A Guide to Oracle Process Manufacturing System Setup

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If something is in me, which can be called religious, then it is the unbounded admiration for the structure of the world so far as our science can reveal it.
- Albert Einstein

1. Abstract

This paper introduces the reader to the concepts enshrined in Oracle Process Manufacturing (OPM) System Administration module. These concepts are explained and then demonstrated with the aid of a fictitious business case. We take the case of a process industry spread across two major cities in southern India – Bangalore and Hyderabad. There are warehouses in each of these cities following different costing methods. These are therefore associated with OPM Companies following different Fiscal Policies. The paper also dwells on some setups that help store and manage textual data that is required for repetitive use in other OPM modules. This involves a demonstration of defining and using Paragraphs and Text Tokens.

2. Scope

In terms of content this paper adheres to the boundary established by the Oracle Process Manufacturing System Administration User's Guide Release 11i (Part No. A77222-07). This paper restricts itself to the specifics of OPM System Setup and is not a guide to the larger domain of OPM System Administration, which is why topics such as Purge and Archive and Workflow Setup are not covered in this paper. Intended for foundation and intermediate level users, this paper walks the reader through the major concepts in setting up the OPM organization structure and making it operational thereby creating the foundation for the other OPM modules to build upon. This paper would also be of assistance to users of discrete manufacturing seeking an insight into the OPM System Setup.

3. The Organization Setup: Discrete versus Process

The structure that we are going to set up is displayed in **Fig 1**. The process and the steps required to define the Set of Books, Legal Entity and the Operating Unit are no different in Oracle Process than those in Discrete Manufacturing. However, the moment we descend from the operating unit, down the organizational hierarchy the differences become apparent. Whereas, in Discrete Manufacturing we have Inventory Organizations beneath the Operating Unit and subinventories beneath the Inventory Organizations, in OPM we have Companies or OPM Organizations beneath the operating unit. There is no entity in Discrete Manufacturing that corresponds to an OPM Company or an OPM Organization. Thereafter, we have the OPM Warehouse, which is analogous to the Inventory Organizations in Discrete Manufacturing. The concept of subinventories is non-existent in OPM. However, OPM Warehouses can have locators just as subinventories do in Discrete Manufacturing.

4. Which Responsibilities to use

We can either use the **OPM System Administrator** responsibility or the **OPM All** responsibility, which is a super set of all responsibilities that an OPM Super User would need.

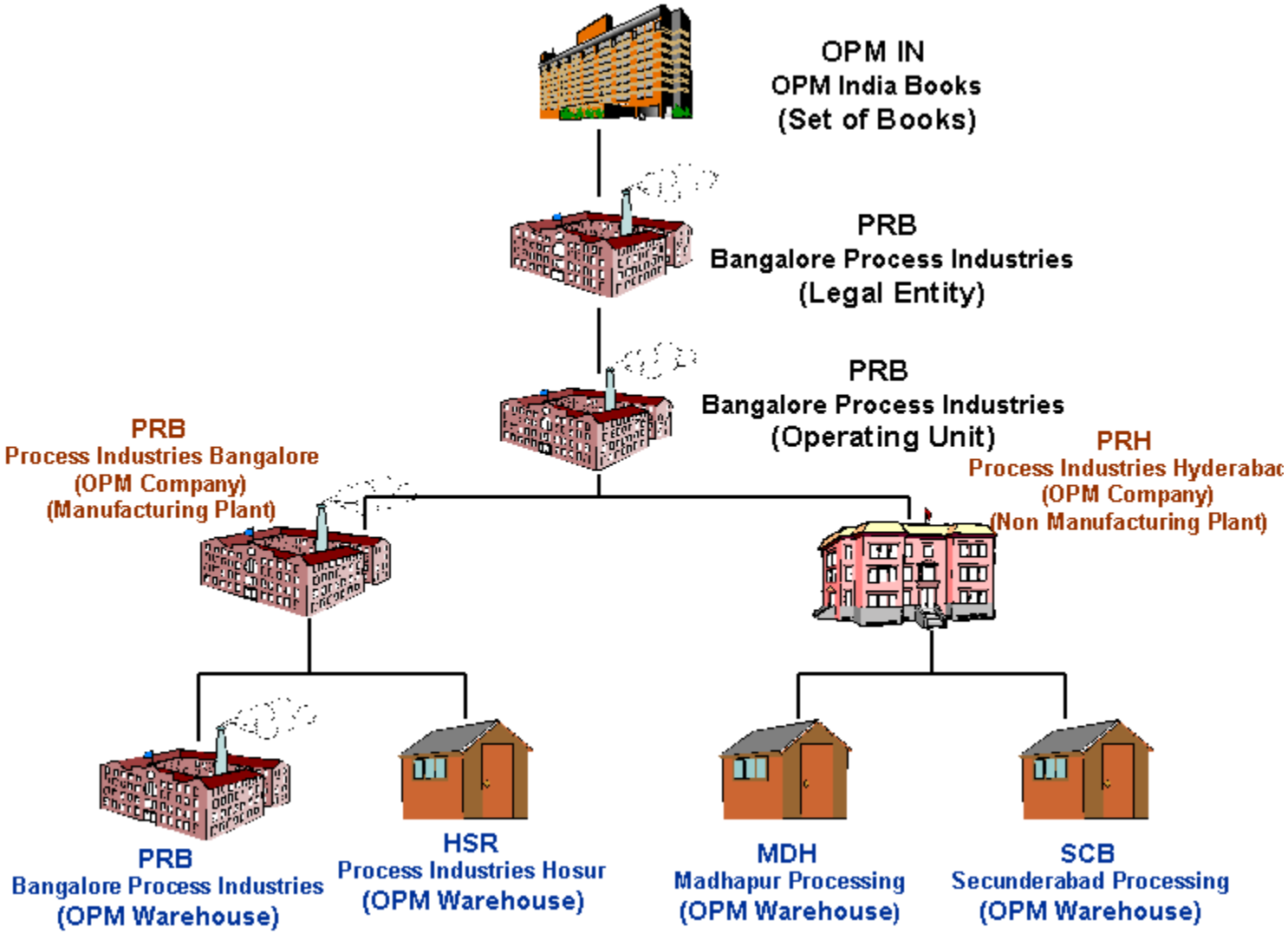

Fig 1. The Organization Structure for this paper

We begin our construction with the Set of Books OPM IN and conclude with the warehouses.

5. Defining the Set of Books – OPM IN

Select the responsibility **General Ledger Super User (Process Operations)**. The responsibility – **General Ledger Super User** can also be used.

Setup > Financials > Books > Define

We have defined our set of books as shown in **Fig 2**.

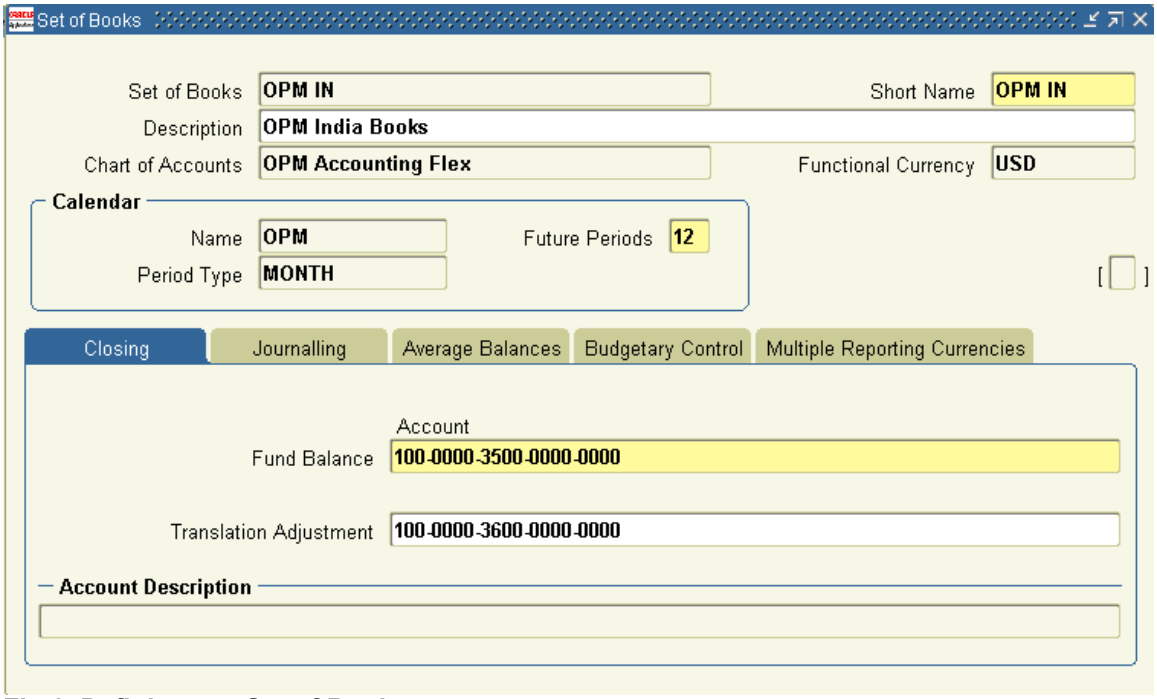

Fig 2. Defining our Set of Books

6. Defining our Legal Entity and Operating Unit

Before we define our legal entity, we need to define a location for our legal entity.
This has been detailed in **Fig 3** and **Fig 4**. In the **Address Style** field, we select from the LOV, **Oracle Process Manufacturing**.

Responsibility: OPM System Administration
OPM System Setup > HR Locations

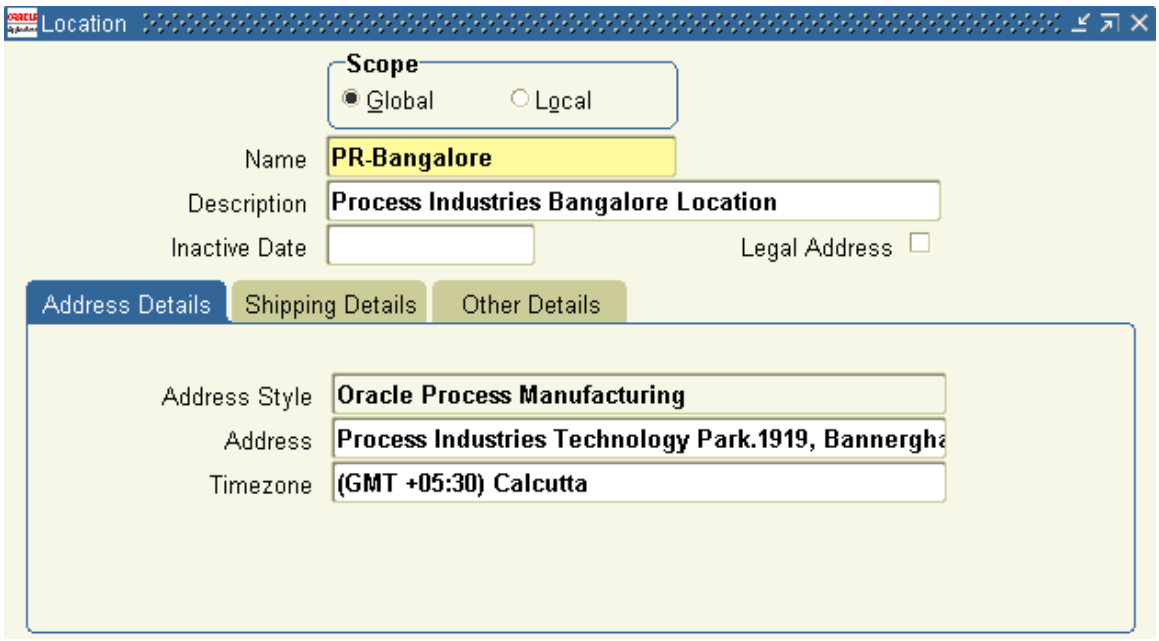

Fig 3. Location for the Legal Entity

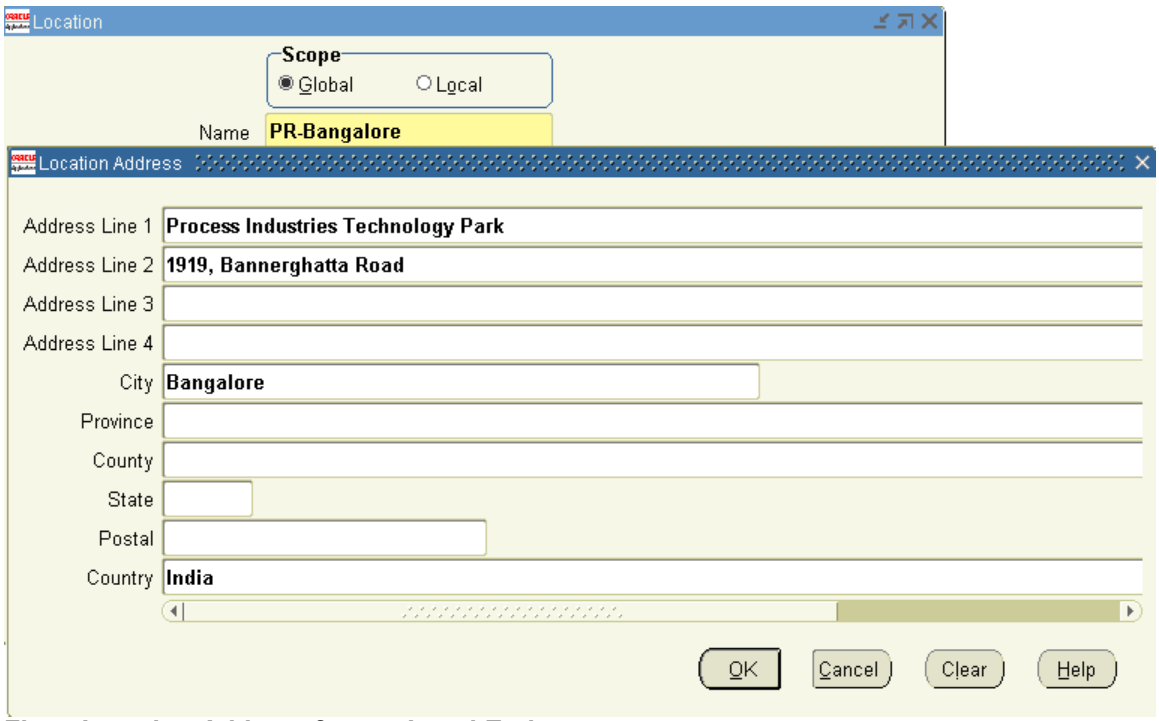

Fig 4. Location Address for our Legal Entity

We are now ready to define our Legal Entity and Operating Unit.

Responsibility: OPM System Administration
System Admin > OPM System Setup > HR Organizations

Enter **Organization** = PRB:Process Industries Bangalore
(Select from the LOV) **Location** = PR-Bangalore

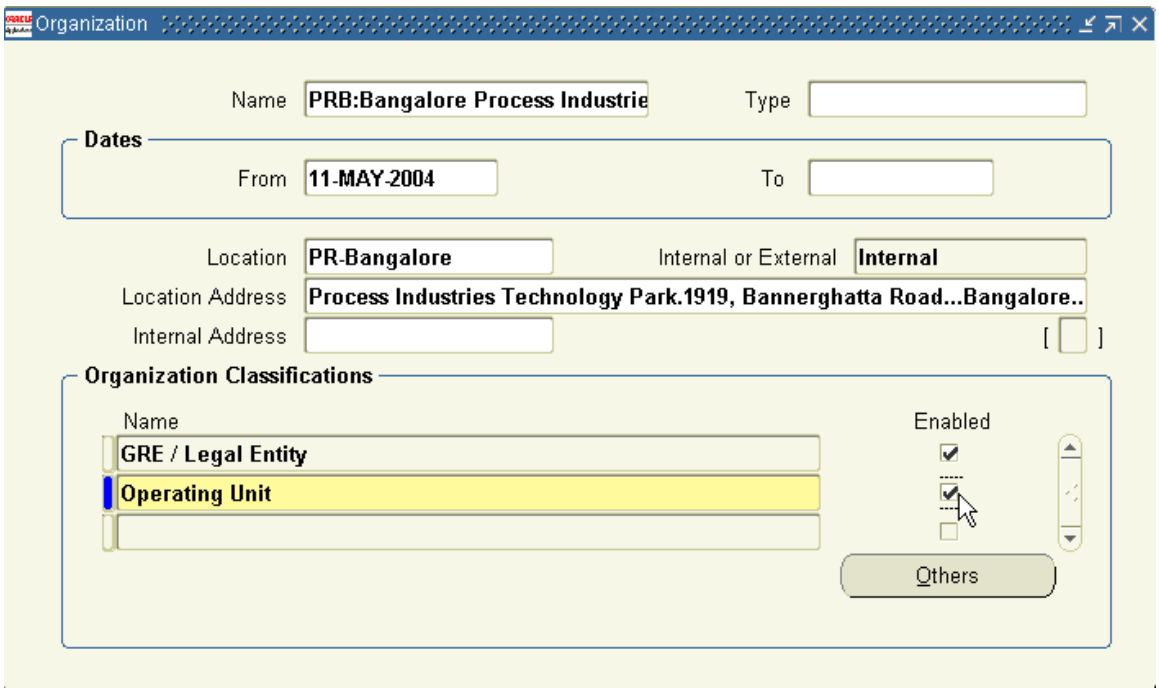

Fig 5. Defining PRB as our Legal Entity and Operating Unit

When defining PRB as our Legal Entity, in **Additional Organization Information**, under **Legal Entity Accounting**, we associate PRB with our pre-defined Set of Books OPM IN (**Fig 6**).

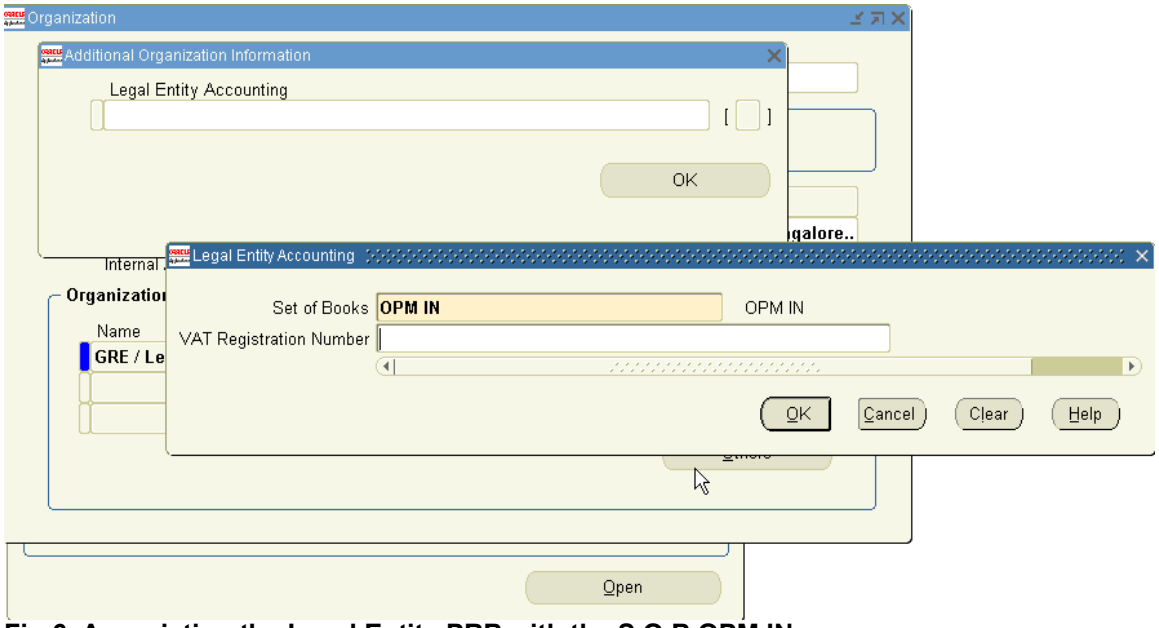

Fig 6. Associating the Legal Entity PRB with the S.O.B OPM IN

When defining PRB as our Operating Unit in **Additional Organization Information**, under **Operating Unit Information**, we associate PRB with our pre-defined Legal Entity and Set of Books, as shown below.

