

Oracle® Banking Corporate Lending

Development of Launch Forms and Other Screens



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Preface

This topic contains the following sub-topics:

- [Purpose](#)
- [Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)
- [Audience](#)
- [Critical Patches](#)
- [Conventions](#)
- [Diversity and Inclusion](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Resources](#)
- [Screenshot Disclaimer](#)

Purpose

This manual is designed to help acquaint you with the features of a Launch Form and Others Screen in FLEXCUBE and the process of designing these screens using Oracle FLEXCUBE Development Workbench for Universal Banking.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms	Abbreviations
FCUBS	Oracle FLEXCUBE Universal Banking Solution
OBCL	Oracle Banking Corporate Lending
ODT	Oracle Development Tool

Audience

This document is intended for Oracle FLEXCUBE Universal Banking Application developers/ users that use Development Workbench to develop various Oracle FLEXCUBE Universal Banking components. To use this manual, the user needs a conceptual and working knowledge of the below:

Table 2 Proficiency Details

Proficiency	Resources
Oracle FLEXCUBE Universal Banking Technical Architecture	Training programs from Oracle Financial Software Services.
Working knowledge of Web based applications	Self Acquired
Working knowledge of Oracle Database	Oracle Documentations

Critical Patches

Oracle advises customers to get all their security vulnerability information from the Oracle Critical Patch Update Advisory, which is available at [Critical Patches, Security Alerts and Bulletins](#). All critical patches should be applied in a timely manner to ensure effective security, as strongly recommended by [Oracle Software Security Assurance](#).

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Table 3 Conventions

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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Access to Oracle Support

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Related Resources

For further information, refer to the documents:

- Development Workbench - Screen Development
- Development Workbench - Screen Development II
- Development of Online Forms
- Development of Call Forms

Screenshot Disclaimer

Personal information used in the interface or documents is dummy and does not exist in the real world. It is only for reference purposes.

1

Launch Forms

This topic describes about the Launch Forms

Launch Forms are nothing but normal screens; which are called from another function id for view data purposes. Launch Forms are used for querying (viewing) the data only; no other processing can be done on launch forms, unlike call forms. Usually, any screen which is used across multiple screens for view purposes is treated as Launch Forms.

Example: Contract Events Screen

Contract Events screen is used across many contract screens for viewing the events that has got fired for the particular contract. So a single screen can be designed for the same and re used across all contract screens

Launch Forms can be launched independently and query operation can be done on the screen independently.

This topic contains the following sub-topics:

- [Screen Development](#)
This topic describes about the Lunch Forms Screen Development.
- [Generated Units](#)
This topic describes about generated units of launch form screen development.
- [Attach the Launch Form to the Main Function ID](#)
This topic describes about the attaching launch form to the main function Id.
- [Extensible development](#)
This topic describes about the Extensible development

1.1 Screen Development

This topic describes about the Lunch Forms Screen Development.

Technically Launch Forms are the same as normal maintenance or transaction screens. There is no difference in the development of a launch form from a maintenance or transaction screen.

Launch forms can be designed as of type

1. Maintenance
2. Transaction

Note

A maintenance launch form can be used if it is invoked from maintenance screens and similarly for transaction launch forms.

This topic contains the following sub-topics:

- [Name Convention](#)
This topic describes about naming convention of launch form screen development.
- [Screen Arguments](#)
This topic describes about screen arguments of launch form screen development.

1.1.1 Name Convention

This topic describes about naming convention of launch form screen development.

Launch Form is nothing but a normal function Id. So it has to follow the same naming convention as any other detail screen. Third letter has to be D and it should have 8 characters.

Example: *CSDEVENT*, and *CSDACCNT* is a valid name for a Launch Form screen.

Menu details has to be provided for the Launch form screen as it is an independent screen. Entries has to be present in *smtb_function_description* unlike Call Forms.

