field name displayed in the Translations window, you should change the Description value for the language you want to modify in the Languages window.

Modifying Territory LOV Values

If you want to modify the territory value displayed in LOVs, you should change the Description value for the territory you want to modify in the Territories window.

Maintenance Functions

The following procedures are either optional or can be done later in an implementation.

Defining a Request Security Group

You use request security to specify the reports, request sets, and concurrent programs that your users can run from a standard submission form, such as the Submit Request form.

To set up request security, you define a request group using the Request Groups form. Using the Responsibilities form, you assign the request group to a responsibility. The request group is then referred to as a request security group.

You can define a request group to contain single requests, request sets, or all the requests and request sets in an application. If you choose to include all the requests and request sets in an application, the user has automatic access to any new requests and request sets (without owners) in the future.

A request security group can contain requests and request sets from different applications.

Setting Up Descriptive Flexfields

A flexfield is a field made up of sub-fields, or segments. A flexfield appears on your form as a pop-up window that contains a prompt for each segment. Each segment has a name and a set of valid values. There are two types of flexfields: key flexfields and descriptive flexfields. OPM uses Descriptive Flexfields.

Descriptive flexfields provide customizable "expansion space" on your forms. You can use descriptive flexfields to track additional information, important and unique to your business, that would not otherwise be captured by the form. Descriptive flexfields can be context sensitive, where the information your application stores depends on other values your users enter in other parts of the form.

A descriptive flexfield appears on a form as a single-character, unnamed field enclosed in brackets. Just like in a key flexfield, a pop-up window appears when you move your cursor into a customized descriptive flexfield. And like a key flexfield, the pop-up window has as many fields as your organization needs.

Each field or segment in a descriptive flexfield has a prompt, just like ordinary fields, and can have a set of valid values. Your organization can define dependencies among the segments or customize a descriptive flexfield to display context-sensitive segments, so that different segments or additional pop-up windows appear depending on the values you enter in other fields or segments.

For more detailed information on flexfields, see the *Oracle Applications Flexfield Guide*.

Overview of Oracle Applications Help for HTML

The Web-enabled Oracle Applications use a Web browser such as Netscape Navigator V4.0 or Internet Explorer V3.0 to display online help. When you choose an item from the Help menu, you view the help you requested in an independent browser window. You can use the buttons provided by the browser to navigate to help topics you have already viewed in your current help session, or use the next and previous buttons within the help window to navigate through the documentation following a predetermined path. You can exit from the help window at any time.

In general, there are three Help directories for each Oracle Applications product. The first of these directories, called a product help directory, contains the vast bulk of online help for a single Oracle Applications product. For example, a product help directory contains concept modules to help you understand the concepts underlying a particular Oracle Applications product. It also contains task modules that describe the usage of a product's forms and reports. To help you find the information you need, each product help directory also contains a contents page with links to all the concept and task modules contained in that directory.

The second help directory provided for each Oracle Applications product is a release notes help directory that describes what is new in the current release of the product. You link to release notes help from the contents page of the product help.

The third directory is a custom help directory for each product. A predefined link to a custom help file is encoded on the contents page of each set of product help files.

Each Oracle Application is delivered with a "dummy" custom help file located in the custom help directory. You can replace this dummy file with a file containing your own custom help. Then you can link from the standard product help file to your own custom help.

Help Directory Names

The naming convention for Oracle Applications help directories is based on the application short name of the product. For example, the application short name for Oracle General Ledger is GL, and so all of Oracle General Ledger's help directory names begin with GL. The following table describes the naming convention for the three types of help directories.

Directory Name	Naming Convention	Example Based on GL
Help	<application_short_name>	GL
Release Notes	<application_short_name>NEW	GLNEW
Custom	<application_short_name>CUST	GLCUST

Library Help File

There is a single help file, LIBRARY.HTM, that serves as the master table of contents for all the product help files. You can view this library help file from the Help menu, or by pressing the Library button from within any Oracle Applications help window. From the library help file, you can link to the contents page for any Oracle Applications product.

Help File Directories

If you are installing help on a PC, all .HTM and .GIF files, including product help files, release note help files, custom help files, and the library help file, are located in the subdirectory C:\APPS10\AU10\DOCS\<language>.

Oracle Financials Integration Implementation

Oracle Financials Integration Implementation Overview

This section lists the implementation steps for System Administration, Set of Books, General Ledger (GL), Accounts Payable (AP), and Accounts Receivable (AR) modules. Refer to the respective module's User's Guide for more details on the Implementation steps. If there is an integration specific instruction for the step, then it appears under the step and path. Otherwise, just the step is shown. The intent of this section is to highlight dependencies between Oracle Financials and Oracle Process Manufacturing (OPM). It is not to rephrase or replace respective module's User's Guide.

All codes that will be synchronized with OPM must be entered into Financials in uppercase, otherwise they can only be used in OPM by pulling them off a lookup. You cannot enter lowercase into any OPM applications. Also, the control characters, such as apostrophe, double quotes, and colon (special characters) may not be used. For example, Set of Books names cannot contain an apostrophe.

Getting Started

The following list provides the recommended order for installing and implementing your integration software for Oracle Financials 11.0.1 and OPM 11.0. To ensure a smooth implementation of the integration, follow this order:

1. Installation of Oracle Financials 11.0.1. Refer to one of the following Installation Manuals:
 - Oracle Applications Installation Manual for UNIX, Release 11
 - Oracle Applications Upgrade Preparation Manual for UNIX, Release 11
2. Installation of OPM 11.0. Refer to one of the following Installation Instructions:

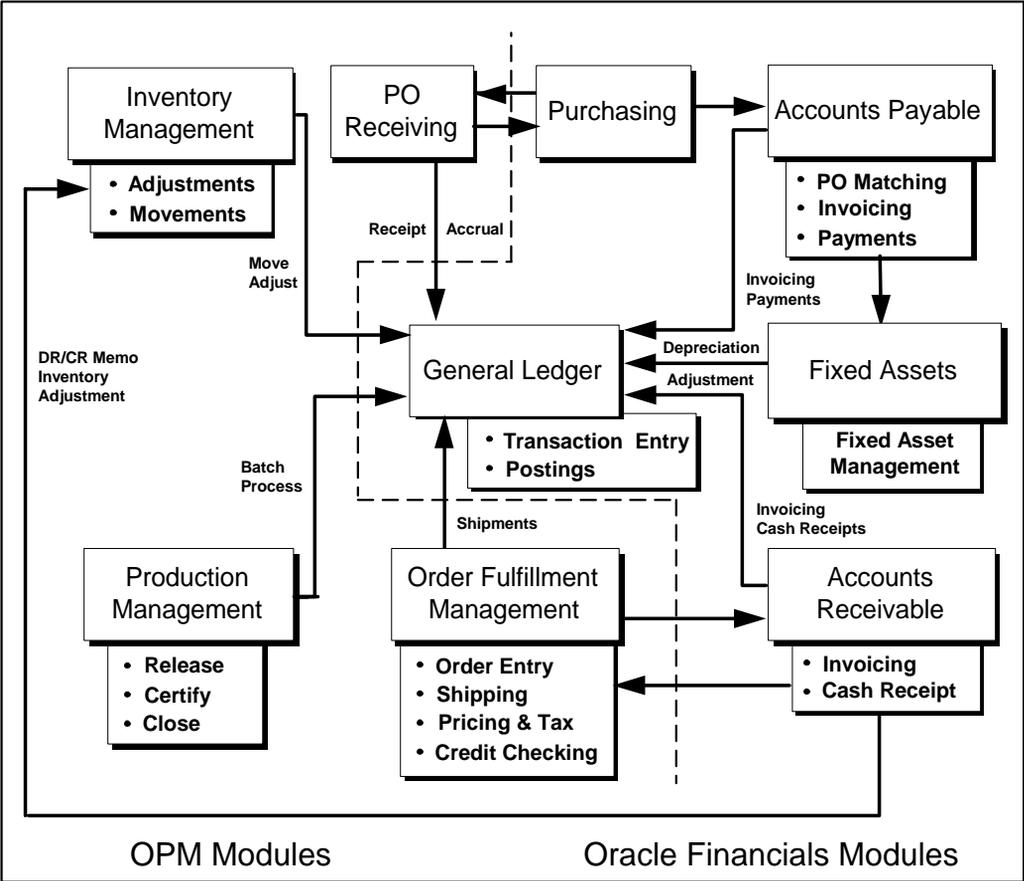
- OPM Installation Instructions for Unix
- OPM Installation Instructions for Windows
- OPM Patch Installation Instructions

Note: The order for installing Oracle Financials 11 or OPM 11.0 is irrelevant. Either application can be installed first.

1. Installation of the Integration Software for Release 4.1. Refer to the OPM Installation Instructions for OPM Financials Integration.
2. Implementation of Multiple Organizations Setup. If you are implementing the multiple organizations setup, then refer to *Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications Release 11 manual*.
For Step 2, Define Sets of Books, refer to the Set of Books Setup topics in this manual for integration dependencies. For Step 11, Implement the Application Products, refer to the System Administration Setup, General Ledger (GL) Setup, Accounts Payable (AP) Setup, and Accounts Receivable (AR) Setup topics in this manual for integration dependencies.
3. OPM 11.0 and Oracle Financials 11 Integration Implementation. Refer to this manual for integration dependencies.

Oracle Financials and OPM Integration Diagram

This diagram represents the modules and functions involved in the OPM/Financials interface. It illustrates, at a high level, how Financials and OPM integrate processes and data flows. OPM modules appear on the left and Financials modules appear on the right.



Integrated Process and Data Flows

System Administrator Setup

Step 1. Create an Oracle Applications User to Complete Setting Up (Required)

Navigator: Security>User>Define

Create "GEMMS" user in Financials

Note: All OPM and Application users are created in Applications System Administration and they need not be created in both Applications and OPM.

Step 2. Create New Responsibilities (Optional)

Step 3. Implement Function Security (Optional)

Step 4. Create Additional Users (Required)

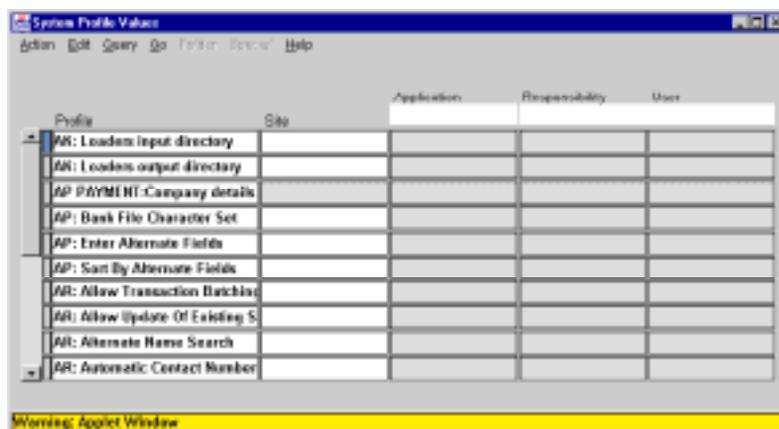
Step 5. Set Up Your Printers (Required)

Step 6. Specify Your Site-level and Application-level Profile Options (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Profile>System

Establish the following profile options for the OPM and Financials integration:

Profile Option	Level	Value
INV: Item Master Flexfield	Site	System Items
INV: Default Primary Unit of Measure	Site	<primary uom value>
INV: Default Primary Unit of Measure	Oracle Inventory Application	<primary uom value>
INV: Default Item Status	Site	Active



When setting up INV: Default Item Status, if you are unable to select a value, then do the following steps:

1. Change Responsibility to Application Developer.
2. Select Profile.
3. Query on Name as INV_STATUS_DEFAULT.
4. Change the SQL Validation Order By clause to Order By 1.
5. Save the form
6. Change responsibility to System Administrator and set the INV: Default Item Status to Active.

Step 7. Define Your Concurrent Managers (Optional)

Step 8. Define Report Sets (Optional)

Step 9. Set Up AuditTrail (Optional)

Step 10. Modify Language Prompts (Optional)

Step 11. Modify Territory LOV Values (Optional)

Set of Books Setup

Step 1. Define Your Chart of Accounts (Accounting Flexfields) (Required)

1. Define Accounting Flexfield Value Sets

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfields>Validation>Sets

The Maximum Size field is the only information defined here which is important to OPM. Make note of these segment lengths since OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller Fiscal Policy segment lengths must match these lengths and the Oracle Segment Name in the Flexfield Segments screen MUST NOT EXCEED these lengths.

Click and enable the Uppercase Only flag.

Set Validation Type to Independent.

2. Define Accounting Flexfield Segments

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfields>Key>Segments

In OPM, the segments are mapped to the Accounting Unit and the Account. Flexfield segments that identify the business unit are mapped to the Accounting Unit and are the left most segments. For example, Company, Organization, and Warehouse would be identified as an Accounting Unit. Flexfield segments that identify accounting information are mapped to the Account. For example, the natural account, sub-account, and project code would be identified as an Account. An easy way to distinguish between an Accounting Unit and an Account is by thinking of the Accounting Unit as the “where” and the Account portion as the “what” of the segment string. Additionally, segments in OPM are of fixed length. For example, if a segment has a length of 4, the entry in OPM for that segment must always be 4 characters.

In the Structure portion of the form, click and enable the Allow Dynamic Inserts flag. The Financials segment separator equates to the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller Fiscal Policy segment delimiter. These must match.

In the Segments form, the Oracle Segment Name must match the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller Fiscal Policy segment Short Name. The number of characters in the Oracle Segment Name cannot be greater than the length of the segment because in OPM, the length of the Short Name cannot exceed the length of the segment. For instance, if the length of the segment is 4, the segment name cannot be greater than 4.

Step 2. Define Your Accounting Flexfield Combinations (Optional)

Step 3. Define Your Calendar Period Types (Required with Defaults)

Step 4. Define Your Calendar Periods (Required)

Step 5. Define Your Transactions Calendar (ADB) (Optional)

Step 6. Define Your Currencies (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Setup>Currencies>Define

The Currencies cannot exceed 4 characters since they are passed to OPM via a trigger.

Step 7. Define Set of Books (Required)

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Books>Define

The Set of Books Name cannot contain special characters which are ' (single quote), : (colon), and " (double quotes).

Step 8. Assign Set of Books to a Responsibility (Required)

Step 9. Define Daily Conversion Rate Types (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Setup>Currencies>Rates>Types

The Conversion Rate Types are automatically saved to OPM via a trigger.

Enter Name in uppercase if not numeric.

Name cannot exceed 4 characters and Description must not exceed 70 characters.

Step 10. Define Your Rates (Optional)

Navigator: Setup>Currencies>Rates>Daily

These are automatically saved to OPM via a trigger.

If your implementation is using multi-currency for Sales Order Processing, then daily conversion rates must exist for the ship dates on the OPM Sales Order.

General Ledger or Government General Ledger Setup

Step 1. Define your Set of Books (Required)

Step 2. Define Journal Entry Sources (Required With Defaults)

Navigator: Setup>Journal>Sources

Relating to the integration, nothing needs to be entered here. The two character source codes (CM, IC, OP, PO, and PM) are created during installation. These new sources are used when importing data from OPM.

Step 3. Define Journal Entry Categories (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Setup>Journal>Categories

The 4 character categories for OPM Subevents are created during installation. Nothing needs to be entered here.

Step 4. Define Suspense Accounts (Optional)

Step 5. Define Intercompany Accounts (Optional)

Step 6. Define Summary Accounts (Optional)

Step 7. Define Statistical Units of Measure (Optional)

Navigator: Setup>Accounts>Units

To track statistical information from OPM to GL, the statistical amount on the transaction is converted to the statistical unit of measure on the GL account if established here. If the primary unit of measure on the transaction in OPM differs from this account UOM, then ensures that a UOM conversion exists in OPM between the transaction UOM and the account UOM. Otherwise, the quantities posted to this account will be the net of different UOMs.

Step 8. Define Historical Rates (Optional)

Step 9. Define Document Sequences (Optional)

Step 10. Set up Automatic Posting (Optional)

Step 11. Define Additional Encumbrance Types (Optional)

Step 12. Define System Controls (Required With Defaults)

Step 13. Define Budgetary Control Groups (Optional)

Step 14. Set Profile Options (Required)

Step 15. Open and Close Accounting Periods (Required)

Accounts Receivables Setup

AR Flexfield Setup

The following Flexfields should be setup:

1. Item Category Flexfield
2. Item Catalogs Flexfield

1. Define Item Category Flexfield

Define System Item Value Set

Navigator: Set Up>Financials>Flexfield>Validation>Set

Establish your value set as shown:

Field Name	Value
Value Set Name	opm_itemcat
Description	OPM Item Categories and Catalogs
Format Type	Char
Maximum size	32
Uppercase only	No
Validation type	None

Next define the Item Category Flexfield Segment.

Navigator: Set Up>Financials>Flexfield>Key>Segments

Query on Flexfield Title as Item Categories. Set Freeze Flexfield to No. Open up the Item Categories Structure.

Field Name	Value
Column	SEGMENT1
Number	1
Segment Name	Item Categories
Value Set	opm_itemcat

Return to the Structure form, freeze the Flexfield, and save.

2. Define Item Catalogs Flexfield

Query on Flexfield Title as Item Catalogs. Set Freeze Flexfield Definition to No. Open up the Item Categories Flexfield.

Field Name	Value
Column	SEGMENT1
Number	1
Segment Name	Item Catalogs
Value Set	opm_itemcat

Return to the Structure form, freeze the Flexfield, and save.

AR Descriptive Flexfield Setup

Setup Descriptive Flexfields for the following:

1. Line Transaction Flexfield for AutoInvoicing
2. Customer for Customer Entry
3. Transaction Type for Debit/Credit Memo Inventory Adjustment

1. Define Your Transaction Flexfield Structure

Navigator: Set Up>Financials>Flexfield>Descriptive>Segments

Setup the Line Transaction Flexfield for INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE1 through INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE8. These descriptive flexfields must be established to allow AutoInvoicing to operate properly.

Query on Title as Line Transaction Flexfield.

Field Name	Value
Title	Line Transaction Flexfield
Application	Oracle Receivables
Freeze Flexfield	No
Prompt	Context Value
Value Required	No
Default Value	(blank)
Override Allowed	Yes
Reference Field	(blank)

Enter the following data in Context Field Value:

Field Name	Value
Code	GEMMS OP
Name & Description	GEMMS Order Processing

Position the cursor on the GEMMS OP line and select the Segments and Open buttons and add the following seven records.

Field Name*	Value	Value
Name	Line Id	Orgn Code
Description	Line Id	Organization
Enabled	Yes	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE1	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE2
Number	1	2
Value Set	(blank)	(blank)
Value Set Desc.	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No
Display Size	30	4
Description Size	50	50

* If a Field Name is not listed, use the defaults.

Field Name*	Value	Value
Name	Ship No.	Line No.
Description	Shipment No.	Line Number
Enabled	Yes	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE3	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE4
Number	3	4
Value Set	(blank)	(blank)
Value Set Desc.	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No
Display Size	30	6
Description Size	50	50

If a Field Name is not listed, use the defaults.

Field Name*	Value	Value
Name	Line Type	Invoice line number
Description	Line type	Invoice line number
Enabled	Yes	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE5	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE6
Number	5	6
Value Set	(blank)	(blank)
Value Set Desc.	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No
Display Size	30	6
Description Size	50	50

* If a Field Name is not listed, use the defaults.

Field Name*	Value	Value
		This last column should only be added if you plan on having comments on your Sales Order lines. If you do not plan on having comments on your Sales Order lines, then the Sales Order will be rejected coming into AR. We recommend you do not add this column unless comments are the norm.
Name	Line charge id	Line Comments
Description	Line charge id	Line Comments
Enabled	Yes	Yes
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE7	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE8
Number	7	8
Value Set	(blank)	(blank)
Value Set Desc.	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No
Display Size	6	30
Description Size	50	50

* If a Field Name is not listed, use the defaults.

After saving this last screen return to the First Form, freeze the Flexfield and save.

2. Define your Customer Descriptive Flexfield Setups

The following Descriptive Flexfields will be added to the Customer Forms:

- Tax Calculation Code
- Tax Location Code
- Customer GL Class
- Customer Price Class
- Ship From Warehouse
- Freight Bill Method

Establish the following six value sets:

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfields>Validation>Sets

Field Name*	Value	Value
Value Set Name	opm_taxcalc_code	opm_taxloc_code
Description	OPM Tax Calculation Code	OPM Tax Location Code
Format Type	Char	Char
Maximum Size	4	10
Uppercase Only (A-Z)	Yes	Yes
Validation Type	Table	Table
Edit Information		
Table Application	Oracle Receivables	Oracle Receivables
Table Name	tx_calc_mst	tx_tloc_cds
Allow Parent Values	No	No
Table Columns Value	taxcalc_code	taxloc_code
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	4	10
Table Columns Meaning	taxcalc_desc	taxloc_desc
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	70	70
Where/order by	(blank)	(blank)
Additional columns	(blank)	(blank)

* If a Field Name is not listed, use the defaults.

