Rapid Compliance

User's Guide

Software Version 6.5.5

LogicalApps®

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Chapter 1

Introducing Rapid Compliance

Rapid Compliance activates essential features of two Logical Apps AppsRules products, AppsAccess and AppsControl, enabling users to detect segregation-of-duties conflicts and to audit changes made to data-entry fields in Oracle Applications.

AppsAccess

AppsAccess defines and detects segregation-of-duties conflicts within an organization, either preventing them from occurring or uncovering them so that they can be monitored. AppsAccess identifies conflicts at both the responsibility and function levels.

AppsAccess users create "conflict rules," each of which specifies two responsibilities or functions that should not both be assigned to an individual person. Users may create rules one at a time in a form called the Conflict Matrix, or upload already-created rules from an Excel spreadsheet and adapt them as needed.

In the Rapid Compliance adaptation of AppsAccess, each conflict rule applies one of two "control types" — Prevent or Allow with Notification. These determine the action to be taken when an Oracle Applications user is assigned duties that violate a conflict rule:

- A Prevent rule denies access to conflicting responsibilities or functions. When a user is assigned responsibilities that trigger a Prevent rule, AppsAccess sets their

end dates to match their start dates, thus ensuring there is no period during which the user has access to conflicting elements.

- An Allow with Notification rule permits access to conflicting responsibilities or functions, but alerts designated reviewers that the conflict exists.

Once conflict rules are defined, an AppsAccess user "generates conflicts" — causes AppsAccess to evaluate current Oracle Applications users and note those who are in violation of conflict rules. AppsAccess then lists the conflicts generated by each rule in a form called User Conflicts. It treats these conflicts in either of two ways:

- A user may have been assigned responsibilities or functions before a rule was created to define them as conflicting. If so, the User Conflicts form displays appropriate status for the conflict: "Prevent" or "Allow with Notification." Records of conflicts are also published in AppsAccess reports; administrators would then use information from the reports to make appropriate adjustments in other systems — essentially, setting a user's responsibility end date to the current date for a Prevent conflict.
- A user may have been assigned responsibilities or functions after a rule was created to define them as conflicting. In this case, AppsAccess permits the assigner an opportunity to change the assignment; if he submits it anyway, AppsAccess automatically applies end dates if the control type is Prevent, removes them if the control type is Allow with Notification, and records appropriate status in the User Conflicts form.

Three AppsAccess reports provide information for the resolution of conflicts: The Conflict Summary Report shows the number of conflicts generated for each responsibility and so helps in establishing resolution priorities. The Responsibilities with Conflicts Report lists the conflicts within each responsibility. The User Conflicts Report presents information on the status of conflicts for individual users.

Two remaining reports are useful for auditing: The Conflict Matrix report lists conflict rules and, for each rule, displays the values that define it. The Application Conflict Report provides status information about each user affected by each rule.

AppsControl

The Rapid Compliance adaptation of AppsControl monitors changes to fields in Oracle Applications. It enforces rules — one for each field — that apply a single "control type," called Audit. Users can change field values freely, but AppsControl tracks the changes for presentation in reports.

Users can create rules one at time in a form called the AppsControl Wizard, or upload already-created rules from an Excel spreadsheet and use the Wizard to confirm that they have been uploaded correctly.

AppsControl provides a Control Listing report, which presents information about the control rules that have been implemented. For information about changes to the values of controlled fields, one would use the reporting feature of a third AppsRules product, AppsAudit.

Other AppsRules Applications

Because Rapid Compliance is a focused adaptation of AppsRules, it activates only those features that support targeted AppsAccess and AppsControl functionality, and disables all others:

- The AppsForm and AppsFlow applications can be opened, but are read-only. The user cannot insert or modify records in AppsForm or AppsFlow.
- In AppsAudit, reports document changes to values stored in database tables. Database columns hold values entered in form fields, which in turn may be subject to AppsControl rules. So in Rapid Compliance, one uses AppsAudit reports to review changes to the values of fields that are subject to AppsControl rules.

  Users can also set the "state" of audit groups (a group being a set of database tables), as well as define lookup values (meaningful values that match up with audited values, such as a person's actual name in place of a numeric identifier). Other AppsAudit features are disabled.

Even in AppsAccess and AppsControl, some features are disabled. (These are to be enumerated in subsequent chapters.)

Starting Rapid Compliance

To start Rapid Compliance:

1. Log on to Oracle Applications.
2. Select the LogicalApps responsibility in the Oracle Applications list. (Ensure first that the LogicalApps responsibility is available to you.)
3. A selection of Logical Apps applications appears. Depending on what you want to do, click on one of the following:
   - AppsAccess — Define Conflict Rules, to create or view rules that define separation-of-duties conflicts, evaluate them ("generate conflicts"), or view the conflicts that result.
   - AppsControl Wizard, to create or view change-control rules.
   - AppsRules, to run AppsAudit reports (or set audit-group states or define lookup values).

If you close a Rapid Compliance application, you can restart it or open another by double-clicking on one of these options in the Logical Apps Navigator, which remains in the background on your screen. (Or, click on the option once, and then click on the Open button.)

Chapter 2

Segregation of Duties

In the Rapid Compliance adaptation of AppsAccess, you can create or upload rules that define segregation-of-duties conflicts. You can evaluate them and view records of the conflicts that result. You can define "global subscribers" — submenus, functions, data groups, operating units, or users who are exempt from conflict rules. As you assign responsibilities to users in the Oracle Applications Users form, you can determine whether those assignments violate conflict rules. You can run reports of AppsAccess processing.

You cannot, however, approve or reject conflicts, so forms that enable users to set the status of conflicts, which are available in a full AppsAccess implementation, are disabled in Rapid Compliance. These are the Actions form and the Mass Update form.

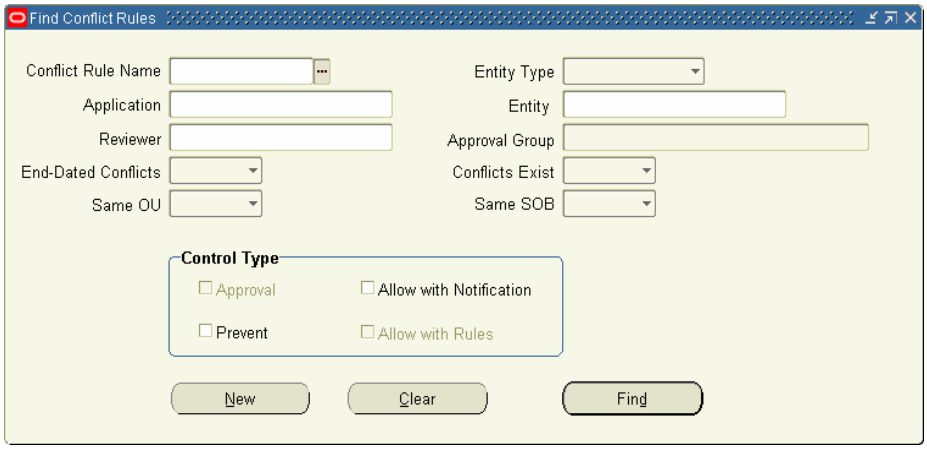
Finding Conflict Rules

When you start AppsAccess, both the Conflict Matrix and a Find Conflict Rules form appear on screen, with the Find form initially active. (It's shown at the top of the next page.)

You can use this form to load existing conflict rules into the Conflict Matrix. To search for all rules, simply click on the Find button. Or to search for a selection of rules, complete the following steps:

1 Fill any combination of the following boxes.

- Conflict Rule Name: From the list, select a rule name to return the single rule that matches that name. Or leave the field blank to search among all rules.



- Application: From the list, select an Oracle application to find rules involving that application (as either of two applications to which conflicting responsibilities or functions may belong). Or leave the box blank to see rules involving any application.
- Entity Type: Select Function or Responsibility to find rules defining conflicts in one entity or the other, or leave the box blank to see rules for both types.
- Entity: From the list, select a function or a responsibility to search for rules involving that entity (as either of the two conflicting entities). Or leave the box blank to search for rules involving any function or responsibility. The values you can select depend on your selection in the Entity Type box.
- Reviewer: From the list, select a person to find rules for which that person is the designated conflict reviewer. Or leave the box blank to see rules for which anyone is a designated reviewer.
- End-Dated Conflicts: Select *Y* (for yes) to find rules for which conflicts are end-dated or *N* (for no) to find rules for which conflicts are not end-dated. Or leave the box blank to search for both types of rule.
- Conflicts Exist: Select *Y* (for yes) to find rules for which conflicts exist or *N* (for no) to find rules for which no conflicts exist. Or leave the box blank to search for both types of rule.
- Same OU: Select *Y* (for yes) to find rules that apply within operating units or *N* (for no) to search for rules that apply across operating units. Or leave the box blank to find both types of rule.
- Same SOB: Select *Y* (for yes) to find rules that apply within sets of books or *N* (for no) to search for rules that apply across sets of books. Or leave the box blank to find both types of rule.
- Control Type: Select Prevent or Allow with Notification to search for rules of either type. Or, either select or clear both check boxes to search for rules of both types.

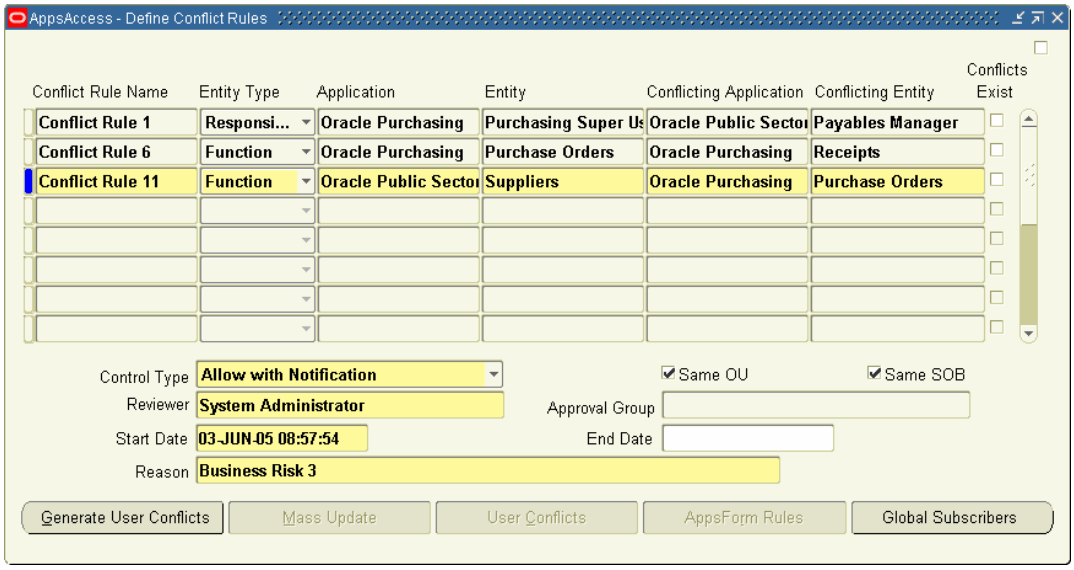
2 Click on the Find button. (Or, to discard the filtering selection you have made and start over, click on the Clear button.)

After being used, the Find Conflict Rules form remains open in the background. To bring it to the foreground and use it again, click on it (drag any other forms, such as the Conflict Matrix, out of the way). If you close it, you can reopen it: Click on View in the menu bar, then Find in the View menu. Or, click on the Find icon, located second from the left in the tool bar. (It looks like a flashlight.)

Note
Because approval groups as well as the Approval Required and Allow with Rules control types do not apply to Rapid Compliance, options to select these items as search filters are disabled in the Find Conflict Rules form.

Creating Conflict Rules Manually

In broad terms, creating a conflict rule involves specifying two conflicting "entities," either responsibilities or functions; noting the applications to which those entities belong; and selecting a control type, a reviewer, and a few other parameters. You can complete all these tasks in the Conflict Matrix, which opens when you select the AppsAccess — Define Conflict Rules option in the Logical Apps Navigator.



To create a conflict rule in the Conflict Matrix:

1. Activate a row in the grid on the Conflict Matrix. Use any of these methods:
   - If the Conflict Matrix grid contains any empty rows, click in the first one.
   - Click on the New button, which is first on the left in the tool bar.
   - Click on File in the menu bar, then on New in the File menu.
   - Open the Find Conflict Rules form and click on its New button.

   Once a row is active, some fields in the Conflict Matrix take on a yellow coloring, and others white. Yellow fields require input; white fields are optional.
2. Type a unique name for the rule in the Conflict Rule Name field.

3 In the Entity Type list box, select Responsibility or Function.

4 Select the "base" entity — the first of the two entities your rule is to define as conflicting. Use either of two methods:

- In the Entity list of values, select a responsibility or function. (The list contains only one type or the other, depending on the choice you made in the Entity Type list box.) When you do, AppsAccess fills the Application box with the name of the application to which the entity belongs.
- In the Application list of values, select an application. AppsAccess then limits the values available in the Entity box to those belonging to the application you selected (and, of course, of the type you chose in the Entity Type list box). Select the one you want.

5 Select the conflicting entity — the second of the two entities your rule is to define as conflicting. Use either of the methods you used to select a base entity, but this time in the Conflicting Application and Conflicting Entity lists of values.

6 In the Control Type list box, select the control type you want to apply to the rule — Prevent or Allow with Notification.

7 In the Reviewer list of values, select the workflow role (person) who is to review individual conflicts generated by the rule. Although the review of conflicts applies only to a rule of the Allow with Notification control type, you must select a reviewer even if you are configuring a Prevent rule. Workflow roles are configured in Oracle Applications.

8 Select the Same OU check box if you want the rule to apply only within individual operating units. Select the Same SOB check box if you want the rule to apply only within individual sets of books. Clear the appropriate check box if you want the rule to apply across operating units or sets of books.

9 In the Reason box, type an explanation of the business risk addressed by this conflict rule. (This reason appears in the LA AppsAccess Conflict Matrix Report.)

10 In the Start Date field, select a date on which the rule takes effect. In the End Date field, select a date on which the rule expires.

