

Oracle[®] Financials Open Interfaces Reference

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ORACLE[®]

Oracle® Financials Open Interfaces Reference Release 11*i*

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Importing Information into Oracle Financials Applications

Using Oracle Financials and Oracle Public Sector Financials import programs, you can integrate new or existing applications such as payroll, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and fixed assets into your Oracle Financials applications. You can import accounting data from your feeder systems. You can also import historical data from your previous accounting or management systems.

The following lists show open interfaces in Oracle Financials and related applications. The lists tell you where you can read in detail about each open interface. You may also want to refer to the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11i* for detailed documentation on open interfaces in those products. Note that almost all user guides and manuals referenced in this document are available in Adobe Acrobat pdf format on the Oracle Applications Documentation CD.

Oracle Assets

Oracle Assets provides the following open interfaces:

- **ACE Interface** (See: About the ACE Interface section of the *Oracle Assets User Guide*)
- **Budget Open Interface** (See: Budget Open Interface section of the *Oracle Assets User Guide*)
- **Mass Additions Interface** (See: About the Mass Additions Interface section of the *Oracle Assets User Guide*)
- **Production Interface** (See: Using the Production Interface section of the *Oracle Assets User Guide*)
- **Physical Inventory** (See: Loading Physical Inventory Data section of the *Oracle Assets User Guide*)

Oracle Cash Management

Oracle Cash Management provides the following open interfaces:

- **Bank Statement Open Interface** (See: Bank Statement Open Interface section of the *Oracle Cash Management User Guide*)

- **Forecasting Open Interface** (See: Forecasting Open Interface section of the *Oracle Cash Management User Guide*)
- **Reconciliation Open Interface** (See: Reconciliation Open Interface section of the *Oracle Cash Management User Guide*)

Oracle General Ledger

Oracle General Ledger provides the following open interfaces:

- **Budget Upload** (See: Uploading Budgets section of the Budgets chapter of the *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*)
- **Importing Journals** (See: Journal Import section of the Journals chapter of the *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*)
- **Loading Daily Rates** (See: Loading Daily Rates section of the Multi-Currency chapter of the *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*)

Oracle Inventory

Oracle Inventory provides the following open interfaces:

- **Customer Item Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Open Item Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Open Replenishment Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Open Transaction Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Cycle Count Open Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Reservations Open Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Move Orders Open Interface** (See: Inventory in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual*)

Oracle Payables

Oracle Payables provides the following open interfaces:

- **Credit Card Transaction Interface Table** (See: Payable Credit Card Transactions Table appendix in the *Oracle Payables User Guide*)
- **Invoice Import Interface.** This interface is no longer supported for importing invoices. Use the Payables Open Interface instead. If you want to review column descriptions for the table, refer to the Invoice Import Interface Tables appendix in the Release 10.7 or 11 *Oracle Payables User's Guide*)
- **Payables Open Interface** (See: Payables Open Interface Tables appendix in the *Oracle Payables User Guide*)
- **Purchase Order Matching** (See: Purchase Order Matching Database Tables appendix in the *Oracle Payables User Guide*)

Oracle Projects

Oracle Projects provides the following open interfaces:

- **Activity Management Gateway** (See: *Activity Management Gateway Technical Reference Manual*)
- **Client Extensions** (See: Client Extensions in the *Oracle Projects User Guide*)
- **Transaction Import** (See: Intergrating Oracle Projects with non-Oracle Products in the *Oracle Projects User Guide*)

Oracle Purchasing

Oracle Purchasing provides the following open interfaces:

- **Requisitions Open Interface** (See: Purchasing in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distributions Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Purchasing Documents Open Interface** (See: Purchasing in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distributions Open Interfaces Manual*)
- **Receiving Open Interface** (See: Purchasing in the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distributions Open Interfaces Manual*)

Oracle Receivables

Oracle Receivables provides the following open interfaces:

- **AutoInvoice** (See: Importing Invoice Information Using AutoInvoice in the *Oracle Receivables User Guide*)
- **AutoLockbox** (See: Using AutoLockbox in the *Oracle Receivables User Guide*)
- **Customer Interface** (See: Customer Interface in the *Oracle Receivables User Guide*)
- **Sales Tax Rate Interface** (See: Importing Address Validation Data and Sales Tax Rates in the *Oracle Receivables Tax Manual*)
- **Tax Vendor Extension** (See: Implementing the Tax Vendor Extension in the *Oracle Receivables Tax Manual*)

Basic Importing Needs

Oracle Financials import programs provide you with the features you need to satisfy the following basic integration needs:

- Import information in the easiest way possible, and automatically convert the valid data you import into data that is meaningful to you and your organization.
- Import information from a variety of environments, including your own and other accounting systems.
- Import historical data from your previous accounting, sales order or other management systems to keep your records consistent and up-to-date.
- Review the results of your import run. Identify which data has been successfully imported, and any errors which may have occurred during the import process.
- Correct invalid data online that an import program was unable to accept.

In addition, several Oracle Financials import programs satisfy the following additional needs:

- Validate the integrity of any data before introducing it into your Oracle Financials application
 - Choose to optionally archive your source data each time you run an import program
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Definitions

Feeder Program

A custom program you use to import your detail accounting transactions from an external or feeder system into your Oracle Financials application. The type of feeder program you write depends on the environment from which you are importing data.