Figure 1-1 Master Data Source Properties

The screenshot shows the 'Function Generation' window with the 'Data Source Details' tab selected. The 'Data Source' is 'CSTBS_CONTRACT'. The 'Master' checkbox is checked. The 'Relation Type' is 'One To One'. The 'Multi Record' checkbox is unchecked. The 'PK Cols' field contains 'CONTRACT_REF_NO'. The 'PK Types' field contains 'VARCHAR2'. The 'Upload Table' field is empty. The 'Parent' dropdown is set to 'CSTBS_CONTRACT'. The 'Relation' dropdown is set to 'One To One'. The 'Where Clause' field is empty. The 'Default Order By' field is empty. The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'Normal'. The 'Mandatory' checkbox is unchecked.

Refer documents on screen development, development of maintenance and transaction screens for designing a Launch Form screens.

1.1.2 Screen Arguments

This topic describes about screen arguments of launch form screen development.

Screen Arguments has to be maintained for the main screen of the launch form. Launch Forms are used only for querying data. Hence ACTION_CODE has to be passed as a screen argument with argument value as EXECUTEQUERY and the Primary Key values for querying in launch Form screen should be passed as the other parameters.

Figure 1-2 Define Screen Arguments for Launch Form Main Screen

The screenshot shows the 'Function Generation' window with the 'Screen Details' tab selected. The 'Screen Name' is 'CVS_EVENTS', 'Screen Title' is 'LBL_MAIN', and 'Screen Size' is 'Large'. The 'Screen Arguments' table is highlighted with a red box and contains the following data:

Argument Name	Source Block	Source Field	Argument Value	Target Block	Target Field	Active
CONTREF				BLK_EVENT	REFNO	Yes
ACTION_CODE			EXECUTEQUERY			Yes

Summary screens if required can be designed for the launch form screen.

1.2 Generated Units

This topic describes about generated units of launch form screen development.

All the units for a normal maintenance or transaction screen will be generated for a Launch Form screen as well.