By default, Start Date is set to the date on which you create the rule and End Date is blank, so the rule would take effect immediately and remain in effect indefinitely. To change these values, select a date in the pop-up calendar that appears when you click on either list-of-values icon. Or type a date in the format configured for your instance of Oracle Applications.

11 Save the conflict rule: Click on File in the menu bar, then on Save in the File menu. Or click on the Save icon, located fourth from the left in the toolbar.

Note
On the Conflict Matrix, the Approval Group list of values and the Mass Update and AppsForm Rules buttons are disabled because they do not apply to Rapid Compliance.

Creating Global Subscribers

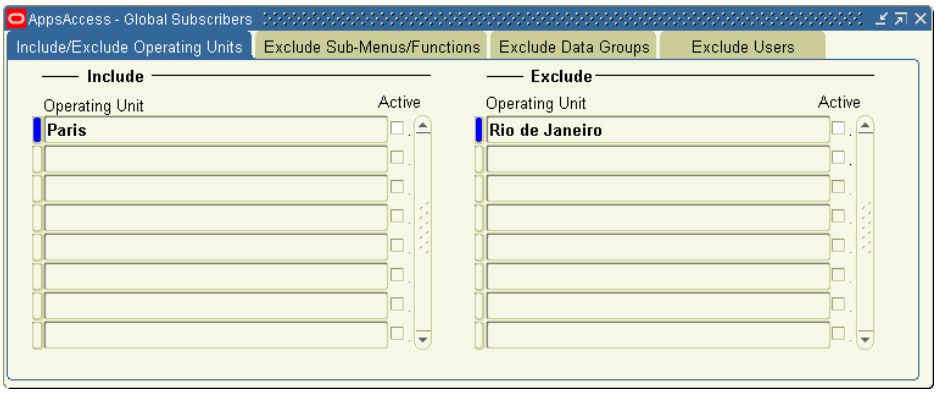
You can specify submenus, functions, data groups, operating units, and users who are exempt from conflict rules. Such exclusions can ensure that query-only access to Oracle Applications features does not trigger conflict rules, even when standard access to the same features would. Or they may avoid the generation of conflicts that need not be tracked (such as for support personnel, who might have super-user access, but who do not actually carry out the conflicting responsibilities or functions).

Items designated for exclusion (or, in one case, inclusion) are called global subscribers. To select them, click on the Global Subscribers button in the Conflict Matrix. Then, in a Global Subscribers form, click on the tab for a subscriber type.

Operating Units

You can select operating units either to be included in, or excluded from, conflict-rule processing. These selections apply to operating units assigned to users, responsibilities, applications, or sites through use of the MO: Operating Unit profile option in the system administrator responsibility. The option may be set simultaneously at any or all of these levels, and the active setting is the one at the most narrowly focused level (first user, then responsibility, then application, then site).

1 In the Global Subscribers form, click on the Include/Exclude Operating Units tab:



2 Select operating units in the list-of-values fields under either of the Include and Exclude headings. It is permissible to have entries in both lists simultaneously.

3 Select or clear the Active check boxes next to the entries:

- If Active check boxes are selected under the Include heading, the corresponding operating units are eligible for conflict-rule processing and all others are excluded.
- If Active check boxes are selected under the Exclude heading, the corresponding operating units are excluded from conflict-rule processing, and all others are included.

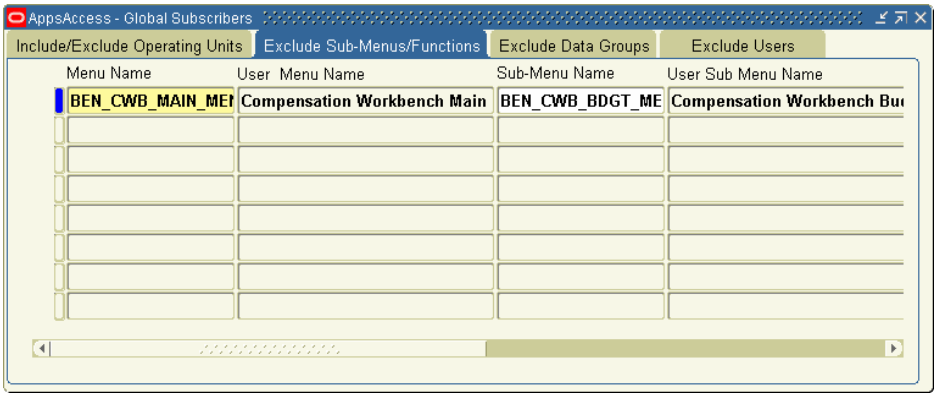
Do not select Active check boxes simultaneously under both the Include and Exclude headings. Otherwise you will be unable to save the subscriber configuration.

Submenus

A submenu under one menu may provide query-only access to functions, even though the same submenu under another menu provides write access to the same functions. A conflict rule that includes such a function would trigger conflicts for all instances of the function — rightly when a user has write access, but falsely for query-only access.

To exclude just the query-only functions from conflict-rule processing, create submenu subscribers:

1 In the Global Subscribers form, click on the Exclude Sub-Menus/Functions tab:



2 Make selections in the Menu Name, Sub-Menu Name, and (optionally) Function Name list boxes. (The last of these and other fields come into view as you scroll the form to the right.) AppsAccess supplies corresponding values in the User Menu Name, User Sub Menu Name, and User Function Name fields.

This exclusion feature recognizes only direct parent-child relationships:

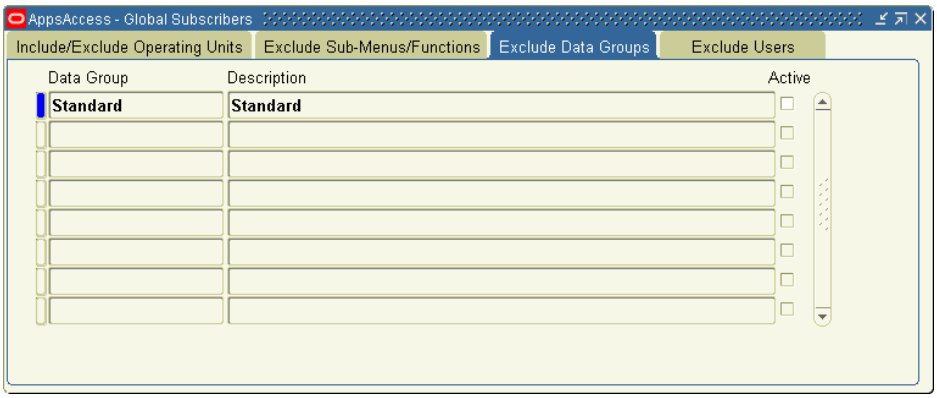
- To exclude a submenu, specify that submenu and its immediate parent menu; use the Sub-Menu Name and Menu Name fields (respectively). To exclude a submenu is to exclude all functions available from that submenu.
- To exclude a single function, specify that function and its immediate parent submenu; use the Function Name and Menu Name fields (respectively). Note that you would include the submenu name in *the Menu Name field* and would leave the Sub-Menu Name field blank.

3 Select the Active check box to exempt the query-only instance of the function or functions from conflict rules, while leaving write-enabled instances subject to conflict rules. Or, clear the check box to deactivate the exemption.

Data Groups

AppsAccess includes the capability to evaluate conflict rules against data groups. To eliminate false conflicts that can occur when custom responsibilities are assigned to query-only data groups, you can exempt data groups from conflict-rule processing:

1 In the Global Subscribers form, click on the Exclude Data Groups tab:



2 In the Data Group lists of values, select the group that is to receive the exclusion.

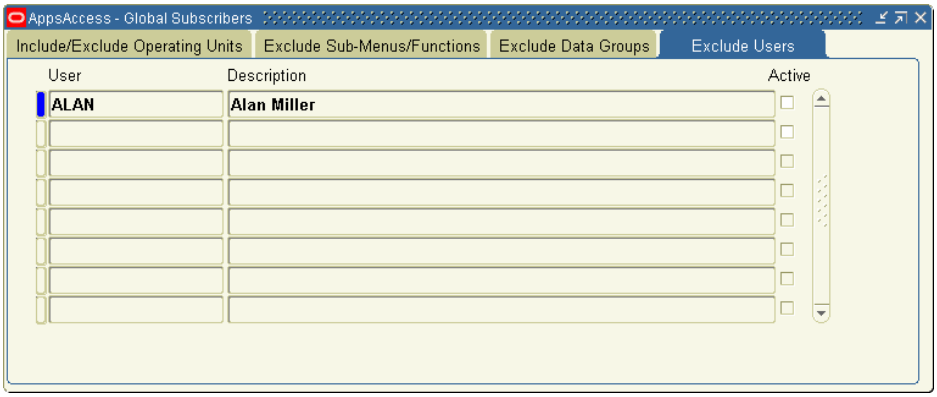
If a description was written when the group was created, it appears by default in the Description box. If no description was written, the box remains blank. The Description box does not accept direct input.

3 The Active check box is selected by default. Leave it selected for the exclusion to take effect. Clear it (click on it so that no check mark appears) to reserve an exclusion for the group, but not have it take effect at present.

Users

You can exclude individual users from conflict-rule processing:

1 In the Global Subscribers form, click on the Exclude Users tab:



2 In the User Name list of values, select the ID of the user who is to receive the exclusion.

If a description of the user was written when the user ID was created, it appears by default in the Description box. If no description was written when the user ID was created, the box remains blank. The Description box does not accept direct input

3 The Active check box is selected by default. Leave it selected for the user exclusion to take effect. Clear it (click on it so that no check mark appears) if you want to reserve a user exclusion for the user, but not have it take effect at present.

Finishing the Subscriber Configuration

When you finish working in the Global Subscriber forms, save the subscribers you've created: Click on File in the Oracle Applications menu bar, then on Save in the File menu. (Once you've created and saved a subscriber, you cannot delete it, although you can deactivate it by clearing its Active check box.) Then close the Global Subscriber forms: Click on the × symbol in the upper right corner.

You can print a report that lists all user exclusions (see page 40).

Uploading Conflict Rules from a Spreadsheet

Rather than create rules one at a time in the Conflict Matrix, you can select rules in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, edit them in the spreadsheet to contain values appropriate for your site, and then upload them all at once. You need to know the name of the ODBC driver that enables you to connect to your Oracle system.

To prepare the spreadsheet for uploading:

1 Open the AppsAccess LA_SOD spreadsheet.

Conflict Name	Entity Type	Application	User Function Name	Conflicting Application	Conflicting Function Display Name	Control Type	Approver	F
Requisitions*Purchase Orders	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisitions	Oracle Purchasing	Purchase Orders	Approval Required	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisition Summary*Purchase Orders	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisition Summ	Oracle Purchasing	Purchase Orders	Approval Required	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisitions*PO Summary: Create New PO	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisitions	Oracle Purchasing	PO Summary: Create New PO	Approval Required	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisitions*Releases	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisitions	Oracle Purchasing	Releases	Prevent	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisition Summary*PO Summary: Create N	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisition Summ	Oracle Purchasing	PO Summary: Create New PO	Prevent	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisition Summary*Releases	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisition Summ	Oracle Purchasing	Releases	Prevent	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisitions*AutoCreate Documents	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisitions	Oracle Purchasing	AutoCreate Documents	Prevent	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
Requisition Summary*AutoCreate Document	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Requisition Summ	Oracle Purchasing	AutoCreate Documents	Allow with Rules	SYSADMIN	Buyers should not process their own process contols.
PO Summary: Create New PO*Receipts	Function	Oracle Purchasing	PO Summary: Cre	Oracle Purchasing	Receipts	Allow with Rules	SYSADMIN	Receiving personnel should never ha orders or to change receiving contro have the ability to do any receiving or
Releases*Receipts	Function	Oracle Purchasing	Releases	Oracle Purchasing	Receipts	Allow with Rules	SYSADMIN	Receiving personnel should never ha orders or to change receiving contro have the ability to do any receiving or
AutoCreate Documents*Receipts	Function	Oracle Purchasing	AutoCreate Docu	Oracle Purchasing	Receipts	Allow with Rules	SYSADMIN	Receiving personnel should never ha orders or to change receiving contro have the ability to do any receiving or

2 In the upper left corner of the Access Load Values sheet, provide the ODBC driver name, connect string, Apps user name, and Apps password.

3 Click on the Update Data button. The spreadsheet is populated with up to 65,536 rows of rule data. (Owing to Excel limitations, this is the maximum number possible.)

4 Review the rules and select those you want to upload: In the Load column, select the value *Y* for rules you want and *N* for rules you don't want.

5 Edit the Control Type, Reviewer, and Reason values as appropriate for the rules you are uploading. You cannot change the values in other columns.

In particular, SYSADMIN is the default conflict reviewer for all rules in the spreadsheet. For each rule, change this value to an appropriate person or approval group.

6 On the Tools menu, click Create CSV for AppsAccess. In response to prompts, enter a file name and location. Click OK to save the file.

Note
The Create CSV for AppsAccess option appears in the Excel Tools menu only if the macro security level for Excel is set to low. To effect this setting, click on Tools in the Excel menu bar, then on Options in the Tools menu. In the Options window, click on the Security tab. In the Security panel, click on the Macro Security button. A Security window opens; in its Security Level panel, click on the Low radio button. Then close the Security and Options windows — click on the OK button in each.

To upload the file you've prepared:

1 As an admin user, upload the CSV file to your UTL directory on the database server.

2 Open the Navigator in the Logical Apps responsibility. Click on View in the menu bar, then on Requests in the View menu.

3 A Find Requests form opens. Click on its Submit a New Request button. In the Submit a New Request dialog, click on Single Request and then on the OK button.

4 A Submit Request form opens. In its Name list of values box, select LA AppsAccess Load Conflict Rules.

5 A Parameters form appears. In it, supply the following values:

- Load: From the list, select Yes to load the data. (The value No would validate the data without loading it.)
- Flat Filename: Enter the name you created for the CSV file.
- Flat File Path: Enter the location you established for the file.
- Log Details: From the list, select Yes to created a detailed log or No to create a more cursory log. Typically, you would select Yes to troubleshoot a problem with an upload operation.

6 In the Submit Request form, click on the Submit button. At the next prompt, make a note of the request number, then click on No to return to the Find Requests form.