ORACLE Tables

Rows and columns by which data is organized in the ORACLE Relational Database Management System. Categories of information are listed across the top of each table, while individual cases are listed down the left side. In this form you can readily visualize, understand and use the information. Oracle Financials products use ORACLE tables to store the information you need to run your business.

Table Columns

ORACLE tables consist of columns. Each column contains one kind of information. We use the following convention for naming table columns: TABLE_NAME.COLUMN_NAME.

Column Reference

Column in a table which references information stored in a column in another table. When columns in different tables contain the same type of information, the common information permits entries in the two tables to be combined or related to each other.

Column Types

Each column in a table can hold one *type* of value. The most common types are:

Char	A char column contains a sequence of up to 240 letters, numbers, punctuation marks and special characters like +, -, % and \$
Number	A number column contains a number consisting of digits, a sign and a decimal point
Date	A date column contains a date and time of day

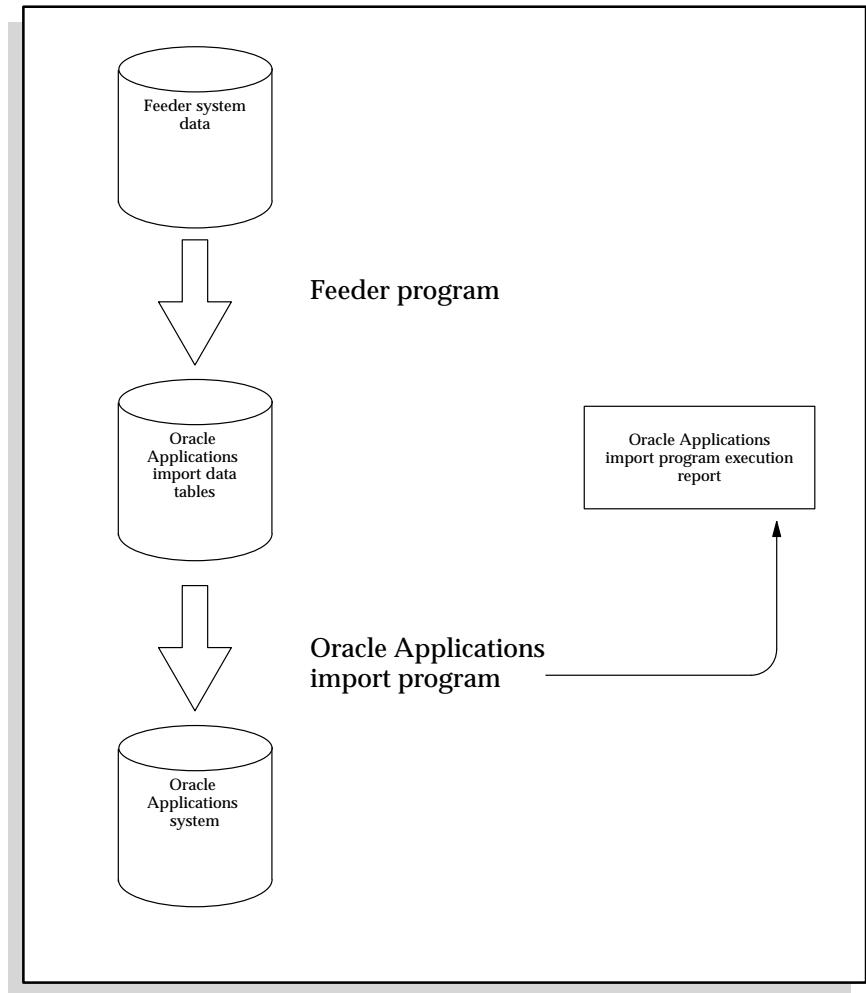
Not Null Column

A column in which you must enter information. In other words, a column in which the value may not be null.

Importing Data From Your Feeder System

Oracle Applications can receive data from an *import program* which your on-site MIS personnel can develop for you. Or, you may want to use an Oracle consultant. The goal of your import program is to convert data from your feeder system into a standard data format that your Oracle applications can read and then convert for further modification or processing in your Oracle application.

Figure 1
Importing Data into an
Oracle Applications system



Writing a Feeder Program

The type of environment from which you want to import data determines the type of feeder program you need to write. For example, you can use SQL*Loader to write an import program to feed data from a non-Oracle system. Or, you can write a feeder program to import historical data from your previous accounting system. Regardless of the type of feeder program you write, the output should be in standard

data format that an Oracle Applications import program can use to convert your import data into your Oracle Applications system.

Choosing a Feeder Program

You need to choose a tool for writing a feeder program to extract data from your existing application system's printed reports, flat file, relational database, or other repository of application information. Using a feeder program you write, you populate an Oracle Applications import table with the information you want to introduce to your Oracle Financials system.

SQL*Loader is a powerful and easy-to-use tool you can to write a feeder program. SQL*Loader lets you map elements of a regularly formatted file, such as a listing or flat file, and specify which columns of which tables to populate. Chances are, SQL*Loader is a powerful enough tool to use for your feeder program.

If you need to do more complex computations to extract or rearrange information from your feeder system, you can choose from a variety of programming languages to populate an import table.

For example, you can use any of the Oracle-enhanced programming languages, such as Pro*C, Pro*COBOL, or Pro*FORTRAN, as well as SQL*Report.