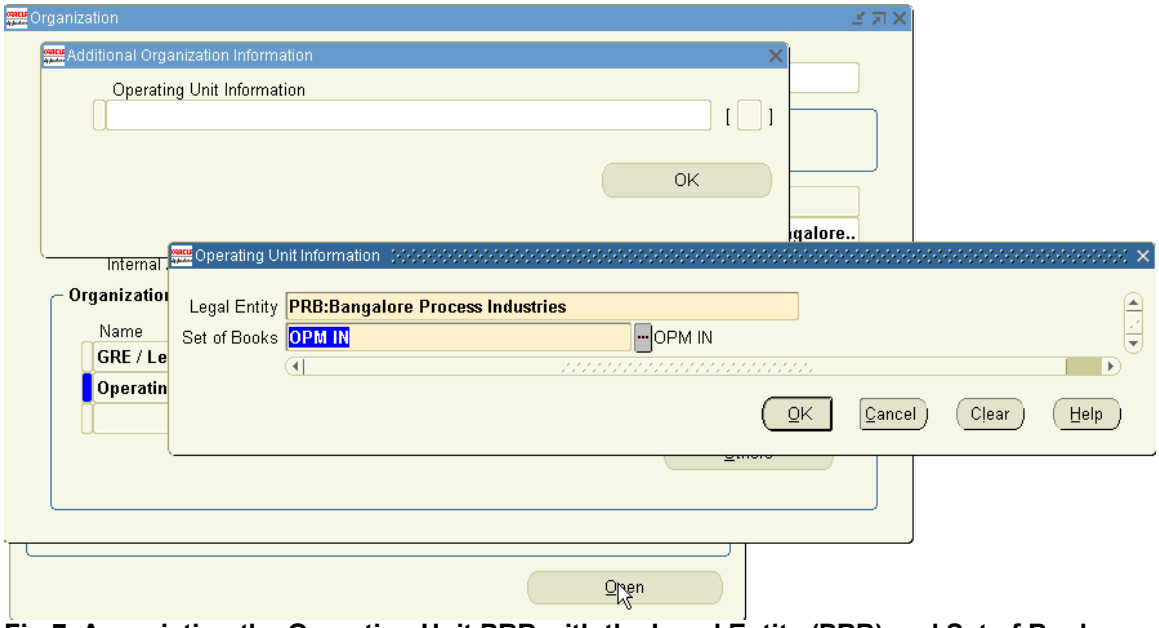

Fig 7. Associating the Operating Unit PRB with the Legal Entity (PRB) and Set of Books (OPM IN)

Having defined our Legal Entity and Operating Unit, do we go ahead and define PRB as our process-enabled organization?

To do that, we will have to classify PRB as an Inventory organization (besides a Legal Entity and an Operating Unit). We will be required to enter the Accounting Information for this Inventory Organization.
Thereafter, we need to select Inventory **Information**.

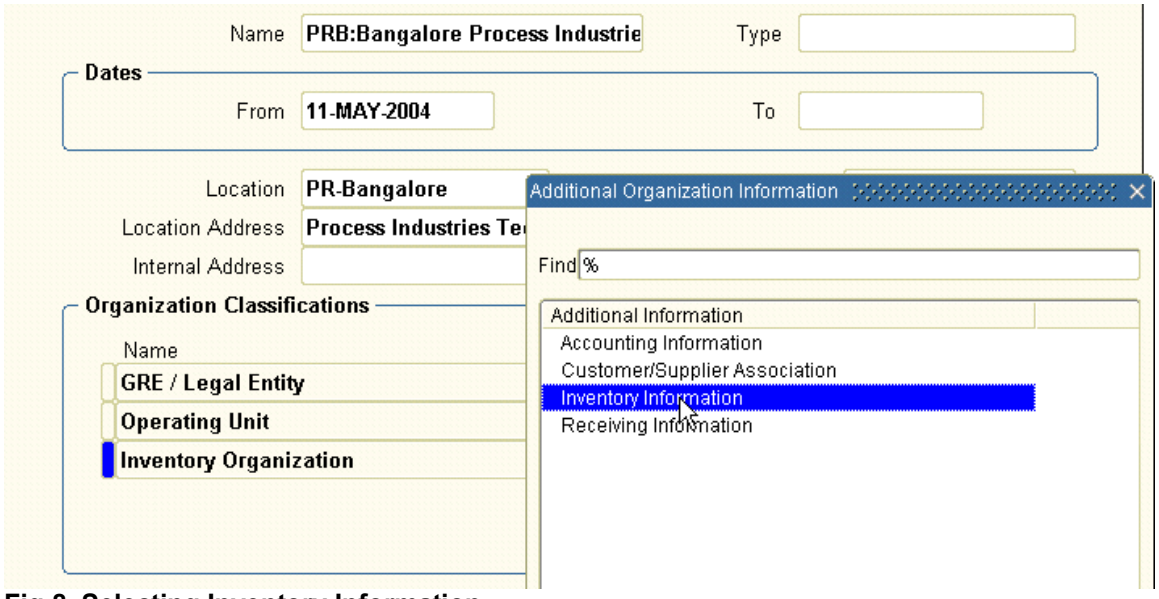

Fig 8. Selecting Inventory Information

This opens the **Organization Parameters** form.
In order to make PRB a process enabled Inventory Organization, also known as an OPM Warehouse in OPM terminology, we need to check the **Process Enabled** checkbox. Once we do that, the **Process Organization** field becomes mandatory as shown in **Fig 9**.

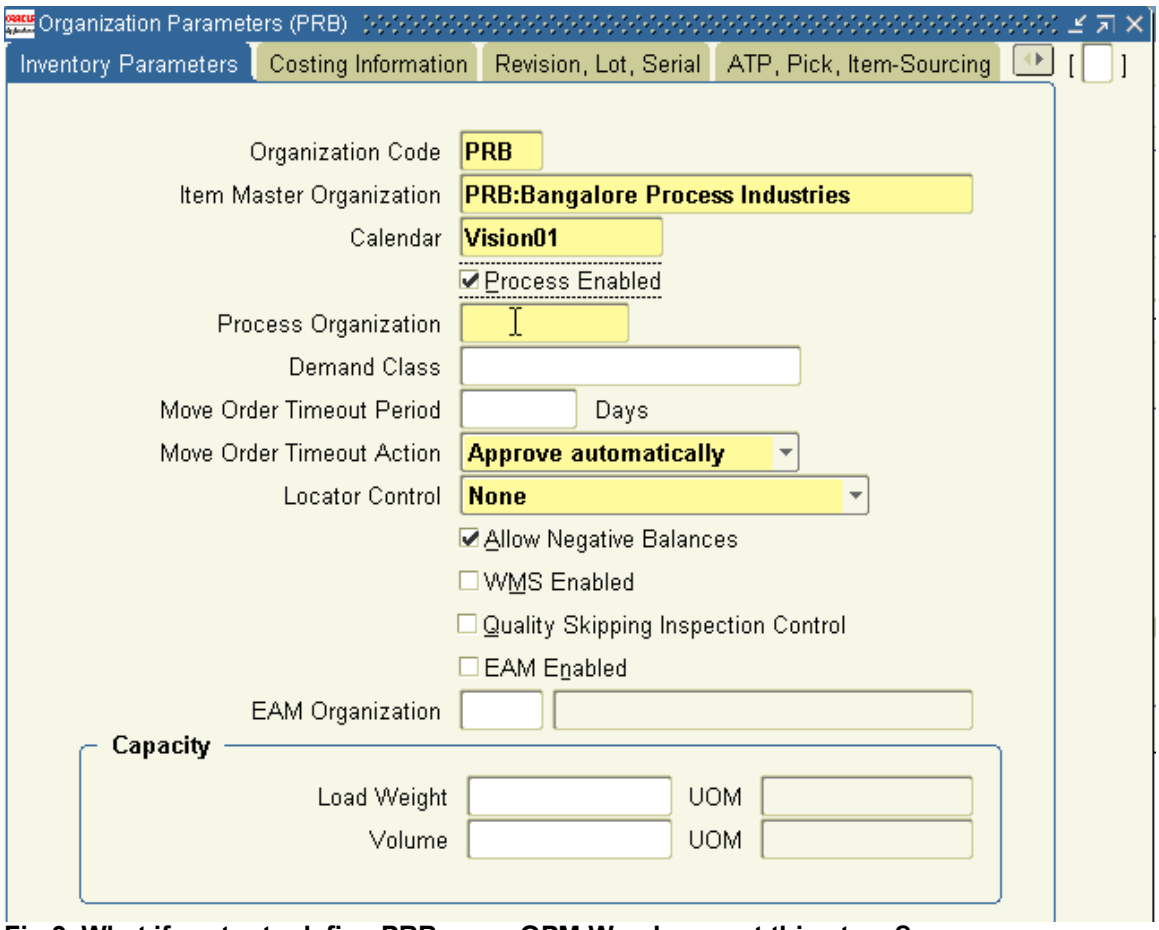

Fig 9. What if we try to define PRB as an OPM Warehouse at this stage?

However, if we now try to enter any value in this field (there are no values in the LOV), we get the following error:

Note: This error comes up because we have an Operating Unit (PRB) to which this OPM Warehouse is associated. This Operating Unit (PRB) has not yet been associated with a Fiscal Policy of a company in Oracle Financials under **Manufacturing Accounting Controller (MAC)**. Once we associate the Operating Unit with a Fiscal Policy, all OPM organizations (whether Manufacturing Plant or Non-Manufacturing Plant) that come under this Operating Unit, will appear in the LOV for the Process Organization field. Therefore, the next three immediate steps to be taken are:

(1) Define PRB as an OPM Organization
(2) Assign OPM Organization PRB to the user who needs to access it
(3) Define a Fiscal Policy with which to associate the Operating Unit PRB

7. Of OPM Organizations and OPM Companies

7.1 Defining the first OPM Organization - PRB

Responsibility: OPM System Administration
OPM System Setup > Organizations

OPM Organizations (as opposed to OPM Warehouses) are entities to which you can assign resources, warehouses, General Ledger accounts and other cross-application items. There are ***three dimensions*** to defining an OPM Organization.

Dimension 1: Parent

An OPM Organization needs to be associated to a Parent. The **Parent** field determines the organization to which the current OPM Organization is a child. Child organizations can have independent resources and warehouses that are accounted for on the parent general ledger. The OPM organization hierarchy is built in this manner. Specifying the Parent helps us locate as to where this OPM organization is placed in the Organization chart.

Dimension 2: Company

An OPM Organization can either be a Company of it's own or be associated to a Company. What is a ***Company*** in OPM? A Company is a pre-defined OPM Organization against which a Fiscal Policy has been defined in OPM Financials under Manufacturing and Accounting Controller.

Note: Oracle Financials Release 11i provides the user with the ability to define multiple organizations and the relationships among them in a single installation of Oracle Applications. In order to support multiple organizations, any number of OPM Companies can be mapped to a Set of Books and Operating Unit. So if two OPM Companies are assigned to the same Operating Unit, as has been done in this paper (OPM Companies PRB and PRH are assigned to the Operating Unit PRB), then the data synchronization process in OPM must be run twice (once for each Company) in order to integrate the data between OPM and Financials.

Dimension 3: Plant

An OPM Organization would be either a Manufacturing Plant or a Non Manufacturing Plant or a Laboratory.

For this paper, we shall be defining two OPM Organizations PRB and PRH (refer **Fig 1**). Both these OPM Organizations would also be defined as Companies (the reason for doing that would become clear as we proceed further).

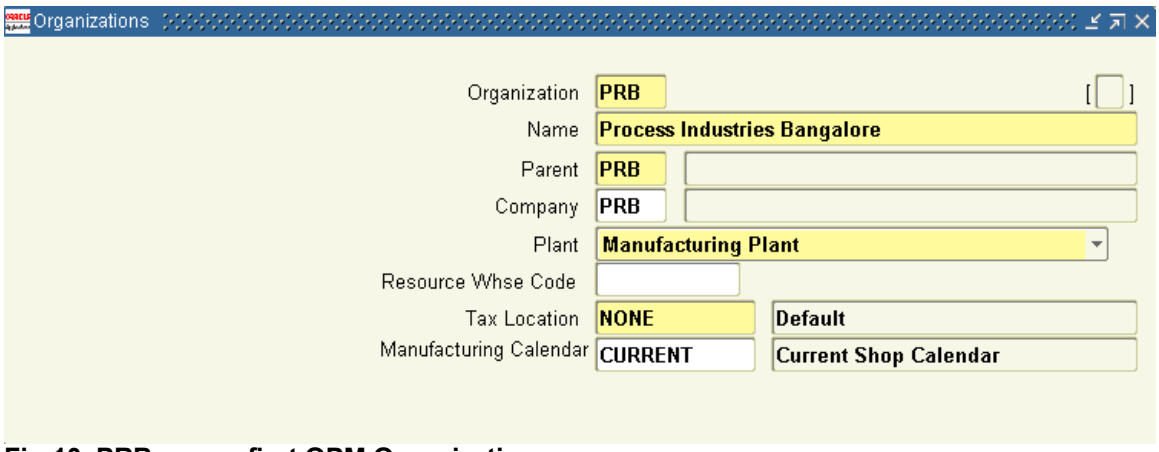

Fig 10. PRB as our first OPM Organization

We shall define PRB as our first OPM organization, as shown in **Fig 10**.

Enter **Organization** = PRB
Enter **Name** as shown above.
The **Parent** field will display a LOV comprising pre-defined OPM Organization codes. Enter PRB in this field and tab out.
As soon as we tab out from the **Parent** field, the **Company** field also gets populated with the value PRB. The OPM Organization PRB will have its own Fiscal Policy and therefore, we prefer to retain the value PRB in the **Company** field.

Note: The description fields against the **Parent** and the **Company** fields will not get populated as of yet. These fields will not display any value now. These fields will get populated from the value we have entered in the **Name** field, once we complete entering data in this form, save our work, and then requery the organization PRB (refer **Fig 11**).

Select **Plant** = Manufacturing Plant as we intend PRB to be an organization which has resources to undertake manufacturing activities.
To keep our case simple, we shall select (from the LOV) **Tax Location** = NONE

Once we save our work and requery, PRB in the Organizations definition form we get what we see in **Fig 11**.

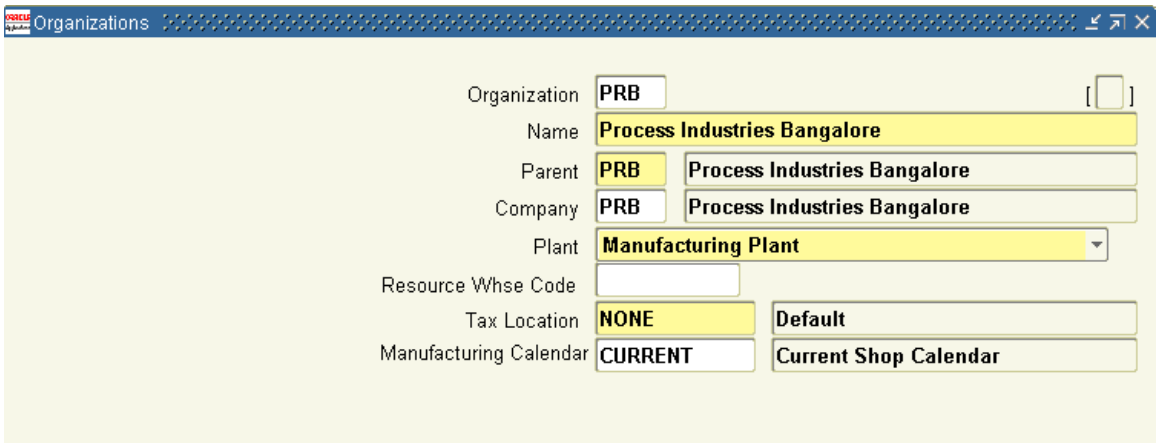

Fig 11. The description fields against "Parent" and "Company" now have a value

7.2 Assigning PRB to the relevant user

The **User Organization** window is used to assign any number of organizations to a user. Once assigned, a user can work only with an organization from among these authorized organizations. I have logged into applications as the user SAUMIT. I shall therefore assign PRB to the user SAUMIT.

Note: Only after PRB has been assigned to the user SAUMIT, will this user be able to log in and find this org (PRB) in the LOV of the **Company** field in the **Fiscal Policy** definition form in **OPM Financials**. Thus, without the user-organization association, Fiscal Policy definition (and many other features) will not be available to this user.

OPM System Setup > User Organizations

Query for the user SAUMIT.
In the **Organizations** region place the cursor in the **Code** field and select PRB from the LOV (**Fig 12**).

Note: PRB appears in this LOV because it has already been defined as an OPM Organization.

Save your work.

7.3 Defining the Fiscal Policy for PRB

Select OPM Financials as the Responsibility.
Mfg. Acctg Controller > Setup > Fiscal Policies
We have defined the Fiscal Policy as shown in **Fig 13**.