7 To view the log, click on the Specific Requests button. Type the ID number for your request in the Request ID field, and click on the Find button.

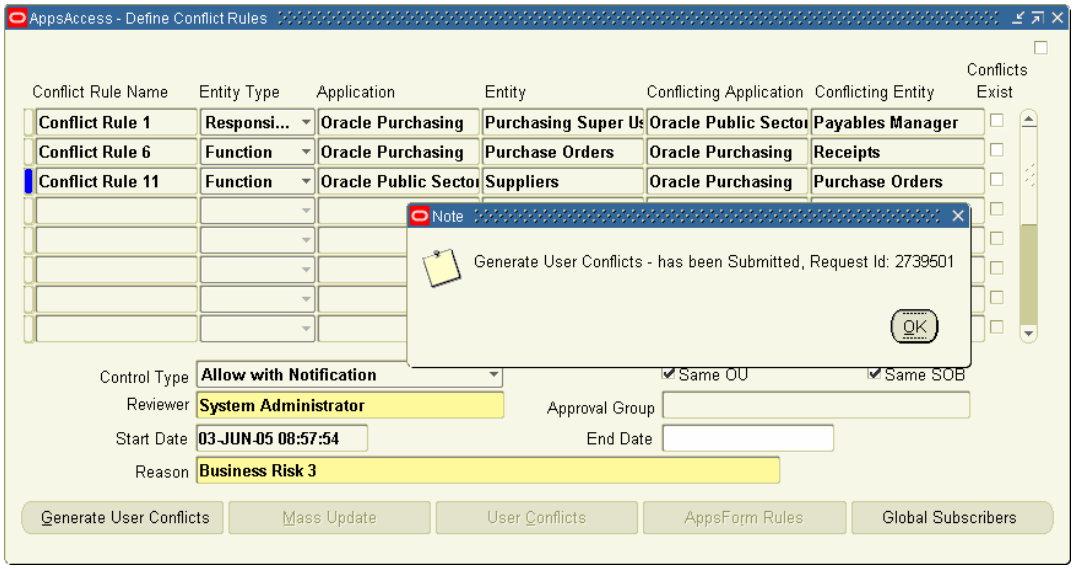
8 A Requests form shows the status of your request. When it informs you that the request is completed (you may have to click on the Refresh Data button), click on the View Output button.

Generating User Conflicts

Once conflict rules are defined and saved, the next step is to generate conflicts — to have AppsAccess search through users' work assignments for violations of the rules. AppsAccess evaluates all conflict rules that have been saved, not only rules that may currently be visible in the Conflict Matrix.

For the first of two methods to generate user conflicts, complete these steps:

1. Open the Define Conflict Rules copy of the AppsAccess Conflict Matrix, if it is not already open. It is unimportant whether the Matrix displays any conflict rules.
2. Click on the Generate User Conflicts button (located at the lower left of the Conflict Matrix form).
3. A message informs you that a generate-user-conflicts request has been submitted. Make a note of the request ID, and click on the OK button to clear the message.



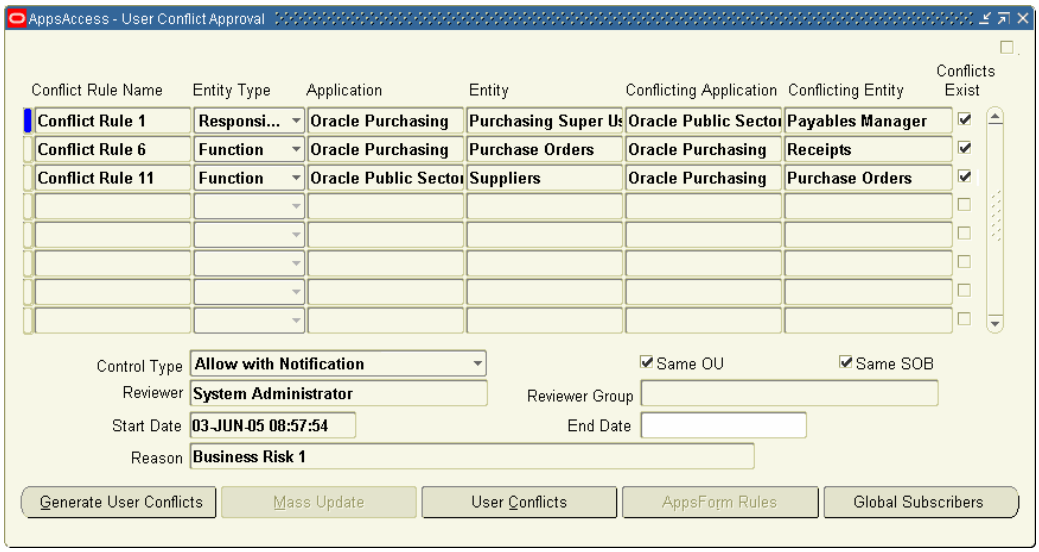
The Generate User Conflicts button is active only in the Define Conflict Rules copy of the Conflict Matrix. However, you can use another method to generate conflicts: Use the Requests option on the View menu to launch the LA AppsAccess Generate User Conflicts concurrent request. For a full description of the procedure for initiating a concurrent request, see "Generating Reports and Requests" on page 33.

Reviewing User Conflicts

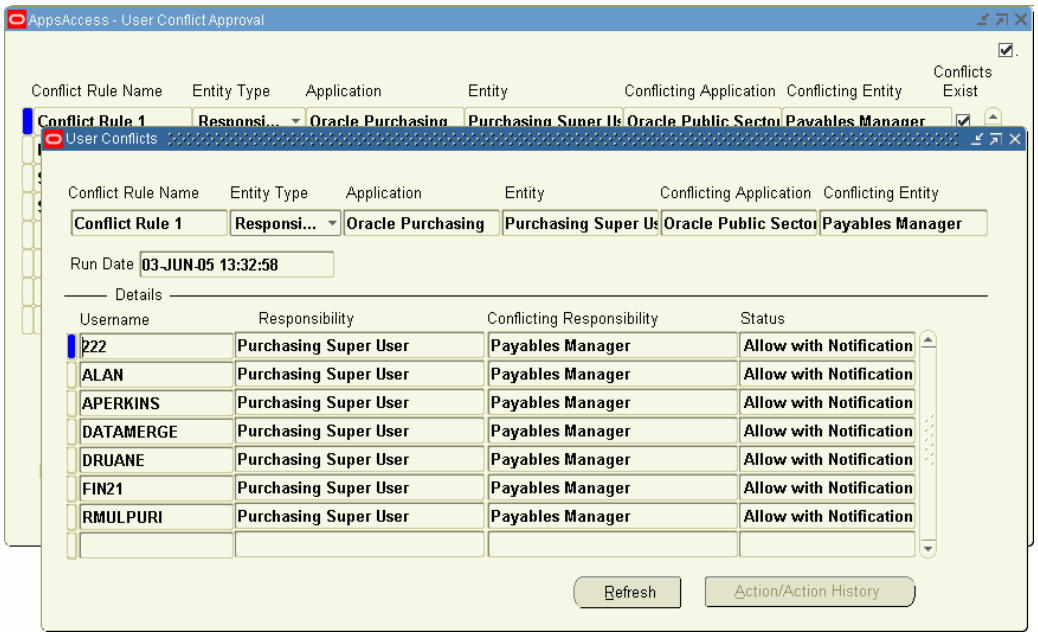
To view the conflicts you've generated, you need to refresh the Conflict Matrix — in effect, to reload the rules in which you are interested, even if they were already loaded in the Conflict Matrix when you initiated the generate-user-conflicts request. To review user conflicts:

1. Click in the Find Conflict Rules form to make it active. Use it to locate conflict rules in which you are interested and load them into either copy of the Conflict Matrix. (See page 5.)

2 When users' work assignments violate a rule, AppsAccess places a check mark in a Conflicts Exist box for that rule. The check box is located to the right of the Conflict Matrix row in which the rule is defined:



3 Select one of the check-marked rules. (Click on the row in which it is defined; note that a rectangle to its left turns blue.) Then click on the User Conflicts button. The following User Conflicts form presents configuration details for the rule you selected, and a list of users whose responsibility assignments violate it. Each user's status is set either to Prevent or to Allow with Notification, depending on the control type of the rule that generated the conflicts.

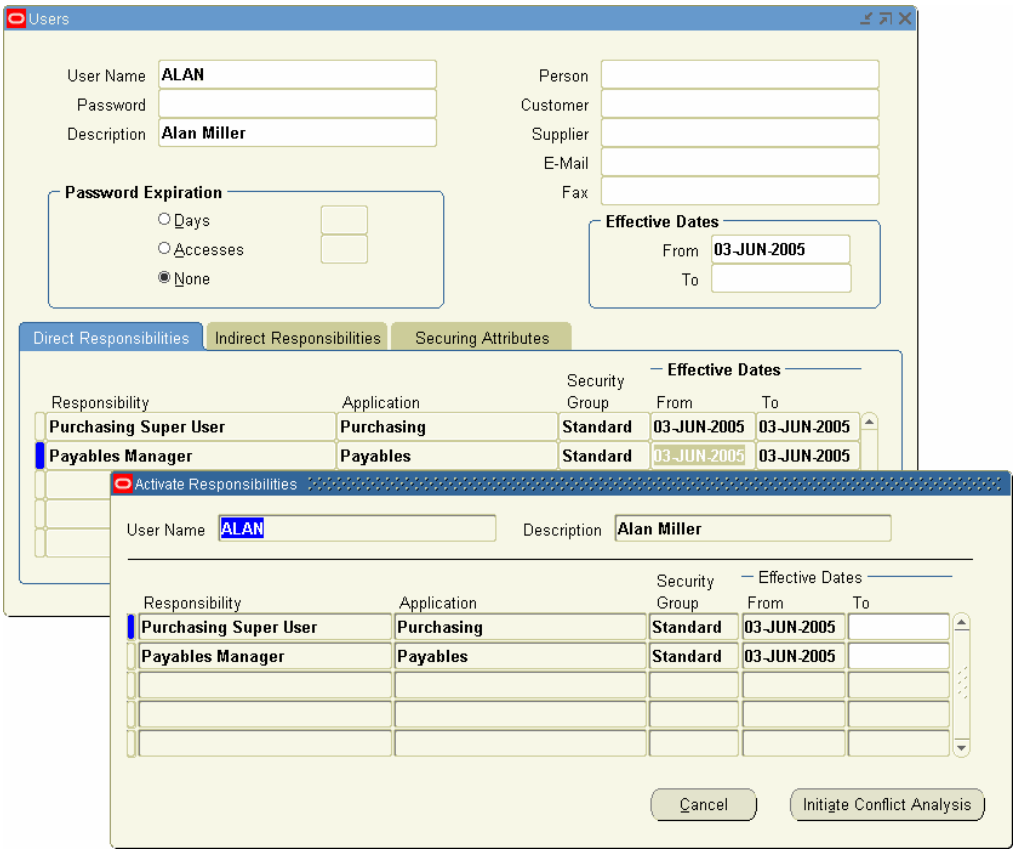


Because Rapid Compliance does not enable user to approve or reject a conflict, the Action/Action History button is disabled. If existing responsibility assignments trigger a Prevent rule, you need to open the Users form and, for each user, end-date the offending responsibility there.

Assigning Responsibilities to Users

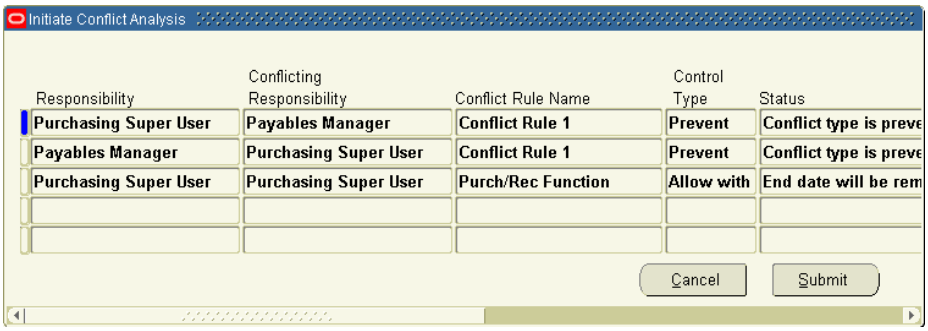
When an administrator opens the Oracle Users form to create a new user or to assign new responsibilities to an existing user, AppsAccess evaluates the assignment for conflicts before it is finalized, then presents an option to submit or cancel it:

1. With the User form open, a system administrator selects a user and, in the grid accessible from the Responsibilities tab, assigns responsibilities. (See Oracle documentation for information on accessing the Users form and configuring users.) Both the start and end dates for these responsibilities are set by default to the current date, and cannot be modified directly. The administrator saves the new assignments.
2. The administrator clicks on Actions in the menu bar, then on Assign Responsibilities in the Actions menu.
3. An Activate Responsibilities form opens; it presents a copy of the responsibilities listed in the Users form, but allows the administrator to change the end dates.



4. The administrator removes end dates (or alters them to a future date) for a selection of responsibilities, and so provisionally grants access to them. He then clicks the Initiate Conflict Analysis button.
5. An Initiate Conflict Analysis form provides data about responsibilities for which the administrator changed end dates, noting those for which no conflict exists, and listing all conflicts in which the responsibilities are involved. A message in a

Status field states that end dates will not be removed for a Prevent conflict, or that end dates will be removed for an Allow with Notification rule.



6 The administrator may, at this point, take either of two actions:

- Avoid assigning conflicting responsibilities by restoring the end dates he removed.

  To do this, he would click the Cancel button in the Initiate Conflict Analysis form, click the Cancel button in the Activate Responsibilities form, and click the No button in a prompt to save changes. He can then reselect the Assign Responsibilities option in the Actions menu and try granting access to a different selection of responsibilities.

- Accept the selection of responsibilities, even if it contains conflicts. To do so, he would click the Submit button in the Initiate Conflict Analysis form.

  For responsibilities that have no conflicts or have Allow with Notification conflicts, AppsAccess sets end dates in the Users form to match those selected in the Activate Responsibilities form. For responsibilities involved in Prevent conflicts, original end dates are made permanent in the Users form.