Field Name	Value	Value
Value Set Name	opm_custgl_class	opm_custprice_class
Description	OPM Customer GL Class	OPM Customer Price Class
Format Type	Char	Char
Maximum Size	8	8
Uppercase Only (A-Z)	Yes	Yes
Validation Type	Table	Table
Edit Information		
Table Application	Oracle Receivables	Oracle Receivables
Table Name	op_cgld_cls	op_cprc_cls
Allow Parent Values	No	No
Table Columns Value	custgl_class	custprice_class
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	8	8
Table Columns Meaning	custgl_class_desc	custprice_desc
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	70	70
Where/Order by	(blank)	(blank)
Additional columns	(blank)	(blank)

Field Name	Values	Values
Value Set Name	opm_ship_whse	opm_frght_bill_mthd
Description	OPM Ship From Warehouse	OPM Freight Bill Method
Format Type	Char	Char
Maximum Size	8	25
Uppercase Only (A-Z)	Yes	Yes
Validation Type	Table	Table
Edit Information		
Table Application	Oracle Receivables	Oracle Receivables
Table Name	ic_whse_mst	op_frgt_mth
Allow Parent Values	No	No
Table Columns Value	whse_code	of_frftbill_mthd
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	4	25
Table Columns Meaning	whse_name	frtbill_desc
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	40	40
Where/Order by	(blank)	(blank)
Additional Column	(blank)	(blank)

Add the Customer GL Class, the Tax Location Code, the Tax Calculation Code, and the Customer Price Class to the Customer Information form.

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfield>Descriptive>Segments

Query on Title as Customer Information.

Field Name	Value
Title	Customer Information
Application	Oracle Receivables
Freeze Flexfield Def	No
Prompt	Context Value
Value Req	No
Default Value	(blank)
Override Allowed	No
Reference	(blank)

Select the Segments and Open buttons and add the following four records:

Field Name	Value	Value	Value	Value
Name	Cust GL Class	Tax Loc Code	Tax Calc Code	Cust Price Cls
Description	Customer GL Class	Tax Location Code	Tax Calculation Code	Customer Price Class
Enable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Column	ATTRIBUTE1	ATTRIBUTE2	ATTRIBUTE3	ATTRIBUTE4
Number	1	2	3	4
Display	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Value Set	opm_custgl_class	opm_taxloc_code	opm_taxcalc_code	opm_custprice_class
Default Type	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No	No	No
Range	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)

Add the Ship From Warehouse and Freight Bill Method to the Customer Address Form

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfield>Descriptive>Segments

Query on Title as Address Information.

Field Name	Value
Freeze Flexfield Def	No
Prompt	Context Value
Value Req	No
Default Value	(blank)
Override Allowed	No
Reference Field	(blank)

Select the Segments and Open buttons and add the following two records:

Field Name	Value	Value
Name	Freight Bill Method	Ship From Warehouse
Description	Freight Bill Method	Ship From Warehouse
Enabled	Yes	Yes
Column	ATTRIBUTE1	ATTRIBUTE2
Number	1	2
Display	Yes	Yes

Field Name	Value	Value
Value Set	opm_frght_bill_mthd	opm_ship_whse
Default Type	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No
Range	(blank)	(blank)

Freeze Flexfield Definition and save.

3. Define Transaction Type and Invoice Line Information Descriptive Flexfield for AR Credit/Debit Memo Inventory Adjustment

An AR credit/debit memo produces an inventory adjustment in OPM upon running the Data Synchronization process in OPM. This functionality applies to memos created in Accounts Receivable and not Accounts Payable. Debit memos will create negative inventory adjustments and credit memos will create positive inventory adjustments.

Define the Value Sets

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfield>Validation>Sets

Field Name*	Value
Value Set Name	opm_affects_inventory
Description	Credit Memo Affects Inventory
Format Type	Char
Maximum Size	8
Uppercase Only (A-Z)	Yes
Right Justify Zero Fill	No
Validation Type	Independent

* If a Field Name is not listed, use the defaults.

Define Validation Values

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfield>Validation>Values

Query on the opm_affects_inventory value set. Add the following values:

Field Name	Value	Value
Value	NO	YES
Description	Credit Memo does not Affect Inventory	Credit Memo Affects Inventory

Add the Descriptive Flexfield to the Transaction Types Form

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfield>Descriptive>Segments

Query on Title as Transaction Type Information.

Field Name	Value
Freeze Flexfield Def	No
Prompt	Context Value
Value Required	No
Default Value	(blank)
Override Allowed	No
Reference Field	(blank)

Select the Segments and Open buttons and add the following record:

Field Name	Value
Name	Memo Affects Inventory
Description	Defines whether a Memo Affects Inventory
Enabled	Yes
Column	ATTRIBUTE10
Number	1
Display	Yes
Value Set	opm_affects_inventory
Default Type	Constant
Default Value	No
Required	Yes
Range	(blank)
Display Size	3

Freeze the Flexfield and save.

Create Invoice Line Information Descriptive Flexfields.

Define the Value Sets

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfield>Validation>Sets

Field Name	Value	Value	Value
Value Set Name	opm_orgns	opm_locations	opm_reasons
Description	OPM Organizations	OPM Item Locations	OPM Reason Codes
Format Type	Char	Char	Char
Maximum Size	8	90	4
Uppercase Only (A-Z)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Right Justify Zero Fill	No	No	No
Min Value	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)
Max Value	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)
Validation Type	Table	Table	Table
Edit Information			
Table Application	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)
Table Name	SY_ORGN_MST	IC_ITEM_LOCT_VW	SY_REAS_CDS
Table Columns Value	ORGN_CODE	LOC_CODE	REASON_CODE
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2	Varchar2
Size	4	90	4
Table Columns Meaning	ORGN_NAME	LOCATION	(blank)
Type	Varchar2	Varchar2	(blank)
Size	40	16	(blank)
Where Order by	(blank)	where :tlin_lines.inventory_item _id=ora_item_id	(blank)
Additional Columns	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)

Add the Descriptive Flexfields to the Invoice Line Information Form

Navigator: Setup>Financials>Flexfields>Descriptive>Segments

Query on Title as Invoice Line Information.

Field Name	Value
Freeze Flexfield Definition	No
Prompt Value	Context Value
Value Required	No
Default Value	(blank)
Override Allowed	Yes
Reference Field	(blank)

Select the Segments and Open buttons, and add the following data:

Field Name	Value	Value	Value
Name	Reason	Organization	Location
Description	OPM Reason Code Entry	OPM Organization	OPM Item Location
Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes
Column	ATTRIBUTE8	ATTRIBUTE9	ATTRIBUTE10
Number	1	2	3
Display	Yes	Yes	Yes
Value Set	opm_reasons	opm_orgns	opm_locations
Default Type	Constant	(blank)	(blank)
Default Value	DMG	(blank)	(blank)
Required	No	No	No
Range	(blank)	(blank)	(blank)

Freeze the Flexfield and save.

Accounts Receivables Setup Steps

- Step 1. Define Your Set of Books (Required)
- Step 2. Decide How to Use the Account Generator (Required)
- Step 3. Define Your System Item Flexfield Structure (Required)

Items are entered in OPM Inventory module and are automatically saved to AR via a trigger.

- Step 4. Define Your Organizations (Required)

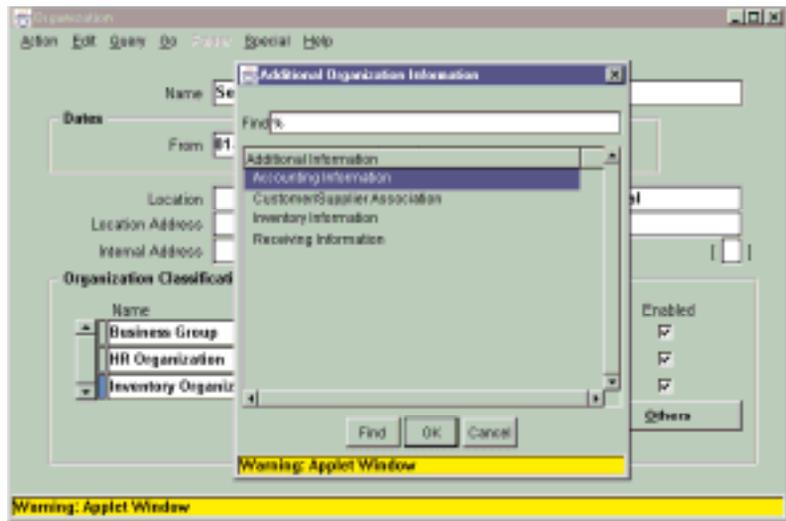
Navigator: Set Up>System>Organizations>Organization

Define an inventory organization for storing OPM items by bringing up the Setup Business Group Organization (seed data in AR) and performing the following:

Name	Enabled
Business Group	<input type="checkbox"/>
HR Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inventory Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add Inventory Organization as an Organization Classification. Place the cursor on this Inventory Organization, and select Others.

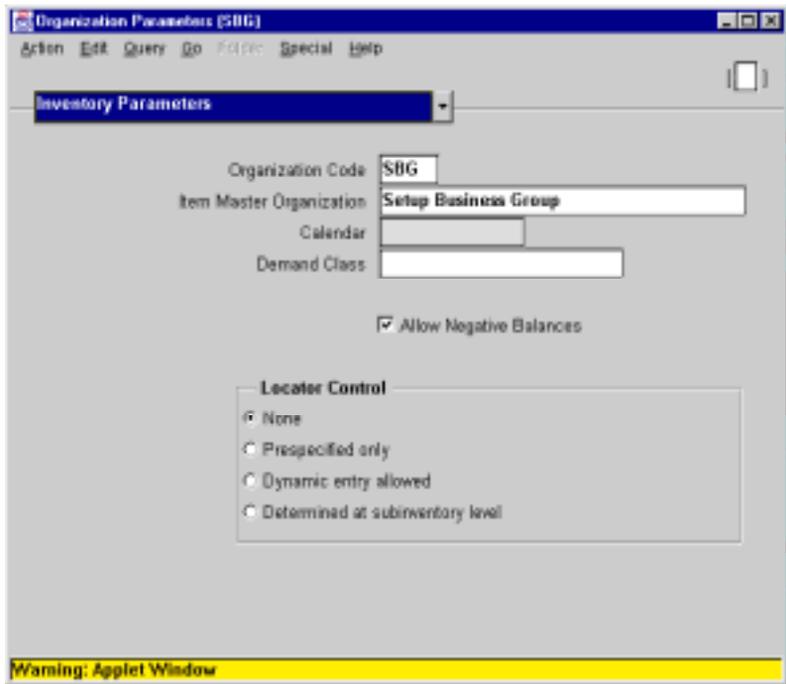
Note: Setup Business Unit should not be defined as an Operating Unit and assigned to an OPM Fiscal Policy company. If you do that, the OPM Data Synchronization will not function.



Select Accounting Information and enter a set of books name, legal entity, and operating unit.



Go back to Inventory Organization and select Others again. Select Inventory Information.



Establish an Organization Code even if it does not exist in OPM. The Organization Code can only be a 3 character value. Set the Item Master Organization to Setup Business Group.

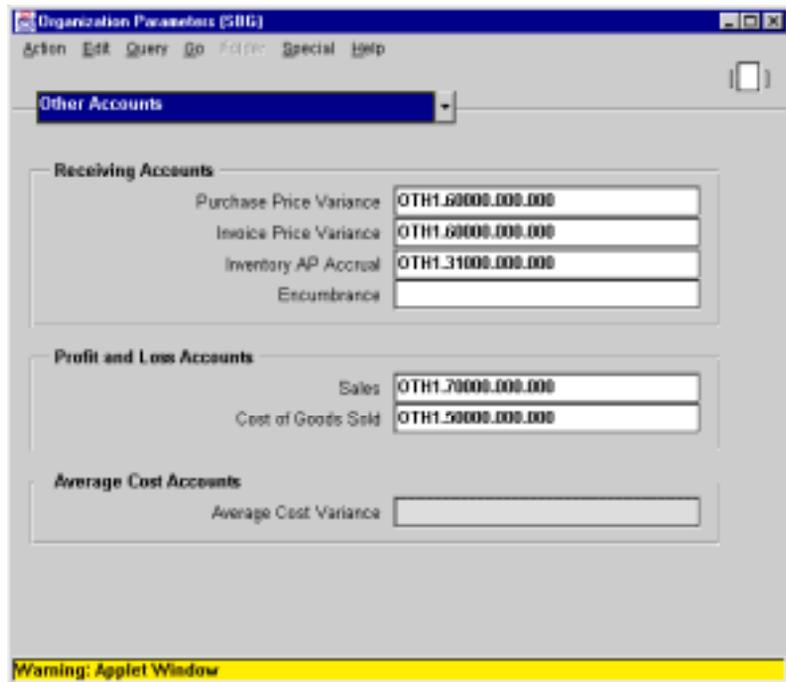
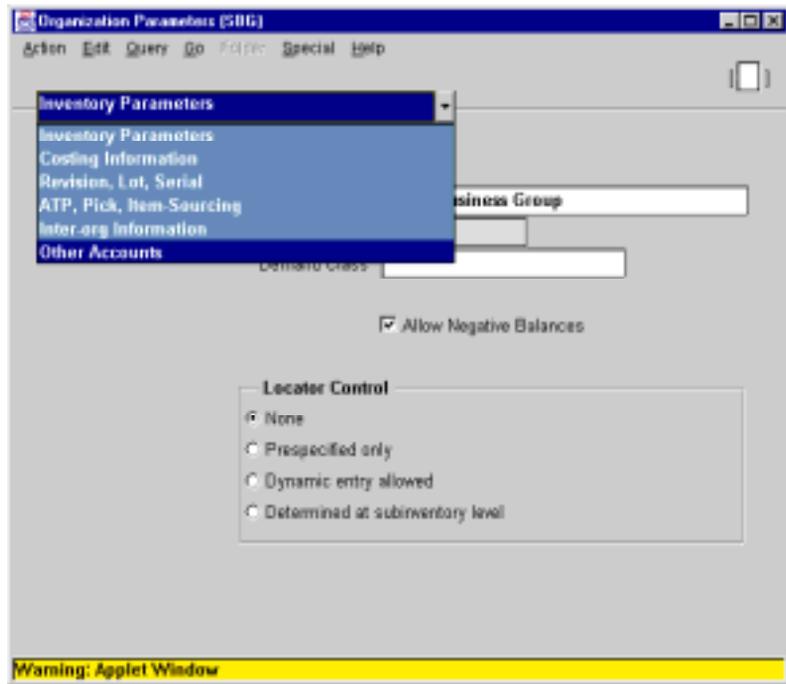
Under Costing Information, enter the Expense Account and Costing Method.

Under Other Accounts, enter the Purchase Price Variance, Invoice Price Variance, Inventory AP Accrual, Sales, and Cost of Goods Sold Accounts.

Under the remaining selections, enter necessary information to save the form.

Notes:

1. For the OPM Financials Integration, the Setup Business Group is the only Inventory Organization that you can use.
 2. When you try to open the Inventory Parameters form, if you get an error "Function Not Available" then follow these steps to resolve the error:
 1. Change Responsibility to System Administrator.
 2. Navigate to Application>Menu.
 3. Query Menu as AR_NAVIGATE_GUI.
 4. Create a new menu Sequence (Seq) where Navigator Prompt and Submenu fields are blank.
 5. Specify Function as Organization Parameters. This grants access to this function.
-



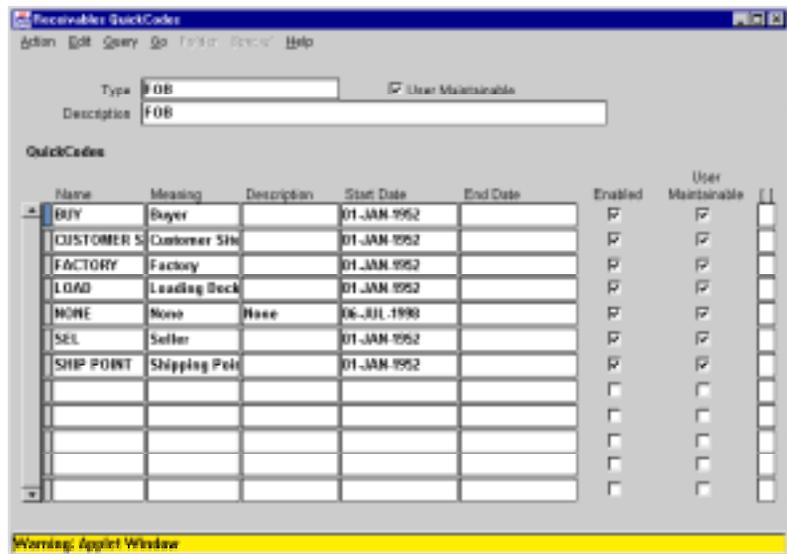
- Step 5. Define Your Territory Flexfield (Optional)**
- Step 6. Define Your Sales Tax Location Flexfield Structure (Required with Defaults)**
- Step 7. Define Flexfield Address Formats (Optional)**
- Step 8. Maintain Countries and Territories (Optional)**
- Step 9. Define Your Transaction Flexfield Structure (Optional)**
- Step 10. Define Your AutoCash Rule Sets (Optional)**
- Step 11. Define Your QuickCodes (Optional)**

Navigator: Set Up>System>QuickCodes>Receivables

OPM automatically synchronizes the AP FOB codes, but not the AR FOB codes. To use the AR FOB Codes in the OPM Sales module, enter them as valid AP FOB Codes in AP and synchronize to OPM that way. Unlike Financials, OPM has one FOB Codes table that is shared by both Sales and Purchasing modules.

When Type is FOB:

- The Name corresponds to the OPM FOB code.
- Enter Name in uppercase.
- Set up OPM default FOB code as NONE.



Step 12. Define Your AutoInvoice Line Ordering Rules (Optional)

Navigator: Set Up>Transactions>AutoInvoice>Line Ordering Rules

Setup a Line Ordering rule where Name is INVOICE LINE ORDER. Add an Order By where Sequence is 1, Transaction Attribute is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE6, and Type is Ascending.

Optionally, you can Order By the following:

- The organization is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE2.
- The shipment number is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE3.
- The line number is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE4
- The line type is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE5
- The invoice line number is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE6
- The line charge id is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE7
- The line comments is INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE8

Step 13. Define Your AutoInvoice Grouping Rules (Optional)

Step 14. Define Your System Options (Required)

Step 15. Define your Payment Terms (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Set Up>Transactions>Payment Terms

Only the AP Terms are synchronized to OPM. To use the AR Terms codes in the OPM Sales module, enter them as AP Terms Codes and synchronize them to OPM that way. OPM has one Terms Code table that is shared by both the Sales and Purchasing modules.

Enter the Name in uppercase.

Step 16. Define Your Accounting Rules (Optional)

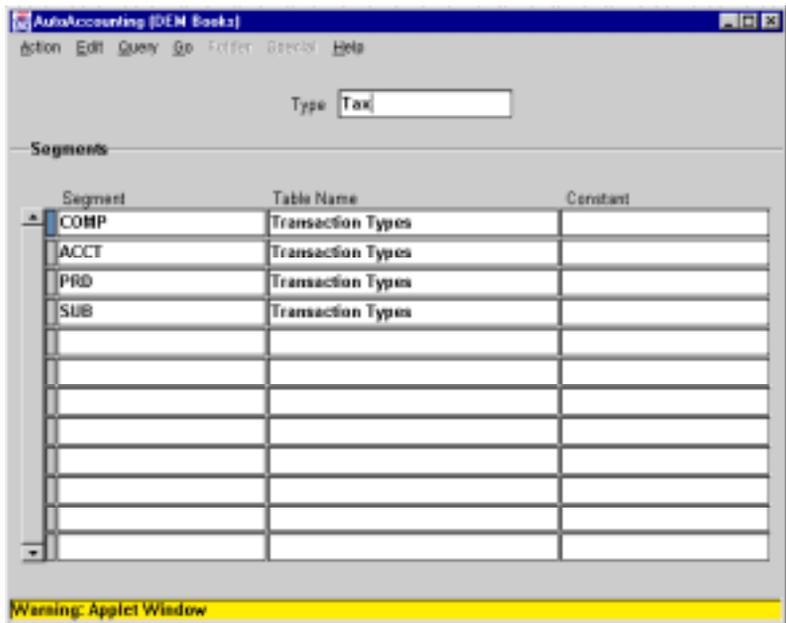
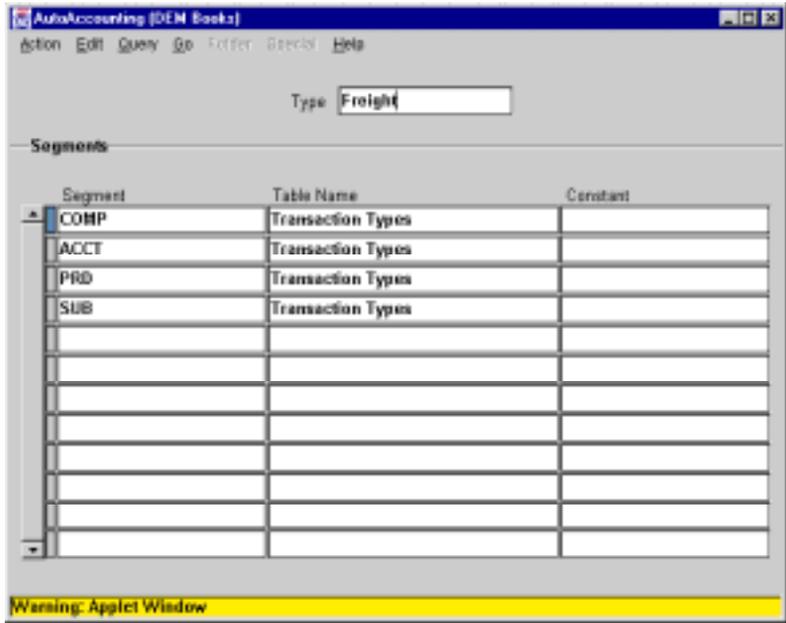
Step 17. Open Your Accounting Periods (Required)

Step 18. Define Your AutoAccounting (Required)

Navigator: Set Up>Transactions>AutoAccounting

In AutoAccounting setup, all Account Types must be established to extract the balancing segment (for example, company segment) from the Transaction Types table. Since the Transaction Type will be at least the company of the OPM invoice coming into AR, the multi-company mapping can be achieved by setting up Transaction Types for each company (See the Define Transaction Types step for more information). Enter Transaction Type as the Table Name for at least balancing segment of each Account Type.