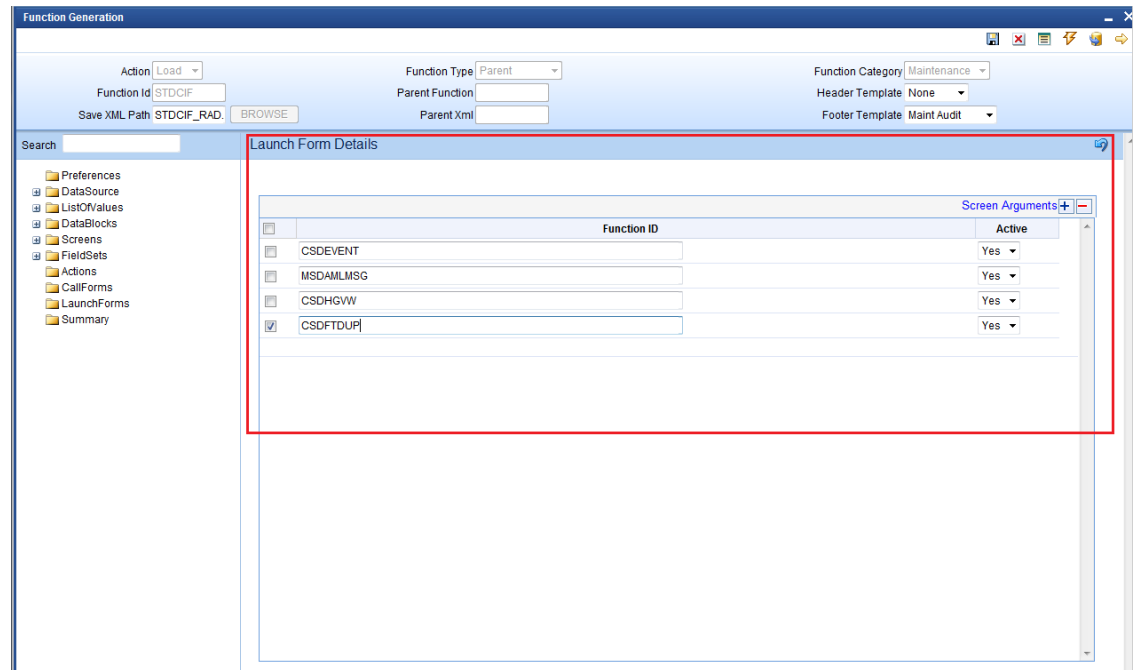
Note

Entry has to be made manually in CSTB_CALL_FORM_NODES for the launch form. The script won't be generated by the Tool while designing the Launch Form. Hence it has to be inserted manually providing the screen arguments as maintained for Launch Form main screen. Screen arguments has to be inserted in the SCREEN_ARGS column of CSTB_CALL_FORM_NODES separated by a tilde (~).

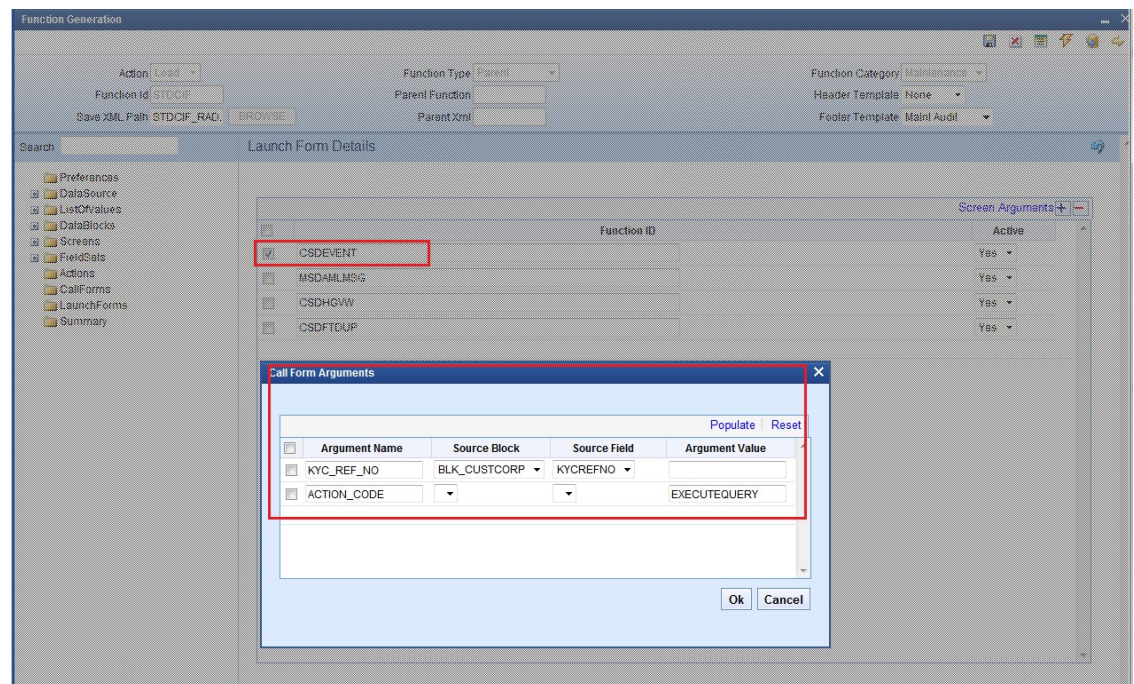
1.3 Attach the Launch Form to the Main Function ID

This topic describes about the attaching launch form to the main function Id.

Launch Forms has to be attached to the main function Id in Launch Form Node.

Figure 1-3 Attach Launch Form to a Function ID

Screen Arguments has to be passed from the main function Id to the Launch Form screen.

Figure 1-4 Pass Screen Arguments to Launch Form

Launch forms can be launched by clicking on button placed in the main screen. Button events have to be maintained such that Launch Form will be launched on clicking it.