Note
In the full implementation of AppsAccess, "where used" options in a Tools menu enable a user to display a menu tree leading to each of the "base" and "conflicting" entities of a conflict as defined by an AppsAccess rule. These could assist in determining the locations of functions that conflict even though they belong to one responsibility, so that one or both could be excluded. However, the "where used" options are disabled in Rapid Compliance.

Chapter 3

Change Control

Rapid Compliance uses features of two AppsRules applications to implement change control in Oracle Applications. For the most part, you work directly in AppsControl, creating or uploading rules that monitor changes to the values of fields in Oracle Applications forms. AppsControl, however, manipulates AppsAudit. For each form field that is subject to an AppsControl rule, AppsAudit tracks changes in a corresponding database column — the one that stores values entered or displayed in the form field. The AppsControl rule selects that column for auditing in AppsAudit, and ensures that its table belongs to an "audit group." Directly in AppsAudit, you can define and view reports on changes to columns contained in audit groups, and so to change-controlled fields.

An AppsControl rule applies a "control type," and in Rapid Compliance only one type — Audit — is available. A rule of this type monitors changes to fields, but allows users to make changes freely. The full implementation of AppsControl provides two additional control types: Reason Code both tracks each change and requires the user to give a reason for it, and Approval not only does both, but also requires another user to approve the change. Both these control types are disabled in Rapid Compliance.

It's expected that the principal means of generating change-control rules in Rapid Compliances is to upload "content" — an extensive set of rules — from an Excel spreadsheet. In support of this method, Rapid Compliance validates rules during an upload operation, ensuring that only those of the Audit control type are accepted. However, users can also create Audit rules one at a time in a form called the AppsControl Wizard.

Uploading Rules from a Content Spreadsheet

To upload AppsControl rules from a content spreadsheet, first review and prepare them:

1. Open the spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel and review it with your Professional Services team member. Select the rules that target fields for which you want to implement controls. Type the letter *Y* in the Upload column for each of these rules. (Remember that you can upload only rules of the Audit control type.)
2. Create a flat file containing the rules you've selected: From the Tools menu in Excel, select the Create CSV for AppsControl option. Specify the destination for the CSV file and select the Save button.

Note
Like the companion option in AppsAccess, the Create CSV for AppsControl option appears in the Excel Tools menu only if the macro security level for Excel is set to low. To effect this setting, click on Tools in the Excel menu bar, then on Options in the Tools menu. In the Options window, click on the Security tab. In the Security panel, click on the Macro Security button. A Security window opens; in its Security Level panel, click on the Low radio button. Then close the Security and Options windows — click on the OK button in each.

3. A control total message displays the number of rules written. To verify the completeness of your upload file, compare this with the number of rows you selected.

To upload the file you've prepared:

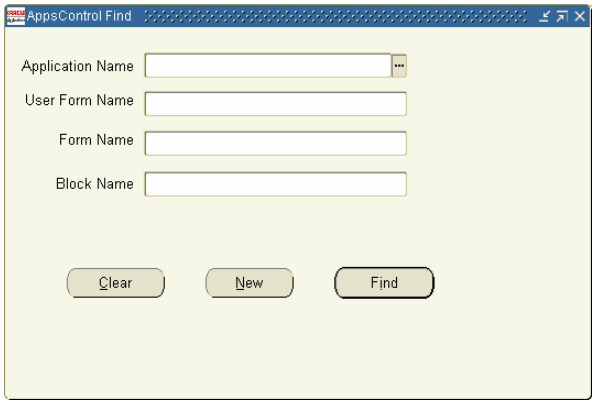
1. FTP the CSV file to the /usr/tmp UNIX directory of the instance in which the rules are to be used.
2. Open the Navigator in the Logical Apps responsibility and run the LA AppsControl Data Load concurrent request. (For a full description of the procedure for initiating a concurrent request, see "Generating Reports and Requests" on page 33.) Supply the following parameters:
   - File Name: Type in the name of the CSV file to be loaded. This parameter is mandatory.
   - File Location: Type in the UNIX path to the file to be loaded. This parameter is mandatory.
   - Debug Mode: Select Yes to enable debug functionality for the load, or No to disable the functionality.
   - Load Data: Select Yes if the data is to be loaded into the AppsControl rule repository. Select No if this is a data validation run only.
3. Open AppsControl. Click on Tools in the menu bar, then on AppsAudit Compile Audit Objects in the Tools menu. A pop-up note informs you of a concurrent request ID number. Click on the OK button to clear the message.

Creating Control Rules Manually

The AppsControl Wizard enables you to create new control rules, to view existing rules, or to confirm that content-spreadsheet rules have been uploaded correctly.

Finding Control Rules

When you start AppsControl, both the AppsControl Wizard and an AppsControl Find form appear on screen, with the Find form initially active.



If you intend to create new control rules, you can simply click on its New button; in this case, the Wizard becomes the active form but displays no rule data.

However, you can also use the Find form to load existing control rules into the AppsControl Wizard: To search for all rules, simply click on the Find button. Or, to search for a selection of rules, complete the following steps:

1 Supply values in any combination of the filtering fields:

- Application Name: From the list, select an Oracle Application containing fields for which you want to view control rules. Or, leave the box blank to select all applications.
- User Form Name: This box presents a list of the form names that are visible to the user of an Oracle Application. Choose one containing fields for which you want to view control rules. Or, leave the list box blank to select all forms.
- Form Name: This box presents a list of the form names that are used internally by the system. If you've made a selection in the User Form Name box, AppsControl automatically fills this box with the corresponding system form name. If you make a selection in this box, it overrides the value in the User Form Name box — AppsControl displays fields from the form identified by the system form name. You can leave this box blank to select all forms.
- Block Name: From the list, select a form block containing fields for which you want to view control rules. Or, leave the box empty to select all blocks in a form (if you selected one in the Form Name or User Form Name box), or all blocks in all forms (if you made no form-name selection), or all blocks in all applications (if you made no application selection).

2 After entering values, click the Find button. Or, to discard the filtering selection you have made and start over, click on the Clear button.

After being used, the Find form remains open in the background. To bring it to the foreground and use it again, click on it (drag any other forms, such as the Wizard, out of the way). If you close it, you can reopen it: Click on View in the menu bar, then on Find in the View menu. Or, click on the Find icon, located second from the left in the tool bar. (It looks like a flashlight.)

Determining Internal Names for Items Used in Rules

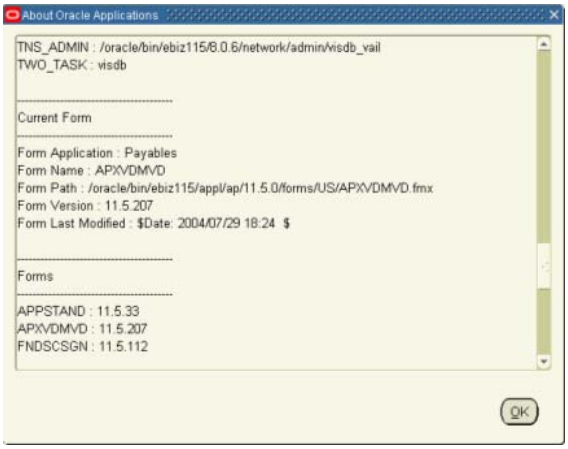
As you work with the AppsControl Wizard, you need to know the "internal" names for Oracle Applications forms, blocks, and fields — for example, APXVDMVD for the Enter Vendor form, VNDR for the block on the Enter Vendor form that contains a Supplier Name field, and VENDOR_NAME_MIR for the field itself.

To discover the internal name for an Oracle Applications form, complete these steps:

1 Navigate to the form whose internal name you want to know.

2 Select Help in the menu bar, then About Oracle Applications in the Help menu.

3 An About Oracle Applications window opens. In it, scroll to the Current Form section and take note of the Form Name — in the example shown below, APXVDMVD.



4 Click on the OK button to close the form.

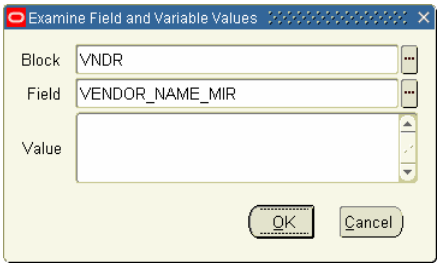
To discover the internal names for blocks and fields, complete these steps:

1 Click on a field if you mean to determine either its name or the name of the block that contains it.

2 Select Help in the menu bar, then Diagnostics in the Help menu, then Examine.

3 An Enable Diagnostics dialog prompts for the Oracle password. Enter the password for your instance and click on the OK button.

4 An Examine Field and Variable Values form opens. Take note of the internal block and field names for your selection.

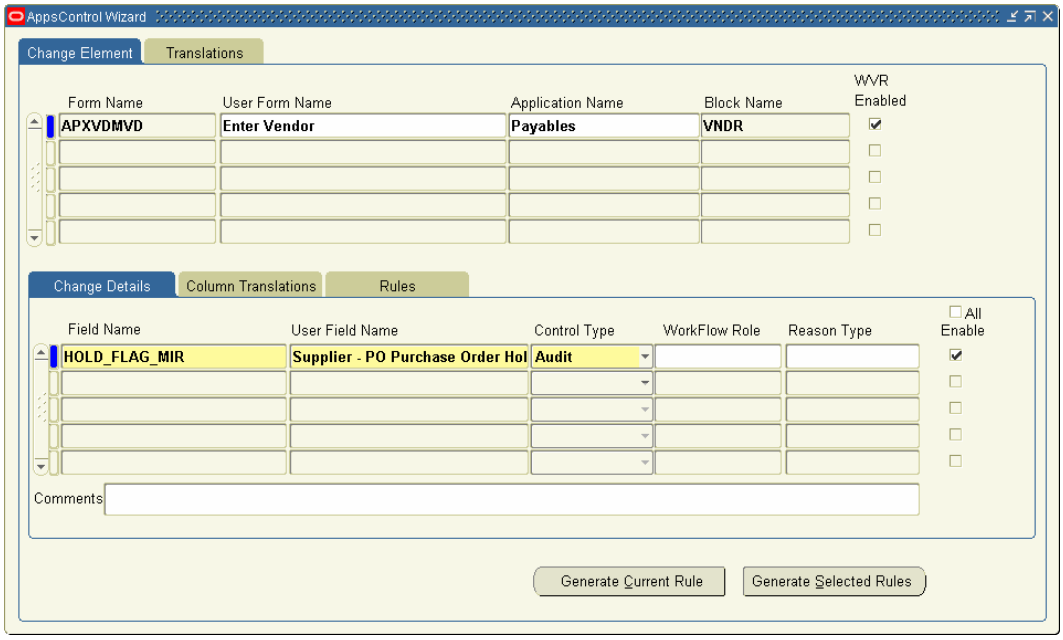


5 Click on the OK button to close the form.

Creating Control Rules

To create a control rule in the AppsControl Wizard, first create an empty row in the upper grid of the form that appears when the Change Element tab is selected. If you clicked on the New button in the Find form, you've already accomplished this. Otherwise, use any of the following methods:

- If the Change Element grid contains any empty rows, click in the first one.
- Click on the New button (first on the left in the Oracle Applications tool bar).
- Click on File in the Oracle Applications menu bar, then New in the File menu.



Selecting a Block of Controllable Fields

In the empty row you've created (in the upper grid under the Change Element tab), specify a block of fields in an Oracle Applications form. Enter values in these fields:

- Form Name: This box accepts form names that are used internally by the system. Select one containing fields for which you want to create control rules. When you make a selection in the Form Name box, AppsControl automatically inserts corresponding entries in the User Form Name and Application Name boxes.

- User Form Name: This box accepts user form names (those visible to the user of an Oracle Application). If you made a selection in the Form Name box, AppsControl has inserted the correct User Form Name here. If not, select or type a user form name here.
- Application Name: This box accepts the name of the Oracle Application that uses the form you specified in the previous two boxes. If you began by making a selection in the Form Name box, AppsControl has inserted the correct Application Name here. If not, type an application name here.
- Block Name: This box accepts the names of field blocks that appear in the form you have selected. Type the name of the block that contains fields for which you want to create control rules.
- WVR Enabled: This check box does not apply to Rapid Compliance (it indicates whether your chosen form is associated with a When Validate Record event, a distinction that is significant only for control types other than Audit). Accept whatever value is supplied automatically by AppsControl.

Creating Control Rules for Fields in the Selected Block

In the lower grid of the AppsControl Wizard, select individual fields and enter control-rule values for them. In each row of this grid, you can select values for one of the fields in the block you specified in the upper grid.

1 Ensure that the Change Details tab is selected, then enter these values:

- Field Name: Type the name by which the underlying code calls the field you want to control.
- User Field Name: Type the user field name (the label visible to the user of an Oracle Application) corresponding to the Field Name you selected in the previous box.
- Control Type: Select Audit, which is the only control type available in Rapid Compliance.
- Enable: Select the check box to the right of a row to indicate that the change-control rule it defines should be activated when rules are generated. Or clear the check box to turn off the rule.

  Instead, you can select or clear the All check box, at the upper right of the Change Details panel, to enable or disable all rules currently displayed in the panel.

Note
The Workflow Role and Reason Type fields do not apply to Rapid Compliance and so are disabled.