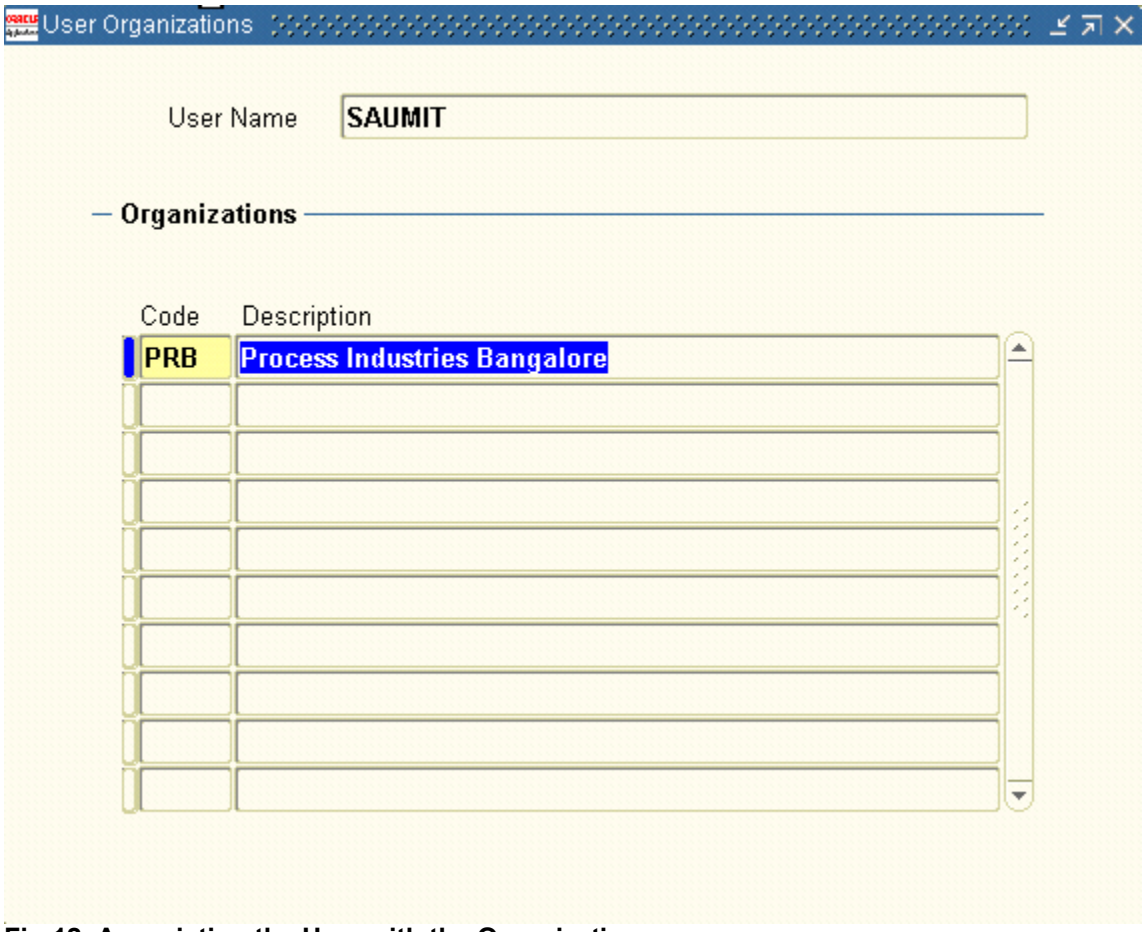

Fig 12. Associating the User with the Organization

In **Fig 13**, we associate Company PRB with the OPM IN Set of Books. In the next field, we select PRB as the Operating Unit from the LOV. PRB is the only value in the LOV as we have defined only one Operating Unit under OPM IN.

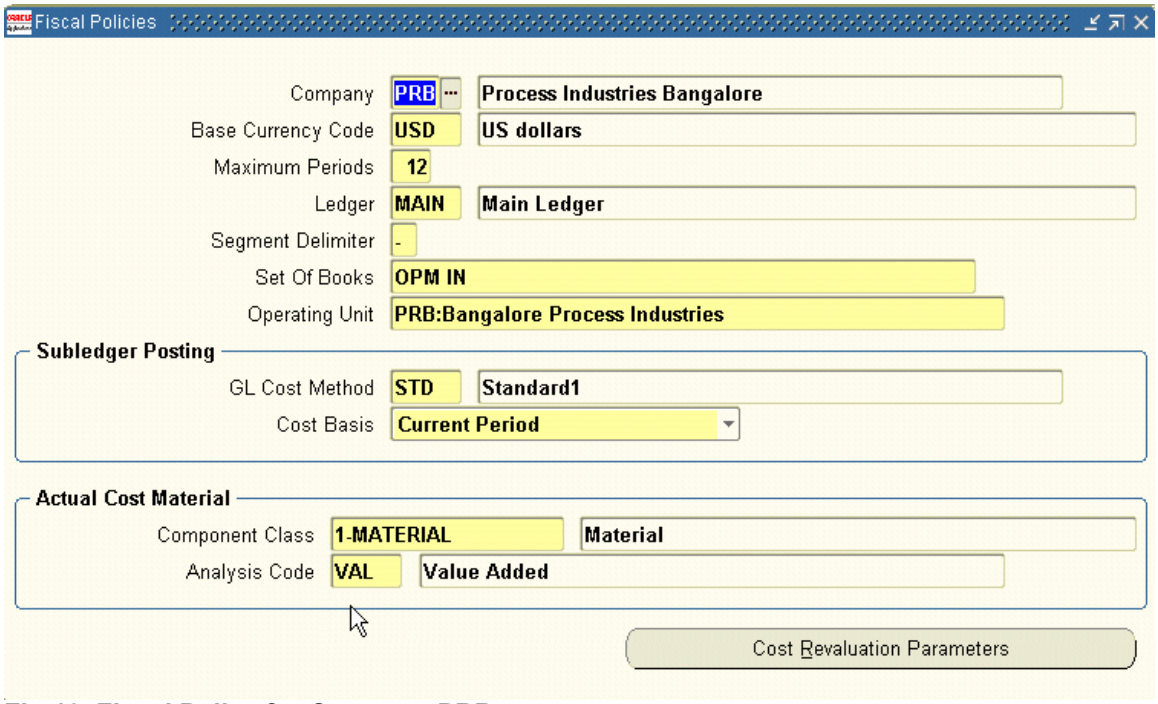

Fig 13. Fiscal Policy for Company PRB

Note: In defining the Fiscal Policy for PRB, we have selected Standard Costing as the **GL Cost Method**. Though costing issues are beyond the scope of this paper, this setup does have certain ramifications. We shall shortly be defining two OPM Warehouses (PRB and HSR) under OPM Organization PRB. For these warehouses we intend to use Standard Costing. It is therefore imperative that we define our Fiscal Policy for PRB such that the **GL Cost Method** is also chosen as Standard.

7.4 Defining our next OPM Organization – PRH

Fig 14. Our second OPM Organization

Note: (1) As shown in **Fig 1**, PRH and PRB are at the same level. And each of these intends to have a Fiscal Policy of its own and be established as an OPM Company. This is why PRH is its own **Parent** just as PRB was defined as its own **Parent**.
(2) PRH is being defined as its own **Company**. We shall soon find out, why.
(3) Lastly, we want to maintain PRH as a Non Manufacturing Plant.

7.5 Assigning PRH to the relevant user

OPM System Setup > User Organizations

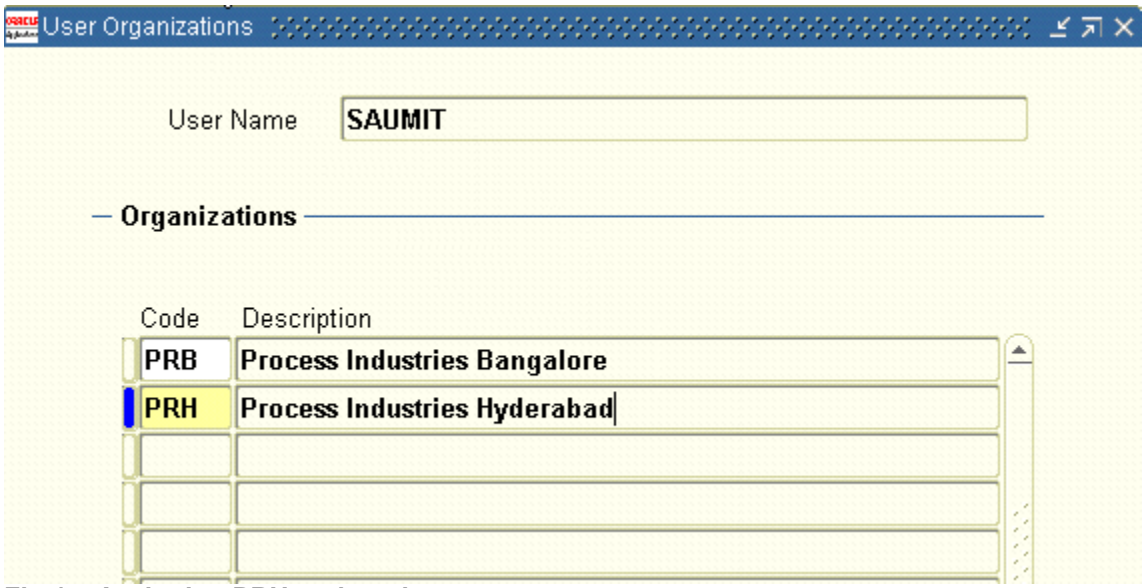

Fig 15. Assigning PRH to the relevant user

7.6 Defining a Fiscal Policy for PRH

Select OPM Financials as the Responsibility.
Mfg. Acctg Controller > Setup > Fiscal Policies
We have defined the Fiscal Policy as shown in **Fig 16**.

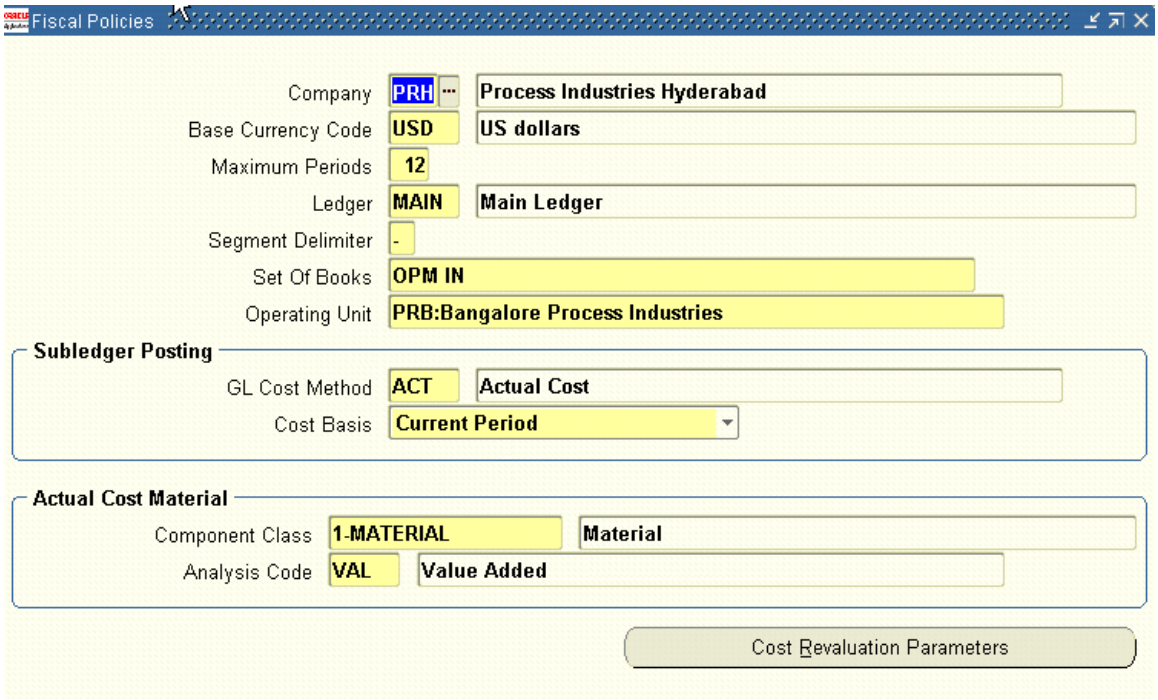

Fig 16. Fiscal Policy for PRH

8. The Profile GMA: Default Organization

When a user logs in to define a Formula or a Recipe or a Routing there is a field, usually termed as *Owner Organization* on the forms where an organization code (to which the user is supposed to belong) defaults. This is the default organization associated with that user.

The default organization for a user can be defined by assigning an organization code to the profile option **GMA: Default Organization** under Personal Profiles. The LOV that a user will get to see when selecting his default organization against this profile option will contain the list of OPM Organizations that have been assigned to that user through the User Organizations form.

Let us define that for our user.

Responsibility: OPM Inventory
OPM Inventory Control > Other > Profile Options

Query for the profile option GMA: Default Organization. The **Default Organization** window pops up as shown in **Fig 17**. Since PRB and PRH are the only two organizations assigned to this user SAUMIT, we see only these two organizations in the pop up window. Assuming the user SAUMIT works at the Bangalore unit, he selects PRB as his default organization. The result is shown in **Fig 18**.

Note: The default organization can be changed using the Session Parameters window. Also, the user can override the organization value that defaults from the above profile option into the **Owner Organization** field in the Formula, Routing, and Recipe forms.

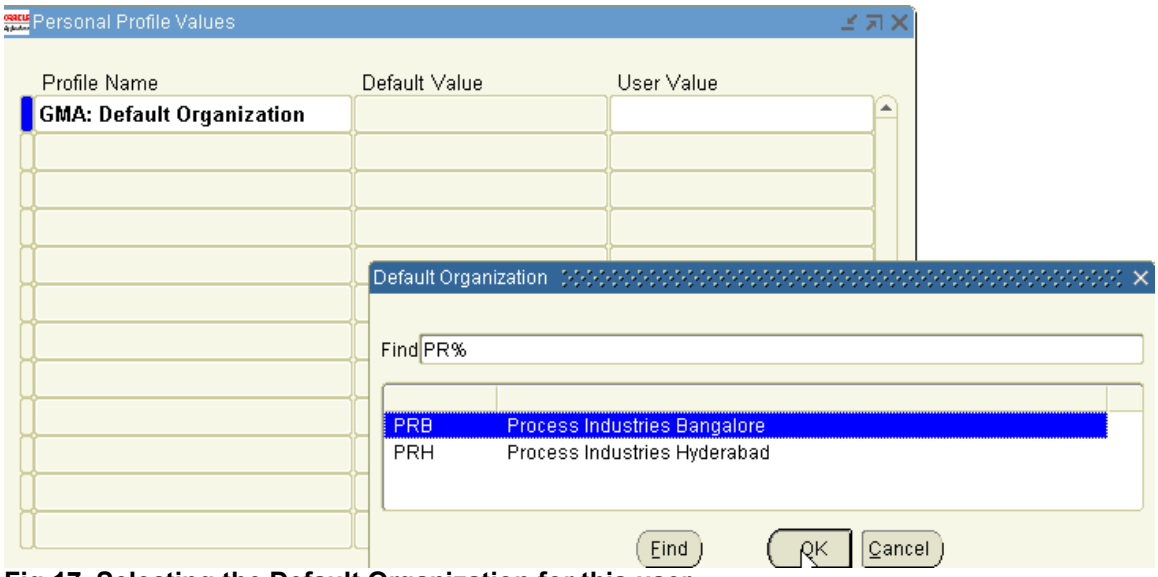

Fig 17. Selecting the Default Organization for this user

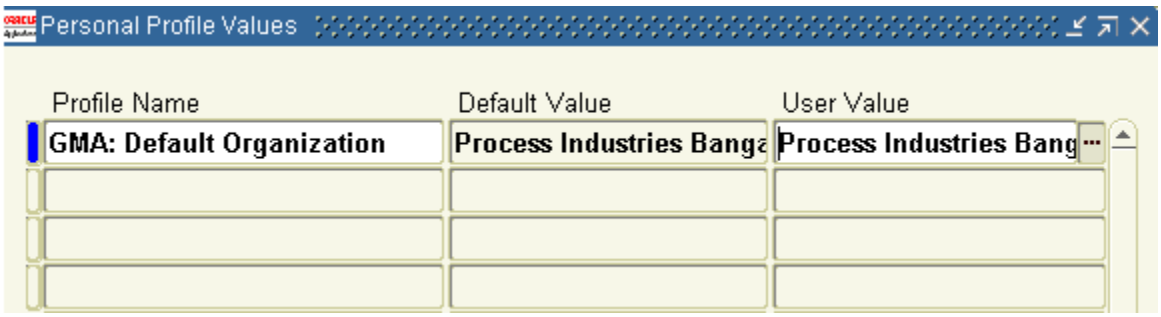

Fig 18. Selecting PRB as the Default Organization

9. OPM Warehouses

9.1 Defining the OPM Warehouses under OPM Company PRB

We can now get down to the task of defining our OPM Warehouses. To do this we have to revisit the HR Organizations form and classify our proposed OPM Warehouses as Inventory Organizations. Picking up the analogy, OPM Warehouses correspond to Inventory Organizations in Discrete Manufacturing. The steps we take to define both these kinds of organizations are also identical except for the **Process Enabled** checkbox that we come across in creating an OPM Warehouse.

The design proposed in this paper (**Fig 1**) suggests we have to define two OPM Warehouses under Company PRB. The portion that we are now going to set up is isolated and shown in **Fig 19**.

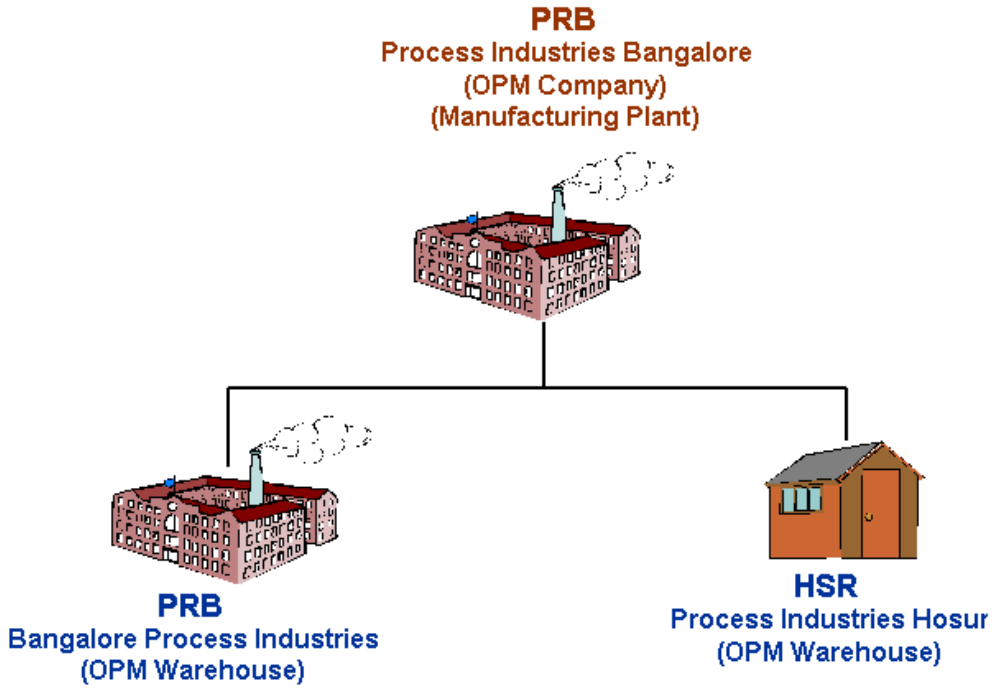

Fig 19. The Warehouses under OPM Company PRB

9.1.1 Defining PRB as an OPM Warehouse

OPM System Setup > HR Organizations

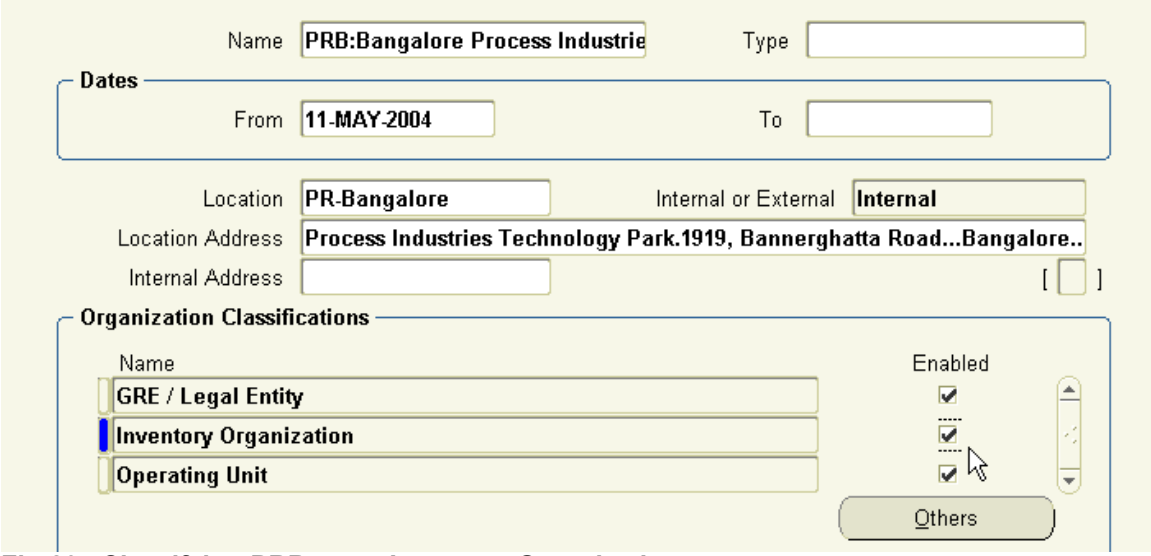

Fig 20. Classifying PRB as an Inventory Organization

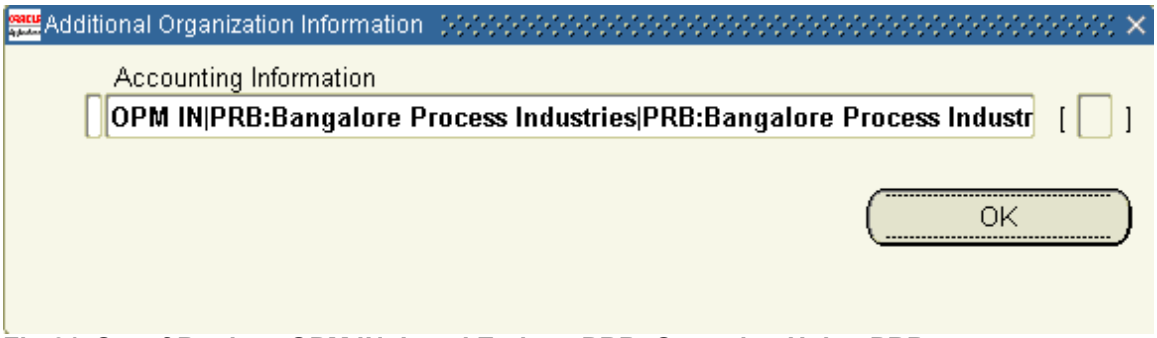

Fig 21. Set of Books = OPM IN; Legal Entity = PRB; Operating Unit = PRB

In the Inventory Parameters form, we select (from the LOV) **Item Master Organization** as PRB. When we check the **Process Enabled** checkbox, the **Process Organization** field becomes mandatory. If we check the LOV in this field we find two organizations appearing – PRB and PRH.