Note: There is an option to define Invoice Revenue accounts by Item GL Class in OPM. First, set the OPM System constant value for GL\$USE_GEMMS_REV_ACCT to 1. Second, setup the SAL account title on the Account Mapping form in *OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller* module by Item GL Class.



Step 19. Set Up Cash Basis Accounting (Optional)

Step 20. Define Your Transaction Types (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Set Up>Transactions>Transaction Type

Establish Transaction Types in AR for all possible values of the OPM selection criteria defined in GL\$TRANS_TYPE_MAP. This constant, in the OPM system module, specifies how a Transaction Type is created on an AR Update Invoice. The following are the five values allowed, but are not mandatory:

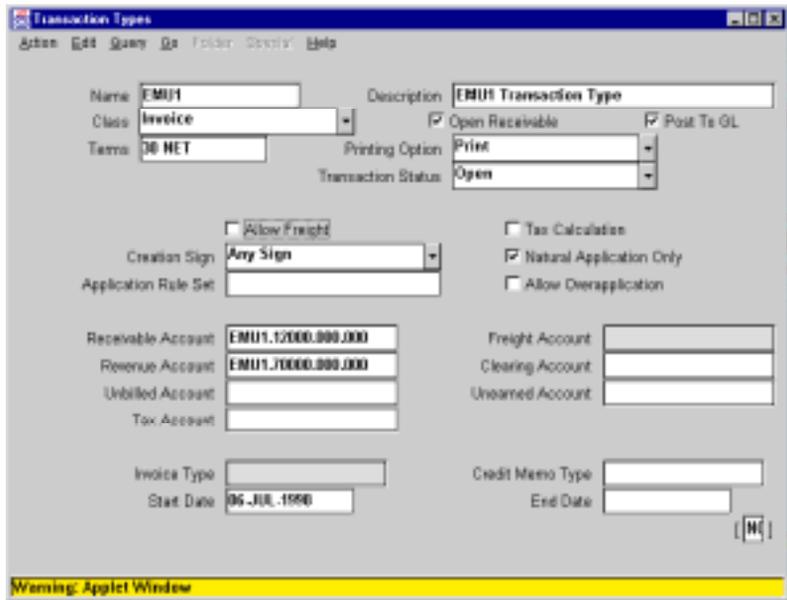
Values	Description
ORGN	Shipping Organization from OPM Sales Order.
WHSE	"From Warehouse" on the Order line.
CSTCLS	Customer GL Class for the Bill to Customer on the Sales Order.
SHPCLS	Customer GL Class for the Ship to Customer on the Sales Order.
ITMCLS	Item GL Class

In the GL\$TRANS_TYPE_MAP constant, more than one value can be specified by separating the selections by commas. Additionally, the selections are always preceded by the Company of the Sales Order. If this constant is not defined, then the Transaction Type is the Company of the Sales Order. When OPM Data Synch AR Update is run, Released Shipments are converted to Invoices. On each Invoice, a Transaction Type is derived from the GL\$TRANS_TYPE_MAP constant where each value is separated by a period (.).

The AR Transaction Type Name should be the same as the OPM Company Code plus your GL\$TRANS_TYPE_MAP mapping string values separated by periods (.). The balancing segment of the accounts entered on the Transaction Type should be equivalent to the Company. Since it was specified in AutoAccounting that the balancing segment must come from the transaction type of an Invoice and the transaction type contains the company of the Invoice, the multi-company mapping can be achieved within a set of books. Additionally, the Tax Calculation flag on this screen should be set to NO since taxes are computed in OPM and passed to AR during AutoInvoicing.

For example, if GL\$TRANS_TYPE_MAP string is ORGN, WHSE and there is one Company (that is, 1), two Organizations (that is, 0100 and 0200), and two Warehouses (that is, C10, C20) then there should be four transaction types defined in AR as follows:

	Warehouse C10	Warehouse C20
Organization 0100	1.0100.C10	1.0100.C20
Organization 0200	1.0200.C10	1.0200.C20



Step 21. Define Your Transaction Sources (Required)

Navigator: Set Up>Transactions>Sources

Verify that the GEMMS source is present to identify the imported OPM Invoices and establish the attributes for integration. This is automatically setup during the Integration Installation.

Automatic Invoice Numbering	Yes
Transaction Type	Value
Allow Sales Credit	No
Batch numbering	No
Sold to customer	Id
Bill customer	Id
Bill to address	Id
Bill to contact	Id
Ship to customer	Id
Ship to address	Value
Ship to contact	Id
Payment Method Rule	Value
Customer Bank Account	Value
Invoicing Rule	Value
Accounting Rule	Value
Accounting Flexfield	Segment
Derive Date	Yes
Payment Terms	Value
Revenue Account Allocation	Percent

Memo Reason	Value
Agreement	Value
Memo Line Rule	Value
Sales Territory	Segment
Inventory Item	Segment
Unit of Measure	Id
FOB Point	Code
Freight Carrier	Code
Related Document	Number

- Step 22. Define Your Collectors (Required with Defaults)**
- Step 23. Define Your Adjustment Approval Limits (Required)**
- Step 24. Define Your Remittance Banks (Required)**
- Step 25. Define Your Distribution Sets (Optional)**
- Step 26. Define Your Receivables Activities (Required)**
- Step 27. Define Your Receipt Classes (Required)**
- Step 28. Define Your Payment Methods (Required)**
- Step 29. Define Your Receipt Sources (Required)**
- Step 30. Define Your Aging Buckets (Required with Defaults)**
- Step 31. Define Your Statement Cycles (Optional)**
- Step 32. Define Your Statement Messages (Optional)**
- Step 33. Define Your Dunning Letters (Optional)**
- Step 34. Define Your Dunning Letter Sets (Optional)**
- Step 35. Define Your Territories (Optional)**
- Step 36. Define Your Salespeople (Required with Defaults)**

Navigator: Set Up>Transactions>Salespersons

Enter the sales reps to be used in the OPM Sales module. The Territories are optional and do not need to be defined to save this screen.

- Enter Salesperson Name in uppercase.
- Salesperson name cannot exceed 40 characters.
- Territories are optional.
- Salesperson numbers should be unique across all Sets of Books (auto-numbering is suggested).

- Step 37. Define Your Profile Options (Required)**

Navigator: Set Up>Profile>System

Profile Option	Level	Value
OE: Item Validation Organization	Site	Setup Business Group
OE: Item Flexfield	Site	System Items

Step 38. Define Your Tax Codes and Rates (Required)

Navigator: Set Up>Tax>Codes

Taxes are computed within the OPM Sales Order Processing and passed with an Invoice to AR via AutoInvoicing, but the tax authority sent to AR must be defined in AR.

The Tax Code must equal the Tax Authority in the OPM Tax Module, must be entered in uppercase, and must not exceed 32 characters.

The Tax Rate % must be equal to the OPM Tax Authority Base percent.

Click and enable Ad hoc, Inclusive Tax, and Allow Inclusive Override Flags for the Sales Tax Type and the VAT Tax type.

Step 39. Define Your Customer Profile Classes (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Customers>Profile Classes

Click and enable the Credit Check flag if you want OPM Sales Order Entry to perform credit checking for a given Customer. Click and enable the Override Terms flag to change the Payment Terms on OPM Sales Orders. All Customers or Customer Profile Classes where you do not enable the Override Terms flag must have a valid Payment Terms code, otherwise you will not be allowed to enter or change the Terms Code on the OPM Sales Order. It is recommended that you enable the Override Terms flag for all Profiles and always define a Payment Terms in each Profile.

In the Profile Class Amount region, establish one set of limits in any one currency. Ensure that an exchange exists between this currency and the base currency. Enter the total Credit Limit and Order Credit Limit. OPM credit checking in Sales Order Entry compares the Customer Credit Limit to the on-screen Order Amount plus the Open AR balance plus all other Open OPM Sales Orders. It also compares the Order Credit Limit to the on-screen Order Amount.

Step 40. Define Your Customers (Required)

Navigator: Customers>Standard

The AR Customer Number plus the Location (established in the Business Purposes choice box on the Customer Address form) becomes the Customer number for OPM Sales Order Processing. Therefore, there is a unique Customer in OPM for each Customer/Location combination in AR. The format will be Customer Number-Location. The interface creates OPM Customers where Location Usage is Ship To and Bill To. All other Usage Types in AR are ignored.

- Enter AR Customer Number in uppercase if not numeric.
- AR Customer Number must not exceed 16 characters.
- Enter AR Customer Business Purpose Location in uppercase if not numeric.
- AR Customer Name is used to create the OPM Customer Name.
- AR State field must not exceed 4 characters.
- The Customer Currency is the Location Primary Bank Account Currency. Only one Primary Bank Account can be established, otherwise the Base Currency becomes the Customer Currency.
- Payment Terms may not default from the Customer Profile, therefore payment terms should be defined on the Customer Form.

The following is an example of how Customers are mapped to OPM. Customers are entered and maintained in AR:

Receivables Customer	
Name	Oracle Redwood Shores
Number	ORACLERS

Within AR, designate the Business Purpose for each address entered. The synchronization will pass to OPM only the Bill To and Ship To usage types. All other usage types are ignored for the purposes of synchronization.

Receivables Business Purpose	1	2
Usage	Bill To	Ship To
Location	VALHALLA	REDWOOD SHORES

In this example, two records will be passed to OPM. During synchronization two OPM Customers (one marked as Bill to - yes, the other as Ship to - yes) are created for use in the OPM Sales Module. The Customer number in OPM is the concatenation of the AR Customer Number - Business Purpose fields, where dash (-) is the separator.

Note: The value dash (-) for the GLSCUST_DELIMITER constant can be changed on the OPM Constants form in the System module.

This is shown in the following example:

OPM Customer	
Number	ORACLERS-VALHALLA
Name	Oracle Redwood Shores
Bill To	Yes
Ship To	No

OPM Customer	
Number	ORACLERS-REDWOOD SHORES
Name	Oracle Redwood Shores
Bill To	No
Ship To	Yes

Step 41. Define Your Remit-To Addresses (Required)

Step 42. Define Your Customer Relationships (Optional)

Step 43. Define Your Customer Banks (Optional)

Step 44. Define Your Lockboxes (Optional)

Step 45. Define Your Transmission Format (Optional)

Step 46. Define Your Receipt Programs (Optional)

Step 47. Define Your Unit of Measure Classes (Optional)

Navigator: Set Up>System>UOM>Classes

UOM Classes are entered in OPM and automatically synchronized to AR.

Step 48. Define Your Unit of Measure (Required with Defaults)

Navigator: Setup>System>UOM

UOM are entered in OPM and automatically synchronized to AR.

Step 49. Define Your Standard Memo Lines (Optional)

Memo Line Name should be equivalent to the OPM Charge Code in the Order Fulfillment module. The Standard Memo Line must be of type "Line" or "Charges." This enables Sales Order Charges to be recognized on an AR Invoice.

Step 50. Define Your Item Tax Rate Exceptions (Optional)

Step 51. Define Your Tax Exemptions (Optional)

Step 52. Define Your Document Sequences (Optional)

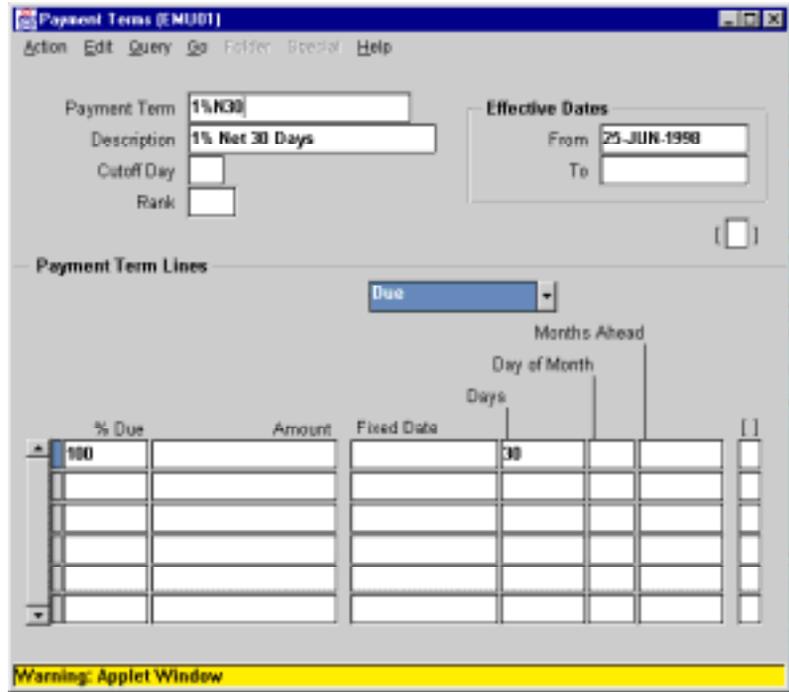
Accounts Payables Setup

- Step 1. Install or upgrade Payables (Required)**
- Step 2. Create application user sign-ons and passwords (Required)**
- Step 3. Define your Chart of Accounts (Required)**
- Step 4. Define your Accounting Period Types and Accounting Calendar Periods (Required)**
- Step 5. Enable Currencies that you plan to use (Optional)**
- Step 6. Define a Set of Books (Required)**
- Step 7. Assign your Set of Books to a Responsibility (Required)**
- Step 8. To enter foreign currency transactions, define additional Rate Types, and enter your Daily Rates (Optional)**
- Step 9. Choose a Primary Set of Books (Required)**
- Step 10. Use the Application Developer responsibility to set the GL Set of Books ID profile option to Updateable (Required)**
- Step 11. Use the System Administrator responsibility to set the GL Set of Books Name profile option. If you are performing a single set of books installation, set the option for the Oracle Payables application. If you are performing a multiple set of books installation, set the option for each unique combination of organization and responsibility (Required)**
- Step 12. Define Payment Terms (Required)**

Navigator: Setup>Invoices>Payment Terms

If you are using AR, enter your AR Terms Codes along with your AP Terms Codes, so they can be synchronized with OPM.

- Enter Payment Term in uppercase if not numeric.
- Payment Term cannot exceed 15 characters.
- Description cannot exceed 40 characters.
- Use the % Due, % Discount, and Days columns only to establish Terms Code.



Step 13. Define Your Purchase Order Matching Tolerances (Optional)

Step 14. If you plan to use automatic withholding tax, define Tax Authority type suppliers. (You must do this before defining tax names and tax groups.) (Conditionally Required)

Step 15. Define Tax Names, and if you use automatic tax, define withholding Tax Groups (Optional)

Step 16. Define Invoice Approval Codes (Required With Defaults)

Step 17. Define Distribution Sets (Optional)

Step 18. Define Payables Quickcodes (Required With Default)

Navigator: Setup>Quickcodes>Payables

Create FOB type Quickcodes. This corresponds to OPM Sales FOB codes used on OPM Purchase Orders and Sales Orders. The Freight Terms type is automatically populated from OPM Sales Freight Bill Methods via an OPM trigger.

- Enter the AR FOB codes in this form to be synchronized with OPM. The FOB code must also be entered in AR.
- Enter the FOB code in uppercase.
- Define the OPM default FOB code of NONE.

Step 19. If you want to use Automatic Interest Calculation, define Payment Interest Rates (Optional)

Step 20. If you want to use Payables to enter employee expense reports, create templates for entering expense reports (Optional)

Step 21. If you use Payables to enter employees in your organization, enter employee QuickCodes (Optional)

Step 22. Enter Locations (Required)

Navigator: Employees>Locations

When you define Warehouses in OPM, they are automatically synchronized with Locations in AP via a trigger.

Step 23. Enter Employees (Conditionally Required)

Navigator: Employees>Enter Employees

Define Employees for every Buyer used in OPM Purchasing since Financials requires a Buyer to be an employee. Establish the default Buyer as an Employee.

- Define a Buyer as an Employee first.
- Employee's Last Name must match the OPM Buyer Code.
- Enter the Last Name in uppercase and it must not exceed 35 characters.
- Define a default Buyer with the Last Name of NONE as an Employee.

Step 24. Define one or more reporting entities for your organization for income tax reporting (Conditionally Required)

Step 25. Define additional United States 1099 Income Tax regions (Conditionally Required with Defaults)

Step 26. If Oracle Inventory or Oracle Purchasing is installed, you must define at least one Inventory Organization before defining Financials Options (Conditionally Required)

Step 27. Define Financials options (Required)

Step 28. Define Payables options (Required)

Step 29. Define Payment Programs (Required with Defaults)

Step 30. Define any additional Payment Formats (Optional)

Step 31. Update country and territory information and assign flexible address formats (Optional)

Step 32. Define Bank Accounts (Required)

Step 33. Open Your Accounting Periods (Required)

Step 34. Define Request Sets (Optional)

Step 35. Define the format for the Expense Distribution Detail Report, and define the format for the Invoice Aging Report (Optional)

Step 36. Set up Print Styles and Drivers for the Supplier Mailing Labels Report (Optional)

Step 37. Define special calendars for key indicators, recurring invoices, and withholding tax (Optional)

Step 38. Implement Budgetary Control in General Ledger (Optional)

Step 39. Implement Sequential Voucher Numbering (Optional)

Step 40. Define Descriptive Flexfields (Optional)

Note: For details on Vendor entry, refer to the Common Purchasing topic.

Post Installation Information

You must complete the following steps for customizations.

Update your CUSTOM.pll file:

1. If you have made customizations, merge the differences in the \$AU_TOP/resource/CUSTOM.pld and the TMCUSTOM.pld files.
2. Compile the modified custom.pld
3. Compile the modified custom.pll.

OR

4. If you have not made customizations, execute the following steps:

```
$ cp TMCUSTOM.pll $AU_TOP/resource/CUSTOM.pll  
$ cp TMCUSTOM.plx $AU_TOP/resource/CUSTOM.plx
```

OPM Integration Implementation

OPM Integration Implementation Overview

Following are OPM setup steps that are related to the integration. Refer to the module user's guides for more details about the implementation of these modules.

OPM System Module

Refer to the System Administration manual for more details. Below are the steps relating to the integration.

Step 1. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Tax Location Codes

Set up Location Codes to use on the Organization form.

Step 2. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Organization

Create Companies and Organizations in OPM. A Company is tied to a Financials Set of Books and an Operating Unit through OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller Fiscal Policy form. An Operating Unit is valid for a Multi-Organization setup only.

Note: Applications HR Organization is now required on the form.

Step 3. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > UOM Types

Enter UOM types in OPM. These are automatically synchronized to Financials.

Step 4. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Unit of Measure

Enter UOM codes into OPM. These are automatically synchronized with Financials applications under the Setup Business Group Inventory Organization. The first UOM entered for each UOM type will be the Base Unit.

While OPM permits a 4 character Unit of Measure (UOM) code, Financials UOM codes are 3 characters. In Financials, the UOM code is mandatory and must be unique. As a result, the Profile option allows you to specify which character (1-4) of an OPM UOM should be trimmed during synchronization to Financials. The OPM System constant SY\$OF_UOM_TRIM_CHAR is delivered preset to 3. This indicates that the third character of the OPM four character UOM will be trimmed. If you want to change this, indicate the appropriate character on the Profile Options form. For example, if you specify the value 2, then the UOM GALN will appear in Financials as GLN. If you indicate a number other than 1-4, then the third character is automatically trimmed.

Step 5. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Reason Code

Reason codes tie to Inventory Transactions throughout OPM and can be used for MAC Account Mapping. Define codes here to be used by Inventory Adjustments, Movements, Production Transactions and Purchasing Receipts.

Step 6. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > User Organization

Assign Organizations to your Users.

Note: Establish your Operator Code in OPM System Administration security user define form. Then assign the organization to your operator code.

Step 7. OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Document Order

Setup the Document Ordering in OPM for those modules you are implementing.

OPM Inventory Module

Refer to the Inventory Management manual for more details. Below are the steps relating to the integration.

Step 1. OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Inventory Calendar

The calendars must be synchronized with the Costing and GL Calendars.

Step 2. OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Warehouse

An OPM Warehouse equates to an AP Location. When the Warehouse is saved, it will automatically be created as a Location in Financials Accounts Payable. Ensure that these Warehouses are tied to an Organization that is the intended Financial Company.

Note: The account distribution on OPM Purchase Orders will not be accurate unless the Warehouse specified on the Purchase Order is tied to an Organization owned by the same Company as the Company tied to the Purchase Order.