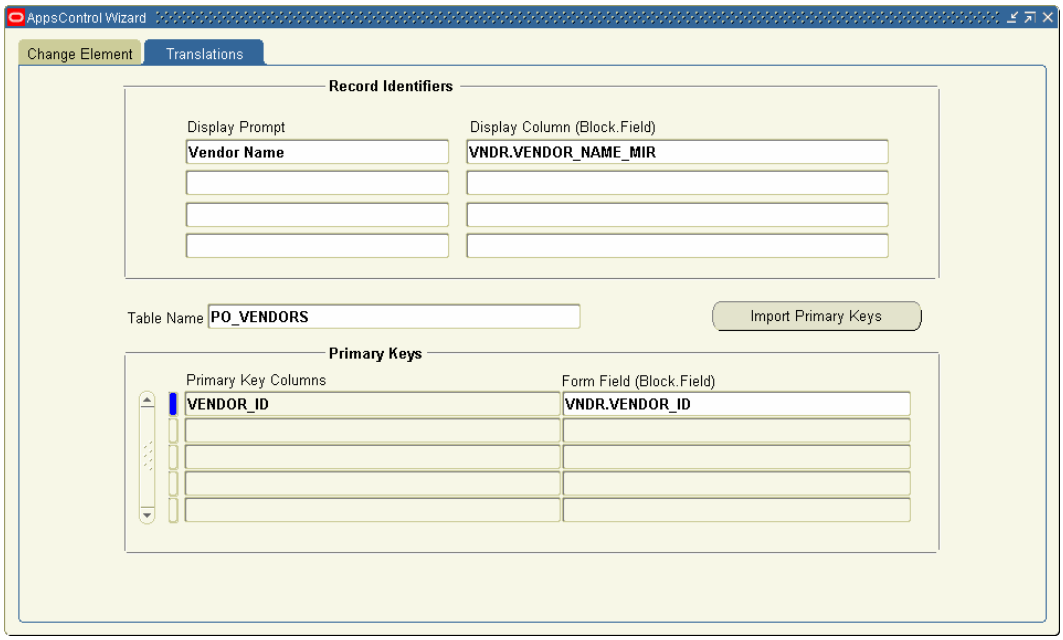
2 Click on the Column Translations tab.

- Under User Field Name, AppsControl supplies the display name of the field you want to control (it's a copy of the value entered in the User Field Name box of the Change Details tab). You cannot change this value.

- Under Column Name, select the name of the database column that corresponds to the value entered in User Field Name — the column that stores data entered in the field.

Using the Translations Tab

In the Translations tab, you identify the database table that stores data entered in fields on the block you selected under the Change Element tab. The values you select here are valid for all fields in that block.



Click on the Translations tab and fill in the following values:

- Display Prompt and Display Column: These items are appropriate for a full implementation of AppsControl, and are not used by Rapid Compliance. However, software dependencies require that you enter values for them.

  Under Display Column, select the name of a field that identifies individual records to which changes apply (such as the field that displays the name of a vendor, if you are creating change-control rules for a block that displays information about vendors). Use the format *BLOCK.FIELD*, in which *BLOCK* is the name by which underlying code recognizes the form block that contains the field you want to use, and *FIELD* is the name by which underlying code calls the field you want. The block does not have to match the block you specified under the Change Element tab.

  Under Display Prompt, type a descriptive label for the Display Column field. Choose any label that has meaning for you.

- Table Name: Select the name of the database table that corresponds to the block you specified under the Change Element tab.

- Primary Keys: Click on the Import Primary Keys button. Under the label *Primary Key Columns*, AppsControl lists the names of the primary keys for the table you selected in the Table Name box. You cannot change these values.

- Form Field: For each database column name entered under the Primary Key Columns label, type the name of the corresponding form field. Once again, use the format *BLOCK.FIELD*, in which *BLOCK* is the name by which underlying code recognizes the form block that contains the field, and *FIELD* is the name by which underlying code calls the field you want.

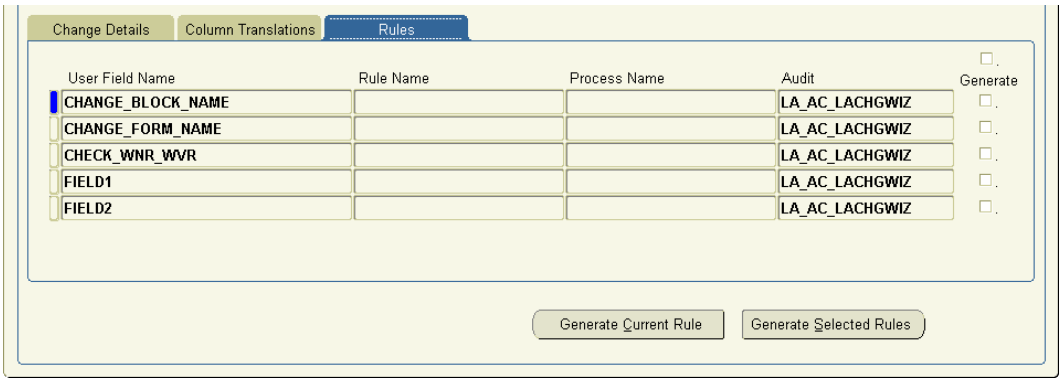
Finishing the Control-Rule Generation

When you complete the foregoing configuration tasks for any number of fields, you can generate rules that implement change control, either one at a time or collectively. To generate a single rule:

1. Click on any of the tabs in the bottom grid of the Change Element form — Change Details, Column Translations, or Rules.
2. Click on the row for which you want to generate a rule. A rectangle to its left turns blue.
3. Click on the Generate Current Rule button.

To generate any number of rules at once:

1. Click on the Rules tab in the bottom grid of the Change Element form.
2. Select the Generate check box for each of the rows for which you want to generate rules. Or, select the check box at the upper right of the Rules panel to choose all rows displayed in the panel for rule generation. (If you clear that check box, you deselect all rows from rule generation.)
3. Click on the Generate Selected Rules button to create rules for all the rows you have selected.



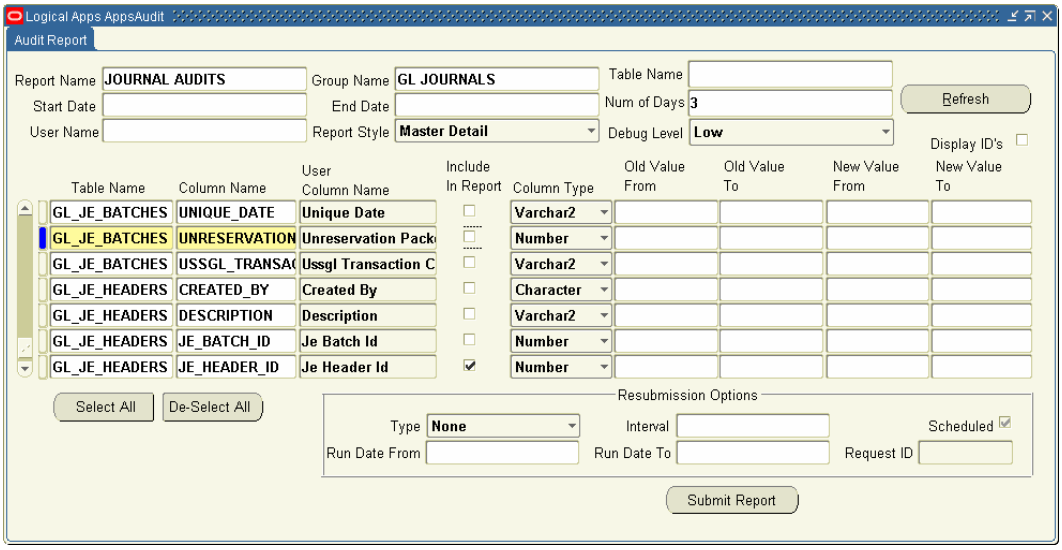
Once you have generated rules, click on Tools in the Oracle Applications menu bar, then on AppsAudit Compile Audit Objects in the Tools menu. Verify that the process has run successfully under View/Requests.

Then click on the Rules tab. In each row, an Audit field displays the name of the audit group that applies to the controlled field. (The field corresponds to a database column, the column exists within a database table, and to track changes to columns in a table, AppsAudit places the table in an audit group.) Make a note of the group name for use as you create reports in AppsAudit on changes to controlled fields. The Rule Name and Process Name fields do not apply to Rapid Compliance, and so are blank.

Defining AppsAudit Reports

Having created control rules in AppsControl, you can define and run AppsAudit reports that present information about changes in the database columns that correspond to the controlled fields. You can create a new report definition or query a saved report definition. You can also select filter criteria for the report based on ranges of old and new values. Reports are executed via the concurrent request queue.

To define reports, open AppsAudit (see page 3). Click on LogicalApps Utilities in the menu bar, and then on AppsAudit Report in the Utilities menu. The following Audit Report form appears:



Audit Report Header

To create a new report definition, begin by completing entries in the header area of the Audit Report form:

1. In the Report Name box, type a name for the report.
2. Make selections in either or both of the Group Name and Table Name lists of values.
   - In the Group Name field, you can select an audit group associated with controlled fields in which you are interested. (As discussed on page 26, the Rules panel in AppsControl provides the name of the group associated with each field.) If so, the Table name field presents only tables belonging to the group you've chosen. You can select one of those tables to report only on auditing for it, or you can leave the Table Name field blank to report on auditing for all the tables in the group.
   - If you leave the Group Name field blank, the Table Name field displays tables belonging to all audit groups associated with controlled fields. Select one of the tables to report on auditing for it.

3. Specify a span of time the report should cover. Do one of the following:
   - Type or select starting and ending dates in the Start Date and End Date boxes. Use the format configured for your instance of Oracle Applications. (Note that the Start Date and End Date boxes default to the current date.)
   - Type a value in the Num of Days box. AppsAudit subtracts this value from the date the report is run and uses the resulting date as the start of a date range. The end date is the date the report is run.
4. In the User Name list of values, select a user to report only on data changes made by that user. Or leave the box blank to report on data changes by all users.
5. In the Report Style list box, determine the format of the report output by selecting either of the following:
   - Master Detail presents report information as blocks of data, each of which lists a table, information about its primary keys, and then a row of data about each of the audited fields that has changed.
   - Delimited File presents report information as records of data changes, each using a tilde to separate the individual values that make up a record.
6. In the Debug Level list box, select High or Low. AppsAudit maintains data about both report generation and the audit "package" — the core generation of audit data from which a report gathers information. It places this data in a log table, where it may be reviewed if problems need to be resolved. The High debug-level value produces more detail and retains the data in the table. The Low value produces less detail and allows log data to be purged. Typically, select Low. (This setting does not alter the information presented in an audit report.)
7. Select the Display IDs check box if you want the report to identify primary keys, or clear the check box if not.

Audit Report Detail

Once the header information is in place, click the Refresh button to select tables and columns for inclusion in the report. In response, AppsAudit fills the grid in the Audit Report form with entries for all columns selected for auditing:

- If you selected a table name as you completed the report header, AppsAudit displays all the audit columns from that table.
- If you selected a group name but no table name as you completed the report header, AppsAudit displays all the audit columns from all the tables of the group.

For each, AppsAudit supplies the Table Name, Column Name, and User Column Name, and selects an Include in Report check box. In a Column Type list box, AppsAudit also provides the data type for the column; however, if the report is to present data from a lookup table, the data type shown here reflects the lookup value. For instance, if the audited column is VENDOR_ID but a lookup table is to provide VENDOR_NAME in the report, the data type is given as Character, not Number.

You can refine this automatically generated selection of columns:

- Choose the columns you want in the report. For each column, click on the Include in Report check box to remove the check mark and therefore exclude the column from the report. Or click on the check box again to reinsert the check mark and reinclude the column in the report.

  Alternatively, click the Select All button to include all the columns or the De-Select All button to exclude all the columns. Note, however, that you cannot exclude columns defined as primary keys.

- Define ranges of values that filter report entries.

  For any column, type entries in the Old Value From and Old Value To boxes to report only data changes that begin with a value in the range you specify. For example, if a numeric field contained the value 6 and the data were changed, a record of that change would nevertheless be excluded from a report if you specify old-value-from and -to entries of 0 and 5.

  Similarly, type entries in the New Value From and New Value To boxes to report only data changes that end with a value in the range you specify.

Note
Filter values for two or more columns have an AND relationship — all must be true for the filter to return a result. For example, if you define an old-value filter for a name column that permits only the name Smith (if that name is placed in both the From and To boxes), and an old-value filter for a date column that permits only a single date (if that date is placed in both the From and To boxes), then the report would display audited data only for records concerning Smith on the specified date.

Resubmission Options

You can schedule a report to be run repeatedly. To do so, select values in the block of the Audit Report form labeled Resubmission Options:

- In the Type list box, select Hours, Days, or Weeks to designate the unit of time you use to define an interval at which the report is to be rerun. Or, keep the default selection, None, to prevent the report from being rerun.
- In the Interval box, type a number that expresses the interval at which the report is to be run. For example, if you type 5 here and select Hours in the Type list box, the report is resubmitted every five hours.
- In the Run Date From and Run Date To boxes, type or select dates and times that mark the beginning and end of the period in which the report should be run repeatedly. Again, use the format configured for your instance of Oracle Applications.

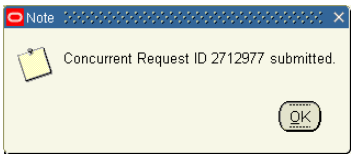
AppsAudit fills in these values:

- The Scheduled check box indicates that the reporting cycle you have defined is being implemented. AppsAudit checks it when you submit the report. Once the date in the Run Date To box has passed, AppsAudit clears the Scheduled box.
- The Request ID text box displays an identifying number for the most recent submission of the report. For instance, if a report runs four times per day, this box would at the end of the day display the fourth request ID.

Saving and Submitting a Report

When you are done selecting header, detail, and resubmission options, save the report definition: click on File in the menu bar and then on Save in the File menu.

Once you have defined a report, click on the Submit Report button in the Audit Report form. When you do, a message similar to the following one indicates that the report is being generated:



Note the request ID number, then click on the OK button to close the message.

See Chapter 4 for information on viewing AppsAudit reports (as well as reports generated by AppsAccess and AppsControl).

Other AppsAudit Features

In addition to defining and running reports, you can set the "state" of audit groups and define lookup values for audited table columns.