Reason: OPM Warehouse PRB is attached to the Operating Unit PRB. The Operating Unit PRB is in turn attached to two OPM Companies through Fiscal Policy definition – PRB and PRH. Hence, we find only these two organizations appearing here.

Note: Suppose we did not define a Fiscal Policy for PRH, then only PRB would have appeared in the LOV. In that case if PRH had had other OPM organizations as its child orgs, then those OPM Organizations would also not have appeared on the LOV. On the other hand if PRB and PRH had Fiscal Policies (as they already do) and in addition to that, were **each** Parents to two more OPM Organizations, then the LOV would have displayed PRB, PRH and the four child OPM Organizations.

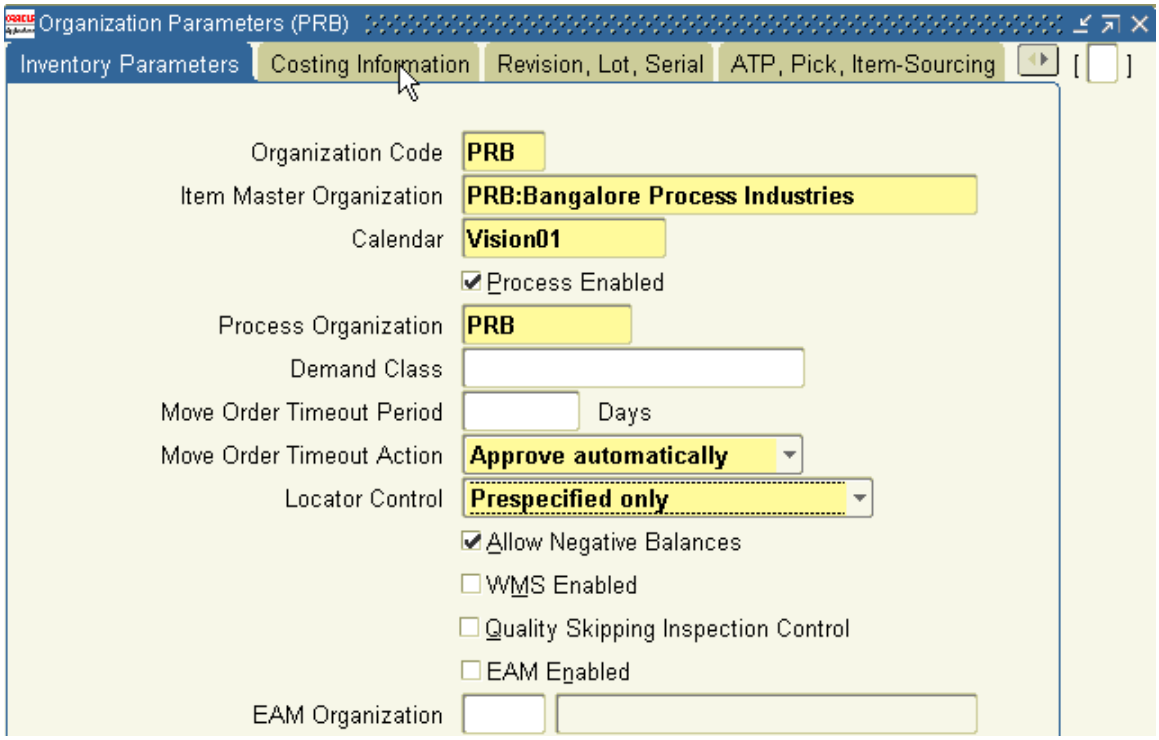

Fig 22. PRB becomes a process-enabled organization

Therefore, when defining an OPM Warehouse (i.e. the **Process Enabled** box is checked), the **Process Organization** field will display only those organizations which satisfy either (1) and (2) or (1) and (3) of the following criteria:

(1) The organization is an OPM Organization that is, it has been defined under OPM System Setup > Organizations
    It does not matter whether it is a Manufacturing Plant or a Non Manufacturing Plant.

(2) The organization is a Company that is, it has a Fiscal Policy defined for it in OPM Financials and that Fiscal Policy is attached to the same Operating Unit as that of the OPM Warehouse that is being set up.

(3) The organization is not a Company, but satisfies (1), and is child to a Company whose Fiscal Policy is attached to the same Operating Unit as that of the OPM Warehouse that is being set up.

Now, we shall define the Costing Information. OPM Warehouse PRB will be following the Standard Costing Method.

Note: The costing method we choose here should not contradict the **GL Cost Method** that we had selected when defining the Fiscal Policy for PRB (refer **Fig 13**).

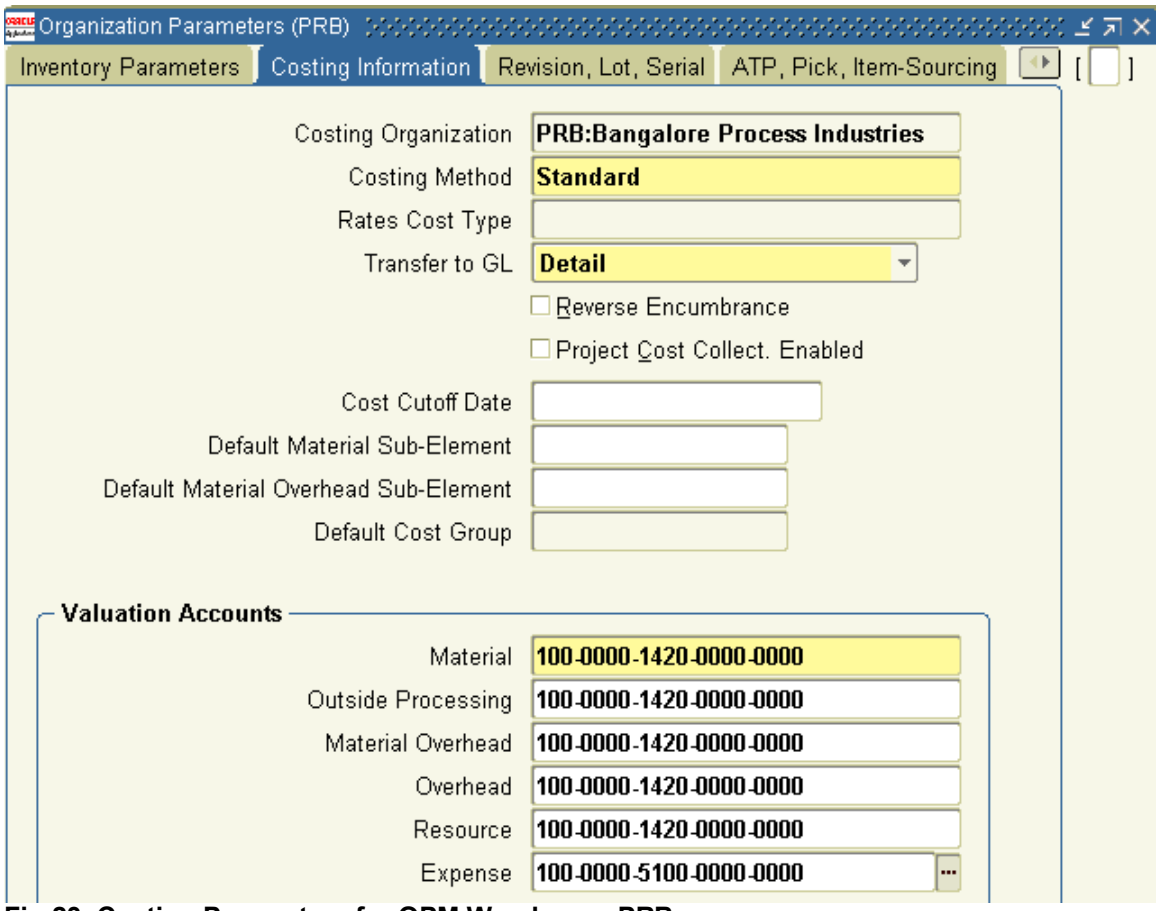

Fig 23. Costing Parameters for OPM Warehouse PRB

Having discussed the nuances of the parameters that matter the most, we shall skip the details of the other tabs in the Organization Parameters window, as they are not of much consequence for the areas this paper focuses on.

9.1.2 Defining our second OPM Warehouse - HSR:Process Industries Hosur

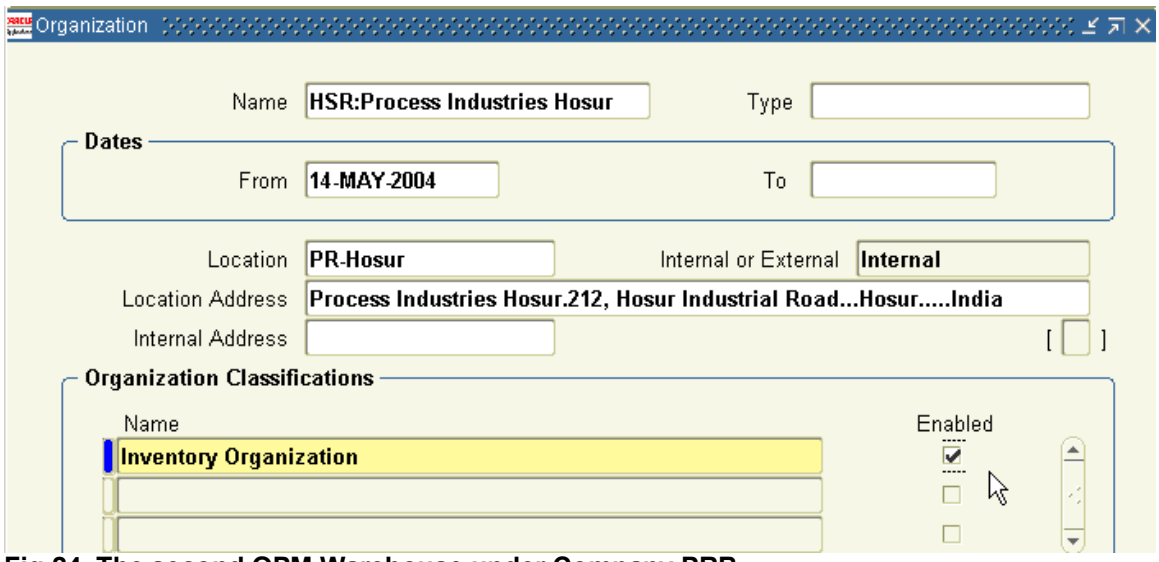

Fig 24. The second OPM Warehouse under Company PRB

We had defined a Location (PR-Hosur) for this warehouse. We have attached this Location with this OPM Warehouse as seen in **Fig 24**. The **Accounting Information** implying the Set of Books (OPM IN), Legal Entity (PRB) and Operating Unit (PRB) will be the same for all our OPM Warehouses.

The remaining setup for HSR is shown in **Fig 25** and **Fig 26**.

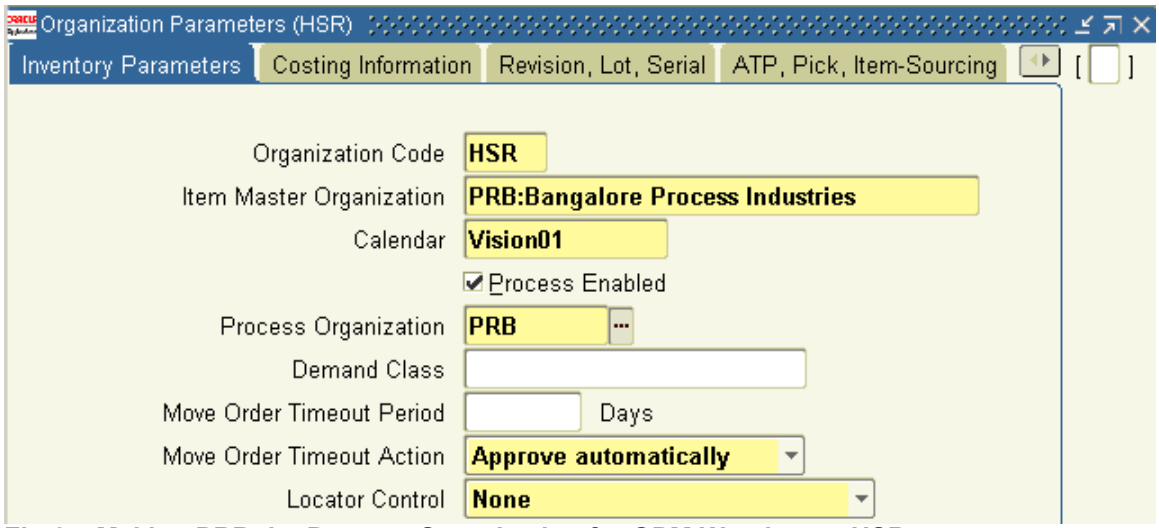

Fig 25. Making PRB the Process Organization for OPM Warehouse HSR

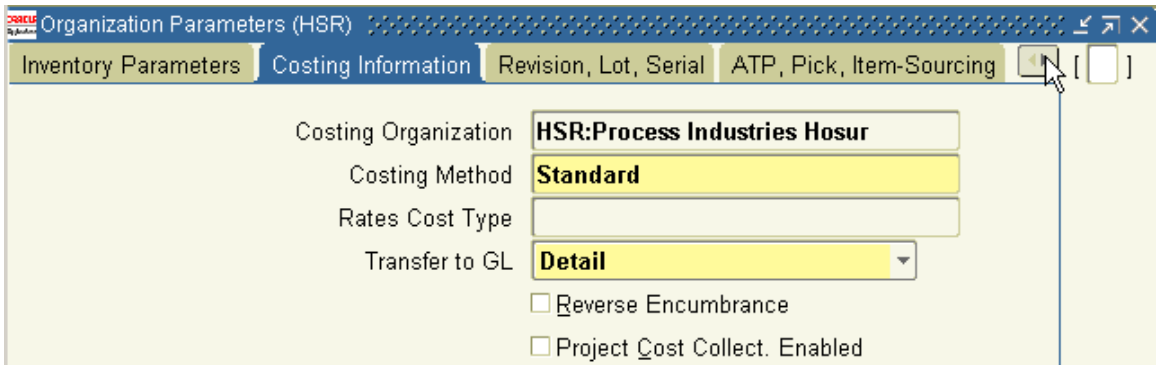

Fig 26. HSR follows Standard Costing in congruence with the Fiscal Policy for PRB

9.2 Defining the OPM Warehouses for OPM Company PRH

We shall now focus on completing the structure shown in **Fig 27**.

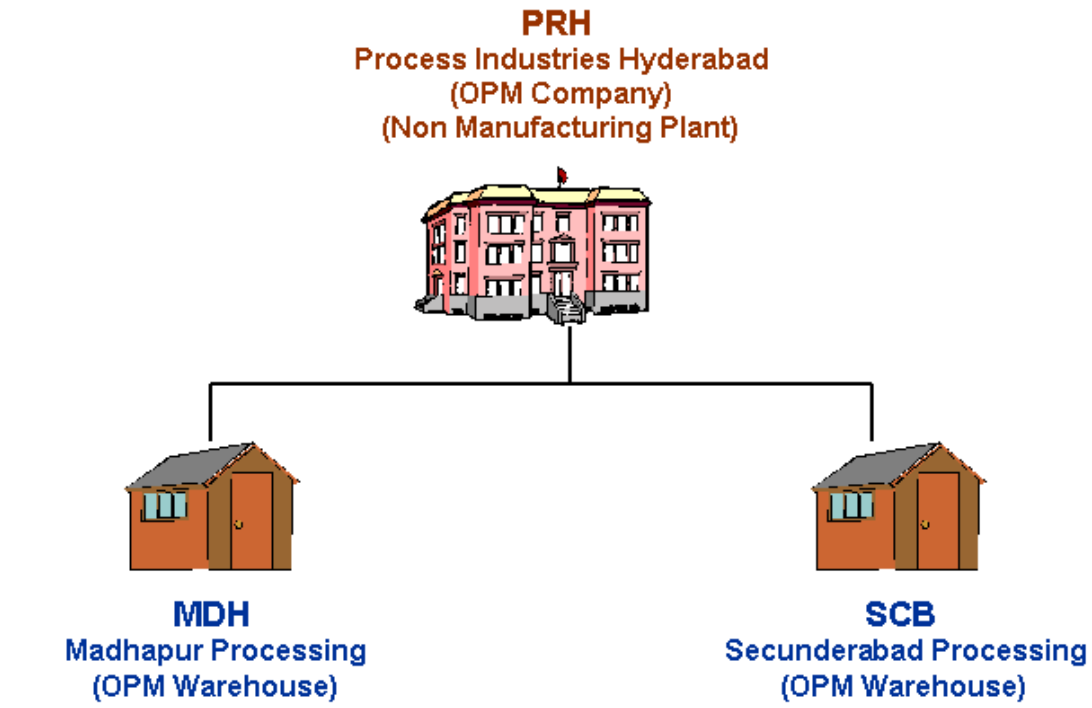

Fig 27. The structure under OPM Company PRH

9.2.1 Setting up OPM Warehouse MDH

As before, the first step to creating OPM Warehouse would be to define its location.
OPM System Setup > HR Locations
This is shown in **Fig 28**.