Step 3. OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Classes/Types > General Ledger (Item GL Class) (Optional)

Create Item GL Classes for use in Account Mapping for Multi-Company implementations. The AR AutoInvoicing Transaction Type may contain the GL Class for Multi-Company sites.

Note: Account mapping currently uses Item GL Class established on the item master. It ignores the Item GL class found on the Object > Inventory > Warehouse Rules form.

Step 4. OPM Inventory > OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Item Master

Items are entered in OPM and automatically saved to AR via an Item trigger. Tie items to Item GL Classes to be used for Account Mapping in the Manufacturing Accounting Controller module (if used).

For maintenance, services, or MRO items to be used in purchasing (MRO processing), establish at least one item code here with Non_inventory flag set to Yes. This allows the you to change the description in PO Entry and receive quantities of this item. This flag also automatically changes the GL Account Distribution on the Purchase Order line to substitute the EXP Account Title for the INV account title for the PO Receiving sub-event.

OPM Tax Module

In order for OPM to calculate Tax on Sales Orders and pass Tax information to AR, the Tax module needs to be implemented. Below are the steps relating to the integration. Refer to the *Tax* manual for more details.

Step 1. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Tax > Location Code

There must be at least a default code to use for OPM organizations, even if you do not calculate any taxes (for example, NONE) and is also attached to a customer in the AR Setup.

Step 2. OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Classes/Types > Tax Association

Define Tax Classes and tie Items to these classes on this form. One simple example would be a class called Taxable where all taxable items were listed.

Step 3. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Tax > Tax Authority

Establish appropriate Tax Authorities with effective dates and rates. The Tax Authority can be used for Account Mapping within the Manufacturing Accounting Controller module to accrue the liability to different account numbers (if needed). This must be equal to the AR Tax Code to be recognized on an AR Invoice coming from OPM. The Base Percent (%) must be equal to the AR Tax Code Tax Rate Percent.

Step 4. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Tax > Tax Calculation

Define the rules which will be applied when OPM calculates taxes. This is also attached to a customer in AR customer setup.

Step 5. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Tax > Location Association

Establish the Tax Authorities to be used for calculation purposes when selling product from one Tax Location code to another Tax Location code.

Step 6. Verify the Profile Option Values

To activate OPM tax calculations, verify the values for the following Profile Options.

Profile Options	Values
OPSGEMMSTAX	1
TX\$AUTOTAXOE	1
TX\$MAX_TAX_AUTH	any number > 0

OPM Purchasing Module

Refer to the Purchase Order Management manual for more details. Below are the steps relating to the integration.

Step 1. OPM Logistics > Purchase Management > Setup > Vendor GL Class

Setup Vendor GL Classes to be used for Account Mapping. This can be tied to an Accounts Payable Supplier via a Vendor GL Class Description flexfield in Supplier entry. The lookup for this field (Quickpick) is validated against the OPM Vendor GL Class table, "po_vdgl_cls".

Step 2. OPM Logistics > Purchase Management > Setup > Acquisition Cost

Currently the Acquisition Cost Code amount entered on the PO Line detail is on a per unit sold basis.

The Acquisition Cost Indicator impacts the way in which the Manufacturing Accounting Controller GL Mapping logic creates GL entries at Purchase Order Receipt time.

You can select the Not Included option to indicate that the Acquisition Costs are NOT included in the cost of the item. Thus, the Acquisition Costs (for example, freight or insurance) are expensed. Each Acquisition Cost code may be booked to its own EXP account.

Select the Included option to indicate that the Acquisition Costs are included in the cost of the item. Therefore, the Acquisition Cost is included in the material cost or INV account, rather than the EXP account.

Note: Each Acquisition Cost may be defined as included or not included in the cost of purchased items. At Purchase Order entry time you may override the setting made on the Purchasing Acquisition Cost form.

Step 3. Object > Purchasing > Vendor Association

After Vendors are established in AP and synchronized into OPM, the ship to/bill to relationships are automatically established in OPM.

OPM Order Fulfillment Sales Order Setup

Refer to the Order Fulfillment manual for more details. Below are the steps relating to the integration.

Step 1. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Classes/Codes > Hold Reason Codes

There are four different Hold Reason codes being used for credit checking in OPM. Therefore, there are four Profile options added to the System module. They come pre-loaded with default values for the Hold Reason attached to each condition. Although the Hold Reason codes are pre-loaded, you can change the descriptions and flags on the Hold Reasons form or change the values on the Profile options form to agree with the other Sales Hold Reason codes you already have established:

Description of Hold Reason Code	Profile Options	Hold Reason Codes
Credit Hold	OP\$CUST_HLD	CRDH
Credit Check Failed	OP\$CHK_NOT_SUCCESS	CRFL
Credit Limit Per Order Exceeded	OP\$ORD_LIMIT_EXCEED	OLEX
Total Credit Limit Exceeded	OP\$CUST_LIMIT_EXCEED	CLEX

There will be no Hold Reason code assigned to Sales Orders which pass credit checking. If you use the AR application to track open customer balances and generate invoices, customer credit checking can be invoked. The customer open balance is maintained in the customer's currency. In OPM the open Sales Order balance is incremented when you save a Sales Order and decremented when the Sales Order Shipment Lines are released. The release makes the Shipment eligible for invoice by AR and is assumed to be an Open Receivable at this point.

A function to recalculate customer open balances is useful if a currency exchange rate was missing between the order billing currency and customer currency. If you save an order and the exchange rate is missing, a message indicates this. It also indicates you should enter the exchange rate in OPM and then recalculate the open order balance. If you run the Open Balance Update and OPM still cannot find an exchange rate, then a report indicates the missing rate. Credit Checking uses this open customer balance. The following situations are invoked for customer credit checking upon saving an OPM Sales Order.

Credit Check passes if Open Receivables plus Open Customer Sales Order Balance are less than, or equal to, the Credit Limit (plus the limit tolerance)

Credit Check fails if Open Receivables plus Open Customer Sales Order Balance are more than the Credit Limit (plus the limit tolerance)

Note: If a released shipment does not become an invoice immediately, then the value will not be considered as an open accounts receivable item for the credit check and it will not be reflected in the Customer Open Balance. If there are multi-currency sales orders, you should recompute the customer open balance for all customers using the Updated Customer Balance option in the Order Fulfillment module.

Step 2. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Customer > Customer Associations

After Customers are entered into AR and synchronized with OPM, the association between Bill to and Ship to Customers are automatically established in OPM. These are the same as the Customer relationships that were established in AR Customer setup.

Step 3. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Customer > Customer GL Classes

This field allows you to logically group your Customers into sets which can be referenced to aid in establishing your Account Mapping.

Step 4. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Customer > Customer Price Class

These classes, tied to AR Customers, can trigger pricing in OPM Sales.

Step 5. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Report > Run

This is a submit report request option. This function will recompute the Customer Open Balance and notify the user of missing exchange rates if they exist.

Step 6. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Shipping > Carriers

These Carriers are automatically saved to AR Freight Carriers via a trigger. They are saved in the Setup Business Group Inventory Organization.

Step 7. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Shipping > Freight Bill Methods

Create default Freight Bill Method of NONE. This is saved as AR Freight Terms via an OPM Trigger.

Step 8. OPM Logistics > Order Fulfillment > Setup > Pricing > Charges

The Charge Code must be equivalent to the AR Standard Memo Lines Name in order for a Sales Order Charge to be recognized on an AR Invoice.

OPM Costing Module

Refer to the Cost Management manual for more details. Below are the steps relating to the integration.

Step 1. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Setup > Cost Calendar

For a Company, the Cost Calendar must be in synch with the Inventory Calendar.

Step 2. OPM Product Development > Formula Mgmt > Formulas or OPM Product Development > Formula Mgmt > Routings

Establish Formulas and Routings to be used by Costing. See OPM Formula Management documentation for details. Be aware of scaling indicators on items and operations, allocation percentages on products and your costing effectivity rules.

Step 3. OPM Process Planning > Capacity Planning > Setup > Resources

Define your Resources with appropriate UOM, Component Class and Cost Analysis code.

Step 4. OPM Product Development > Formula Mgmt > Effectivities

Verify the appropriate Effectivities are set up for Costing if you have produced items (for example, items used in formulas and routings).

Note: The effective date range for this formula must cover the entire costing period of your rollup. This is critical. Be aware that the form defaults to a start date on all effectivities of “today” which would not be appropriate for costing.

A correct example of this is:

	Formula Effectivity	Calendar Period (YR)
Beginning Date	01/01/97	01/01/97
Ending Date	01/01/99	12/31/97

An incorrect example of this is:

The example below has a problem. Since the first 20 days of the calendar period are not covered by the formula effectivity, the cost rollup will not find a valid formula to use.

	Formula Effectivity	Calendar Period (YR)
Beginning Date	01/21/97	01/01/97
Ending Date	12/31/97	12/31/97

If necessary, copy production formulas into costing versions and define the appropriate effectivity for your costing organization or create your own costing versions with effectivities.

Be sure to identify the product allocation % for any co-products on your formulas. The allocation % for any individual formula must equal 100%. Be aware that this indicator is at the detail level on formulas in both the Formula and Laboratory modules. By highlighting an item (whether product, ingredient, or by-product) and choosing the Additional Information option, you can verify any allocation or scaling options selected. Similarly there is a scaling indicator on the operations included in a routing. Again, this indicator is found by highlighting the operation within the routing, and then selecting Additional Information.

Notes:

1. If there is no formula use = 2 (costing) effectivity established, then OPM will use a production formula for the cost rollup.
 2. If routing costs will be used, verify that the appropriate routing and version number are attached to the costing effectivity record.
-

Step 5. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Setup > Analysis Codes

There must be at least one Analysis Code established.

Step 6. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Setup > Method Codes

A method for Standard Costing needs to be defined (for example, STND) if you want to use Standard Costs and book Purchase Price Variances. The cost type indicator should be Standard Costing (that is, using Cost Rollup). It should be set to Actual Cost for the Cost Method for the new Actual Costing process.

Step 7. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Setup > Component Classes

Buckets for reporting segments or categories of product cost are defined here. There must be at least one component class. Typically classes could include different ones for material cost, overhead, and direct labor.

Inventory values to be used in PO transactions as well as other inventory transactions in OPM need to be defined in a single component class (that is, Material). They can be segregated in the GL by creating Item GL Classes (that is, raw package) that are assigned to each item. Then the Account Selection Priority can be established in the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller module to send each Item GL Class Inventory Transaction to a different GL Account Number.

Note: The Usage indicator can be either Cost Details, Burden Details, FM Route, Allocation Details, or Standard Cost Adjustment. Therefore, you need a different component class for entered cost details, routing costs and burden costs.

Note: Before setting up Cost Details, establish Company Base Currencies on the MAC Fiscal Policy form for each company.

Step 8. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Cost Details

If you are using Standard Cost, enter the unit cost of raw materials to be used by the Cost Rollup.

Step 9. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Resource Costs

Establish the per unit (for example, per HR) cost of each Resource used by your Costing model. This is the nominal cost for that Resource.

Step 10. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Burden Details

Establish burden details if needed.

Step 11. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Setup > Standard Costs > Source Warehouses

Establish a default here (for example, blank item cost class and blank item) if using Standard Costing. However, specific records may be required by your implementation.

Step 12. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Setup > Standard Costs > Target Warehouses

There must be a default established here (that is, blank item class and blank item) as a minimum. You can establish only one Target Warehouse for your Organization. However, you can then copy your costs to another Warehouse or Organization.

Step 13. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Standard Costs > Cost Rollup or OPM Financials > Cost Management > Actual Costs > Actual Cost Rollup

Perform the Rollup for the period for Standard Cost or run the Actual Cost process.

Step 14. OPM Financials > Cost Management > Standard Costs > Cost Rollup > Special > View Error Messages or OPM Financials > Cost Management > Actual Costs > Actual Cost Rollup > Special > View Error Messages

Verify there were no major errors on the cost calculations. The first line (OPTS) will always display here showing the selection criteria used to start the rollup.

Step 15. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Cost Update

Perform the Cost Update to create Item GL Cost Records for Manufacturing Accounting Controller to use and pass to the GL. If an update is not performed, the inventory will be valued at zero cost.

Notes:

1. If you selected to calculate PPV on PO transactions and you have not updated the item costs, then the entire value of that inventory will be shown as an entry to the PPV account with zero going to the INV account.
 2. You can update the same item in the same period a second time as long as it was not a Final cost update.
-

OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller Module

Refer to the Manufacturing Accounting Controller manual for more details. Below are the steps relating to the integration.

Step 1. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Ledgers

Setup one ledger in order for OPM to operate properly.

Step 2. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Fiscal Policies

Fields on this form allow the user to define for each OPM Company which Set of Books and Operating Units will be used for mapping and integration. This allows multiple OPM Companies to share a single Set of Books and Operating Unit.

The functional currency in GL must be entered as the OPM base currency.

The segment delimiter defined here must match the segment separator (that is, -) used in GL.

Step 3. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Fiscal Policies > Special > Assign Sources

The CM, IC, OP, PM and PO sources must be tied to the Company if one wants to have Financial implications for these sources. If not, only enter the sources of interest. Source CM is used for Inventory Cost Revaluation.

Step 4. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Fiscal Policies > Special > Setup Segments

- The Type field indicates whether the segment is mapped to the OPM Accounting Unit or the Account Map.
- The Length must match the GL Accounting Flexfield Segment length.
- The Short Name must match the GL Accounting Flexfield Segment Name.
- The total length of all accounting unit segments inclusive of segment delimiters cannot exceed 240.
- The total length of all account segments inclusive of segment delimiters cannot exceed 240.
- The total of the two groupings (Accounting Unit and Account) cannot exceed 480.

Step 5. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Events > Event Fiscal Policies

- There has to be at least one record for each Company that has the Source and Event blank.
- When first implementing, set Summarize flag to 'Do Not Sum Sub-events for Journal Vouchers' until all transactions have been fully tested.
- Set up the record for Source: PO, Event: RCPT

Calculate PPV

- Book INV at Standard Cost (PPV). With this option the system will book the material price variance in OPM. This is created by booking the debit to the INV account using the updated cost and the credit to AAP at estimated purchase order price. The difference is booked to the PPV account.
- Book INV at PO Unit Cost (no PPV). There is no material price variance using this option. The estimated purchase order price is used for both the debit to INV account and the credit to AAP account.

Account Titles	Flag = 0	Flag = 1
INV	\$1.00	\$1.10
AAP	(\$1.10)	(\$1.10)
PPV	\$.10	--

Book Expenses

Expense Booked at Receipt Indicator.

This option allows users to defer booking of expenses to invoice entry time in AP. If you select option Booked at Invoice Entry Time option, the expense and accounts payable accounts are booked at invoice entry time. This option books the expenses NOT at the receipt time, but rather books within the Oracle Accounts Payable system at invoice entry time. If you select Expenses are Booked at Receipt, expenses and an accrual will be booked at purchase order receipt time. This option books the expenses at purchase order receipt time.

Acquisition Costs

Acquisition Costs are Booked with Separate Accruals.

To help identify how the flag should be set, ask the client the following question: Do acquisition costs such as freight have separate Accrual Accounts from the item AP account?

If Yes, it indicates that the acquisition cost has its own accrual account. This option allows users to control the accrued acquisition account. You may book the accrual to the AAP account or a separate accrued acquisition account (for example, accrued freight or accrued insurance).

The valid options are:

- Acquisition Cost Accruals are added to the same account as that selected to the purchased item's AAP account.
- Acquisition Cost Accruals may be unique for each acquisition cost code.

Step 6. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Mappings > Accounts > Selection Priorities

The form defines which criteria will be used and the order of their use for Account Mapping. If the attributes used for Account Mapping need to be changed, now is the time. Otherwise, skip this step to accept the defaults.

Step 7. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Mappings > Ledgers

Establish one default record, where the Organization is blank.

Step 8. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Sub-Events > Account Titles

This report shows all the journal templates that are created by each Subevent. Print this out before mapping.

Step 9. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Mappings > Account Units

For each Company, a default record must be established (for example, the Organization and Warehouse must be intentionally left blank). Additional mappings for specific Organizations and Warehouses may be added.

Note: When entering the Accounting Unit, the segments are validated against the GL Segment Values. However, cross validation of the code combination is not done. A segment by segment validation is done.

Step 10. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Mappings > Accounts > Account Mappings

For every OPM company and Account Title the default account mapping must be entered.

Note: When entering the Account, the segments are validated against the GL Segment Values. However, cross validation of the code combination is not done. A segment by segment validation is done.

Step 11. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Reports > Standard > Run

Click on Request Name field and use the List of Values to view the reports list. Select Account Mapping report from the list. This report shows all the mapping records you just established. Use it to audit mapping input.

Step 12. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Setup > Mappings > Test Mapping

Test your Account and Accounting unit mappings. Verify that the Account Mapping established is appropriate. Emulate a transaction in OPM using this form and verify what Accounts are selected.

Step 13. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Subsidiary Ledger > Special > Test Subsidiary Ledger Update

In order to test the Subledger in Test Update mode, you must first have some transactions established in OPM (for example, enter a PO Receipt, Sales Order Shipment, Inventory Adjustment, and so on.). Then run the transaction posting in test mode to ensure that your mapping defaults and costs are established and that your mapping is correct. This shows the financial implications of transactions before they are written to the Subsidiary Ledger. The Test Subledger can be re-run as many times as required.

Step 14. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Subsidiary Ledger > Special > View Error Messages

If there are errors in the Subsidiary Ledger Test Update program, then the errors can be viewed in this form.

Step 15. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Subsidiary Ledger > Special > Subsidiary Ledger Update

This creates the actual journal entries to be passed to GL.

Step 16. OPM Financials > Mfg Acctg Controller > Subsidiary Ledger > Special > Purge Subsidiary Ledger

Security should restrict access to this option. The Subledger is used by the drill downs from GL to the original OPM detailed transaction history. If you purge these records, the information for the drill downs may be lost.

Common Purchasing Setup

Common Purchasing - Overview

Common Purchasing integrates OPM Purchase Management and Oracle Purchasing to provide an integrated solution for Process Manufacturing. Purchase orders are entered in Oracle Purchasing and received in OPM. Then, the receipts entered in OPM are sent to Oracle Purchasing. Standard receipts, quick receipts, stock receipts, and returns are entered in OPM Purchase Management. When standard receipts, quick receipts, and returns are saved, automatic concurrent processes update the purchase order quantities in Oracle Purchasing.

Once purchase orders are entered in Oracle Purchasing and approved, the data is automatically synchronized to OPM Purchase Management via concurrent processes. The only time that you would manually run a synchronization is to correct data in a purchase order that has failed synchronization or to update receiving information on the purchase order.

Purchasing general ledger accounts default on the purchase order in Oracle Purchasing; they are only used for matching in Accounts Payable. General ledger entries are made using the account mapping in OPM. These accounts are created on the purchase order synchronized to OPM Purchase Management when purchase orders are approved. Items are mapped to inventory accounts and acquisition costs are mapped to expense or inventory accounts.

Common Purchasing - Required Setup

Review this chapter thoroughly before setting up Oracle Purchasing. You must adhere to the set up requirements listed here for Common Purchasing to work.

You must set up OPM Purchase Management, Oracle Purchasing, and OPM and Oracle Financials Integration before using Common Purchasing.

You must set up the information listed for each module in Oracle Applications and OPM before you can successfully create and synchronize POs between Oracle Purchasing and OPM Purchase Management.

Required Setup in Oracle Purchasing

You must set up the standard information for Oracle Purchasing according to the *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*, "Setting Up" chapter. The instructions listed below are Common Purchasing-specific; they supplement the *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*, but do not replace it. In addition, the step numbers used below correspond to the step numbers listed in the *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*, "Setting Up" chapter.

Note: Enter all codes that are synchronized with OPM into Oracle Applications in uppercase, otherwise they can only be used in OPM by selecting them from a lookup. You cannot use lowercase in any OPM applications.

Step 3 - Define Currencies

Currencies cannot exceed 4 characters because they are saved to OPM via a trigger.

Step 3 - Define Exchange Rates and Exchange Rate Types

Enter exchange rates and exchange rate types in Oracle GL. They are saved to OPM via a trigger.

- Enter conversion rate types in uppercase if not numeric.
- Conversion rates cannot exceed 4 characters and exchange rate type descriptions cannot not exceed 70 characters because they are passed to OPM.
- If your implementation is using multi-currency for Sales Order Processing, then daily conversion rates must exist for the ship dates on the OPM Sales Order.

Step 4 - Set up Organizations

Define one inventory organization for Oracle Purchasing by bringing up the Setup Business Group Organization. This is seed data in Oracle Applications. Designate this organization as an Inventory Organization.

Step 12 - Define Locations

Enter additional locations for receiving MRO or expense items only. Warehouses that you store items in are entered in OPM and saved as bill to and ship to locations in Oracle Purchasing via a trigger.

Step 13A - Define Payment Terms

Enter payment terms in Oracle Accounts Payable. They are synchronized to OPM Purchase Management via OPM Financials Integration Data synchronization.

- Payment terms codes can be up to 15 characters.
- Descriptions can be up to 40 characters.
- Use the % Due, % Discount, and Days columns only to establish the payment terms code.

Step 15 - Set up Lookups and Classes for FOB Codes

Enter the Oracle Accounts Payable FOB Codes. OPM synchronizes only the AP FOB Codes. FOB codes correspond to the OPM Order Fulfillment FOB codes used on purchase orders and sales orders. See the "Defining Lookup Codes" topic in the Oracle Purchasing User's Guide for detailed information.