When you start AppsAudit, it opens to an Audit Groups panel. In Rapid Compliance, most of its functionality is read-only. It is here, however, that you can change the state of an audit group — in effect, disable auditing for a group:

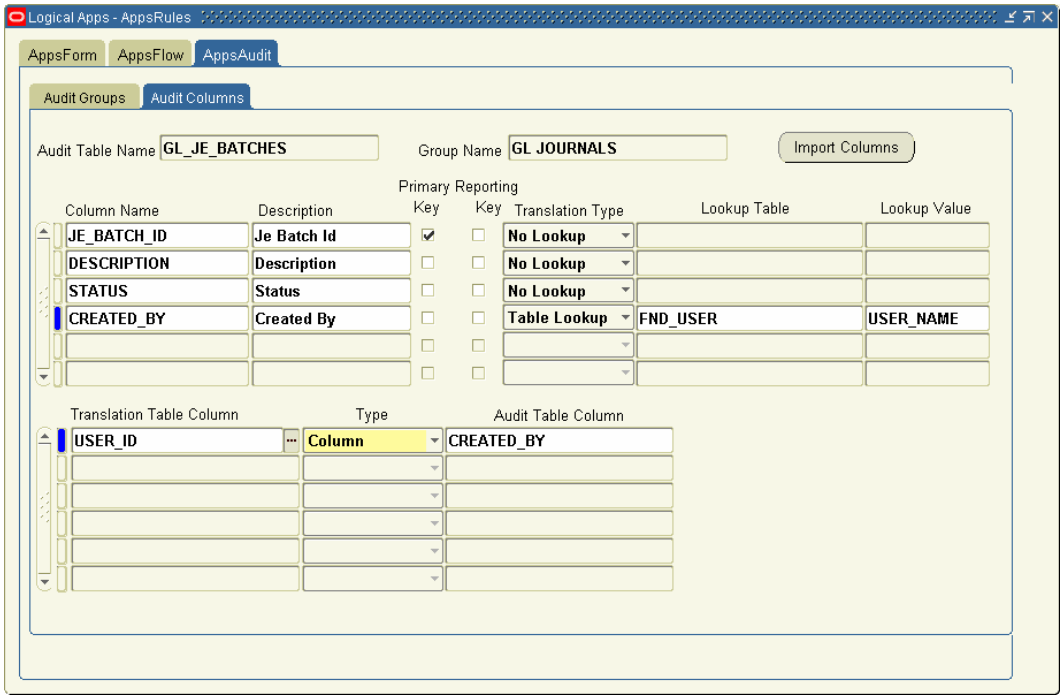
1. Query the audit group you want: Press the F11 key, type the name of the group in the Group Name field, and press the Ctrl+F11 key combination.
2. In the State list box, select one of the following values:
   - Disable—Interrupt Audit: Auditing for the group is paused, and audit objects, including audit data, are preserved in shadow tables.
   - Disable—Prepare for Archive: Auditing for the group is stopped, and current data for each row is stored in shadow tables, which can be archived.
   - Disable—Purge Table: Auditing for the group is stopped, and audit objects, including audit data, are dropped.

From the Audit Groups panel, you can also click on an Audit Columns tab. This produces a panel in which, in a full implementation of AppsAudit, a user would be able

to select table columns that are to be audited. In Rapid Compliance, this functionality is disabled; the only way to select columns for auditing is to write AppsControl rules for form fields that correspond to the columns you want to select. However, the Audit Columns panel enables users to assign "translation values" to table columns, and this functionality is active in Rapid Compliance.

A translation value for a column is a corresponding column in a lookup table. A lookup column contains meaningful values that match up with values in audited tables, such as a person's actual name in place of a numeric identifier.

If you want audit reports to display actual values from an audited column, select No Lookup in its Translation Type list of values.



If, however, you want audit reports to display a translation value for an audited column, join it to a corresponding column in a lookup table. Typically, you would specify a linkage among three columns:

- The first is the column that contains an audited value. In the example illustrated above, this is CREATED_BY in the GL_JE_BATCHES table.
- The second is a lookup-table column that contains an identifying value — the same value as in the audited table. In the example illustrated above, this is USER_ID in the FND_USR table.
- The last is a column in the lookup table that contains the translation value. In the example illustrated above, this is USER_NAME in the FND_USR table.

To create this linkage:

1. In the Translation Type list of values, select Table Lookup.
2. In the Lookup Table list of values, select the name of the lookup table you want.

3. In the Lookup Value list of values, select the name of the lookup-table column that contains translation values for the audited column.
4. Move to the lower grid and, in the Translation Table Column list of values, select the lookup-table column that contains the identifying value.
5. In the Type list of values, select the value *Column*.
6. In the Audit Table Column list of values, select once again the column from the audited table that contains the audited value.

In the lower grid, you can complete as many rows as you like to create a translation value as complex as you like. The rows have an AND relationship — all must be true for a value to be returned.

To change translation values (once they've been saved), you must delete the existing values and then save the audit group before selecting new values. If you attempt to replace old translation values directly with new values, AppsAudit presents a message stating that you must first delete the old values and save the deletion.

Once you've finished setting an audit state or defining translation values, save the new configuration: click on File in the menu bar, then on Save in the File menu. Or, click on the Save icon, located first on the left in the toolbar.

Chapter 4

Reports and Concurrent Requests

All three Rapid Compliance applications provide performance reports:

- AppsAccess provides a set of reports that present not only the results of analysis for use in locating and resolving conflicts, but also data about rule configuration and user exclusions. Reports are available in text and PDF formats.

  AppsAccess also accepts "concurrent requests" — it runs utility programs that archive data, prepare export files or load import files, reset values, and generate user conflicts.

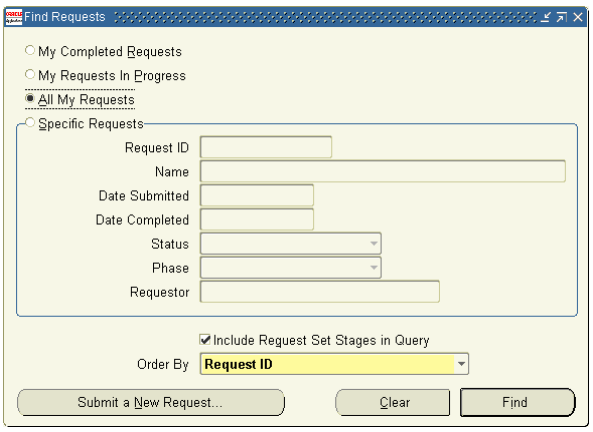
- AppsControl presents a single report, which presents information about fields under control; it is also available in text and PDF formats.

- AppsAudit produces reports, at the database level, on changes to fields that are subject to AppsControl rules.

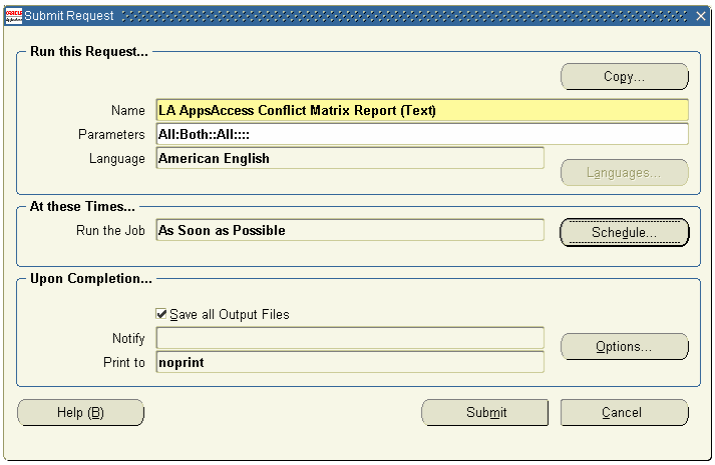
Generating Reports and Requests

To generate any of the reports or requests available in AppsAccess or AppsControl, complete the following steps. (See pages 27–30 for information on generating reports in AppsAudit.)

1 With the Logical Apps Navigator open, click on View in the Oracle Applications menu bar, then on Requests on the View menu. The Find Requests form appears (as shown at the top of the next page).



2 Click the Submit a New Request button. At the prompt, select Single Request and click OK. The Submit Request form appears.



3 In the Name list of values, select the name of the report or request you want to run. Click on the OK button.

4 If a report or request takes parameters, a Parameters form appears. To filter entries in a report or items subject to a request, select values for any number of parameters. Or, to include all possible entries or items, leave the parameters blank. Parameters vary from one report or request to another. (See the description of each report or request for a discussion of its parameters.) Click on the OK button.

5 In the Submit Request form, click on the Submit button. At the next prompt, make a note of the request number; then click on Yes to run another report or request, or no to return to the Find Requests form.

Viewing Report Results

To view an AppsAudit, AppsAccess, or AppsControl report, or to check on the progress of a report or request, use the Find Requests form. It becomes active after you use the Submit Request form in AppsAccess or AppsControl. Otherwise, you can

open it (as before) by clicking on View in the Oracle Applications menu bar, then on Requests on the View menu.

1. To see the results of a report, or check on the progress of a report or request, click on the My Completed Requests or My Requests in Progress radio button (as appropriate) and then on the Find button. Or click on the Specific Requests radio button, type your request number in the Request ID field, and click on the Find button.
2. A Requests form shows the status of your request. When it informs you that the report is completed (you may need to click on the Refresh Data button), click on the View Output button. The report appears.

AppsAudit Report

The form that an AppsAudit report takes depends on the selection you made in the Report Style list box when you entered header information in the report definition. If you chose Master Detail, the report looks like this:

```
Date : 08-OCT-04 07:21:43                          JOURNAL AUDITS                          Page : 1   Of 4


                Group Name :  GL JOURNALS

                Table Name :

                Start Date :

                  End Date :

                  Username :
                                1
            Number of  Days :
□
  Date  08-OCT-04 07:21:43                          JOURNAL AUDITS                          Page  2 Of 4

 Table Name:       GL_JE_BATCHES

 Selection Criteria :
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Column Name                      Old Value From          Old Value To            New Value From          New Value To
 -------------------------------  ----------------------  ----------------------  ----------------------  ----------------
 Audit Data :
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Primary Key                      Value

 ------------------------------ --------------------------------
 Je Batch Id                    31499

              Transaction
  User Name   Type        Time Stamp              Column Name             Old Value               New Value
  ----------  ----------  ----------------------  ----------------------  ----------------------  ----------------------
  SMCLAUGHLIN Insert      07-OCT-2004 16:57:15    Name                    JAN-ADJ 07-OCT-2004     JAN-ADJ 07-OCT-2004
                                                                          16:56:43                16:56:43
_
```

If you chose Delimited File, the report looks like this:

```
Group_Name~Table_Name~Start_Date~End_Date~Primary_Key~Value~DB_Column~DB_Value~Username~Transaction_Type~Timestamp~Colum
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Insert~13-OCT-2004 16:43:18~Descrip
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Insert~13-OCT-2004 16:43:18~Name~nu
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Insert~13-OCT-2004 16:43:18~Set Of
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~13-OCT-2004 16:43:23~Descrip
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~13-OCT-2004 16:43:23~Set Of
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~13-OCT-2004 16:43:26~Descrip
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~13-OCT-2004 16:43:26~Set Of
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~14-OCT-2004 09:10:06~Descrip
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~14-OCT-2004 09:10:06~Set Of
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~14-OCT-2004 09:10:10~Descrip
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~14-OCT-2004 09:10:10~Set Of
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~14-OCT-2004 09:10:13~Descrip
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-CONTROLLER~JE_HEADER_ID~33372~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~14-OCT-2004 09:10:13~Set Of
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Insert~12-OCT-2004 09:09:42~Descriptio
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Insert~12-OCT-2004 09:09:42~Name~null~
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Insert~12-OCT-2004 09:09:42~Set Of Bool
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~12-OCT-2004 09:10:04~Descriptio
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~12-OCT-2004 09:10:04~Set Of Bool
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~12-OCT-2004 09:10:08~Descriptio
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~12-OCT-2004 09:10:08~Set Of Bool
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~12-OCT-2004 09:10:11~Descriptio
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ-GERMANY~JE_HEADER_ID~33363~SMCLAUGHLIN~Update~12-OCT-2004 09:10:11~Set Of Bool
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ~JE_HEADER_ID~33362~SM1~Update~12-OCT-2004 06:18:45~Description~ADJUSTMENTS FE
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ~JE_HEADER_ID~33362~SM1~Update~12-OCT-2004 06:18:45~Set Of Books Id~Vision Com
GL JOURNAL ENTRIES~~~~Je Header Id~FEB-ADJ~JE_HEADER_ID~33362~SM1~Update~12-OCT-2004 06:18:58~Description~ADJUSTMENTS FE
```

AppsAccess Reports and Requests

The following reports and requests are available in AppsAccess.

Conflicts Summary Report

The Conflicts Summary Report lists responsibilities within each application, then shows the number of approved, rejected, prevent, and pending conflicts, and the total of those four counts, at each responsibility.

There are two ways in which a responsibility may be considered to be associated with an application: the first is a direct association, with a given responsibility linked to only one application. The second way is through the following linkage: an application is associated with a function, which is associated with a menu, which is granted to a responsibility. To ensure a correct count of both function-based and responsibility-based conflicts for each application, the report bases its calculations on the second association. As a result, the report may show responsibilities within an application that are not directly linked to the application.

Moreover, a given conflict is counted in each of the applications (base and conflicting) it affects. A rule, for example, may define a conflict between two functions, each associated with a distinct application. If the rule were to generate 10 conflicts, the report would show 10 conflicts in each of the applications, for a total of 20.

As you generate the report, you can select these parameters:

- Run Date: Select a date to view summary values for conflicts generated up to that date. This parameter is required.
- Application: Select an application to view summary values for conflicts associated with that application. Or, leave the parameter blank to view summary values for conflicts associated with all applications.