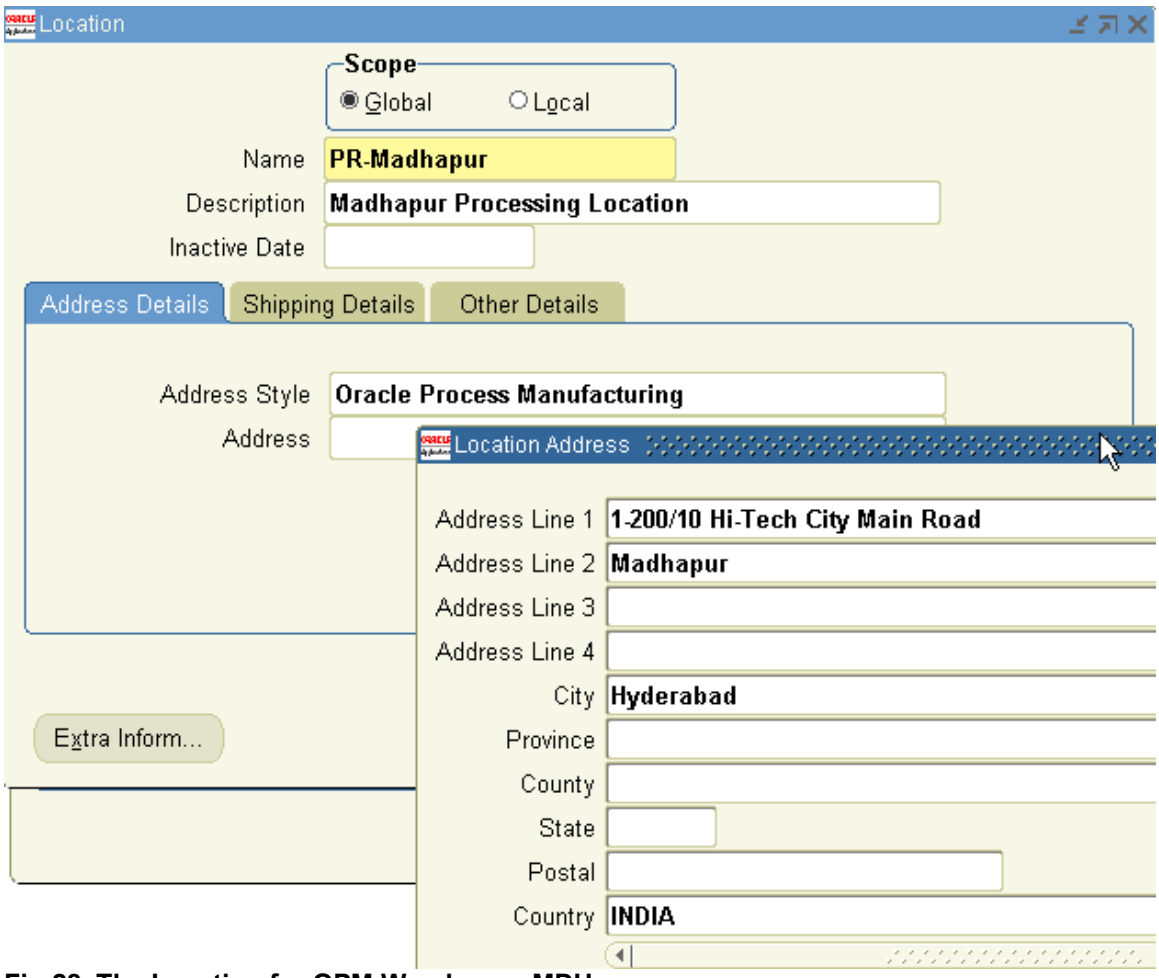

Fig 28. The Location for OPM Warehouse MDH

The next step is to define the OPM Warehouse or the Inventory organization.

OPM System Setup > HR Organizations

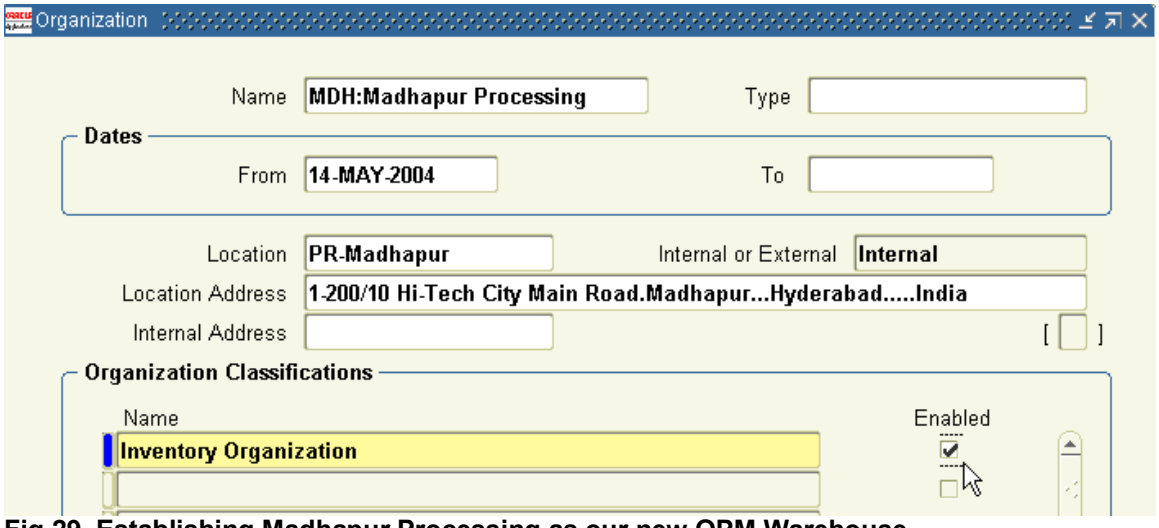

Fig 29. Establishing Madhapur Processing as our new OPM Warehouse

The Set of Books, Legal Entity and Operating Unit association is as displayed in **Fig 30**.

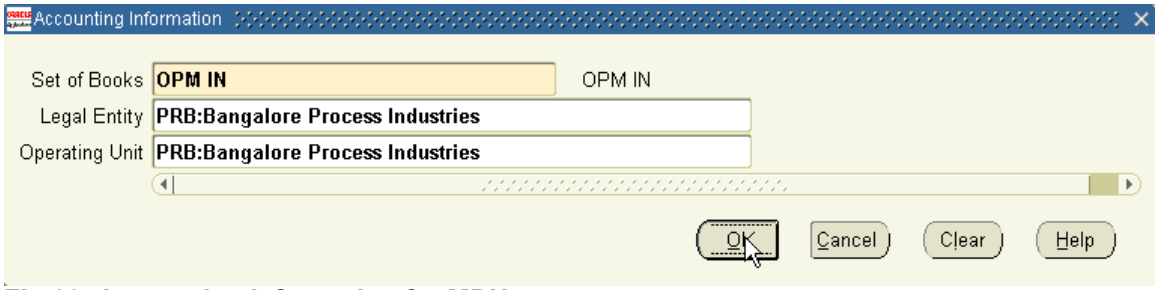

Fig 30. Accounting Information for MDH

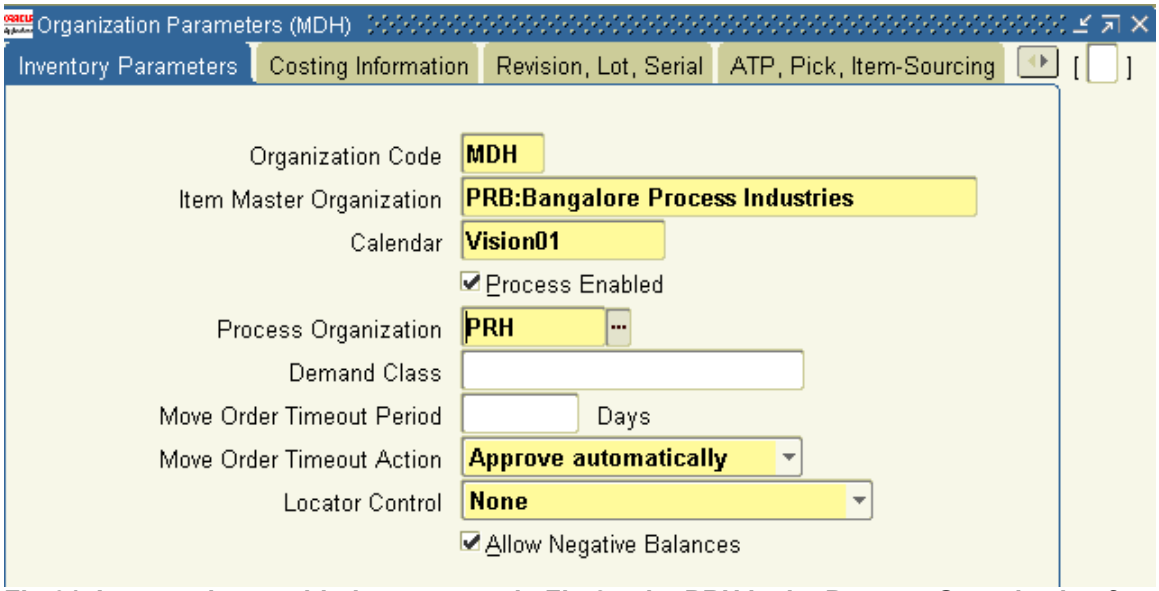

Fig 31. In accordance with the structure in Fig 27, the PRH is the Process Organization for MDH

The Costing Method employed by MDH is Average Costing. This was made possible by selecting the **GL Cost Method** as **Actual Costing** (**Fig 16**) when defining the Fiscal Policy for PRH. This is shown in **Fig 32**.

Note: We wanted to have Average Costing for two of our OPM Warehouses (MDH and SCB). But the Fiscal Policy for OPM Company PRB had a **GL Cost Method** as **Standard**. It is precisely for this reason that we had to define a separate Fiscal Policy for the OPM Organization PRH, which governs the warehouses MDH and SCB. And in the Fiscal Policy for PRH we chose Actual Costing as the GL Cost Method. The **GL Cost Method** specified in the Fiscal Policy definition form for PRH would be used to populate journal entries from OPM Warehouses MDH and SCB. A detailed discussion on the costing implications of OPM System Setup is beyond the scope of this paper and deserves a separate treatment per se.

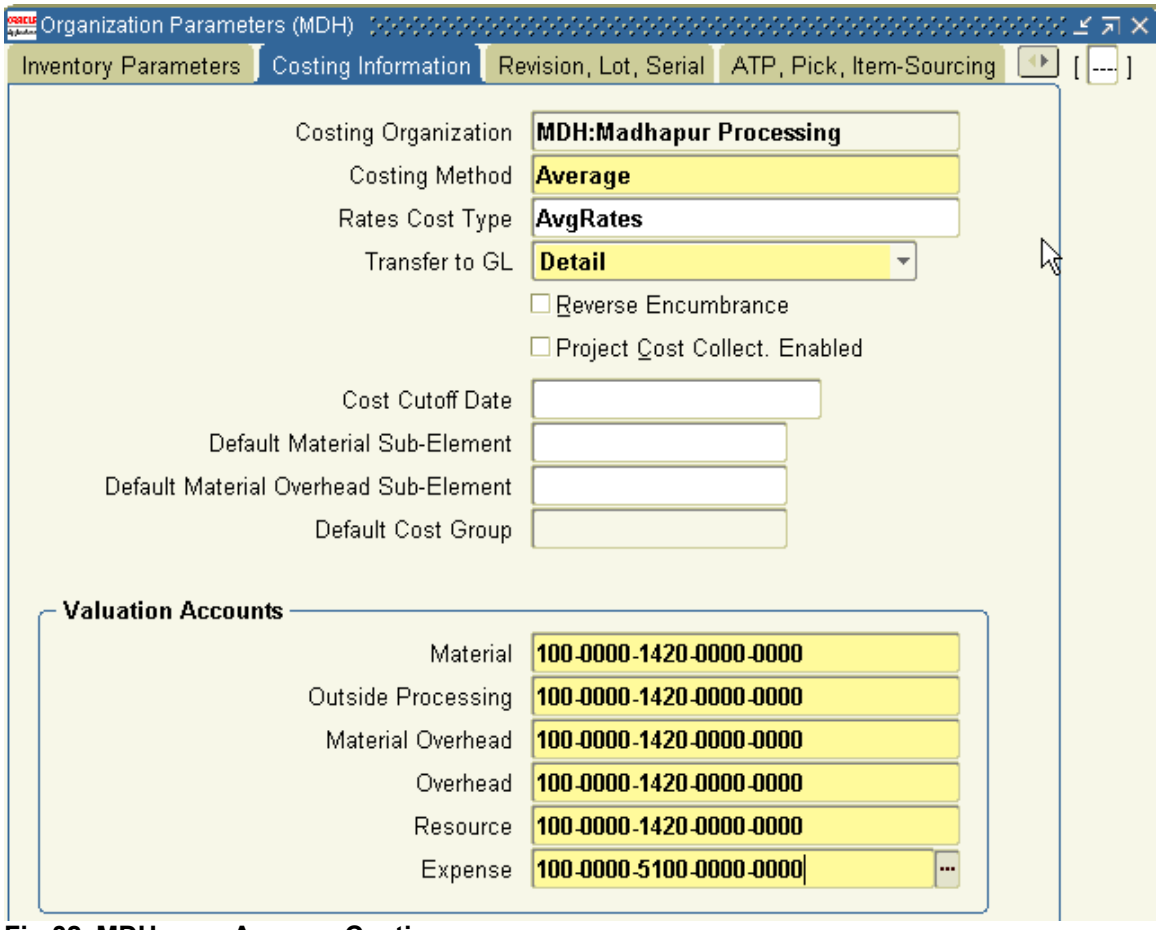

Fig 32. MDH uses Average Costing

9.2.2 Setting up the last OPM Warehouse – SCB

The steps are the same as employed in setting up MDH.

Figs 33 to **Fig 37 demonstrate** the setting up of SCB.