Step 17 - Set up the Vendor GL Class Descriptive Flexfield Validation Set (Optional)

Add the Vendor GL Class descriptive flexfield to the Vendor Site screen. Enter up to 8 characters in uppercase. This field is required if Vendor GL Class is used in Account Mapping in OPM. Otherwise, it is optional. For existing AP installs, verify that Attribute 1 is not being used for any other descriptive flexfields for the Vendor Form and the Vendor Site form.

Field Name	Value
Value Set Name	vend_glclass
Description	Vendor GL Class
Format Type	Char
Maximum Size	8
Uppercase only (A-Z)	Yes
Validation Type	Table

Field Name	Value
Table Application	Oracle Payables
Table Name	po_vgld_cls
Table Columns Value	vendgl_class
Type	Char
Size	8
Table Columns Meaning	vendgl_class_desc
Type	Varchar2
Size	70

Define the Descriptive Flexfield Segments for Vendor GL Class. This descriptive flexfield must be assigned to ATTRIBUTE1. If you already have a descriptive flexfield assigned to ATTRIBUTE1, it must be moved to another open attribute in the table. Query on the title Vendor Sites to display the descriptive flexfiled for Vendor GL Class.

Field Name	Value
Application	Oracle Purchasing
Title	Vendor Sites
Freeze Flexfield Definition	No
Prompt	Context
Value Required	No
Default	(blank)
Override Allowed	No
Reference Field	(blank)

Select Segments and Open, and then enter the following information:

Field Name	Value
Name	GL Class
Description	Vendor GL Class
Enable	Yes
Column	ATTRIBUTE1
Number	1
Displayed	Yes
Value Set	vend_glclass
Description	Vendor GL Class
Default Type	(blank)
Default Value	(blank)
Required	Yes (optional)
Security Enabled	No
Range	(blank)
Display Size	8
Description Size	50

Freeze the flexfield and save it.

Step 20 - Define Items

Enter MRO items only. Production items are entered in OPM Inventory management and saved to the Oracle Applications item master via a trigger.

Step 25 - Define Suppliers

Define vendors in Oracle AP or Purchasing. The combined supplier number and supplier site name are saved as the vendor number in OPM Purchase Management via Data Synchronization.

Note: The OPM system profile value GLSVEND_DELIMITER is set to - as the default. The default separator is for the supplier and supplier site name combination. You can change the value as long as the separator has not already been used in synchronization.

- The supplier name equals the OPM vendor name.
- The supplier name can be up to 40 characters.
- The supplier number can be up to 16 characters.
- If the number is alphanumeric, be sure to use uppercase.
- The supplier number, hyphen or other delimiter, site name combination can be up to 32 characters.
- The AP supplier site name can be up to 15 characters.

- The OPM vendor default currency equals the AP corporate supplier invoice currency.
- The pay site equals the OPM pay to vendor.
- The purchasing site equals the OPM ship to vendor.
- The state and country code (not the description) are verified against the OPM geography code, `sy_geog_mst`. The state and country code are maintained in the same column in `sy_geog_mst`.
- The state code can be up to 4 characters.
- The postal code can be up to 16 characters.
- If you are using vendor GL class in the OPM Manufacturing Accounting Controller account mapping, you must enter a vendor GL class descriptive flexfield to the Vendor Site form in Oracle Accounts Payable or Purchasing. See the *OPM Financials Integration Implementation Guide* for detailed information.
- OPM only synchronizes suppliers with a supplier type vendor or with a blank vendor type.

Required Setup in OPM

You must set up the information listed for each module in OPM. See the user's guides listed for each OPM module for detailed information on setting up the required items.

OPM System Administration

See the *OPM Implementation User's Guide* for detailed information on setting up:

Document Ordering

Document ordering for purchase orders (PORD type documents) and blanket purchase orders (PBPO type documents) must be set to manual in OPM. Purchase orders and planned purchase orders are numbered when they are created in Oracle Purchasing. Setting purchase order and planned purchase order document numbering to manual in OPM retains their original numbering when they are synchronized with OPM Purchase Management.

If you choose automatic document ordering for receipts and returns, specify the length of the document numbers, the starting number and whether the numbers have leading zeroes.

You must define document ordering for the following document types before they can be used in Purchase Management:

- PORD - Purchase Orders (manual only)
- PBPO - Blanket Purchase Orders (manual only)
(called planned purchase orders in Oracle Purchasing)
- RECV - Receipts (manual or automatic)
- RTRN - Returns (manual or automatic)

Organizations

Define the OPM organizations that purchase goods. Multiple OPM organizations can be mapped to a single operating unit in Oracle Purchasing.

Reason Codes

Define codes to indicate why actions were taken. These reason codes are used in OPM Receiving and Returns.

Units of Measure

Define categories of units of measure such as mass, volume, or count. Units of measure are automatically synchronized with Oracle Applications via a trigger. The first UOM entered for each UOM type is the Base Unit of Measure.

Note: While OPM uses 4-character Unit of Measure (UOM) codes, Oracle Applications use 3-character UOMs. Use the OPM system profile value SY\$OF_UOM_TRIM_CHAR to specify which character to trim from the OPM UOM during OPM GL Synchronization. The default is 3; however, you can specify any character from 1 through 4.

Unit of Measure Types

Define categories of units of measure such as mass, volume, or count. Unit of measure types are automatically synchronized with Oracle Applications via a trigger.

System Profile Values

The following system profile values are used in Common Purchasing. You must ensure that you have set them up as described below. See the *OPM Implementation User's Guide* for detailed information on system profile values.

System Profile Value	Setting
GL\$FINANCIAL_PACKAGE	ORAFIN
GL\$VEND_DELIMITER	Default separator for the supplier and supplier site name combination is -. You can change the value as long as the separator has not already been used in synchronization.
IC\$DEFAULT_LOCT	Enter a default location code.
PO\$SHIPUOM	LB
PO\$DEFER_ACCT_MAP	0
PO\$RECV_CLOSE	1.0
PO\$REORDER	0
SY\$DEFAULT_ORGN	Enter a default organization.
SY\$OF_UOM_TRIM_CHAR	Default is 3. Can enter any number from 1-4 to trim the 4-character UOM name to 3 characters to fit Oracle Applications UOM codes. 1-4 indicates which character of the 4 digit OPM codes are trimmed.
SY\$ZERODATE	Default is 01-JAN-1970.

OPM Inventory Management

See the *OPM Inventory Management User's Guide* for detailed information on setting up:

Inventory Calendar

Set up inventory calendars for all of your companies before you can process any transactions in Purchase Management. You can only process purchase orders, receipts, and returns that are validated against the appropriate open inventory periods. Transactions cannot be written to closed periods. The inventory calendar affects Purchase Management in the following ways:

- You can create purchase orders only if the agreed or promised delivery date falls within an open inventory period.
- You can create, void, or adjust receipts if the date received on the original inventory transactions falls within an open period. If the receiving date on the original transaction falls within an open period, then that date is used. If not, the current date is written to the date received on the inventory transaction.
- You can only process returns if the return date falls within an open inventory period.

Items

Production items are saved to the Oracle Applications Item Master via a trigger. Purchasing defaults can be modified in Oracle Applications. Define the characteristics of the items that will be purchased, such as:

- Whether the item uses single or dual unit of measure controlled.
- The item's primary unit of measure.
- The item's secondary unit of measure if dual unit of measure controlled.
- Whether the item is lot controlled.
- Whether the item is subplot controlled.
- Whether the item is location controlled.

Item/Lot Unit of Measure Conversions

Item/Lot Unit of Measure Conversions are saved to the Oracle Applications via a trigger. Define unit of measure conversions to purchase or receive items in different unit of measure types from their primary unit of measure types or to apply dual unit of measure control with different unit of measure types.

The secondary quantity on a purchase order in Oracle Purchasing is calculated using only item-level conversions. The secondary quantity and UOM are displayed in descriptive flexfields on the purchase order line.

Although unit of measure conversions within UOM types are set up globally in the System module, conversions across UOM types must be set up at the item, lot, or subplot level. For example, the conversion from pounds to gallons (mass to volume) is different for water than for ethanol because they have different densities.

See the *OPM Implementation Guide* for detailed information about UOM entry and conversion.

Lot/Sublot Control

Use lot control for items that differ from lot to lot in properties that are important to measure such as items that require grade or lot status control. In addition, use lot control to track which lots of an ingredient were used to make a product, or which products a certain lot was used in.

If you use lot control, you can further divide lots by using subplot control.

When you enter a receipt for an item that is lot controlled, you must indicate which lots were received to allocate them properly.

Location Control

Define your items and warehouses as location controlled to control your items by location within a warehouse.

When you enter a receipt for an item that is location controlled, you must indicate which locations were received to allocate them properly.

Warehouses

Define the warehouses that you store items in. Warehouses are saved as bill to and ship to locations in Oracle Purchasing via a trigger.

OPM Purchase Management

See the "Purchase Management Setup in OPM" chapter in this user's guide for detailed information on setting up:

Vendor Class Codes

Identify the class codes that you use to group vendors with similar characteristics and requirements.

Vendor GL Class Codes

Identify the general ledger class codes that you use to group vendors that share the same account mapping requirements.

Vendor Trade Class Codes

Identify the vendor trade class codes that you use to group vendors that share the same trade requirements.

Purchase Acquisition Costs

Identify the codes for additional costs associated with purchase order shipments such as taxes, duty, and freight.

OPM Order Fulfillment

See the *OPM Order Fulfillment User's Guide* for detailed information on setting up:

Freight Bill Methods

Identify how to bill for freight charges. Freight bill methods are saved as freight terms in Oracle Accounts Payable via a trigger.

Carriers (Shippers)

Identify who physically ships goods. Carriers are saved as freight carriers in Oracle Purchasing via a trigger.

Optional Setup in Order Fulfillment

If you want to use the following Order Fulfillment-related codes, set them up before using Purchase Management. See the *OPM Order Fulfillment User's Guide* and the online help topics for the appropriate forms.

Shipping Methods

Identify how the goods are shipped such as by air or freight.

Ports

Identify embarkation and debarkation ports.

Optional Setup in Cost Management

If you want to use the following Cost Management -related codes, set them up before using Purchase Management. See the *OPM Cost Management User's Guide* and the online help topics for the appropriate forms.

Component Classes

Define component classes in OPM Cost Management. You can then enter these component classes on acquisition costs for costing purposes.

Analysis Codes

Define analysis codes in OPM Cost Management. You can then enter these analysis codes on acquisition costs for costing purposes.

Common Purchasing Synchronization

Concurrent programs are installed automatically with the installation scripts. The Document Approval Manager must be installed and running for the synchronization between Oracle Purchasing and OPM Purchase Management to occur successfully.

During the synchronization process, OPM validates the following fields on the purchase order sent from Oracle Purchasing:

- Organization Code
- To Warehouse
- Pay Vendor
- Ship Vendor
- Item
- Billing Currency
- Order Unit of Measure 1
- Order Unit of Measure 2
- Item Unit of Measure
- Price Unit of Measure
- Shipper Code
- Freight Bill Method
- Terms Code
- QC Grade

OPM Financials Integration Data Synchronization

Run the OPM Financials Integration Data Synchronization when you make changes to the following fields to synchronize them with OPM:

- Vendors
- Vendor Associations
- AP FOB Codes
- AP Terms Codes

Post Installation Information

You must complete the following steps to enable the Acquisition Cost Entry form in Oracle Purchasing.

First, to update your CUSTOM.pll file:

1. If you have made customizations, merge the differences in the \$AU_TOP/resource/CUSTOM.pld and the TMCUSTOM.pld files.
2. Compile the modified custom.pld
3. Compile the modified custom.pll.

OR

4. If you have not made customizations, execute the following steps:

```
$ cp TMCUSTOM.pll $AU_TOP/resource/CUSTOM.pll
$ cp TMCUSTOM.plx $AU_TOP/resource/CUSTOM.plx
```

Next, to set up the form:

1. Select the Oracle Applications Application Developer responsibility. You may have to set up this responsibility if it does not already exist.
2. Navigate to the Application Forms form and verify that GMLACQCE exists. If it does not, you must add it.
 - In the Form column, enter GMLACQCE.
 - In the Application column, enter Oracle Process Manufacturing.
 - In the User Form Name column, enter OPM Common Purchasing Acquisition Cost Line Entry.
3. Save the form
4. Navigate to the Form Functions form and verify that GMLACQCE_F exists. If it does not, you must add it.
 - In the Function column, enter GMLACQCE_F.
 - In the User Function Name column, enter OPM Common Purchasing Cost Line Entry.
 - In the Type column, enter FORM.
5. Save the form
 - Navigate to the Menus form and query the PO_SUPERUSER_GUI menu. Verify that the OPM Common Purchasing Cost Line Entry function exists on the Menus form. If it does not, you must add it.
 - In the Function column, enter OPM Common Purchasing Cost Line Entry.
6. Save the form

Purchase Management Setup in OPM - Overview

Vendor class codes, vendor general ledger class codes, and vendor trade class codes, and purchase acquisition costs are defined in OPM Purchase Management Setup.

Defining Vendor Classes

Use the Vendor Classes form to define the class codes that you use to group vendors with similar characteristics and requirements.

Defining Vendor Classes - Procedure

To enter vendor classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Vendor Classes Form - Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Vendor Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Vendor Classes form in detail.

Class

Enter the vendor class code. A vendor class is a category of vendors that share similar requirements. Required.

Description

Enter the description for the vendor class. Required.

Finding Vendor Classes

Use the Find Vendor Classes form to locate vendor classes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Vendor Classes - Procedure

To find vendor classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Classes** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on the Find Vendor Classes Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The vendor classes that meet your criteria are displayed on the Vendor Classes form.

Find Vendor Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Vendor Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter the vendor class code.

Marked for Deletion

- Select Yes to display vendor classes that are marked for deletion.
- Select No if you do not want to display vendor classes that are marked for deletion.

Defining Vendor General Ledger Classes

Use the Vendor General Ledger (GL) Classes form to define vendor general ledger class codes that you use to group vendors that share the same account mapping requirements.

Defining Vendor General Ledger Classes - Procedure

To enter vendor general ledger (GL) classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor General Ledger (GL) Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Vendor General Ledger Classes Form -Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Vendor General Ledger Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Vendor General Ledger Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter a vendor general ledger class. A vendor general ledger class is a category of vendors with the same account mapping requirements.

Description

Enter the description for the vendor general ledger class.

Finding Vendor General Ledger Classes

Use the Find Vendor General Ledger Classes form to locate vendor general ledger classes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Vendor General Ledger Classes - Procedure

To find vendor general ledger classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor GL Classes** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on the Find Vendor GL Classes Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The vendor general ledger classes that meet your criteria are displayed on the Vendor GL Classes form.

Find Vendor GL Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Vendor General Ledger Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter the vendor general ledger class code.

Marked for Deletion

- Select Yes to display vendor general ledger classes that are marked for deletion.
- Select No if you do not want to display vendor general ledger classes that are marked for deletion.

Defining Vendor Trade Classes

Use the Vendor Trade Classes form to define vendor trade class codes that you use to group vendors that share the same trade requirements.

Defining Vendor Trade Classes - Procedure

To enter vendor trade classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Trade Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Vendor Trade Classes Form -Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Vendor Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Vendor Classes form in detail.

Class

Enter a vendor trade class. A vendor trade class is a category of vendors with the same trade requirements.

Description

Enter the description for the trade class.

Finding Vendor Trade Classes

Use the Find Vendor Trade Classes form to locate vendor trade classes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Vendor Trade Classes - Procedure

To find vendor trade classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Trade Classes** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on the Find Vendor Trade Classes Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The vendor trade classes that meet your criteria are displayed on the Vendor Trades Classes form.

Find Vendor Trade Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Vendor Trade Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter the vendor trade class code.

Marked for Deletion

- Select Yes to display vendor trade classes that are marked for deletion.
- Select No if you do not want to display vendor trade classes that are marked for deletion.

Defining Purchase Acquisition Costs in OPM Purchase Management

Use the Purchase Acquisition Costs form to define codes for additional costs associated with a purchase order shipment such as taxes, duty, and freight in OPM Purchase Management.

Defining Purchase Acquisition Costs in OPM - Procedure

To define purchase acquisition costs:

1. Navigate to the **Purchase Acquisition Costs** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Purchase Acquisition Costs Form in OPM - Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Purchase Acquisition Costs Form in OPM - Fields

The fields describe the Purchase Acquisition Costs form in detail.

Cost Code

Enter the code for the type of acquisition cost you are entering.

Description

Enter the cost description for the cost code.

Component Class

Enter the code for the component class for this cost.

Analysis Code

Enter the cost analysis code associated with this cost. Analysis codes are used to group cost categories.

Acquisition Cost Indicator

- Select **Included** to charge the acquisition costs to an inventory account.
- Select **Not Included** to charge the acquisition costs to an expense account.

Finding Purchase Acquisition Costs

Use the Find Purchase Acquisition Costs form to locate acquisition cost codes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Purchase Acquisition Costs - Procedure

To find acquisition cost codes:

1. Navigate to the **Purchase Acquisition Costs** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on Find Purchase Acquisition Costs Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The first acquisition cost that meets your criteria is displayed on the Purchase Acquisition Costs form. Press **PgDn** to view each additional record.

Find Purchase Acquisition Costs Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Purchase Acquisition Costs form in detail.

Cost Code

Enter the acquisition cost code.

Component Class

Enter the code for the component class associated with this cost.

Analysis Code

Enter the cost analysis code associated with this cost.

Acquisition Cost Indicator

- Select **Included** to display acquisition costs that are charged to an inventory account.
- Select **Not Included** to display the acquisition costs that are charged to an expense account.

Marked for Deletion

- Select **Yes** to display acquisition costs that are marked for deletion.
- Select **No** if you do not want to display acquisition costs that are marked for deletion.

Purchase Management Setup in OPM - Overview

Vendor class codes, vendor general ledger class codes, and vendor trade class codes, and purchase acquisition costs are defined in OPM Purchase Management Setup.

Defining Vendor Classes

Use the Vendor Classes form to define the class codes that you use to group vendors with similar characteristics and requirements.

Defining Vendor Classes - Procedure

To enter vendor classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Vendor Classes Form - Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Vendor Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Vendor Classes form in detail.

Class

Enter the vendor class code. A vendor class is a category of vendors that share similar requirements. Required.

Description

Enter the description for the vendor class. Required.

Finding Vendor Classes

Use the Find Vendor Classes form to locate vendor classes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Vendor Classes - Procedure

To find vendor classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Classes** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on the Find Vendor Classes Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The vendor classes that meet your criteria are displayed on the Vendor Classes form.

Find Vendor Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Vendor Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter the vendor class code.

Marked for Deletion

- Select Yes to display vendor classes that are marked for deletion.
- Select No if you do not want to display vendor classes that are marked for deletion.

Defining Vendor General Ledger Classes

Use the Vendor General Ledger (GL) Classes form to define vendor general ledger class codes that you use to group vendors that share the same account mapping requirements.

Defining Vendor General Ledger Classes - Procedure

To enter vendor general ledger (GL) classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor General Ledger (GL) Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Vendor General Ledger Classes Form -Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Vendor General Ledger Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Vendor General Ledger Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter a vendor general ledger class. A vendor general ledger class is a category of vendors with the same account mapping requirements.

Description

Enter the description for the vendor general ledger class.

Finding Vendor General Ledger Classes

Use the Find Vendor General Ledger Classes form to locate vendor general ledger classes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Vendor General Ledger Classes - Procedure

To find vendor general ledger classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor GL Classes** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on the Find Vendor GL Classes Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The vendor general ledger classes that meet your criteria are displayed on the Vendor GL Classes form.

Find Vendor GL Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Vendor General Ledger Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter the vendor general ledger class code.

Marked for Deletion

- Select Yes to display vendor general ledger classes that are marked for deletion.
- Select No if you do not want to display vendor general ledger classes that are marked for deletion.

Defining Vendor Trade Classes

Use the Vendor Trade Classes form to define vendor trade class codes that you use to group vendors that share the same trade requirements.

Defining Vendor Trade Classes - Procedure

To enter vendor trade classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Trade Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Vendor Trade Classes Form -Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Vendor Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Vendor Classes form in detail.

Class

Enter a vendor trade class. A vendor trade class is a category of vendors with the same trade requirements.

Description

Enter the description for the trade class.

Finding Vendor Trade Classes

Use the Find Vendor Trade Classes form to locate vendor trade classes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Vendor Trade Classes - Procedure

To find vendor trade classes:

1. Navigate to the **Vendor Trade Classes** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on the Find Vendor Trade Classes Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The vendor trade classes that meet your criteria are displayed on the Vendor Trades Classes form.

Find Vendor Trade Classes Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Vendor Trade Classes form in detail.

Vendor Class

Enter the vendor trade class code.

Marked for Deletion

- Select Yes to display vendor trade classes that are marked for deletion.
- Select No if you do not want to display vendor trade classes that are marked for deletion.

Defining Purchase Acquisition Costs in OPM Purchase Management

Use the Purchase Acquisition Costs form to define codes for additional costs associated with a purchase order shipment such as taxes, duty, and freight in OPM Purchase Management.

Defining Purchase Acquisition Costs in OPM - Procedure

To define purchase acquisition costs:

1. Navigate to the **Purchase Acquisition Costs** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the Purchase Acquisition Costs Form in OPM - Fields topic.
3. Save the form.