Refer Launch Form section on Oracle FLEXCUBE Enterprise Limits and Collateral Management ODT Screen Development for detailed explanation.

1.4 Extensible development

This topic describes about the Extensible development

Developer can add his code in hook packages and release specific JavaScript file. This is similar to any other Maintenance or Transaction screen.

Any enhancements or change in query logic for the screen can be code in `fn_post_query` of the Hook package of the particular release

2

Others Screens

This topic describes about the Others screens.

If the developer does not want to use the business logic provided by the ODT-generated code, he can create the function ID with the function type as **OTHERS**.

In the generated package, the code will handle only parsing the Ts list to composite PL/SQL type and vice versa. No other processing logic would be provided by the code. The developer has to write the whole business logic in hook packages. This can be useful when the developer wishes to reduce unnecessary code in the main package. For

Example: Batch function IDs

Function IDs for processing a batch can be designed as an OTHERS screen. No conventional actions (NEW, SAVE, MODIFY etc) are required for a batch processing screen; only batch processing will need to be done. This can be handled better by designing the screen as OTHERS and writing the batch processing logic in the Hook packages.

This topic contains the following sub-topics:

- [Screen Development](#)
This topic describes about the Other Screen Development.
- [Function Type](#)
This topic describes about function type.
- [Generated units](#)
This topic describes about the generated units.
- [Extensible development](#)
This topic describes about the Extensible development.

2.1 Screen Development

This topic describes about the Other Screen Development.

Screen development for an Others screen is similar to a normal maintenance function ID.

- [Name Convention](#)
This topic describe about naming convention.

2.1.1 Name Convention

This topic describe about naming convention.

Others screen should adhere to the same naming convention as a normal maintenance function id. Name of the function id should be of eight characters and third letter should be D.

2.2 Function Type

This topic describes about function type.

Function Type has to be selected as **OTHERS**.

Figure 2-1 Maintain Block Field Properties

The screenshot shows the 'Function Generation' window with the 'Block Field Properties' tab selected. The left sidebar contains a tree view with categories like Preferences, DataSource, ListOfValues, DataBlocks, BLK_NET_BATCH, GROUPCD, DESCR, TXNCD, BRANCH, COUNT, BTN_BATCH, Screens, FieldSets, Actions, CallForms, LaunchForms, and Summary. The main area displays properties for the 'GROUPCD' field. The 'Field Name' is 'GROUPCD', 'Field Label' is 'LBL_GRPDCD', 'DataSource' is 'STVW_NET_GROUP_BATC', and 'Column Name' is 'GROUPCD'. The 'Data Type' is 'Varchar2', 'Display Type' is 'Text', and 'Item Type' is 'Database Item'. The 'Parent Field' is empty, 'Related Block' is empty, 'Related Field' is empty, 'LOV Name' is 'LOV_GROUPCD', 'Off Line LOV Name' is empty, and 'Fieldset Name' is 'FST_GROUP'. The 'XSD Tag' is 'GRPCD', 'XSD Annotation' is empty, 'Field Size' is empty, 'Maximum Length' is '10', 'Minimum Value' is empty, 'Maximum Value' is empty, 'Maximum Decimals' is empty, 'TextArea Rows' is empty, 'TextArea Columns' is empty, 'Default Value' is empty, 'Preview Value' is empty, and 'Mask Id' is empty. On the right, there are checkboxes for 'Required', 'Visible', 'Read Only', 'Calendar Text', 'Popup Edit Required', 'Uppercase Only', 'LOV Validation Required', 'Input by LOV Only', 'Not Required in Xsd', and 'Report Parameter'. At the bottom, there are tabs for 'Custom Attributes', 'Events', 'Bind Variables', 'Return Fields', and 'Related Field'. The 'Custom Attributes' tab is active, showing a table with columns 'Attribute Name', 'Attribute Value', 'Active', and 'Position'.

Attribute Name	Attribute Value	Active	Position
----------------	-----------------	--------	----------

Normally user defined actions would be used in an **OTHERS** screen .These actions are invoked on click of the buttons placed in the screen.