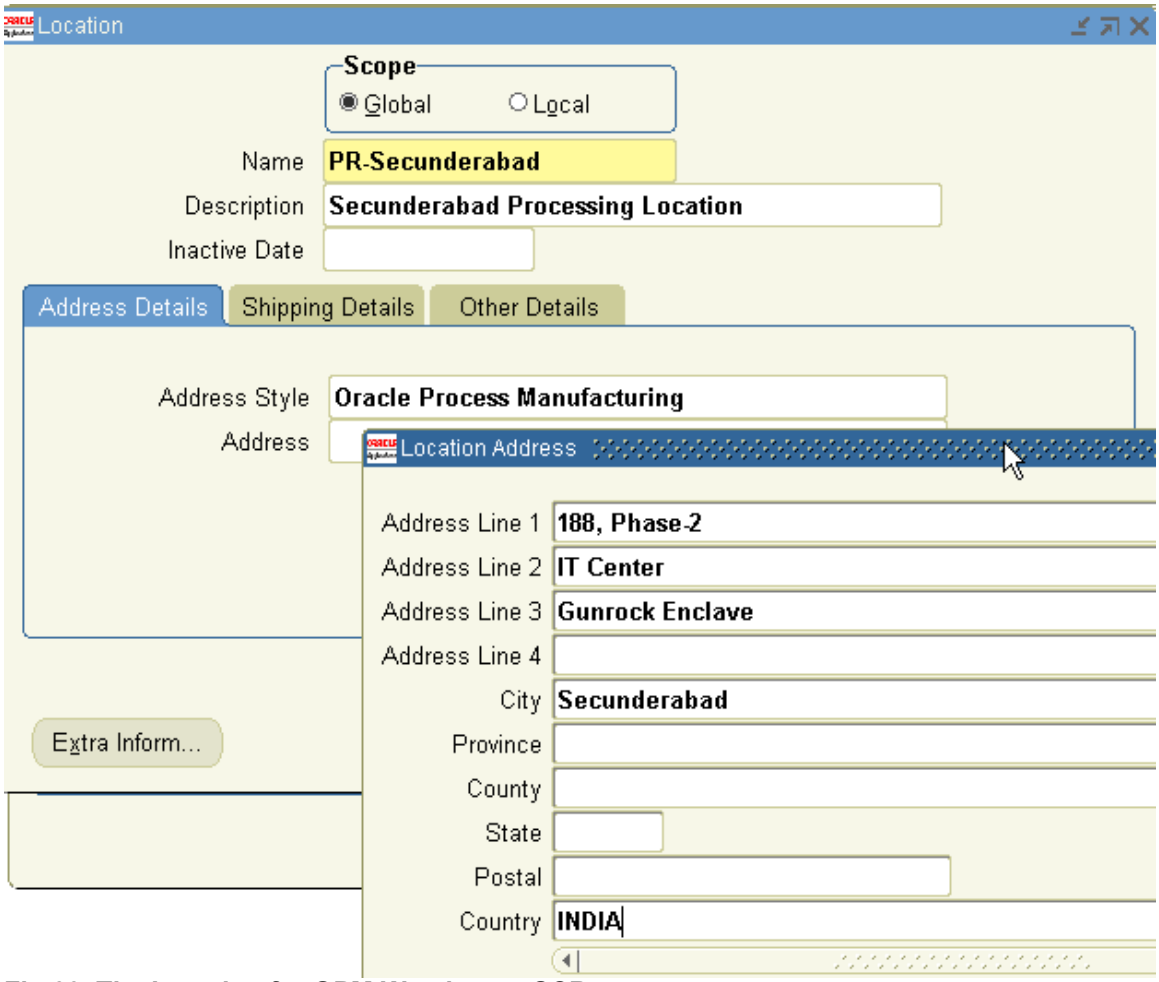

Fig 33. The Location for OPM Warehouse SCB

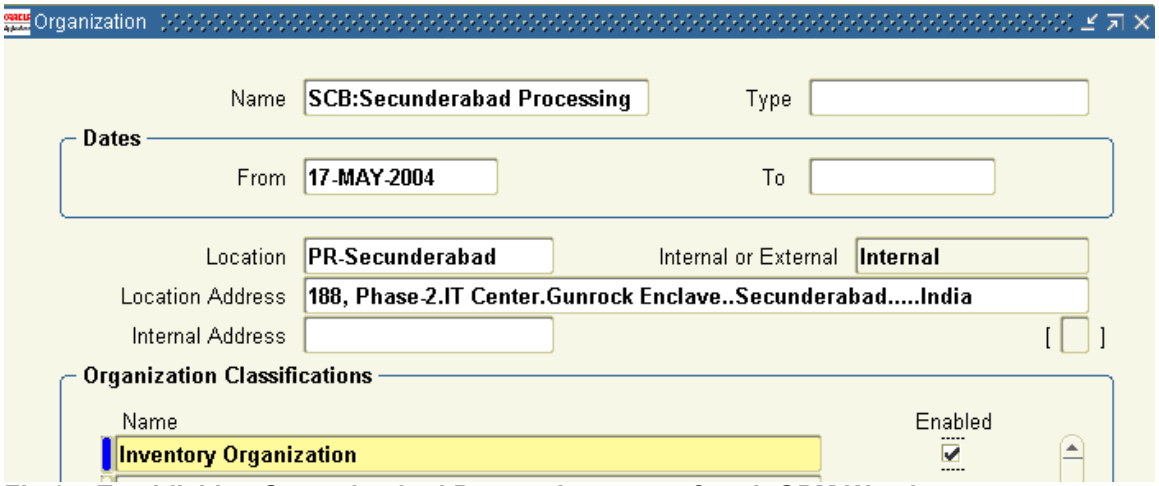

Fig 34. Establishing Secunderabad Processing as our fourth OPM Warehouse

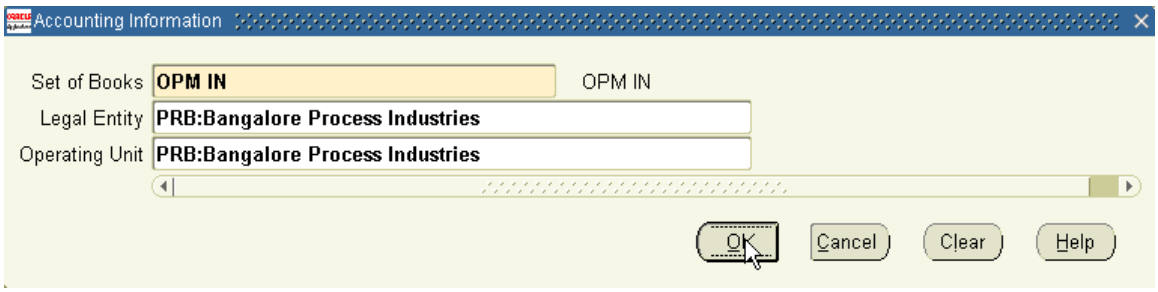

Fig 35. Accounting Information for SCB

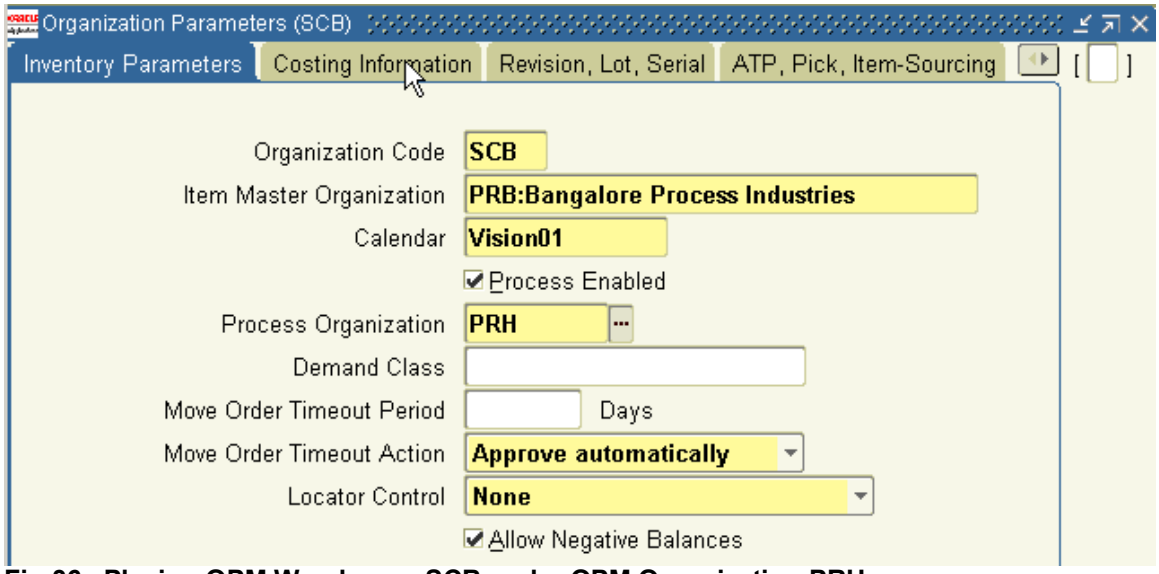

Fig 36. Placing OPM Warehouse SCB under OPM Organization PRH

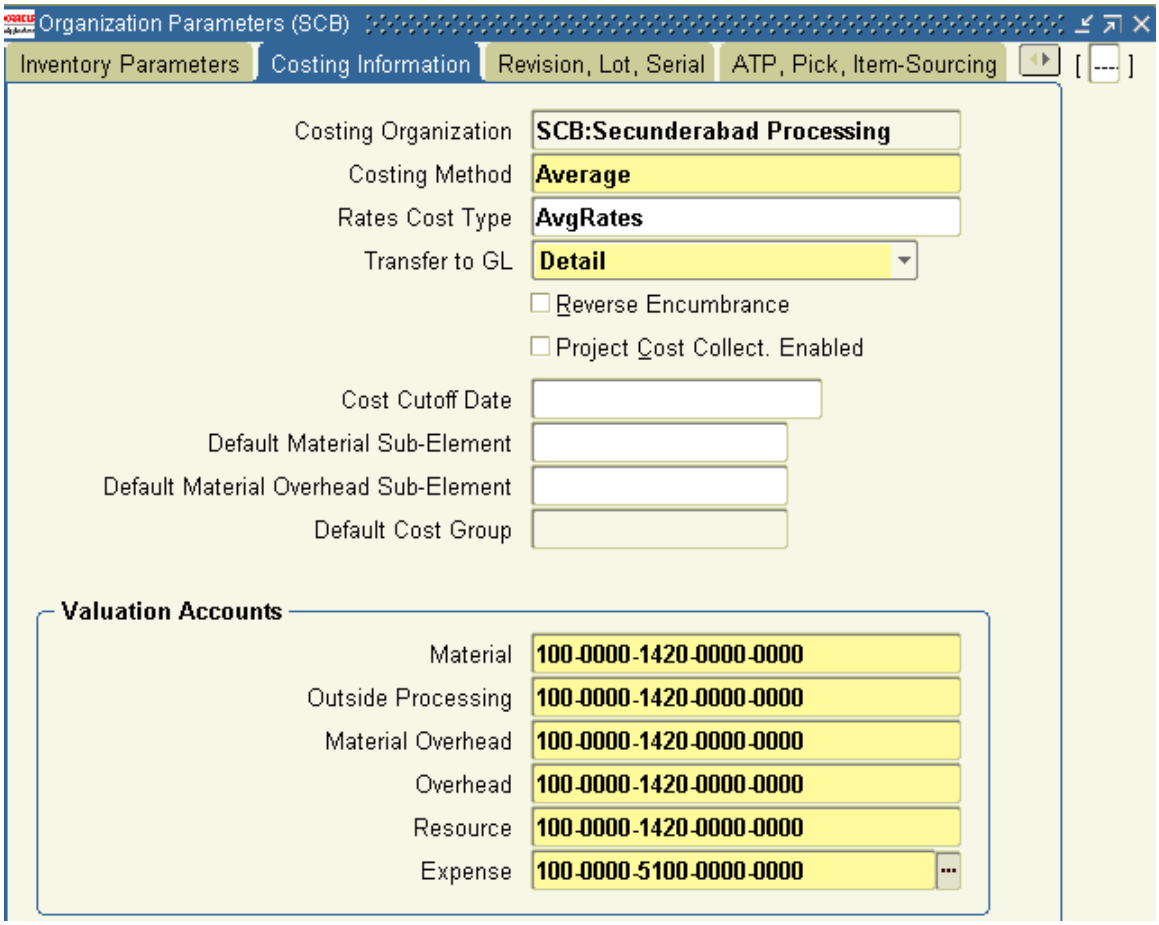

Fig 37. SCB employs Average Costing in tandem with the Fiscal Policy for PRH

10. Defining a Unit of Measure

Defining units of measure (UOM) that we will require in other applications in OPM is an integral part of OPM System Setup.

Responsibility: OPM System Administration
OPM System Setup > Units of Measure > Units of Measure

The **Organizations** window that pops up displays the LOV of all organizations that have been defined as Inventory Organizations. We will find PRB, HSR, MDH and SCB among others, in this LOV. Select PRB.

In the **Units of Measure** window that comes up, we shall define a UOM called **Milliliter** or **ML**. We shall assign this UOM to the seeded UOM Class called **VOL**. Before we proceed any further we need to save our work. This is shown in **Fig 38** below.

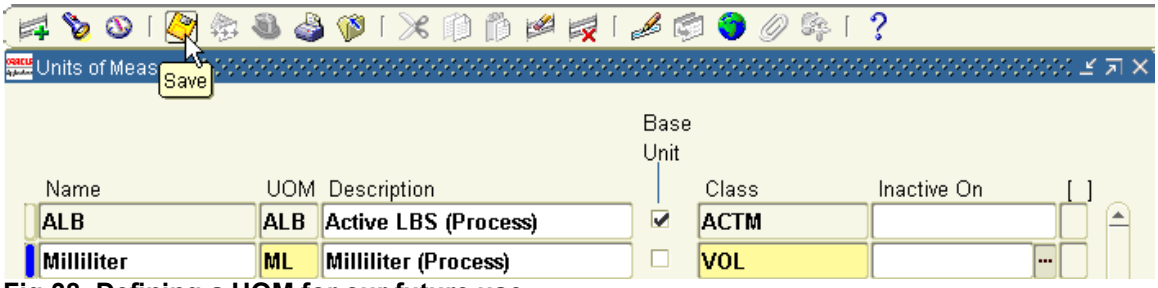

Fig 38. Defining a UOM for our future use

What we now need to do is to specify how **Milliliter** translates into the Base Unit of Measure of the UOM Class **VOL**. The Base UOM for **VOL** is **Gallon (Process)** or **GL**.
Click on the **Conversions** button, at the bottom right of the **Units of Measure** screen.

OPM System Setup > Units of Measure > Units of Measure > (B) Conversions

We now need to specify the conversion between **ML** and **GL**. This has been done and saved, as shown in **Fig 39** below.

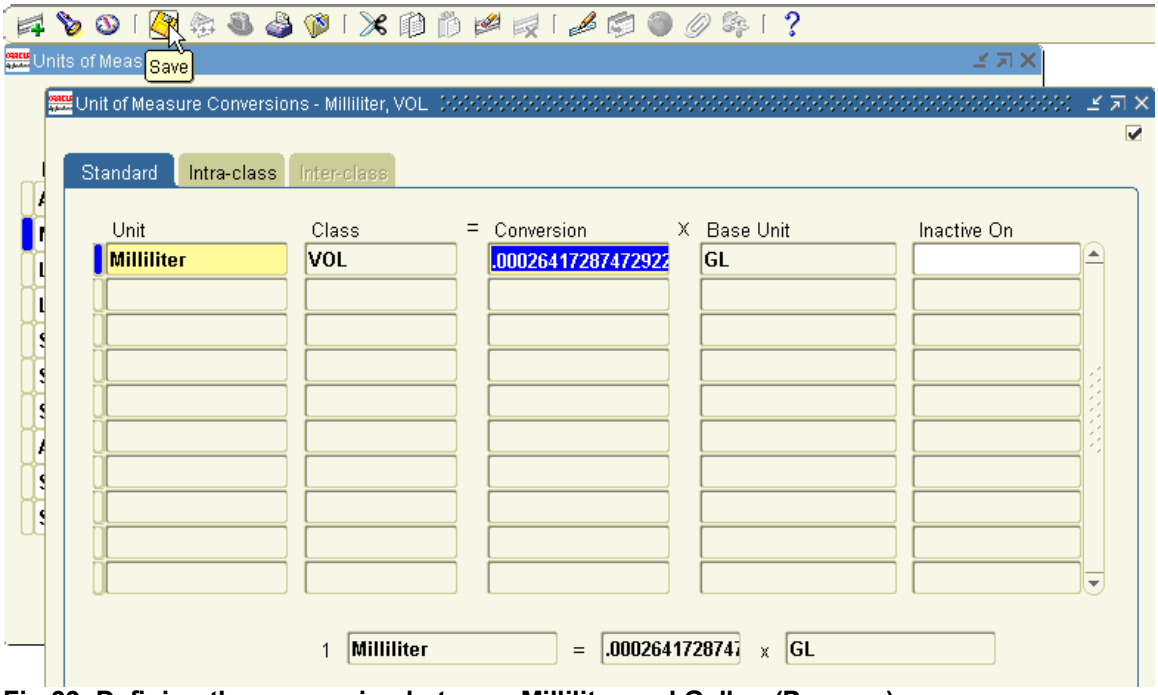

Fig 39. Defining the conversion between Milliliter and Gallon (Process)

1 **ML** = 0.000264172874729222803403 **GL**

With this, we have successfully defined the unit of measure **ML**.

11. Document Ordering

We have so far created two OPM Organizations PRB and PRH, which are attached to the user SAUMIT. We will need to assign Manual or Automatic numbering system to the types of documents seeded in the application. This exercise needs to be performed for each of these OPM Organizations. The existing literature provides adequate details on this topic.

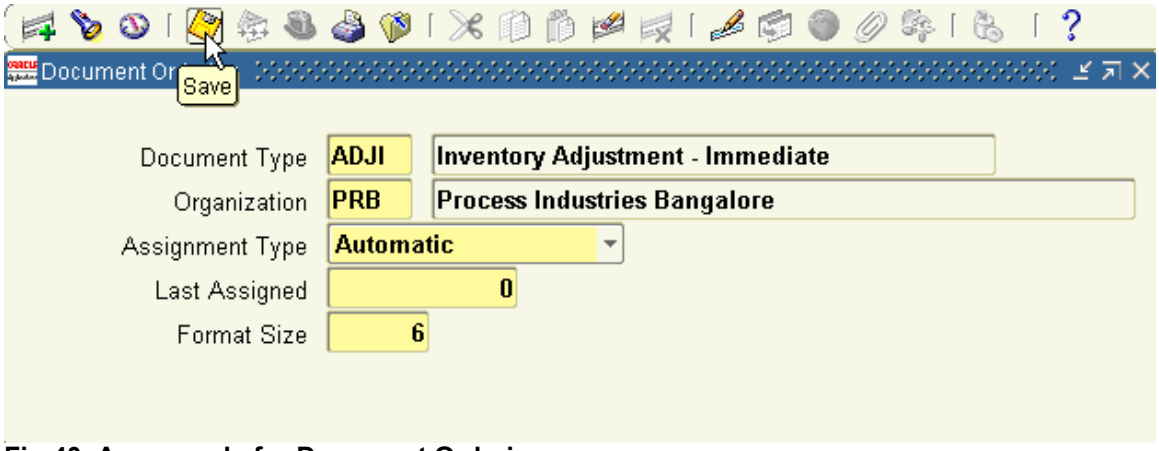

Fig 40. An example for Document Ordering

12. Defining Paragraphs

This topic comes under optional settings in OPM System Setup. However, it is being covered in this paper to demonstrate with the aid of a few examples of how this is done.

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**.

Using the Paragraph window, we can specify different paragraphs that can be associated with tables. The examples that follow, illustrate this point.

In this paper we would be defining paragraphs for some specific tables that are referenced in OPM modules – OPM Inventory (GMI) and OPM Product Development (GMD).

OPM System Setup > Paragraphs

Query for the table IC_ITEM_MST, as shown in **Fig 41**.
This is the Item definition table in OPM. It contains all information relating to an item, such as lot/sublot control, unit of measure information, and all class and type designations.

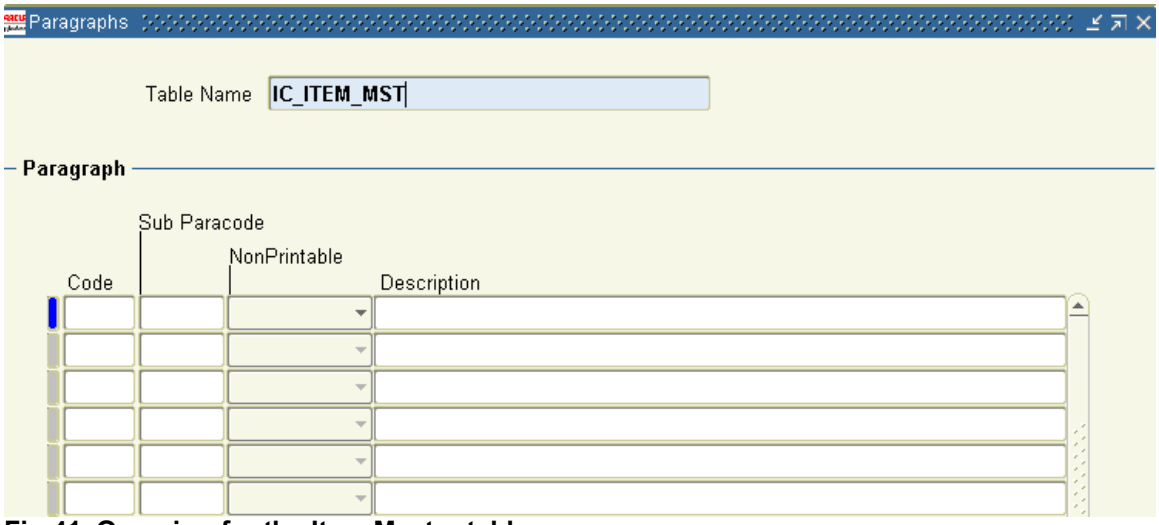

Fig 41. Querying for the Item Master table

Once the existing values are retrieved, add a new record as shown in **Fig 42**.

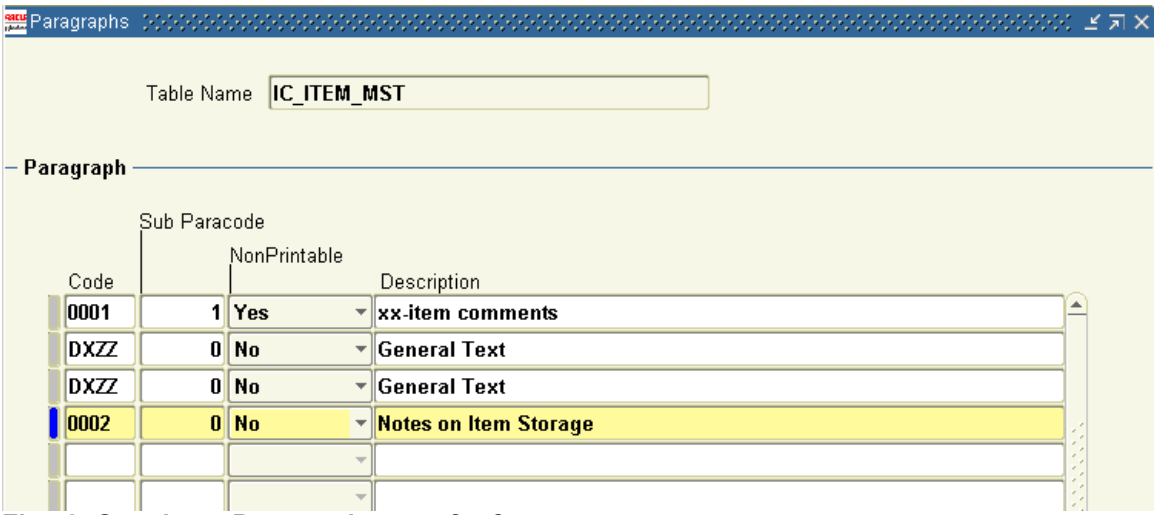

Fig 42. Creating a Paragraph name for future use

We can check if this Paragraph is now available to us, in the form where IC_ITEM_MST is referenced.