Purchase Acquisition Costs Form in OPM - Fields

The fields describe the Purchase Acquisition Costs form in detail.

Cost Code

Enter the code for the type of acquisition cost you are entering.

Description

Enter the cost description for the cost code.

Component Class

Enter the code for the component class for this cost.

Analysis Code

Enter the cost analysis code associated with this cost. Analysis codes are used to group cost categories.

Acquisition Cost Indicator

- Select **Included** to charge the acquisition costs to an inventory account.
- Select **Not Included** to charge the acquisition costs to an expense account.

Finding Purchase Acquisition Costs

Use the Find Purchase Acquisition Costs form to locate acquisition cost codes that match your criteria.

There are several options for locating a record and populating a form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Find option displays a separate block called the Find form where you enter your search criteria.

Finding Purchase Acquisition Costs - Procedure

To find acquisition cost codes:

1. Navigate to the **Purchase Acquisition Costs** form.
2. Choose **Find** from the Query menu.
3. Complete the appropriate fields as described on Find Purchase Acquisition Costs Form - Fields topic.
4. Click **Find**. The first acquisition cost that meets your criteria is displayed on the Purchase Acquisition Costs form. Press **PgDn** to view each additional record.

Find Purchase Acquisition Costs Form - Fields

The fields describe the Find Purchase Acquisition Costs form in detail.

Cost Code

Enter the acquisition cost code.

Component Class

Enter the code for the component class associated with this cost.

Analysis Code

Enter the cost analysis code associated with this cost.

Acquisition Cost Indicator

- Select **Included** to display acquisition costs that are charged to an inventory account.
- Select **Not Included** to display the acquisition costs that are charged to an expense account.

Marked for Deletion

- Select **Yes** to display acquisition costs that are marked for deletion.
- Select **No** if you do not want to display acquisition costs that are marked for deletion.

OPM System Setup

Editing Document Types

Documents are used to categorize transaction activity that is generated from many OPM functions including inventory, sales, purchasing, production, etc. OPM documents are categorized by type, each recording different kinds of information related to different transactions. Document types and organizations must be defined before you can define document ordering.

Use the Document Types form to add and maintain document types. Examples of document types include the following:

- PORD - Purchase orders
- OPSO - Sales orders
- JRNL - Inventory Quantities

Note: Do not modify the document types supplied with OPM. You can add and maintain new document types, but do not change the supplied document types.

Document Types - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Document Types** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Document Type - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Document Types - Fields

Type

Displays the code, maximum four characters, that identifies this document type.

Description

Displays the text, maximum 40 characters, that describes this document type.

English Description

Displays additional text, maximum 40 characters, that describes this document type.

Find Document Types

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Document Types - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Document Types** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Document Types - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Document Types - Fields

Type

Displays the code, maximum four characters, that identifies this document type.

Description

Displays the text, maximum 40 characters, that describes this document type.

English Description

Displays additional text, maximum 40 characters, that describes this document type.

Mark for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing Document Ordering

Use the Document Ordering form to determine the document number assignment for each type of document. A Document is an online form that creates a financial, inventory, or resource transaction. Different document numbers are assigned for each document type and organization. All document numbers are prefaced with an organization code; therefore, multiple organizations can use the same number ranges and still uniquely identify their documents.

Numbers can be assigned to documents manually or automatically.

- If you use automatic number assignment, OPM assigns numbers to documents sequentially. However, do the following:
 - Initiate the document numbering sequence by assigning a number that is smaller in value by 1 than the desired starting document number.
 - Define the maximum number of digits for the number, which cannot exceed 10 digits (or six digits if integrated with Oracle Financials).
 - Determine whether the number is padded with leading zeroes or blanks. Zeros are recommended for reporting/query purposes.
- If you use manual number assignment, assign the document numbers. Manual number assignment is useful when you are using pre-printed forms or when document numbers are generated by another system.

Note: Define a number assignment on the Document Order form for the document type JRNL to interact with the Inventory Quantities form. All inventory quantity documents use the numbering scheme defined for the document type JRNL.

Pay careful attention to the initial number assignment. Altering number assignment parameters after documents are saved may cause problems with the order in which documents are listed on reports and lookups.

Document Ordering - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Document Ordering** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Document Ordering - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Document Ordering - Fields

Document Type

Enter the code, which was defined on the Document Type form, that identifies the document type for which you want to define this document numbering system. (Required)

Organization

Enter the code, which was defined on the Organizations form, that identifies the organization for which you want to define this document numbering system. Transactions generated from your documents will be associated with the Organization chosen here. (Required)

Assignment Type

Determines whether you assign document numbers manually or automatically for this document type and organization. (Required)

Manual = Manual number assignment (allows alphanumeric characters)

Automatic = Automatic number assignment (numeric only)

Last Assigned

This field is displayed when you enter Automatic as the Assign Type value. A document number may or may not be displayed depending upon whether you have already established document ordering:

- If you are assigning a document number for the first time, enter the document number that is smaller in value by 1 than the desired starting document number. For example, if you want purchase orders to begin with document number 200, enter 199 in this field.
- If you have already assigned a document number, the last number assigned to this document type and organization is displayed.

Format Size

Enter the maximum number of digits for this document type and organization. You can enter any positive number between 1 and 10. For example, if you will assign purchase order numbers 1 to 999, enter the value 3.

If you are integrating with Oracle Financials, the maximum size is 6.

Find Document Ordering

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Document Ordering - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Document Ordering** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Document Ordering - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Document Ordering - Fields

Document Type

Enter the code, which was defined on the Document Type form, that identifies the document type for which you want to define this document numbering system.

Organization

Enter the code, which was defined on the Organizations form, that identifies the organization for which you want to define this document numbering system.

Assignment Type

Determines whether you assign document numbers manually or automatically for this document type and organization.

Manual = Manual number assignment (allows alphanumeric characters)

Automatic = Automatic number assignment (numeric only)

Mark for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing Geography Codes

Use the Geography Code form to add and maintain user-defined geography codes. Geography codes are used to reference geographical areas on purchase orders, customer receipts, and other documents that contain addresses.

Geography Code - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Geography Code** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Geography Code - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Geography Code - Fields

Type

Defines the type of Geography Code. The options are:

- Country
- State
- Province
- County

Code

Displays the code that identifies the geographical area; for example, NY for New York.

Description

Displays the text that describes the geography code.

Find Geography Codes

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Geography Codes - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Geography Codes** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Geography Codes - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Document Types - Fields

Type

Defines the type of Geography Code. The options are:

- Country
- State
- Province
- County

Code

Displays the code that identifies the geographical area; for example, NY for New York.

Description

Displays the text that describes the geography code.

Mark for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing HR Organizations

Find Organizations - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Find Organizations** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Find Organizations - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**. The **HR Organizations** form is displayed.

Find Organizations - Fields

Name

Enter a name that is unique within the Business Group. All Oracle applications you install share the information entered in the Organization window. Therefore organization names must be unique within a Business Group, and Business Group names must be unique across your applications network.

Type

Enter an organization type.

Location

Select a location to record the site address, if one exists. You can also enter an internal address to add more details such as a floor or office number.

Organization Classifications

Name

Enter the name of the Organization Classification

Enabled, Disabled, Either

Select whether the Organization Classification is enabled for the HR Organization, disabled for the HR Organization, or either.

HR Organizations - Procedure

1. Complete the fields as described in the *Organizations - Fields* topic.
2. Save the form.

HR Organizations - Fields

Dates

Enter a **From** date early enough for any historical information you must enter. You cannot assign an employee to an organization before the start date of the organization.

If you enter a **To** date, that will be the last date for the organization. If the **To** is left blank, then the organization does not have an end date.

Location

Select a location to record the site address, if one exists. You can also enter an internal address to add more details such as a floor or office number.

Internal or External

Select Internal or External. You cannot assign people to an external organization.

Examples of external organizations that may require entry are benefits carriers, Workers Compensation insurance carriers, organizations employees name as beneficiaries of certain employee benefits, and organizations that are recipients of third party payments from employees' pay.

Location Address

Enter an appropriate address for the selected location. When this field is entered, a dialog box will appear where an address can be entered.

Internal Address

Enter an appropriate address.

Name

Enter the name of an organization classification.

Enabled

Select the box to enable to classification.

Others

If you click the **Others** button, a dialog box will appear listing more information that can be entered about the organization. Refer to the Oracle HR Manual for detailed information.

Editing Organizations

Organizations are entities to which you can assign resources, warehouses, General Ledger accounts, and other cross-module items. When you define an organization, specify whether it is a company, a plant, or both. A company is a legal entity that must maintain a balanced set of books. A plant is an organization that manufactures goods.

Both companies and plants are classified as organizations in OPM.

You can set up "parent" organizations with multiple "child" organizations. Child organizations can have independent resources and warehouses that are accounted for on the parent general ledger; you must, however, set up the parent organization before the child organizations. You can also create independent organizations. Organizational setup accommodates multi-company accounting.

Organizational Hierarchies

In setting up an organization, you must specify the organization's parent organization. In this way, organizational hierarchies can be constructed. For example, a company may have several subsidiary companies, and each company may have several plants.

Organizations - Procedures

1. Navigate to the **Organizations** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Organizations - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Organizations - Fields

Organization

Enter a unique code to identify the organization, for example, 100.

If you are defining an organization that you will associate with a parent company, you may want to enter a code that relates the organization to the parent company. If this is an organization under 100, enter 101.

The code entered will be used to identify documents printed for this organization.

Name

Displays descriptive information, such as the company or plant name, for the organization you are defining.

HR Organization

Displays the associated HR Organization. Once you associate an HR Organization, you cannot use it again to associate to a different Organization.

Parent

Parent organization is one level above a given organization on the organizational hierarchy. If the given organization is at the top of the organizational hierarchy, enter its organization code.

Company

Displays a unique code to identify the Oracle Financials company. If the organization is a company, enter its organization code. If the organization is not a company, enter the organization code of the company to which the organization reports.

Plant

Determines whether the organization is a manufacturing plant.

Non Manufacturing Plant = Organization is not a manufacturing plant

Manufacturing Plant = Organization is a manufacturing plant

Process Operation Control

Determine whether Process Operations Control (POC) data (Routing information) will be collected.

Data Not Collected = POC data will not be collected

Data Collected = POC data will be collected

Tax Location

Displays the tax location code for the organization.

The tax location code is set up on the Tax Location Code form; however, you can enter the default value "NONE" until you set up tax information.

This field is only required if the system constant OPSGEMMSTAX is set to a value of 1.

Find Organizations

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Organizations - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Organizations** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Organizations - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Organizations - Fields

Organization

Enter a unique code to identify the organization, for example, 100.

If you are defining an organization that you will associate with a parent company, you may want to enter a code that relates the organization to the parent company. If this is an organization under 100, enter 101.

The code entered will be used to identify documents printed for this organization.

HR Organization

Displays the associated HR Organization. Once you associate an HR Organization, you cannot use it again to associate to a different Organization.

Parent

Parent organization is one level above a given organization on the organizational hierarchy. If the given organization is at the top of the organizational hierarchy, enter its organization code.

Company

Displays a unique code to identify the company. If the organization is a company, enter its organization code. If the organization is not a company, enter the organization code of the company to which the organization reports.

Plant

Determines whether the organization is a manufacturing plant.

Non Manufacturing Plant = Organization is not a manufacturing plant

Manufacturing Plant = Organization is a manufacturing plant

Tax Location

Displays the tax location code for the organization.

The tax location code is set up on the Tax Location Code form; however, you can enter the default value "NONE" until you set up tax information.

This field is only required if the system constant OP\$GEMMSTAX is set to a value of 1.

Mark for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing Paragraphs

Paragraphs in OPM are structures that are used to store and categorize text. OPM is installed with one default paragraph per database table, the General Text paragraph. When you select Edit Text and access the Text Editor form, by default, the edited text is put into this General Text paragraph.

The Paragraphs form allows you to specify different paragraphs that can be associated with tables. After selecting Edit Text, a list of valid paragraphs displays in the Text Paragraph Selection form, even if the only available paragraph code is General Text. You must choose one to proceed.

Paragraph codes control whether text prints on hardcopy documents such as orders or shipping forms or what language your text is stored in. The default General Text paragraph is set up as display only, but it can be changed to enable printing.

Most OPM forms enable you to associate text with the document or record with which you are working. To add or update text, select Edit Text from the Special pulldown menu, choose the Paragraph which you want to associate the text with, and access the Text Editor form. The entered text can be displayed on-line and can be printed on hard copies of documents.

Take, for example, purchase orders. If you are creating or editing a purchase order header on the Purchase Orders form, you can select Edit Text from the Special pulldown menu and add the text that will be associated with the document. If you are creating or editing purchase order lines on the Purchase Order Lines form, you can add text to each line, which is associated with each line of the document. The text you add is associated only with the purchase order line that was highlighted when you selected Edit Text.

When you invoke the Text Editor, the entered text is associated only with the paragraph code and record on which you are working. For example, if you enter text for a line in an order using the General Text paragraph, that text is associated only with that line on that order.

Note: Paragraph codes are linked to specific database tables when they are set up; therefore, you will not see the same list of paragraphs from every OPM form.

For example, you could create a paragraph on the Batch Header table (pm_btch_hdr). When you select Edit Text from the Special menu, this paragraph is displayed as an option on the Text Paragraph Selection form. If you have defined a paragraph for Routing Instructions, select the Routing Instructions paragraph. The entered text is stored in this paragraph.

Paragraph - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Paragraph** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Paragraph - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Paragraph - Fields

Table

Displays the database table name to which this paragraph is to be linked.

Language

Displays the language code associated with this paragraph.

Code

Displays the code that identifies this paragraph.

Note: If you are creating subparagraphs, each subparagraph should have the same paragraph code as the main paragraph.

Sub Code

Displays a subparagraph code when you have one paragraph related to another paragraph. Subparagraphs are printed beneath the main paragraph in numerical order. Subparagraph codes must be integers, which determine the order in which subparagraphs are printed.

The subparagraph code for the main paragraph is the default value 0.

Nonprintable

Displays the print indicator, which specifies whether the paragraph text is to be included when documents are printed:

Yes - Text prints

No - Text does not print

Description

Displays a maximum 40-character description. This description is displayed when you select paragraphs for which you will enter text.

Editing Reason Codes

Reason codes provide information on increases or decreases in inventory. They are used to flag transactions and attach reasons to them. All transactions entered through the Inventory Quantities form, must have a reason code associated with it. Other OPM forms require Reason Codes as well.

For example, you may have a batch of product that cannot be shipped because the color is wrong. Should this be a common occurrence, you may want to set up a reason code which would readily identify such situations.

Reason Code - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Reason Codes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Reason Code - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Reason Code - Fields

Code

Displays the code, maximum four characters, that identifies this reason.

Type

Indicates the effect on inventory quantity associated with this reason code.

Increases & Decreases = Allow increases and decreases to inventory. Reason codes for movement of inventory between warehouses must have this Reason Type because there is a decrease in inventory at one warehouse and an increase at another.

Increases = Allow only increases to inventory.

Decreases = Allow only decreases to inventory.

Flow

Indicates the type of stock movement with which the reason code is associated. The corresponding inventory adjustment that results from stock movement may be related to the following: an inflow of goods, as in a purchase; an outflow of goods, as in a sale; the usage of goods, consumption; and to other miscellaneous reasons, for example, spillage.

Outflows

Usages

Inflows

Exclude

Consider the following scenarios. To correct errors made in recording consumption, you may want to set up reason codes for adjustments to inventory quantity.

For example, if too little were recorded consumed, inventory would have to be adjusted downward. You could use the following reason code parameters:

Reason type = Decreases, which allows for a decrease to inventory

Flow type = Usages, which indicates usage

If too much were recorded consumed, inventory would have to be adjusted upward. You could use the following reason code parameters:

Reason type = Increases, which allows for an increase to inventory

Flow type = Usages, which indicates usage

Description

Displays the text, maximum 40 characters, which describes this reason code. This description is displayed on forms where this reason code is used.

Comment

Displays comments, maximum 70 characters, for this reason code. These comments are printed on reports, but are not displayed on documents where this reason code is used.

Authorization

Reserved for future use.

Find Reason Codes

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Reason Codes - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Reason Codes** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Reason Codes - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Reason Codes - Fields

Code

Displays the code, maximum four characters, that identifies this reason.

Type

Indicates the effect on inventory quantity associated with this reason code.

Increases & Decreases = Allow increases and decreases to inventory.
Reason codes for movement of inventory between warehouses must have this Reason Type because there is a decrease in inventory at one warehouse and an increase at another.

Increases = Allow only increases to inventory.

Decreases = Allow only decreases to inventory.

Flow

Indicates the type of stock movement with which the reason code is associated. The corresponding inventory adjustment that results from stock movement may be related to the following: an inflow of goods, as in a purchase; an outflow of goods, as in a sale; the usage of goods, consumption; and to other miscellaneous reasons, for example, spillage.

Outflows

Usages

Inflows

Exclude

Consider the following scenarios. To correct errors made in recording consumption, you may want to set up reason codes for adjustments to inventory quantity.

For example, if too little were recorded consumed, inventory would have to be adjusted downward. You could use the following reason code parameters:

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Flow type = Usages, which indicates usage

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Reason type = Increases, which allows for an increase to inventory

Flow type = Usages, which indicates usage

Description

Displays the text, maximum 40 characters, which describes this reason code. This description is displayed on forms where this reason code is used.

Comment

Displays comments, maximum 70 characters, for this reason code. These comments are printed on reports, but are not displayed on documents where this reason code is used.

Authorization

Reserved for future use.

Mark for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing Session Parameters

In addition to providing current system session information, the Session Parameters form enables you to change your default organization and default schedule simply by selecting the new entry using the List of Values and clicking OK. You can specify whether you want the change to affect only the current session or all sessions until the default organization value may be changed again.

Note: OPM will only allow you to choose an organization for which you are authorized to specify as defined through the User Organizations form. See the *Assigning Organizations to User* topic for details.

Session Parameters - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Session Parameters** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Session Parameters - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Session Parameters - Fields

Session Number

A unique session ID, created automatically on a per session, per user basis.

Time

Displays the logon date and time.

Database Manager

Displays the RDBMS name Oracle.

Database

Displays the database name Oracle.

Username

Displays the user and user name of the current session's user.

Organization

Enter the code for the organization that is to be the default organization. This code must be one for which you are authorized to select as specified through the User Organizations form.

Company

Displays the Company code associated with the default Organization.

Schedule

Enter the default schedule for this session.

Editing Text Tokens

Text tokens are codes or short descriptions that represent longer descriptions or messages. These tokens are set up on the Text Token form.

After selecting Edit Text from the Special pull-down menu and invoking the Text Editor, specify a token instead of typing the full description of the text by entering a token preceded by a period. Upon clicking the **<Tab>** key, the token is converted to the text it represents.

For example, you might set up a text token called Fragile that represents the text: Fragile, Handle with Care. Whenever you want to include these instructions on a document, you can type Fragile on the Text Editor form rather than typing the message text. You can also invoke the LOV function to select a text token. After choosing from the LOV, click **<Tab>**.

To record the text that will be printed when you enter the token, select Edit from the Special pull-down menu and enter the text on the Text Editor form.

Text Tokens - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Text Tokens** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Text Tokens - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Text Tokens - Fields

Token

Enter the code or a short description, of up to 40 characters, for this text token. This token is the value that is entered on the Text Editor form preceded by a period.

Language

Enter the code for the language in which you want the text to be printed. Language codes are set up on the Languages form.

Description

Enter a short description for this text token. This is not the text that replaces the token. Instead, this description appears on lookups. To create the text that you want to replace the token, select Edit Text from the Special pull-down menu.

Special > Edit Text

In order to create the text that you want to replace the token, select Edit Text from the Special pull-down menu. For more details on using the Edit Text option, refer to the *Special Menu* topic.

Find Text Tokens

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Text Tokens- Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Text Tokens** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Text Tokens - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Text Tokens - Fields

Token

Enter the code or a short description, of up to 40 characters, for this text token. This token is the value that is entered on the Text Editor form preceded by a period.

Language

Enter the code for the language in which you want the text to be printed. Language codes are set up on the Languages form.

Description

Enter a short description for this text token. This is *not* the text that replaces the token. Instead, this description appears on lookups. To create the text that you want to replace the token, select Edit Text from the Special pulldown menu.

Editing Units of Measure

The Unit of Measure form is used to add and maintain Units of Measure (UOM) definitions. A UOM definition consists of a UOM code, a description, a type, and the conversions between the reference UOM and all other UOMs of the same type.

Before you can maintain, purchase, or sell inventory, you must define the UOMs against which the item quantities are measured.

Note: The order in which you set up UOMs is of utmost importance. The first UOM value that you define for a given UOM type becomes the reference against which all other UOMs of the same UOM type are based. All subsequent UOMs defined for the specified UOM type require conversion against this reference UOM.

All conversions specified on the Units of Measure form are conversions between the same UOM types. Conversions across UOM types must be defined individually for each item on the Item Lot/Sublot Std Conversion form.

After setting up UOM types, set up the actual UOM values on the Unit of Measure form. The first UOM that you set up for each UOM type becomes the reference UOM, also called base or standard UOM, for that type. All other UOMs of this type are defined in relation to the reference UOM.