The Conflicts Summary Report looks like this:

AppsAccess Conflicts Summary

Instance: visdb — Page: 1 of 2
Snapshot Date: 17-MAY-05 01:18 PM — Date: 17-MAY-05 03:31 PM

Application Name: Oracle Purchasing

Responsibility Name	Approved	Rejected	Pending	Prevent	Total
All Procurement Operations	0	0	19	5	24
Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	9	0	37	8	54
Procure to Pay	0	0	62	20	82
Procurement Administration	0	0	5	0	5
Procurement Manager	0	0	10	2	12
Procurement Process, Operations	0	0	19	3	22
....					
....					
Purchasing, Vision Norway	0	0	12	2	14
Purchasing, Vision Operations (USA)	0	0	300	69	369
Purchasing, Vision Project Mfg (MRC)	0	0	181	30	211
Purchasing, Vision Services (USA)	0	0	177	26	203
Purchasing, Vision Svcs R&D (USA)	0	0	14	2	16
Purchasing, Vision University	0	0	88	10	98
Purchasing, Vision Utilities	0	0	34	5	39
Receiving	0	0	5	10	15
Super User, Progress S&L	0	0	47	6	53

Responsibilities with Conflicts Report

The Responsibilities with Conflicts Report lists responsibilities for which conflicts exist, and identifies the components of each conflict as well as the rule that defines it. As you generate the report, you can select the following parameters:

- Application Name: Select an application to view responsibilities that have conflicts associated with the application. Or leave the parameter blank to view responsibilities that have conflicts associated with all applications.
- Responsibility: Select a responsibility to view only conflicts for that responsibility. Or leave the parameter blank to view conflicts for all responsibilities.
- Function: Select a function to view only conflicts involving that function. Or leave the parameter blank to view conflicts involving all functions. You can select a function only if you have first selected an application.
- Control Type: Select a control type — Prevent or Allow with Notification — to view only conflicts of that type. Or accept the default value, All, to view conflicts of both types or rule.
- Conflict Within Same Responsibility: Select *Y* (for yes) to view information on conflicts between functions within a responsibility, or *N* (for no) to view information on conflicts between entities across responsibilities. Or leave this parameter blank to view information on conflicts of both types.

The Responsibilities with Conflicts Report looks like this:

AppsAccess Responsibilities With Conflicts

Instance : visdb

Report Run Date : 17-JUN-2005 11:28:29
Page : 2 Of 3553

Responsibility	Function	Conflicting Responsibility	Conflicting Function	Control Type	Conflict Rule Name
Purchasing Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing Buyer	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
iProcurement Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Public Sector Purchasing Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Public Sector Purchasing Buyer	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procurement Process, Operations	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing, Vision Operations (USA)	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
All Procurement Operations	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procurement Manager	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procure to Pay	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing, Vision Norway	Purchase Orders	Cost Management	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing Buyer	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
iProcurement Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Public Sector Purchasing Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Public Sector Purchasing Buyer	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procurement Process, Operations	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing, Vision Operations (USA)	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
All Procurement Operations	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procurement Manager	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procure to Pay	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing, Vision Norway	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing Buyer	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
iProcurement Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Public Sector Purchasing Super User	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Public Sector Purchasing Buyer	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procurement Process, Operations	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing, Vision Operations (USA)	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
All Procurement Operations	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procurement Manager	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Procure to Pay	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Purchasing, Vision Norway	Purchase Orders	Cost Management GUI (No View)	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Cost Management	Purchase Orders	Purchasing Super User	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Cost Management GUI (No Update)	Purchase Orders	Purchasing Super User	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ
Cost Management GUI (No View)	Purchase Orders	Purchasing Super User	Requisitions	Approval Required	LA PO/REQ

User Conflicts Report

The User Conflicts Report presents information on the resolution of conflicts for individual users. It collects data generated when conflicts are resolved in the User Conflict Actions form. A system administrator would use information from the report to implement conflict-resolution decisions. As you generate the report, you can select the following parameters:

- Snapshot Run Date: Select a date to view summary values for conflicts generated up to that date. This parameter is required.
- Conflict Rule Name: Select a rule to view information on the resolution of conflicts generated by that rule. Or leave the parameter blank to see information on the resolution of conflicts generated by all rules.
- Control Type: Select a control type — Prevent or Allow with Notification — to view only information on the resolution of conflicts generated by that type of rule. Or accept the default value, All, to see information on the resolution of conflicts generated by both types of rule.
- User Name: Select a user ID to view only information on the resolution of conflicts concerning that user. Or leave the parameter blank to see information on the resolution of conflicts concerning all users.

The User Conflicts Report looks like this:

AppsAccess User Conflicts Report

Instance : visdb — Report Run Date : 17-JUN-2005 12:53:12 — Page : 2 Of 456

Conflict Name : LA PO/RCV
Entity Type : Function
Application Name : Purchasing
Conflicting Application Name : Purchasing
Control Type : Approval Required

Entity Name : Purchase Orders
Conflicting Entity Name : Receipts
Reviewer Name : SYSADMIN

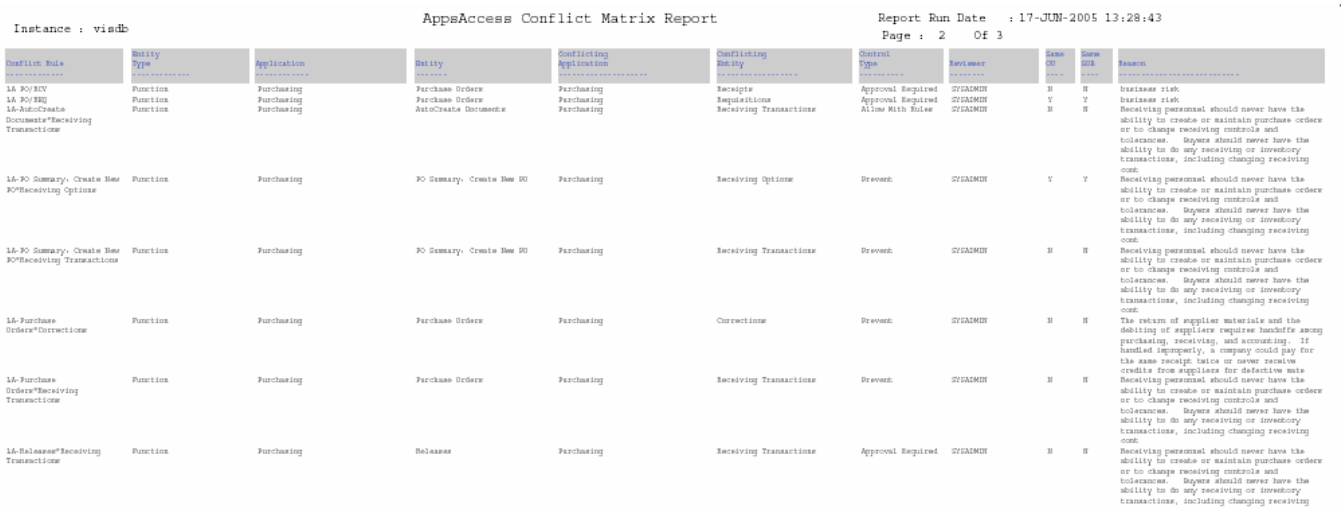
User Name	Responsibility	Conflicting Responsibility	Status	Resolved By	Resolved On	Comments
ABOASE	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	Inventory Progress UK Super User	Approved	SYSADMIN	10-JUN-2005 14:13:07	Approval Reason
ABOASE	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	General Ledger Progress UK Healthcare	Approved	SYSADMIN	10-JUN-2005 14:06:15	approval reason
ABOASE	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	Approved	SYSADMIN	10-JUN-2005 14:13:07	Approval Reason
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	Inventory, Vision Banking	Pending			
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	General Ledger, Vision Banking, Manager	Pending			
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	Purchasing, Vision Banking	Pending			
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	Oracle Sales Administrator, Vision Banking	Pending			
AGENT01	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT02	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT03	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT04	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT05	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT07	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT08	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT09	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT10	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT11	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT12	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT13	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT14	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AGENT15	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Customer Relationship Mgmt	Pending			
AHOBBS	Purchasing Progress UK Local Government	Purchasing Progress UK Local Government	Pending			
AJOHNSON	All Procurement Operations	Receiving	Pending			
AJOHNSON	All Procurement Operations	All Procurement Operations	Pending			
AJOHNSON	Procurement Manager	Receiving	Pending			
AJOHNSON	Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	All Procurement Operations	Pending			
AJOHNSON	Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	Receiving	Pending			
AJOHNSON	Procurement Manager	All Procurement Operations	Pending			

Conflict Matrix Report

The Conflict Matrix Report lists conflict rules and, for each rule, displays the values that define it. As you generate the report, you can select the following parameters:

- Conflict Rule Name: Select a conflict rule to view information only about that rule. Or leave this parameter blank to see information about all rules.
- Entity Type: Select Function or Responsibility to view rules that find conflicts in one entity or the other, or Both to see both types of rule.
- Application Name: Select an application to view rules that involve that application, or leave the parameter blank to view rules that involve any application.
- Control Type: Select a control type — Prevent or Allow with Notification — to view only information on conflict rules involving that type. Or accept the default, All, to see information on conflict rules involving both types or rule.
- Conflicts Exist: Select *Y* (for yes) to list rules for which conflicts exist or *N* (for no) to list rules for which conflicts do not exist. Or leave the parameter blank to list both types of rule.
- End Dated Conflict: Select *Y* (for yes) to list rules for which conflicts are end-dated or *N* (for no) to list rules for which conflicts are not end-dated. Or leave the parameter blank to list both types of rule.
- Same OU: Select *Y* (for yes) to list rules that apply within operating units or *N* (for no) to list rules that apply across operating units. Or leave the parameter blank to list both types of rule.
- Same SOB: Select *Y* (for yes) to list rules that apply within sets of books or *N* (for no) to list rules that apply across sets of books. Or leave the parameter blank to list both types of rule.

The Conflict Matrix Report looks like this:



Instance : visdb

AppsAccess Conflict Matrix Report

Report Run Date : 17-JUN-2005 13:28:43

Page : 2 Of 3

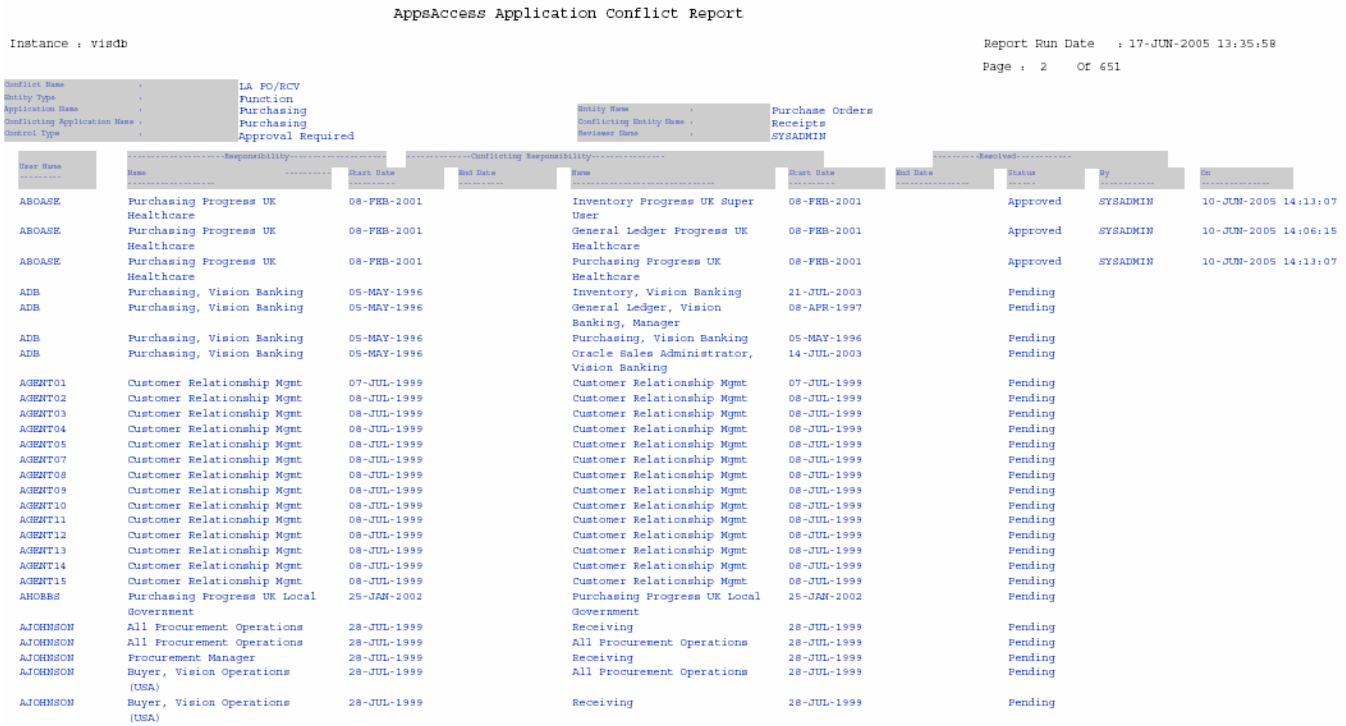
Conflict Rule	Entity Type	Application	Entity	Conflicting Application	Conflicting Entity	Control Type	Reviewer	Same OU	Same SOB	Reason
LA PO/RCV	Function	Purchasing	Purchase Orders	Purchasing	Receipts	Approval Required	SYSADMIN	N	N	business risk
LA PO/REQ	Function	Purchasing	Purchase Orders	Purchasing	Requisitions	Approval Required	SYSADMIN	Y	Y	business risk
LA-AutoCreate Documents"Receiving Transactions	Function	Purchasing	AutoCreate Documents	Purchasing	Receiving Transactions	Allow With Rules	SYSADMIN	N	N	Receiving personnel should never have the ability to create or maintain purchase orders or to change receiving controls and tolerances. Buyers should never have the ability to do any receiving or inventory transactions, including changing receiving cont
LA-PO Summary: Create New PO"Receiving Options	Function	Purchasing	PO Summary: Create New PO	Purchasing	Receiving Options	Prevent	SYSADMIN	Y	Y	Receiving personnel should never have the ability to create or maintain purchase orders or to change receiving controls and tolerances. Buyers should never have the ability to do any receiving or inventory transactions, including changing receiving cont
LA-PO Summary: Create New PO"Receiving Transactions	Function	Purchasing	PO Summary: Create New PO	Purchasing	Receiving Transactions	Prevent	SYSADMIN	N	N	Receiving personnel should never have the ability to create or maintain purchase orders or to change receiving controls and tolerances. Buyers should never have the ability to do any receiving or inventory transactions, including changing receiving cont
LA-Purchase Orders"Corrections	Function	Purchasing	Purchase Orders	Purchasing	Corrections	Prevent	SYSADMIN	N	N	The return of supplier materials and the debiting of suppliers requires handoffs among purchasing, receiving, and accounting. If handled improperly, a company could pay for the same receipt twice or never receive credits from suppliers for defective mate
LA-Purchase Orders"Receiving Transactions	Function	Purchasing	Purchase Orders	Purchasing	Receiving Transactions	Prevent	SYSADMIN	N	N	Receiving personnel should never have the ability to create or maintain purchase orders or to change receiving controls and tolerances. Buyers should never have the ability to do any receiving or inventory transactions, including changing receiving cont
LA-Releases"Receiving Transactions	Function	Purchasing	Releases	Purchasing	Receiving Transactions	Approval Required	SYSADMIN	N	N	Receiving personnel should never have the ability to create or maintain purchase orders or to change receiving controls and tolerances. Buyers should never have the ability to do any receiving or inventory transactions, including changing receiving

Application Conflict Report

The Application Conflict Report lists conflict rules and, for each, provides information about each user affected by the rule. As you generate the report, you can select the following parameters:

- Snapshot Run Date: Select a date to view summary values for conflicts generated up to that date. This parameter is required.
- Application Name: Select an application to view information about rules that involve that application, or leave the parameter blank to view rules that involve any application.
- Conflict Rule Name: Select a conflict rule to view information only about that rule. Or leave this parameter blank to see information about all rules.
- Entity Type: Select Function or Responsibility to view information about rules that find conflicts in one entity or the other, or Both to see information about both types of rules.
- Control Type: Select a control type — Prevent or Allow with Notification — to view only information on conflict rules involving that type. Or accept the default, All, to see information on conflict rules involving both types of rule.