Using the OPM Inventory responsibility navigate to
Inventory > OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Item Master

Query for and retrieve an existing item.
Navigate to Actions > Edit Text, as shown in **Fig 43**.
As **Fig 44** shows, the Paragraph we had just defined comes up in the Select Text Paragraph window.

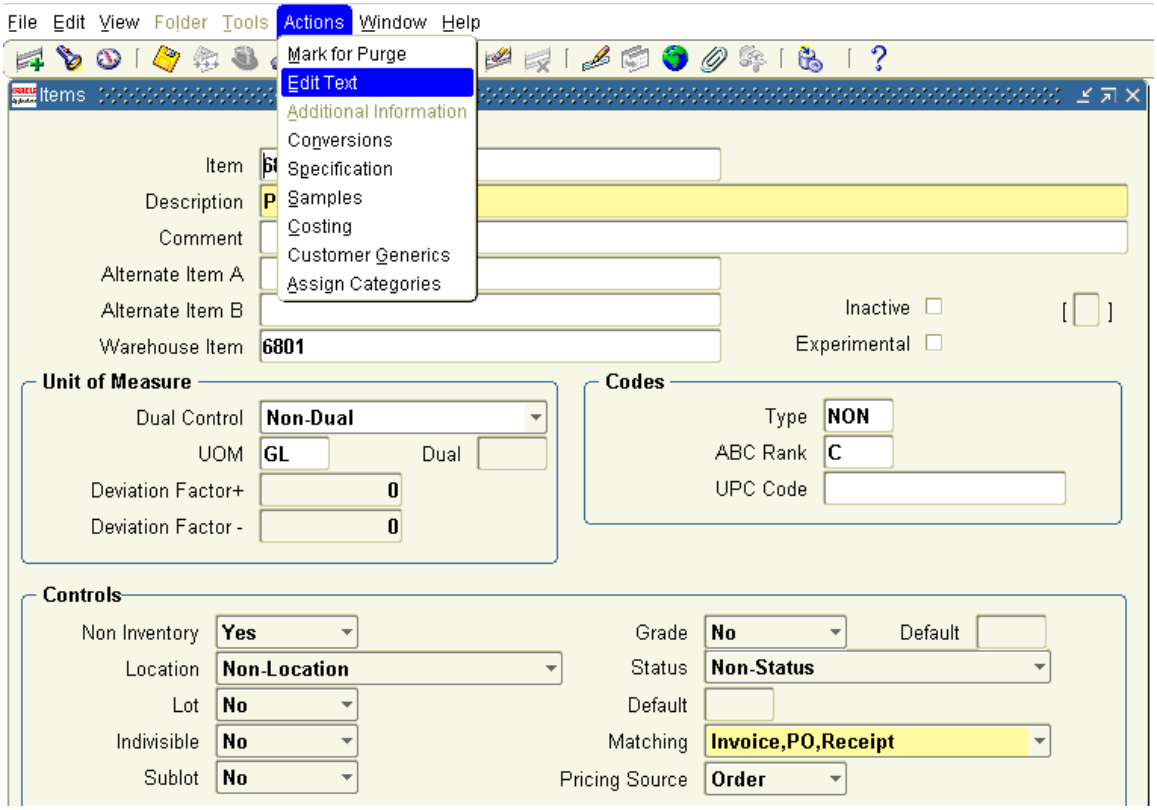

Fig 43. Calling the Edit Text Feature in the OPM Item definition form

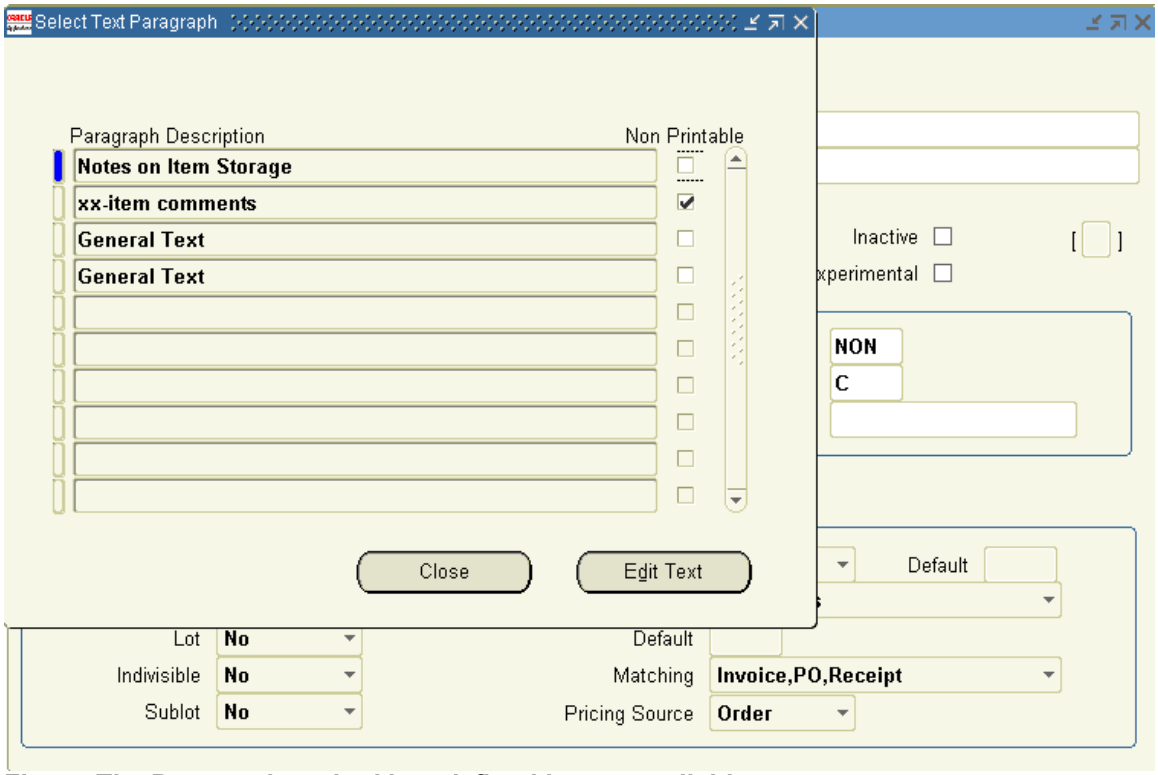

Fig 44. The Paragraph we had just defined is now available

Similarly, we have defined the paragraphs against the following tables.

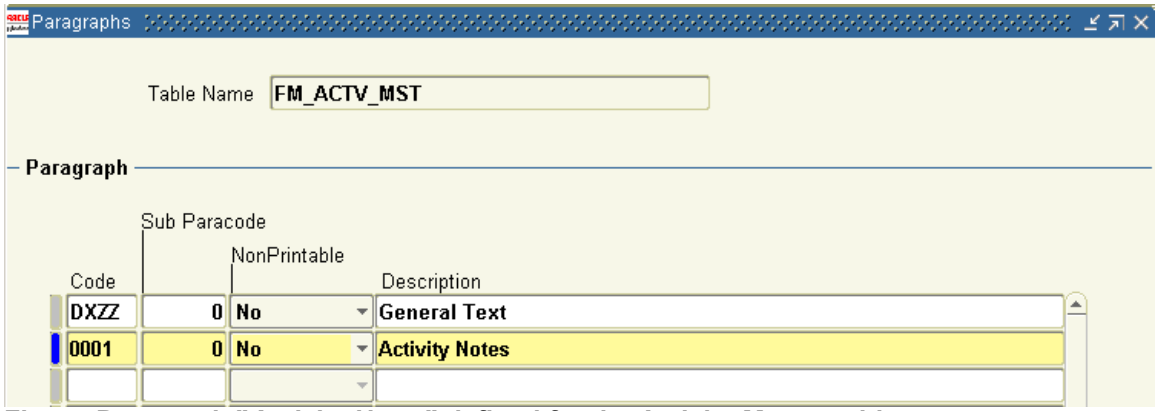

Fig 45. Paragraph "*Activity Notes*" defined for the Activity Master table

FM_ACTV_MST is the Activity master table. It defines activities, which are performed in operations.

The paragraph **Activity Notes** can be referenced when defining Activities in Process Engineer > Setup > Activities

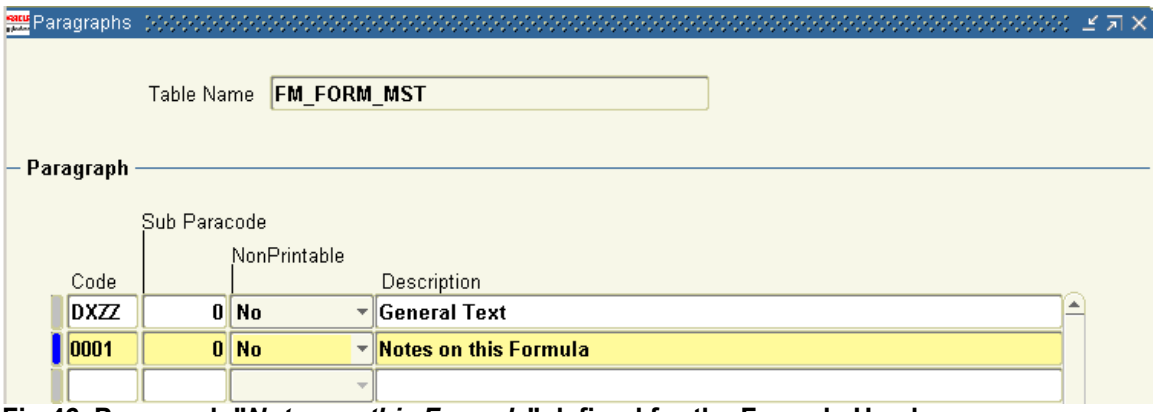

Fig 46. Paragraph "*Notes on this Formula*" defined for the Formula Header

FM_FORM_MST is the Formula Header table.

The paragraph **Notes on this Formula** can be referenced when defining a Formula and the cursor is in the Formula Header region. The navigation would be
Formulator > Formulas

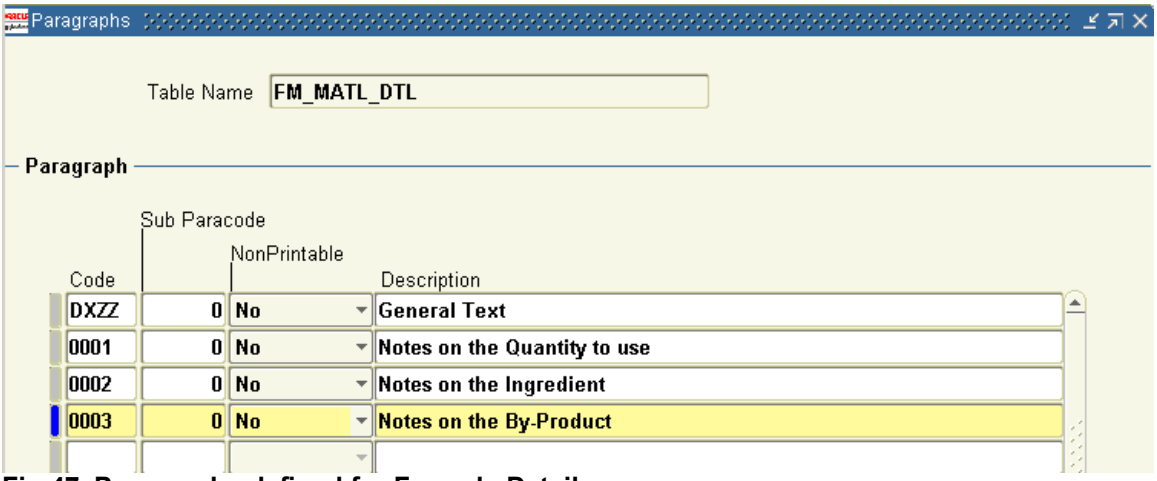

Fig 47. Paragraphs defined for Formula Details

FM_MATL_DTL is the formula details table. It stores the details of product, ingredient and by-product. This is also evident from the paragraph names we have chosen here. To reference the paragraphs as defined in **Fig 47** the navigation would be
Formulator > Formulas
and the cursor would need to be in the **Products**, **By-products** or **Ingredients** region.

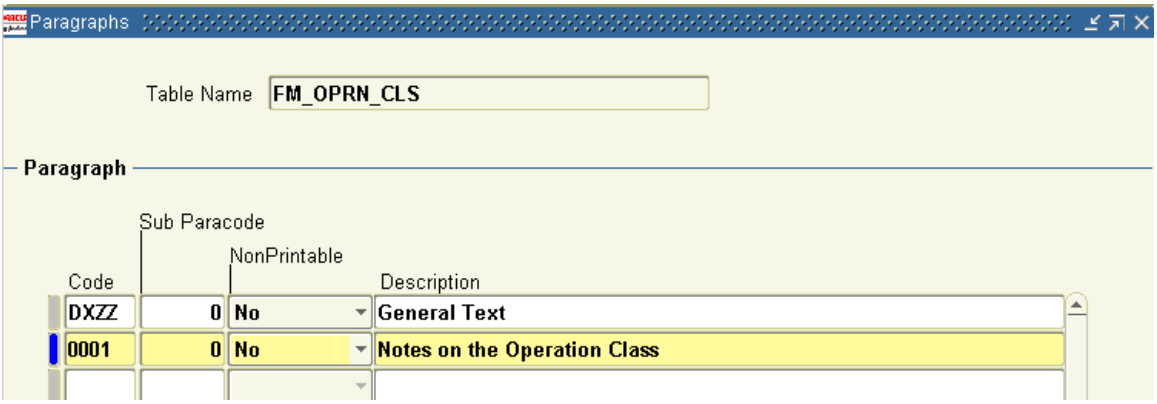

Fig 48. Paragraph defined for Operation Class

FM_OPRN_CLS is table that stores details of operation classes that are used to group operations. This is also evident from the paragraph names we have chosen here.
To reference the paragraph defined in **Fig 48**, the navigation would be
Process Engineer > Setup > Operation Classes

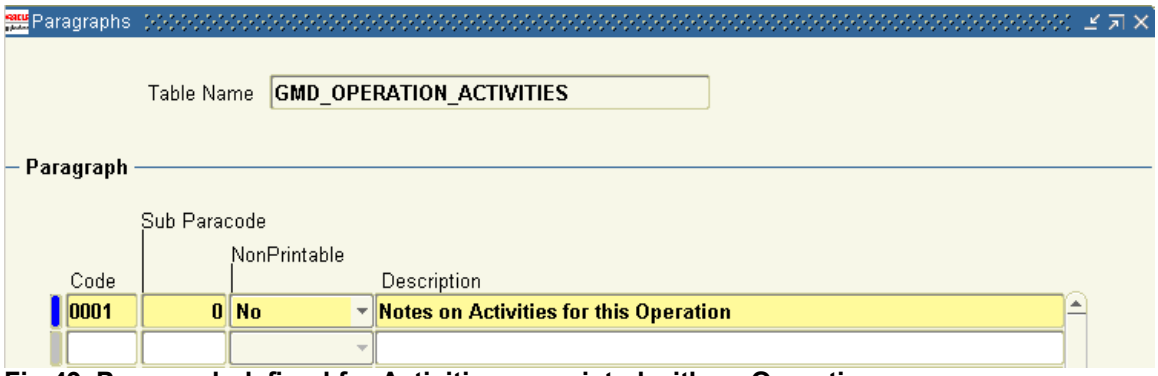

Fig 49. Paragraph defined for Activities associated with an Operation

GMD_OPERATION_ACTIVITIES stores details of Activities for each Operation. This is also evident from the paragraph names we have chosen here. To reference the paragraph we have defined in **Fig 49**, the navigation would be
Process Engineer > Operations
And the cursor needs to be in the **Activities** region.

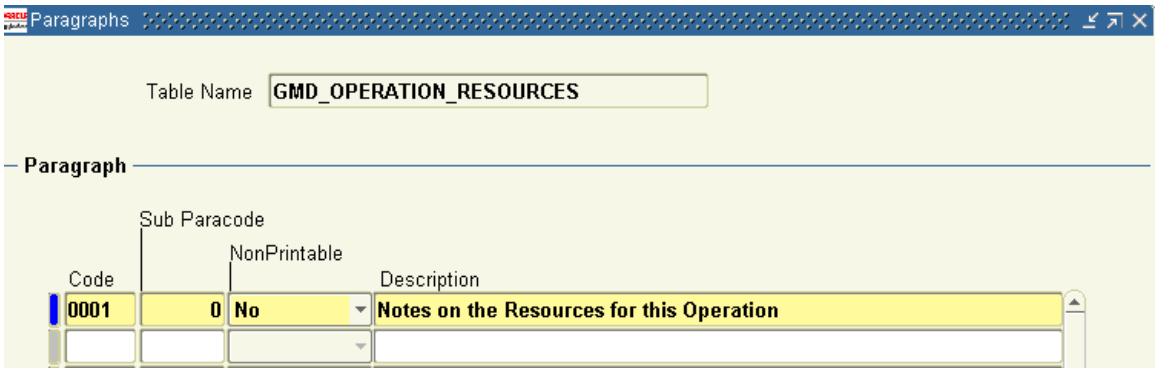

Fig 50. Paragraph defined for Resources associated with an Operation

GMD_OPERATION_RESOURCES stores details of the Resources we define against each Activity within an Operation.

To reference the paragraph in **Fig 50**, the navigation would be
Process Engineer > Operations > (B) Resources

Note: When defining Paragraphs to be referenced in the Activities definition form (FMACTVED), if the paragraphs are defined against the table FM_ACTV_MST then these Paragraphs can be used in the form FMACTVED using Actions > Edit Text. However, if Paragraphs are defined against the table GMD_ACTIVITIES_B, then these paragraphs are not available for use on the form FMACTVED. Similarly, if we want to define Paragraphs to be referenced by the Operation Header in the Operations definition form (GMDOPRED), then defining paragraphs against the table GMD_OPERATIONS_B has no effect. In concurrence with the OPM GMD Development

team, internal **bug 3768618** has been logged with Development to initiate the code-fix for resolving this anomaly.

13. Defining and using a Text Token

Now, that we have understood how to define Paragraphs and use them to our advantage, it is time to take a quick look at another ***text management*** utility available in OPM System Setup.

Text tokens embody long sentences or messages in the form of a short description. Once a text token has been defined, it can be used repeatedly (wherever the message which the token encapsulates, is required).

Let us define one token for this paper.

Using OPM System Administration responsibility, navigate to
System Admin > OPM System Setup > Text Tokens

Enter the data as shown in **Fig 51**.