For example, should you set up L (liters) as the first UOM for the UOM type VOL (volume), you have to define each new volume UOM in terms of liters; therefore, if the new volume is GAL (gallons), it must be defined in relation to liters. As such, you would specify a two-way conversion between GAL (gallons) and L (liters) and L (liters) and GAL (gallons) in the Conversion column.

The two-way conversion equation is as follows:

- One unit of "new" UOM = X unit of "reference" UOM
- One unit of "reference" UOM = X unit of "new" UOM

The factor between the newly entered UOM, in this example GAL (gallons), and the reference UOM, L (liters), and vice versa, is entered in the Conversion Factor column. You only need to enter the conversion factor going "one way"; the other conversion factor will be automatically calculated.

Note: Altering the UOM conversion once inventory has been created will corrupt inventory balances.

Note: All conversions specified on the Unit of Measure form are conversions between the same UOM types. For example, for a VOL (volume) UOM type with a reference UOM of L(liter), you might have two-way conversions between GAL(gallons) and L(liters), ML(milliliters) and L(liters), OZ(fluid ounces) and L(liters), and so on.

Conversions across UOM types, for example MASS(mass) to VOL(volume) type conversions involving LB(pounds) to L(liters), must be defined individually for each item on the Item Lot/Sublot Std Conversion form. See the *Item Conversions* topic. Keep in mind, the reference UOM for a particular UOM type is the measure against which a conversion is based even when the conversion is across UOM types. In keeping with the example, L(liter) would still be the reference UOM for the VOL(volume) UOM type.

The new UOM is available to the session in which you entered the UOM and to all users beginning OPM sessions after you enter it. If you change a conversion, the change does not take effect in the current session. You must log out of OPM and then log in again. Note that this is not recommended.

Units of Measure - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Units of Measure** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Units of Measure - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Units of Measure - Fields

UOM Code

Enter the maximum-four character code for this UOM. This code should be a logical abbreviation for the UOM it represents; for example, the code "GL" logically represents gallon as a UOM.

This field is restricted to a three character code if you are integrated with Oracle Financials.

Description

Enter a full description, maximum 40 characters, that details the UOM; for example, enter "Box of 5000", or "Fluid ounces (British)".

UOM Type

Enter the code for the UOM type; for example, if you specified a UOM code of gallon, you might enter a UOM type of volume. The UOM type code must first be set up on the UOM Type form. See the *Set Up UOM Types* topic.

Reference UOM

Automatically populated with the first UOM value defined for the specified UOM type. For example, if you set up liters as the first UOM for the UOM type VOL(volume), the UOM code and description for L(liters) are displayed in the Reference UOM field.

All UOMs of a particular type are defined in relation to the reference UOM.

Conversion

This column is automatically populated with the Unit of Measure Codes you are converting between. It will display the "new" UOM from which you are converting and the "reference" UOM to which you are converting.

The two-way conversion equation is as follows:

- One unit of "new" UOM = X unit of "reference" UOM
- One unit of "reference" UOM = X unit of "new" UOM

Conversion Factor

This column consists of the following two fields, one of which must be manually populated with a conversion factor value:

- Enter the reference conversion factor value that corresponds to the number of reference UOMs that can be divided into this UOM. For example, if the UOM you are adding or editing is "Dozen" and the reference UOM is "Each," enter the value 12 as the standard reference conversion factor. This value represents the number of reference UOMs in one of these UOMs.
- Enter the reverse reference conversion factor value that corresponds to the number of this UOM that can be divided into the reference UOM. For example, if the reference UOM is "Each" and the UOM you are adding or editing is "Dozen," enter the value 0.083333333 as the reverse reference conversion factor. This value represents the number of this UOM in one reference UOM.

When you manually enter a value into one field, the other field is automatically populated with the "inverse" conversion value.

Find Units of Measure

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Units of Measure - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Units of Measure** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Units of Measure - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Units of Measure - Fields

UOM Code

Enter the maximum-four character code for this UOM. This code should be a logical abbreviation for the UOM it represents; for example, the code "GL" logically represents gallon as a UOM.

Description

Enter a full description, maximum 40 characters, that details the UOM; for example, enter "Box of 5000", or "Fluid ounces (British)".

UOM Type

Enter the code for the UOM type; for example, if you specified a UOM code of gallon, you might enter a UOM type of volume. The UOM type code must first be set up on the UOM Type form. See the *Set Up UOM Types* topic.

Mark for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing Unit of Measure Types

The first step in setting up Units of Measure is to define UOM types on the UOM Type form. UOM types are used to classify UOM groups that measure particular physical characteristics. For example, before you can add gallon as a UOM, volume must be set up as a UOM type. Examples of UOM types include volume, mass, length, and count.

UOM Type - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Unit of Measure Types** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *UOM Type - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

UOM Type - Fields

Type

Enter up to a 10 character UOM type code.

Description

Enter a maximum 40 character description for this UOM type.

Find Unit of Measure Types

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Unit of Measure Types - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Units of Measure Types** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Units of Measure Types - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Unit of Measure Types - Fields

Type

Enter up to a 10 character UOM type code.

Description

Enter a maximum 40 character description for this UOM type.

Marked for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Editing User Organizations

The default organization for each user is defined through Oracle System Administration Personal Profiles and associating an OPM Organization Code under the User Value column to the profile option GEMMS_DEFAULT_ORGN. Use the User Organizations form to assign any number of organizations to a user. Once assigned, a user can only work with an organization from among these authorized organizations.

User Organizations - Procedure

1. Select the **User Organizations** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *User Organizations - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

User Organizations - Fields

Username

Enter the username for whom the organizations are assigned.

Code

Displays the code for the organization that is authorized for selection by this user.

Description

Displays the description of the organization that is authorized for selection by this user.

Editing User Planning Classes

The User Planning Classes form allows you to associate planning classes with users. Once these associations are made, an applications user will be able to run OPM reports based on the Planning Classes the user has access to.

The default planning class for each user is defined through the Oracle Applications System Administration Personal Profiles and associating a planning class under the User Value column to the profile option GEMMS_DEFAULT_SCHEDULE.

Note: User Planning Classes are required for generating MRP and MPS reports. Refer to the *Oracle Process Manufacturing MRP/MPS* manual for additional information on how User Planning Classes are defined and used.

User Planning Classes - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **User Planning Classes** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *User Planning Classes - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

User Planning Classes - Fields

User

Select a user through the Find... or Query functions. A user name will be displayed, as well as the user name description.

Class

Displays the code for the planning class that the user is associated with.

Description

Displays the description of the planning class that the user is associated with.

Special Menu

From the Special menu, there are options that can be used to edit information. The Edit Text and Address Edit options, if available, will edit both the text in the text token, or allow you to change all of the address information for the selected user.

Edit Text

If there is only one line of text to be edited, the Text Edit form will appear. If there is more than one line that can be edited, the Select Text Paragraph form will appear first.

Edit Text - Procedure

1. Navigate to the Edit Text option.
2. If the **Select Text Paragraph** form is displayed, select a line, and click **Edit Text**. If not, the **Text Edit** form will be displayed.
3. Complete the fields as described in the *Edit Text - Fields* topic.
4. Click **OK**.

Edit Text - Fields

Language

Displays the language code for the text.

Table Name

Displays the table name that the text is stored in.

Description

Displays a description of the text.

Text

Enter the appropriate text.

Address Edit

If the forms you are using has the Address Edit option, you can change the address information for the selected user.

Address Edit - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Address Edit** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Address Edit - Fields* topic.
3. Click **OK**.

Address Edit - Procedure

Name

Displays the name of the selected organization or entity that has an address associated with it.

Line 1

Displays address line 1.

Line 2

Displays address line 2.

Line 3

Displays address line 3.

Line 4

Displays address line 4.

City

Displays the city. This is user-defined on this form and not validated.

State

Displays the code and description for the state. The State is defined through the Geography Codes form. There is an LOV defined for the field against the SY_GEOG_TBL, specific to its geography type.

Country

Displays the code and description for the country. The Country is defined through the Geography Codes form. There is an LOV defined for the field against the SY_GEOG_TBL, specific to its geography type.

Postal

Displays the postal code.

Province

Displays the code and description for the province. The Province is defined through the Geography Codes form. There is an LOV defined for the field against the SY_GEOG_TBL, specific to its geography type.

County

Displays the code and description for the county. The County is defined through the Geography Codes form. There is an LOV defined for the field against the SY_GEOG_TBL, specific to its geography type.

Purge and Archive

Purge and Archive

Use the Purge and Archive form to enter criteria for and execute a given purge. The purge can be one of the predefined OPM purges, or a custom purge defined by your System Administrator.

For the base OPM product, purge and archive functionality exists only for a pre-defined set of tables and transaction data. They are:

Purge Name	Description
APRD	Selects all Production batch records and the associated detail transaction and text records
AOPS	Selects all Sales order and Shipment records and the associated detail transaction and text records
APOR	Selects all PO, Receipt, and Return records and the associated detail transaction and text records
AJNL	Selects all Inventory Journal records and the associated detail transaction and text records
PROD	Removes all Production batch records and the associated detail transaction and text records
OPSO	Removes all Sales order and Shipment records and the associated detail transaction and text records
PORD	Removes all PO, Receipt, and Return records and the associated detail transaction and text records
JRNL	Removes all Inventory Journal records and the associated detail transaction and text records

Purge and Archive - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Purge and Archive** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Purge and Archive - Fields* topic.
3. Save the Purge and Archive form. The Purge Id is assigned. Refer to the *Purge and Archive - Fields* topic for a description of the Purge Id.

Purge and Archive - Fields

Purge Type

Enter value that specifies the category of all records associated with the Purge. This value was originally entered on the Purge Setup form.

There are eight standard purges. See above table for the names and descriptions of these purges.

Purge ID

A unique ID assigned to this purge. Allows you to query or retrieve the purge. Auto generated upon saving this form.

This unique ID is not created through OPM document ordering.

Purge Status

Status of this purge. Auto generated.

0 = Defined, not yet run

1 = Archive in progress

2 = Archived Successfully

3 = Purge in progress

4 = Purge Completed Successfully

-1 = Archive Process Failed

-3 = Purge Process Failed

Comment

Enter supporting information that provides additional information on the purge.

Description

Enter the description of the archive or purge you are running.

Criteria Values (Dynamic Criteria Fields)

Each standard purge has eight criteria. These criteria are:

- Latest creation date
- Last document number
- Latest modification date
- Last organization code
- Earliest creation date
- First document number
- Earliest modification date
- First organization code

Each criteria field is **required**. Following are examples of proper data formatting:

- Date criteria must follow this format: dd-mon-yyyy hh.mm.ss
- Document range must fill in the Pad characters (e.g. 00010 rather than 10)
- Ranges of organizations must contain real organization codes. For example, it is valid to enter FBP1 to FBP9 (where FBP1 and FBP9 are valid organization codes). However, it is not valid to enter A to Z

The following fields are updated following a purge or archive, and are for query only.

Row Details - Archived

The total archived. Auto generated.

Row Details - Deleted

The total rows deleted. Auto generated.

Row Details - Purged

The total rows purged. Auto generated.

Note: All criteria values must be entered and the purge engine will validate all the values at run time.

Find Purge Types

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Purge Types - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Purge Types** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Purge Types - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Purge Types - Fields

Purge Type

Enter value that specifies the category of all records associated with the Purge. This value was originally entered on the Purge Setup form.

There are eight standard purges. See above table for the names and descriptions of these purges.

Purge ID

A unique ID assigned to this purge. Allows you to query or retrieve the purge. Auto generated upon saving this form.

This unique ID is not created through OPM document ordering. An Oracle sequence is used called sy_purg_id_seq to number the purges.

Marked for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Archive/Purge Process

After the purge criteria is specified on the Purge and Archive form and saved, initiate an archive of data or purge your archive tables.

Archive/Purge Dialog Box - Procedures

1. Navigate to either the **Archive Process** or **Purge Process** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Archive/Purge Dialog Box - Fields* topic.

Archive/Purge Dialog Box - Fields

Purge Date

Enter the date and time that the purge is to be executed. This field is only displayed when the Queue field is populated with a value of QUEUE1.

Purge Inquiry

Use the Purge Inquiry form to view the status of purges. The status of the purge appears in descending order from the most recently submitted purge to the oldest submitted purge. Purge status information is stored in table `sy_purg_mst`.

Purge Inquiry - Procedure

1. Navigate to the **Purge Inquiry** form.
2. Enter the Purge Type to view all of the associated archives and purges.

Purge Inquiry - Fields

Purge Type

Enter the purge name. This could be one of the standard predefined purges (**APRD, AOPS, APOR, AJNL, PORD, OPSP, PORD, JRNL**) or a custom purge name.

Description

The description for this purge type is displayed.

Number

Populated with the Purge ID value that was generated on the Purge & Archive form.

Start

Populated with the date and time values, which specify when the purge began or is scheduled to begin.

Elapsed (Hours)

Populated with the elapsed time, in hours, for the purge listed.

Status

Populated with the values that specify the progress of the purge process. The displayed values include the following:

- 0= Defined, not yet run
- 1= Archive in progress
- 2= Archived Successfully
- 3= Purge in progress
- 4= Purge Completed Successfully
- 1 = Unsuccessful Archive
- 3 = Unsuccessful purge

Archived

Indicates the total number of rows archived for this run (copied into Archive tables).

Deleted

Indicates the total number of rows deleted for this run (removed from live tables and put into Archive tables).

Purged

Indicates the total number of rows Purged for this run (dropped from the database).

Purge Setup

Use the Purge Setup form to view the OPM standard predefined purges - *or* - (for the user who is very familiar with the OPM datamodel) define custom purges.

You need not use this form to run standard predefined purges, rather you can simply view them. To execute standard predefined purges, use the Purge and Archive form.

Purge Setup - Procedures

1. Navigate to the **Purge Setup** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *Purge Setup - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Purge Setup - Fields

Purge Type

Enter a code up to four characters that specifies the category for this purge. Example: **PROD**.

Note: PROD is a predefined Purge, you can use PROD as an example to view its setup. PROD will be display only.

Description

Enter a description of the purge.

Criteria

A "tag" that identifies the data to be entered in this field before run time. For Example, "Organization."

Mask

The database mask for the data type contained within this criteria. The three standard masks supplied with the product are C for character, D for date, and N for numeric. Entering any of these characters in the field will display the actual "to_char" or "to_data" mask used in the purge. Any mask necessary can be entered here and used with custom purges.

Description

Enter the a description for this criteria. This is displayed to the user on the Purge & Archive form when executing this purge.

Find Purge Types

There are several options for locating a record and populating the form. The List of Values option displays a dialog box with the appropriate records. The Query Enter option uses actual form as the location where you enter the search criteria. The Query Find option displays a separate block, called the Find form, where you enter your search criteria.

Find Purge Types - Procedure

1. Choose **Find** from the **Query** menu. The **Find Purge Types** box appears.
2. Complete one or any combination of fields as described in the *Find Purge Types - Fields* topic.
3. Click **Find**.

Find Purge Types - Fields

Purge Type

Enter a code up to four characters that specifies the category for this purge. Example: **PROD**.

Note: PROD is a predefined Purge, you can use PROD as an example to view its setup. PROD will be display only.

Marked for Deletion

Blank = Do not use marked for deletion filter when finding records.

Yes = Displays data that is in the database, but is already marked to be purged.

No = Displays data that is not marked for purge.

Purge Tables

The Purge Tables form is displayed when selected from the Special pulldown menu when the Purge Setup form is displayed.

Purge Tables - Procedure

1. Navigate to the Purge Tables form from the Special pulldown menu
2. Complete the Purge Setup form as described in the *Purge Tables - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

Purge Tables - Fields

Purge Type

Enter a code up to four characters that specifies the category for this purge. Example: **PROD**.

Note: PROD is a predefined Purge, you can use PROD as an example to view its setup. PROD will be display only.

Description

Enter a description of the purge.

Name

Enter the name of the Table.

Action

Enter the action to be taken. An action can either be to **Keep** the data in the Table or to **Delete** the data in the Table.

OPM Lookup Form

The OPM Lookup form allows you to add to the values that are found in a particular lookup, or List of Values (LOV). The available LOVs are only the ones that are seen on the OPM Lookup form.

OPM Lookup - Procedures

1. Navigate to the **OPM Lookup** form.
2. Complete the fields as described in the *OPMLookup - Fields* topic.
3. Save the form.

OPM Lookup - Fields

Type

Enter the names that will appear in the lookup.

Application

Enter the name of the OPM application that contains the column for which you are defining valid values.

Description

Enter the text that describes the category which is defined by the lookup name in the Type field.

Language

Enter the language for the lookup display. The default language for English is US.

Code

Enter the values for the lookup. These can be either numeric or alphanumeric.

Meaning

Enter the meaning of the value.

Description

Enter a description of the lookup.

From/To

Enter the dates that the lookup is effective **From** and **To**. If you do not enter a **To** date, the lookup will not expire.

Enabled

Select whether the lookup is currently enabled or not.

Profile Options Overview

This section contains a comprehensive list of all the Profile Options for OPM. Each profile option details the default value sent with the system, any valid options for that profile option, a description of the option, and the recommended change levels.

CM\$AC_ERRORS_LIMIT

Default

1000

Options

Any valid number

Description

Defines the number of AC Process generated errors at which the system will abort.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Applications, Responsibility, User

CM\$RU_ERRORS_LIMIT

Default

1000

Options

Any valid number

Description

Defines the number of Rollup generated errors at which the system will abort.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Applications, Responsibility, User

CM\$USE_COSTING_EFF_ONLY

Default

0

Options

0

Description

Determines what effectivity type has to be used during Cost Rollup. This can affect cost calculations.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

CM\$MAX_ITERATION_LIMIT

Default

200

Options

200

Description

This sets the maximum number of iterations.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Applications

FM\$BYPROD_ACTIVE

Default

1 (Yes)

Options

1=Yes

2=No

Description

Determines whether you can enter by-products in a formula (that is, whether you can access the Formula By-Products form).

Recommended Change Levels

Site

FM\$DEFAULT_RELEASE_TYPE

Default

0=Automatic

Options

0=Automatic

1=Manual

2=Incremental

Description

This Formula Management constant sets the default release type for new details lines. Refer to Formula Management or Production Management for additional discussion on these release types.

Recommended Change Levels

User

FM\$SCRAP_FACTOR_TYPE

Default

REQUIREMENT RATIO. NOT CURRENTLY USED

Options

NOT CURRENTLY USED

Description

Specifies that scrap factor will be entered as a decimal percent.

Recommended Change Levels

NOT CURRENTLY USED

FM\$YIELD_TYPE

Default

MASS

Options

A valid unit of measure type.

Description

Specifies the unit of measure type which OPM will use when item quantities must be converted to a common unit of measure for scaling and theoretical yield.

If you change this to a different unit of measure type, make sure that you have first defined that unit of measure type on the UOM Type form.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

GL\$ORAFIN_DATE_RANGE

Default

730

Options

A valid date range

Description

Sets the ORAFIN date range.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Applications, Responsibility

GL\$POST_DEFAULT_LOT

Default

0

Options

0

Description

Switch for posting default lots to subledger.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Applications, Responsibility

GL\$USE_GEMMS_REV_ACCT

Default

1

Options

0 -= No

1 = Yes

Description

User OPM Revenue Account.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

GL\$USE_SHIP_UM

Default

1

Options

0 -= No

1 = Yes

Description

Use Ship UM for Invoice creation of OF.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

GL\$FINANCIAL_PACKAGE

Default

ORAFIN

Options

ORAFIN

Description

If you are an Oracle OPM/Oracle Financials user, this constant must be set to 'ORAFIN.' If another value is entered or if a value is not entered, then the Oracle OPM integration with Oracle Financials will not operate properly.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

GL\$VEND_DELIMITER

Default

Hyphen, (-)

Options

Hyphen, (-)

Description

This constant is used to determine the concatenation character for concatenating Vendor No. and Vendor Site for Vendor Synchronization. For example, let's assume that the Oracle Financials Vendor No. is equal to DLX and Vendor Site is equal to NY. And in Oracle OPM, GL\$VEND_DELIMITER is equal to '-'. In this example, the Oracle OPM Vendor No. is equal to DLX-NY.

Note: Once the GL\$VEND_DELIMITER constant is defined and vendors are synchronized, this constant value should not be changed.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

GL\$CUST_DELIMITER

Default

Hyphen, (-)

Options

Hyphen, (-)

Description

This constant is used to determine the concatenation character for concatenating Customer No. and Customer Location for Customer Synchronization. For example, let's assume that the Oracle Financials Customer No. is equal to DLX and Customer Location is equal to NY. And in Oracle OPM, GL\$CUST_DELIMITER is equal to '-'. In this example, the Oracle OPM Customer No. is equal to DLX-NY.

Note: Once the GL\$CUST_DELIMITER constant is defined and customers are synchronized, this constant value should not be changed.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

IC\$ALLOC_HORIZON

Default

0 (No)

Options

Numeric value in days

Description

For items with an allocation class, but no allocation parameters for the allocation class/warehouse combination, this specifies the number of days within which an ingredient must be scheduled to be consumed in order for auto-allocation to be attempted. If the ingredient is not scheduled to be consumed within this number of days, the system will not attempt auto-allocation.