The Application Conflict Report looks like this:



AppsAccess Application Conflict Report

Instance : visdb

Report Run Date : 17-JUN-2005 13:35:58

Page : 2 Of 651

Conflict Name	:	LA PO/RCV		Entity Name	:	Purchase Orders			
Entity Type	:	Function		Conflicting Entity Name	:	Receipts			
Application Name	:	Purchasing		Reviewer Name	:	SYSADMIN			
Conflicting Application Name	:	Purchasing							
Control Type	:	Approval Required							

User Name	Responsibility Name	Start Date	End Date	Conflicting Responsibility Name	Start Date	End Date	Resolved Status	Resolved By	Resolved On
ABOASE	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	08-FEB-2001		Inventory Progress UK Super User	08-FEB-2001		Approved	SYSADMIN	10-JUN-2005 14:13:07
ABOASE	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	08-FEB-2001		General Ledger Progress UK Healthcare	08-FEB-2001		Approved	SYSADMIN	10-JUN-2005 14:06:15
ABOASE	Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	08-FEB-2001		Purchasing Progress UK Healthcare	08-FEB-2001		Approved	SYSADMIN	10-JUN-2005 14:13:07
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	05-MAY-1996		Inventory, Vision Banking	21-JUL-2003		Pending		
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	05-MAY-1996		General Ledger, Vision Banking, Manager	08-APR-1997		Pending		
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	05-MAY-1996		Purchasing, Vision Banking	05-MAY-1996		Pending		
ADB	Purchasing, Vision Banking	05-MAY-1996		Oracle Sales Administrator, Vision Banking	14-JUL-2003		Pending		
AGENT01	Customer Relationship Mgmt	07-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	07-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT02	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT03	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT04	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT05	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT07	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT08	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT09	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT10	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT11	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT12	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT13	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT14	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AGENT15	Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Customer Relationship Mgmt	08-JUL-1999		Pending		
AHOBBS	Purchasing Progress UK Local Government	25-JAN-2002		Purchasing Progress UK Local Government	25-JAN-2002		Pending		
AJOHNSON	All Procurement Operations	28-JUL-1999		Receiving	28-JUL-1999		Pending		
AJOHNSON	All Procurement Operations	28-JUL-1999		All Procurement Operations	28-JUL-1999		Pending		
AJOHNSON	Procurement Manager	28-JUL-1999		Receiving	28-JUL-1999		Pending		
AJOHNSON	Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	28-JUL-1999		All Procurement Operations	28-JUL-1999		Pending		
AJOHNSON	Buyer, Vision Operations (USA)	28-JUL-1999		Receiving	28-JUL-1999		Pending		

User Exclusions Report

The User Exclusions Report lists all of the persons who have been granted exemptions for conflict-rule processing. Typically these are people, such as support person-

nel, who might require substantial super-user access, but who do not actually carry out the responsibilities or functions that are in conflict. Such users would therefore generate many user conflicts even though the conflicts need not be tracked. The User Exclusions report does not take any parameters, and looks like this:

AppsAccess User Exclusions Report

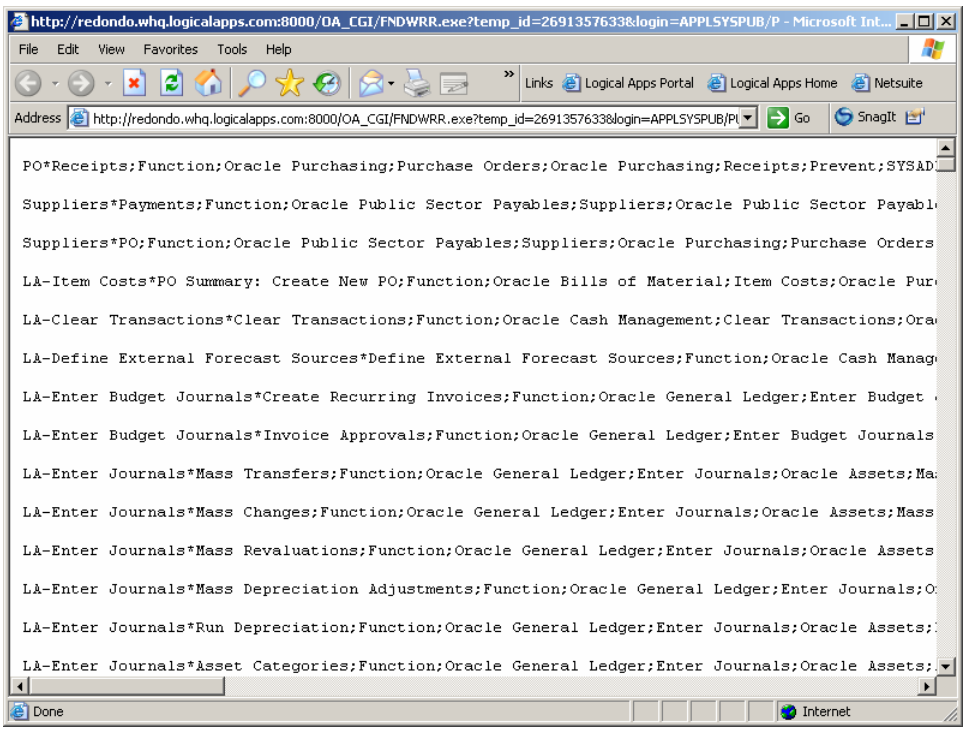
Instance : visdb Report Run Date : 17-JUN-2005 13:43:56

Page : 2 Of 2

User Name	Description	Active
ADB		N
ALAN	Alan Miller	N

Extract Conflict Rules

The Extract Conflict Rules concurrent request generates a CSV (text) file that contains a record of each active conflict rule — each rule that is not end-dated. The file can then be used for uploading conflict rules into another Oracle Applications instance. The Extract Conflict Rules request takes no parameters, and it produces output looks like the following:



Save the output as a CSV file in order to upload it to another instance.

Load Conflict Rules

The Load Conflict Rules concurrent request uploads conflict-rule definitions from a CSV file. That file is generated either by the Extract Conflict Rules concurrent request or from a spreadsheet provided by Logical Apps. For a detailed procedure for using the Load Conflict Rules concurrent request, see page 12.

Archive User Conflict Data

The Archive User Conflict Data concurrent request archives records of older conflicts to a history table. This request takes, as its only parameter, a date in the format configured for your instance of Oracle Applications; the request archives conflicts generated before that date.

Analyze Responsibility Conflicts

The Analyze Responsibility Conflicts concurrent request runs conflict rules in order to reduce conflicts to the responsibility level. That is, before function conflicts can be recognized as applying to users, they must be recognized as existing in the responsibilities that are assigned to users. The Analyze Responsibility Conflicts request performs this step; running this request therefore speeds the process of generating user conflicts. This request takes no parameters.

Generate User Conflicts

The Generate User Conflicts concurrent request analyzes the assignments of responsibilities to users and determines which assignments violate conflict rules. Running this concurrent request is equivalent to clicking the Generate User Conflicts button in the Conflict Matrix form (see page 14). This request takes no parameters.

Cache WF User Roles

The Cache WF User Roles request refreshes a table called laa_wf_user_roles, which holds workflow-role data used only by AppsAccess. Typically you need not run this request, because equivalent processing occurs each time user conflicts are generated, either through use of the Generate User Conflicts button (see page 14) or the Generate User Conflicts concurrent request (above). You may, however, choose to run it when a reviewer is updated in an AppsAccess rule or when there is an update to workflow roles used as AppsAccess reviewers.

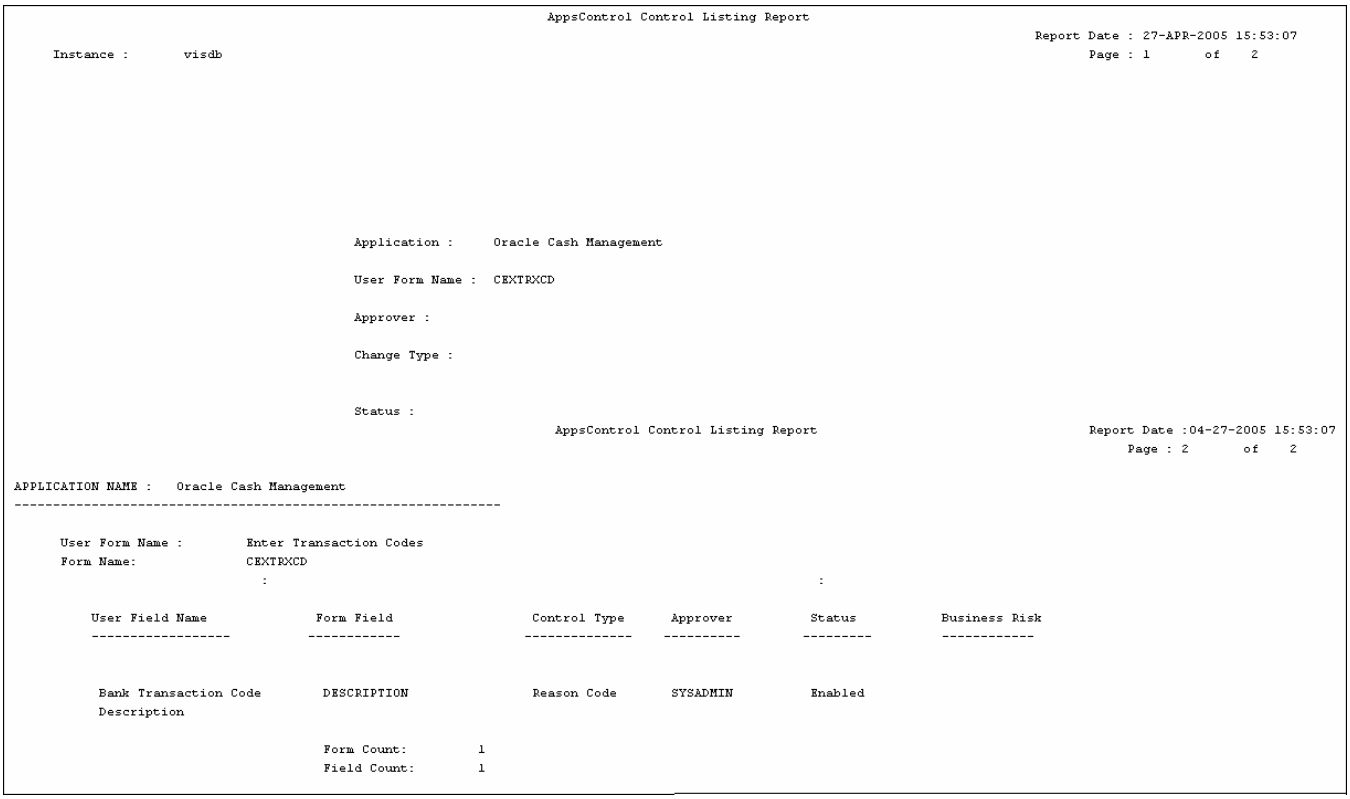
AppsControl Report

In AppsControl, the Control Listing Report you all the objects you have under control. As you generate the report, you can select the following parameters:

- Application: Select an application name from the list or leave the box blank. If you select a name, the report lists only controlled fields that apply to that application. If you leave the box blank, the report lists controlled fields for all applications.
- Form Name: Select the internal name for a form or leave the box blank. (To can make a selection in this box, you must first make a selection in the Application box.) If you select a form, the report lists controlled fields that appear in that form. If you leave the box blank, the report lists controlled fields for all forms.
- Change Type: Select Audit (the only control type available in Rapid Compliance).

- Status: Select from the list to have the report list fields whose controls have been Disabled or Enabled, or leave the box blank to have the report include both types.

The Control Listing Report looks like this:



AppsControl Control Listing Report

Report Date : 27-APR-2005 15:53:07

Instance : visdb

Page : 1 of 2

Application : Oracle Cash Management

User Form Name : CEXTRXCD

Approver :

Change Type :

Status :

AppsControl Control Listing Report

Report Date :04-27-2005 15:53:07

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APPLICATION NAME : Oracle Cash Management

User Form Name : Enter Transaction Codes

Form Name: CEXTRXCD

User Field Name	Form Field	Control Type	Approver	Status	Business Risk
Bank Transaction Code Description	DESCRIPTION	Reason Code	SYSADMIN	Enabled	

Form Count: 1

Field Count: 1

Support

Logical Apps offers many services to assist you with the Rapid Compliance implementation. From on-site support to remote phone and web support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to ensure quick and effective implementation. The Logical Apps team includes a Technical Support Representative, an Account Manager, and a Logical Apps staff consisting of consultants and support specialists.

Feedback

Thank you for using Logical Apps Rapid Compliance. We value your comments and feedback. Mail your comments to the following address, or call us directly at (949) 453-9101.

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