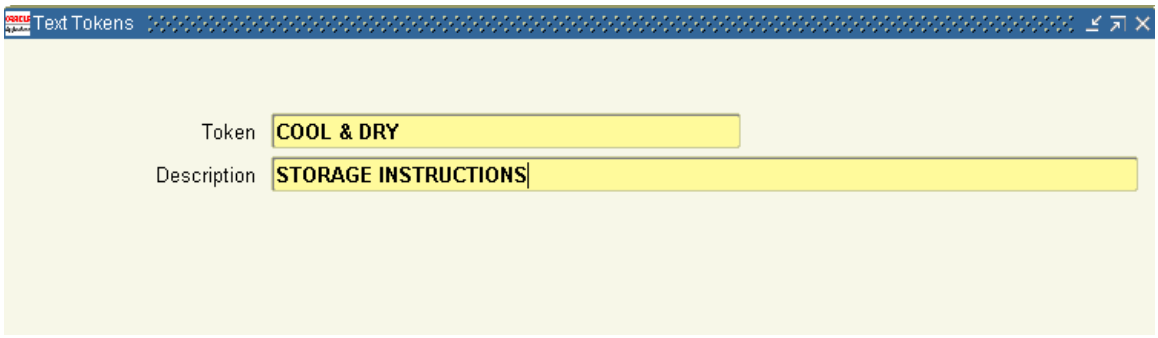

Fig 51. Creating our first text token – entering the *Token Name* and *Description*

Now use Actions > Edit Text as shown in **Fig 52**.

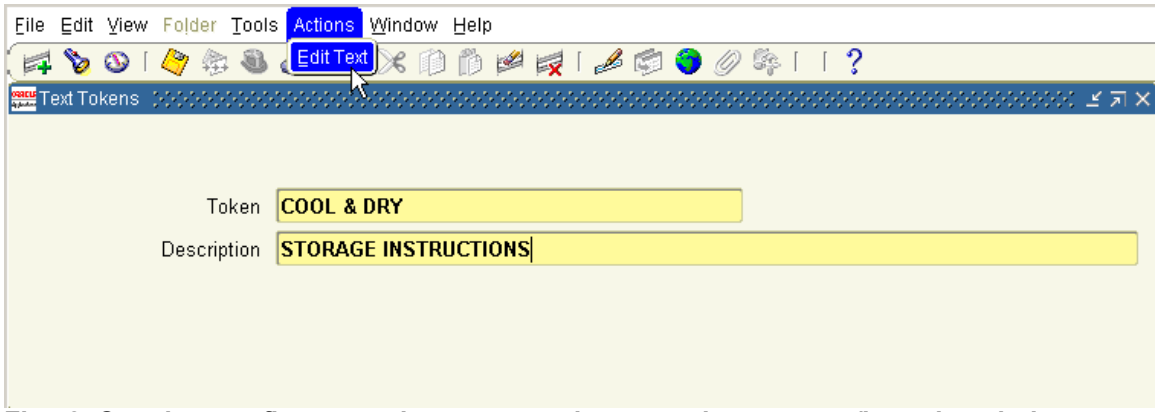

Fig 52. Creating our first text token – we need to enter the message/long description

This brings us to the window shown in **Fig 53**.

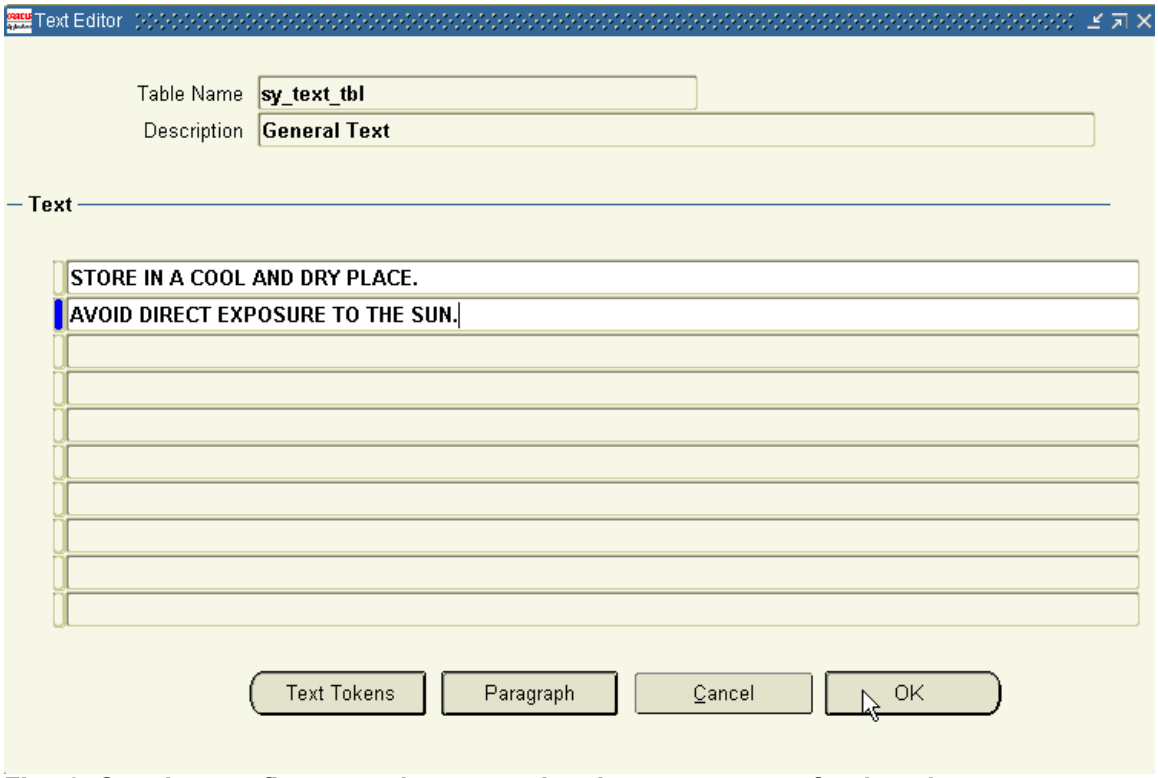

Fig 53. Creating our first text token – entering the text message for the token to encapsulate

Once we are through with the data entry as shown in **Fig 53**, click **OK**. This will bring us back to the Text Tokens opening window. We now need to save our work.

We shall now run a short test on using this newly created Text Token in one of out previously defined paragraphs.

Using OPM Inventory responsibility, navigate to
OPM Inventory Control > Setup > Item Master

Query and retrieve an existing item.
Navigate to Actions > Edit Text, as shown in **Fig 43**.

This brings us to the window shown in **Fig 54**.
Select the **Notes on Item Storage** paragraph that we had previously defined.
Click on the **Edit Text** button as shown in **Fig 54**.

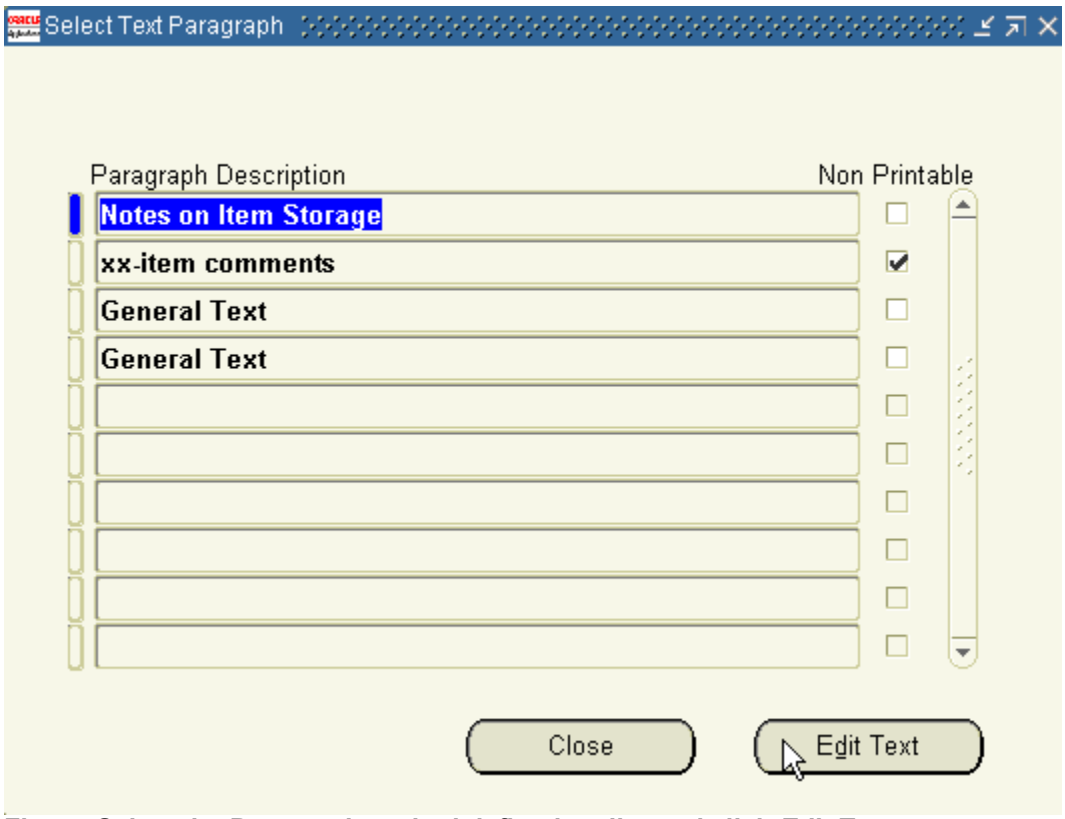

Fig 54. Select the Paragraph we had defined earlier and click *Edit Text*

This brings us to the **Text Editor** screen.
Click on the **Text Tokens** button, as shown in **Fig 55**.

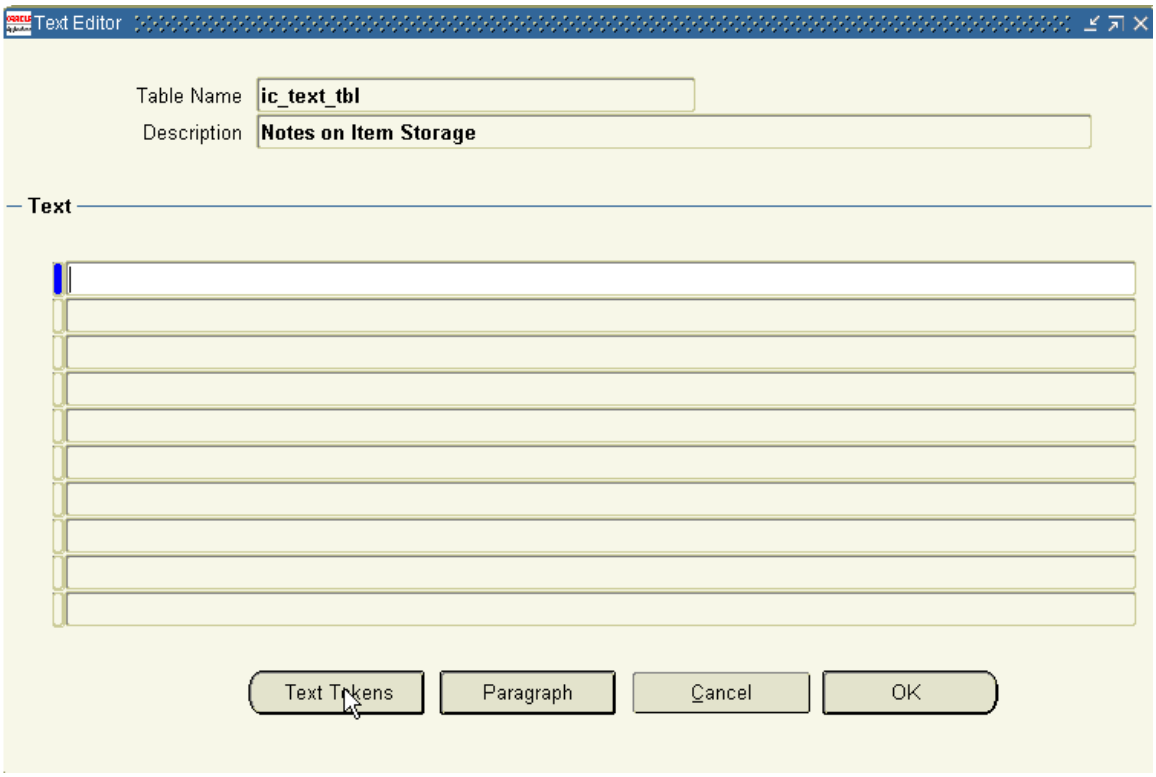

Fig 55. Click on the *Text Tokens* button

The moment we click on the **Text Tokens** button, two possibilities exist

(1) A LOV pops up displaying the existing Text Tokens, if more than one Text Token has been defined

(2) If only one text token has been defined, that Text Token gets populated in the Text section preceded by a period(**.**). This is what happens for us as shown in **Fig 56**.

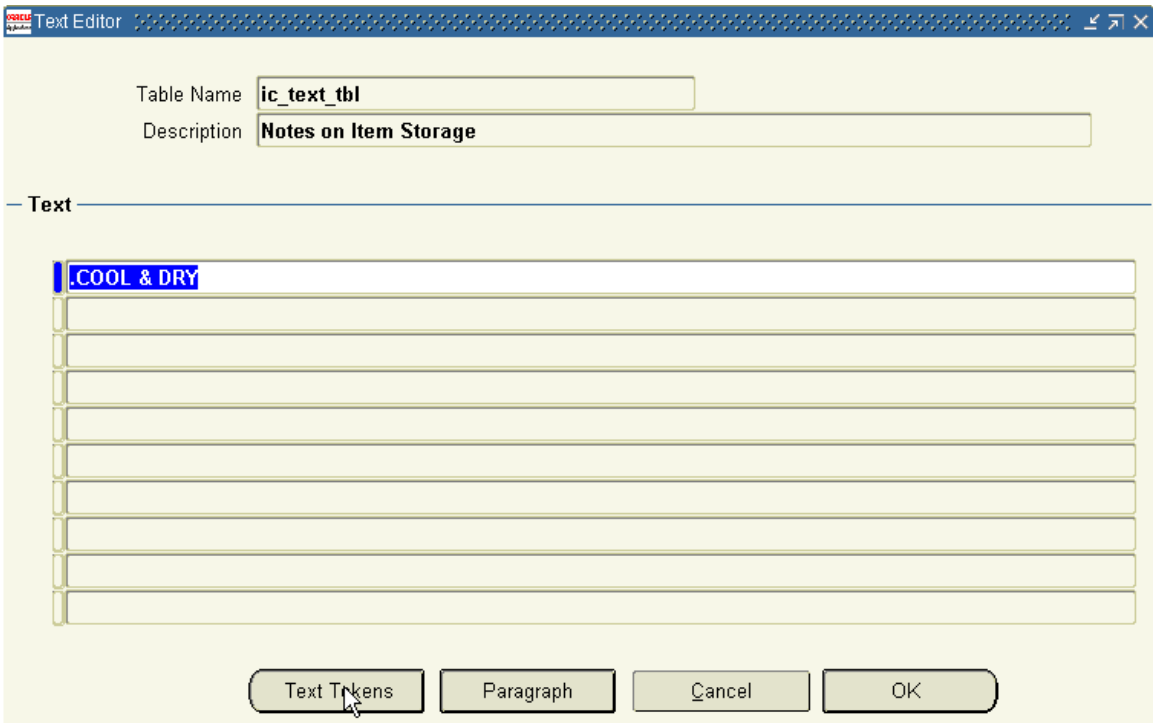

Fig 56. The only pre-defined Text Token pops up

The text token is always preceded by a (**.**). Press Tab. This will convert the Text Token into the text message it embodies. This is shown in **Fig 57**.

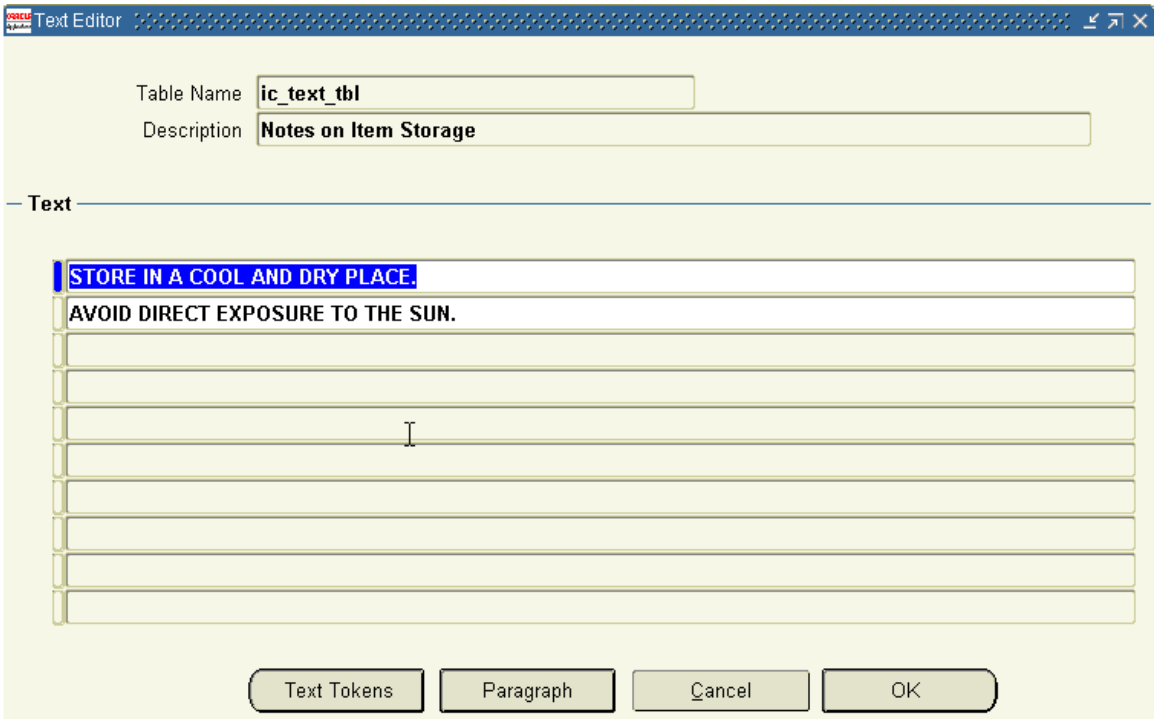

Fig 57. The entire text under the token gets displayed when we tab out from the token name

Now, click **OK**. This will bring us back to the Item definition form.

We need to save our work. The entire text is now saved for this item under the paragraph **Notes on Item Storage**.

Summary

OPM System Setup essentially follows the same rules for defining Set of Books, Legal Entities and Operating Units, as does Discrete Manufacturing. The differences emerge where the concept of an OPM Organization comes in – an entity, which has no equivalent in Discrete Manufacturing. There are three vital coordinates that determine the frame of reference of the OPM Organization in the overall OPM Organizational hierarchy. These are - Parent, Company and Plant. A Company in OPM corresponds to an Operating Unit in Oracle Financials. However, the user can define multiple companies in OPM and map them to a single Set of Books and a single Operating Unit. In such a case, the Data Synchronization process must be run multiple times (once for each Company) in order to integrate the data between OPM and Financials. OPM Warehouses are the Inventory Organizations in Process Manufacturing. In OPM System Setup, we define units of measure that we foresee, as our requirement in defining entities in other OPM modules. Textual data that needs to be repetitively used across OPM modules can be categorized using the Paragraph feature and encapsulated using the Text Token utilities.

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About the Author

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References:

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2. Oracle Process Manufacturing and Oracle Financials Integration User's Guide Release 11i (Part No. A77486-06)

White Paper: A Guide to Oracle Process Manufacturing System Setup

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