Figure 2-2 Button Field events

The screenshot shows the 'Function Generation' window. The 'Block Field Properties' section is active, showing details for a field named 'BTN_BATCH'. The 'Events' tab is selected, displaying a table of events:

Event Name	Function Name	Event Type	Button Screen	CallForm Name	Screen Name
onclick	fn_batch()	Normal	CVS_MAIT		

Figure 2-3 Preview screen

The screenshot shows the 'Netting Group Batch Processing' preview screen. It contains the following fields and controls:

- Group Code:
- Description:
- Number of Un-netted Entries:
- Branch:
- A 'Process' button with a red dashed border.
- An 'Exit' button at the bottom right.

2.3 Generated units

This topic describes about the generated units.

All the units for a normal maintenance or transaction screen will be generated for a Launch Form screen as well.

2.4 Extensible development

This topic describes about the Extensible development.

The Developer can add his code in hook packages and release specific JavaScript files. This is similar to any other Maintenance or Transaction screen.

This topic contains the following sub-topics:

- [Code in JavaScript](#)
This topic describes about coding in JavaScript for extensible development.
- [Code in Packages](#)
This topic describes about coding in packages for extensible development.

2.4.1 Code in JavaScript

This topic describes about coding in JavaScript for extensible development.

Custom action codes defined by the developer are defined in the JavaScript file. It is usually defined by the click of a button. The action code is defined and the request xml is built and passed to the server.

These codes are written in release specific JavaScript file

Example: Figure below shows a snippet from STDCSNET_CLUSTER.js

Note

The `fn_batch()` which is invoked on clicking of the Process button.

Figure 2-4 Coding in JavaScript

```
function fn_batch()
{
    appendData();
    gAction = 'NET_BATCH';
    fcjRequestDOM = buildUBSXml();
    fcjResponseDOM = fnPost(fcjRequestDOM, servletURL, functionId);
    var msgStatus = getNodeText( selectSingleNode(fcjResponseDOM, "FCUBS_RES_ENV/FCUBS_HEADER/MSGSTAT") );
    if (!fnProcessResponse()) {
        return true;
    }
}
```

Here action code is set as **NET_BATCH** and request xml built and passed to the server and response processed based on response xml.

2.4.2 Code in Packages

This topic describes about coding in packages for extensible development.

The developer can write the business logic in `fn_main` which will be present in the release-specific hook package. Skip Handlers can be used to skip the code in any previous release stages if required. Processing logic has to be written for the user-defined action codes in the release-specific hook package.

Figure 2-5 Code in Packages

```

--474 change starts
IF p_action_code = 'NET_BATCH' THEN
  IF p_Wrk_stdcsnet.v_stvw_net_group_batch.groupcd = 'ALL' THEN
    IF not stpks_group_netting.fn_group_netting(p_Wrk_stdcsnet.v_stvw_net_group_batch.branch,
                                              p_Err_Code,
                                              p_Err_Params) THEN

      RETURN FALSE;
      dbg('failed in stpks_group_netting');
      dbg('p_err_code' || p_err_code);
    END IF;
  ELSE
    IF not stpks_group_netting.fn_group_netting(p_Wrk_stdcsnet.v_stvw_net_group_batch.branch,
                                              p_Wrk_stdcsnet.v_stvw_net_group_batch.groupcd,
                                              p_Err_Code,
                                              p_Err_Params) THEN

      Pr_Log_Error(p_Function_Id , 'FLEXCUBE', p_Err_Code , p_Err_Params); --11.2 sfr 92
      RETURN FALSE;
      dbg('failed in stpks_group_netting');
      dbg('p_err_code' || p_err_code);
    END IF;
  END IF;
END IF;
END IF;
--Tood#1 change starts

```

The above figure shows the handling for the user defined action code **NET_BATCH** in `fn_main` of `stpks_stdcsnet_cluster.sql`.