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$ALLOC_METHOD

Default

0 (FIFO)

Options

0 = FIFO

1 = FEFO

Description

For items with an allocation class, but no allocation parameters for the allocation class/warehouse combination, this specifies the allocation method, either First In, First Out (FIFO) or First Expired, First Out (FEFO).

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$ALLOC_TYPE

Default

0 (User-Initiated)

Options

0 = User-Initiated

1 = Automatic

Description

For items with an allocation class, but no allocation parameters for the allocation class/warehouse combination, this specifies whether auto-allocation will be fully automatic (occur when a batch is first saved) or user-initiated (user must initiate auto-allocation from a menu option).

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$ALLOWNEGINV

Default

0 (No)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

2= Yes, with warning

Description

Switch that controls whether or not negative inventory quantities can be driven on the Inventory Quantities form.

Recommended Change Levels**IC\$DEFAULT_LOCT****Default**

NONE

Options

Any valid character string

Description

Specifies the character string used for the default location.

Recommended Change Levels**IC\$DEFAULT_LOT****Default**

DEFAULTLOT

Options

Any valid character string

Description

Specifies the character string used for the default lot.

Recommended Change Levels**IC\$EPSILON****Default**

.0001

Options

Numeric value

Description

Decimal precision filter.

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$EXPTLCHECK

Default

0 (No)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Ref integ behavior when changing an item to experimental.

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$LOT_QTY

Default

0 (Multiple lots)

Options

0=Multiple lots

1=single lot

Description

For items with an allocation class, but no allocation parameters for the allocation class/warehouse combination, this specifies whether auto-allocation must fill the entire requirement from one lot, or whether multiple lots can be allocated.

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$MOVE_CHECK_ALLOC

Default

0 (No)

Options

0=Do not display message

1=Display message

Description

Specifies whether a warning will be displayed when moving inventory that is allocated to a batch, sales order, or shipment.

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$MOVEDIFFSTAT

Default

0 (No)

Options

0-NOT ALLOWED - A lot cannot be moved into a location in which the lot already exists with a different status.

1- ALLOWED - A lot may be moved into a warehouse/location in which the lot also exists and has a different status. The entire quantity takes on the status of the lot in the destination location.

2 - NOT ALLOWED with exception - A lot may not be moved into a location in which the lot exists with a different status. The exception is when the onhand quantity at the destination location is 0. In this case, the inventory retains the status from the source location.

Description

Controls the movement of material between locations of different lot status.

Recommended Change Levels

IC\$SHELF_DAYS

Default

0

Options

Numeric value

Description

For items with an allocation class, but no allocation parameters for the allocation class/warehouse combination, this specifies the number of days from the planned consumption date that a lot must be unexpired to be considered for auto-allocation. A lot that will expire within this number days will not be considered for auto-allocation.

Recommended Change Levels

LM\$DENSITY

Default

DENSITY

Options

N/A

Description

Sets the literal that displays for the density technical parameter.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

LM\$EFF_ON_UPLOAD**Default**

1

Options

0=Not displayed

1=Displayed

Description

Controls whether the Maintain Effectivities form automatically displays when you upload a formula from Laboratory Management to Formula Management.

Recommended Change Levels

User

LM\$UOM_MASS_TYPE**Default**

MASS

Options

A valid unit of measure type.

Description

Specifies the unit of measure type from which the unit of measure for the density parameter will be taken

If you change this to a different unit of measure type, you must first define that type on the UOM Type form.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

LM\$UOM_VOLUME_TYPE**Default**

VOL

Options

VOL

Description

Not currently used.

Recommended Change Levels

Note currently used.

OP\$BACKORDER

Default

BACKORDER

Options

BACKORDER

Description

Label used in Shipping History screen in Sales > Shipping. Indicates that a shipping line is a backorder.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$CHK_NOT_SUCCESS

Default

FAIL

Options

FAIL

Description

Hold reason code assigned to order during Oracle Financials Credit Checking if the credit check is not successful.

Could validate against table op_hold_cds.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$CUST_HLD

Default

CRHD

Options

CRHD

Description

Hold reason code assigned to order during Oracle Financials Credit Checking if customer is on credit hold.

Could validate against table op_hold_cds.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$CUST_LIMIT_EXCEED

Default

CLEX

Options

CLEX

Description

Hold reason code assigned to order line during Oracle Financials Credit Checking if the customer's credit limit has been exceeded.

Could validate against table op_hold_cds.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$DEFPRICE_UM

Default

KG

Options

KG

Description

Default unit of measure for calculating total order quantity for pricing (totalord ind = 1).

Could validate against table sy_uoms_mst.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$GEMMSTAX

Default

0

Options

0 = Don't calculate taxes using OPM tax tables

1 = Calculate taxes using the OPM tax tables

Description

Switch to turn on OPM tax calculation.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$HOLDREAS_CODE

Default

NONE

Options

Four alphanumeric characters, defined on Hold Reasons form in table op_hold_cds.

Description

Default hold reason code given to order and order lines for a new order. Could be validated against op_hold_cds.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$HOURS_PER_DAY

Default

8

Options

Integer between 1 and 8.

Description

Default number of hours in a production day. Used to calculate production lead times for use in calculating the scheduled ship date (in ViewDates option off of Task menu).

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$INVCHK

Default

1 (Check inventory)

Options

0 = Inventory Shortage Checking is not performed in Order Entry

1 = Inventory Shortage Checking is performed in Order Entry

Description

Switch to turn on Inventory Shortage Checking in order entry.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$NO_EXCHG_RTE

Default

ERNF

Options

ERNF

Description

Hold reason code assigned to order during Oracle Financials Credit Checking if no exchange rate was found during the Credit Check.

Could validate against table op_hold_cds.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$ONE_TIME_SHIPTO

Default

0

Options

0 = Address changes done in Shipping are not brought over to Oracle AR

1 = Address change done in Shipping is brought over to Oracle AR

Description

Use the shipment address for invoicing

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$ORD_LIMIT_EXCEED

Default

OLEX

Options

OLEX

Description

Hold reason code assigned to order during Oracle Financials Credit Checking if the order limit has been exceeded.

Could validate against table op_hold_cds.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$PARTIAL_ALLOC

Default

1

Options

0 = automatic allocation will only allocate the entire order quantity

1 = automatic inventory allocation can allocate a quantity less than the order quantity, if available inventory is less than the order quantity.

Description

Switch used as default in OP Automatic Inventory Allocation. This switch is used if no item specific allocation rules are established.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$PRICE_DATE

Default

1

Options

0=Use order date from sales order header

1=Use the scheduled shipdate from the sales order line item

Description

Date to control pricing.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$PRICEFIELD

Default

0

Options

0 = Compute Order or Line Value using Base Price

1 = Compute Order or Line Value using List Price

Description

Controls use of base or list price during calculation of total order value.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$PRICEUM_IND

Default

0

Options

0 = Let price _ um on the order line = order um 1 (maintain unit price on order in order um 1)

1 = Let price _ um on the order line = pricelist um (maintain unit price on the order in pricelist uom)

Description

Controls whether net price is calculated in the order unit of measure or the price list unit of measure.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$SHIPPER_CODE

Default

NONE

Options

Four alphanumeric characters, defined on the Shipping Code form (Object > Sales > Shipper) from table op_ship_mst.

Description

Default Carrier Code assigned to the order header and order lines for a new order.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$SHIPUOM

Default

LB (pounds)

Options

Unit code defined on Unit of Measure form (Object>System>Unit of Measure) in table sy_uoms_mst.

Description

Unit of measure for Shipping Weight. The shipping weight will be calculated in this unit of measure. Shipping weight uom is not editable for an individual order.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$SHIP_MTHD

Default

NONE

Options

Four alphanumeric characters, defined on the Shipping Method form in table `op_ship_mth`.

Description

Default Shipping Method assigned to the order header and order lines for a new order.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$SHIPVOL_UM

Default

L (liters)

Options

Unit code defined on Unit of Measure form (Object > System > Unit of Measure) in table `sy_uoms_mst`.

Description

Default unit of measure for shipping volume.

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$TAX_STATUS

Default

TAXA

Options

TAXA

Description

Default tax status.

Could be validated against `tx_taxa_sts`

Recommended Change Levels

OP\$USE_AUTO_ALLOC

Default

0

Options

0 = Automatic inventory allocation is not active

1 = Automatic inventory allocation occurs only in Order Entry during the 'Save'

2 = Automatic inventory allocation occurs only in Shipping during the 'Save'

3 = Automatic inventory allocation will occur in both Order Entry and Shipping during the 'Save' (in Shipping, automatic allocation will occur only on those lines which have not been allocated in Order Entry)

Description

Switch which determines operation of Automatic Inventory Allocation in Order Entry and Shipping.

Recommended Change Levels

ORAFIN_INT

Default

ORAFIN

Options

ORAFIN

Description

NOT CURRENTLY USED

Recommended Change Levels

PI\$PIPH_REASON_CODE

Default

POST

Options

POST

Description

Default Reason Code for Physical Count Entry.

Recommended Change Levels

PM\$ALLOW_CREATE_INPUT

Default

1 (Yes)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Controls whether you can create batches from the Batch Input form. If you set this to "1", the Create Batch/FPO dialog box will display if you enter a new batch number on the Batch Input form (for manual document numbering) or if you leave the Batch field blank (for automatic document numbering).

Recommended Change Levels

PM\$ALLOW_CREATE_OUTPUT

Default

1 (Yes)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Controls whether you can create batches from the Batch Output form. If you set this to "1", the Create Batch/FPO dialog box will display if you enter a new batch number on the Batch Output form (for manual document numbering) or if you leave the Batch field blank (for automatic document numbering).

Recommended Change Levels

PM\$AUTO_REL_ALLOC_ONLY

Default

0

Options

0 = actual quantity set to planned quantity

1 = actual quantity set to allocated quantity

Description

For auto-release ingredients, this specifies whether the actual quantity will be set to the planned quantity or the allocated quantity (if the allocated quantity is less than the planned) when you release a batch.

Recommended Change Levels**PM\$CHECK_INV_RELEASE****Default**

1 (Yes)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Controls whether inventory shortage checking is performed automatically when a batch is released.

Recommended Change Levels**PM\$CHECK_INV_SAVE****Default**

1 (Yes)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Controls whether inventory shortage checking is performed automatically when a batch is saved.

Recommended Change Levels**PM\$CHECK_LOT_STATUS****Default**

1

Options

0 = No

1 = Yes

Description

Check lot status upon release.

Recommended Change Levels**PM\$COPY_FM_TEXT****Default**

1 (Yes)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Controls whether text entered on formulas is copied to batches based on those formulas.

Recommended Change Levels**PM\$USE_AUTO_ALLOC****Default**

1 (Yes)

Options

0=No

1=Yes

Description

Controls whether auto-allocation can be used.

Recommended Change Levels**PO\$DEFER_ACCT_MAP****Default**

1

Options

0 = Will not create GL distributions for PO's imported into OPM.

1 = Will Create GL distributions for PO's imported into OPM.

Description

Determines if GL distributions are created for PO's imported from Oracle Purchasing into OPM. For implementation of Oracle Purchasing with OPM, leave this set to 1.

Recommended Change Levels**PO\$RECV_CLOSE****Default**

1.00

Options

0 to 1.00

Description

Specifies the fraction of a purchase order line which must be received before OPM automatically closes the PO line.

Recommended Change Levels**PO\$REORDER****Default**

0

Options

0=No (Do not reorder)

1=Yes (Reorder)

Description

Sets the default preference for reordering returned goods. A 1 will reopen a purchase order.

Recommended Change Levels**PO\$SHIPUOM****Default**

LB

Options

N/A

Description

Specifies the default unit of measure for shipping in Purchasing.

The unit of measure you specify in this variable must also be set up on the Unit of Measure form.

Recommended Change Levels

QC\$EXACTSPECMATCH

Default

0 (No)

Options

0 = No

1 = Yes

Description

Determines whether sample results must exactly match the required specifications. (For future use.)

Recommended Change Levels

User

QC\$DISPLAYSPEC

Default

1 (Yes)

Options

0 = No

1 = Yes

Description

Determines whether target specifications are displayed on the results entry form during results entry. (For future use.)

Recommended Change Levels

User

SY\$3DEF_DTIME

Default

%0d-%3m-%4y %0h:%0m:%0s

Options

%0d-%3m-%4y %0h:%0m:%0s

Description

This is the default date/time format upon which the code is dependent.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$ADDR_LEN

Default

30

Options

An integer between 1 and 70.

Description

Specifies the address line length.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$ALL

Default

ALL

Options

ALL

Description

This value is used in a table to denote all rows in a table.

Recommended Change Levels

None

SY\$DEFAULT_CURR

Default

USD

Options

Any currency code defined in Oracle OPM.

Description

Specifies the default currency value used during cost rollups.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$DEFAULT_DAYS_MAX

Default

Not applicable.

Options

Not applicable.

Description

Not currently used.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$DEFAULT_FISCAL_IND

Default

0

Options

0=Do not check that the cost calendar setup matches the fiscal calendar setup

1=Check that the cost calendar setup matches the fiscal calendar setup

This indicator can be changed on the Cost Calendar form.

Description

Specifies the default value for the Fiscal Indicator field of the Cost Calendar form.

Note: If you are an Oracle Financials customer, always set the indicator to 0. The fiscal calendar is in the Oracle Financials tables, not in the Oracle OPM tables. As such, Oracle OPM is unable to locate the fiscal calendar to determine whether the setup matches the cost calendar setup.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$DEFAULT_LANG

Default

ENG

Options

Any language code defined in Oracle OPM.

Description

Specifies the default language that is used when accessing messages and labels from the sy_mesg_tbl and sy_labl_tbl tables respectively.

Note: The language code specified in SY\$LANG_CODE is also used by the code when accessing messages and labels from their respective tables.

This should be loaded from tran.ini.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$DEFAULT_QUEUE_NO

Default

QUEUE1

Options

QUEUE1 - Run the batch job at the specified day and time.

NOW - Run the batch job immediately.

Description

Specifies the default day and time in which batch processing jobs, such as MRP, cost rollups, and purges, are to be run. Must be defined on the Batch Queue Control form.

Recommended Change Levels

Not currently used

SY\$DELTA_DAYS_MAX

Default

9999.999

Options

A specific number of days.

Description

Specifies the default and maximum constraint outer fence value when an outer fence is not defined on the Warehouse Rules, Production Rules and Warehouse Transfer Rules forms *and* specifies the default and maximum horizon and outer fence value on the MPS Schedule parameters form.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$EFF_MAX_DATE

Default

01/01/2000

01:01:01

Options

Any valid date and time that is valid for the current operating system.

Description

Specifies the formula effectivity default end date. This value defines the end of the date range.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$EFF_MIN_DATE

Default

01/01/1990

01:01:01

Options

Any valid date and time that is valid for the current operating system.

Description

Specifies the formula effectivity default start date. This value defines the start of the date range.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$ESS_INSTALLED

Default

0

Options

1=Integrated

0=Not Integrated

Description

Indicate if IMI's ESS software is integrated with Oracle OPM for the CPG solution. If IMI's ESS software is integrated, then the value of this constant is set to '1.' If IMI's ESS software is not integrated, then the value of this constant is set to '0.' The default value is '0.'

Recommended Change Levels

SY\$ESS_USER

Default

Not currently used

Options

Not currently used

Description

Not currently used

Recommended Change Levels

SY\$INTRASTAT

Default

0

Options

0 = Not using Intrastat

1 = Using Intrastat

Description

This defines if the system is using Intrastat or not.

Recommended Change Levels

SY\$INTRASTAT_UM

Default

KG

Options

KG

Description

This is the default Unit of Measure used by Intrastat.

Recommended Change Levels

SY\$MAX_DATE

Default

12/31/10 0:00

Options

Any valid date and time that is valid for the current operating system.

Description

This defines the default maximum date/time code used for date calculations.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MIN_DATE

Default

1/2/70 0:00

Options

Any valid date and time that is valid for the current operating system.

Description

This defines the default minimum date/time code used for date calculations.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA1

Default

Jan

Options

Jan

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for January.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA10

Default

Oct

Options

Oct

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for October.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA11

Default

Nov

Options

Nov

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for November.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA12

Default

Dec

Options

Dec

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for December.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA2

Default

Feb

Options

Feb

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for February.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA3

Default

Mar

Options

Mar

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for March.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA4

Default

Apr

Options

Apr

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for April.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA5

Default

May

Options

May

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for May.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA6

Default

Jun

Options

Jun

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for June.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA7

Default

Jul

Options

Jul

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for July.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA8

Default

Aug

Options

Aug

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for August.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$MONA9

Default

Sep

Options

Sep

Description

This defines the three-character month abbreviation for September.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$NEW

Default

NEW

Options

NEW

Description

This defines a name to indicate that you are creating a new document, such as a batch or a purge.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$NOW

Default

NOW

Options

Any valid batch queue.

Description

Specifies the default string value that indicates to the system that a batch processing job is to be run immediately.

When the SY\$NOW value is input in proper case format to the Start Date field of forms in MRP, cost rollup, actual costing and subledger processing, the value is displayed on the screen and the batch process starts running immediately.

Recommended Change Levels

Not currently used

SY\$OF_UOM_TRIM_CHAR

Default

3

Options

1=Trim first character of OPM UOM

2=Trim second character of OPM UOM

3=Default - Trim third character of OPM UOM

4=Trim fourth character of OPM UOM

Description

Specifies the numerical value that represents the position from which one Oracle OPM unit of measure (UOM) character is to be extracted to become the trimmed ORACLE Financials UOM value.

In Oracle OPM, a UOM can have a maximum of 4 characters. In ORACLE Financials, however, the same UOM code can only be 3 characters.

For example, if the SY\$OF_UOM_TRIM_CHAR is 2, then the Oracle OPM UOM of GALN is trimmed in ORACLE Financials to GLN.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$QC_GRADE

Default

Options

Description

Default QC Grade

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$UOM_HOURS

Default

HR

Options

HR

Description

Specifies the default unit of measure that is expressed as a gradation of time. Whenever time is allotted for resources the unit of time must be converted to this unit of measure.

Recommended Change Levels

None

SY\$ZERODATE

Default

1-Jan-70

Options

Any valid date and time that is valid for the current operating system.

Description

This defines a date that is always one day less than the SY\$MIN_DATE.

Recommended Change Levels

Site

SY\$DEFAULT_LAB_TYPE

Default

LAB

Options

Any valid laboratory type defined in the OPM Laboratory Management module.

Description

Establishes the default laboratory for new product development.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$DEFAULT_ORGN

Default

HQ

Options

Any valid organization

Description

This is the default organization for the current session of OPM.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

SY\$DEFAULT_SCHEDULE

Default

SCHD

Options

Any valid schedule defined in Master Production Schedule module.

Description

Establishes the default MPS/MRP schedule.

Recommended Change Levels

Site, Application, Responsibility, User

TX\$AUTOTAXOE

Default

1

Options

1

Description

NOT CURRENTLY USED Determines whether taxes are calculated automatically.

Recommended Change Levels

WF\$EXPIRY_INTERVAL

Default

7

Options

Any valid integer

Description

Lot Expiry integer.

Recommended Change Levels

WF\$RETEST_INTERVAL

Default

7

Options

Any valid integer

Description

Lot Retest Interval.

Recommended Change Levels

Appendixes

Navigation Paths

This table of navigator paths is organized alphabetically by form name.

Form	Path
Document Ordering	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Document Ordering
Document Types	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Document Types
Geography Codes	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Geography Codes
HR Organizations	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > HR Organizations
Organizations	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Organizations
Paragraphs	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Paragraphs
Reason Codes	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Reason Codes
Session Parameters	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Session Parameters
Text Tokens	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Text Tokens
Units of Measure	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Units of Measure
Units of Measure Types	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > Units of Measure Types
User Organizations	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > User Organizations
User Planning Classes	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > User Planning Classes
OPM Lookups	OPM Systems > OPM System Setup > OPM Lookups
Purge Setup	OPM Systems > OPM Purge and

Form	Path
	Archive > Purge Setup
Purge Tables	OPM Systems > OPM Purge and Archive > Purge Setup > Special > Purge Tables
Purge and Archive	OPM Systems > OPM Purge and Archive > Purge and Archive
Archive Process	OPM Systems > OPM Purge and Archive > Purge and Archive > Special > Archive Process
Purge Process	OPM Systems > OPM Purge and Archive > Purge and Archive > Special > Purge Process
Purge Inquiry	OPM Systems > OPM Purge and Archive > Purge Inquiry

User Organizations

The default organization for each user is defined through Oracle System Administration Personal Profiles and associating an OPM Organization Code under the User Value column to the profile option GEMMS_DEFAULT_ORGN.

Units of Measure

A UOM definition consists of a UOM code, a description, a type, and the conversions between the reference UOM and all other UOMs of the same type.

Text Tokens

Text tokens are codes or short descriptions that represent longer descriptions or messages.

Reason Codes

Reason codes provide information on increases or decreases in inventory.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs in OPM are structures that are used to store and categorize text. OPM is installed with one default paragraph per database table, the General Text paragraph.

Organizations

Organizations are entities to which you can assign resources, warehouses, General Ledger accounts, and other cross-module items.

Assignment Type

Determines whether you assign document numbers manually or automatically for this document type and organization.

Document Types

Documents are used to categorize transaction activity that is generated from many OPM functions including inventory, sales, purchasing, production, etc.

Purge and Archive

Provides for the archiving and removal of old data from the OPM database.

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