Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Subject Name: **ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS** Subject Code: **CS T61**

UNIT – IV

PeopleSoft: Basic PeopleSoft Functionality – Opening Multiple Windows - Database structure – Understanding People Soft Data Mover – Records - Pages vs. Forms. PeopleSoft HRMS: Introduction to PeopleSoft HRMS database - PeopleSoft products - Functional PeopleSoft - financial management system - PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS.

2 MARKS

1. What is Peoplesoft?

PeopleSoft, Inc. was a company that provided Human Resource Management Systems **(HRMS)**, Financial Management Solutions **(FMS),**Supply Chain Management **(SCM)**, Customer Relationship Management**(CRM)**, and Enterprise Performance Management **(EPM)** software, as well as software for manufacturing, and student administration to large corporations, governments, and organizations.

2. When Peoplesoft is founded?

Founded in **1987** by **Ken Morris** and **David Duffield,** PeopleSoft was originally headquartered in Walnut Creek, California before moving to Pleasanton, California. Duffield envisioned a client–server version of Integral Systems' popular mainframe HRMS package.

3. Which corporation control Peoplesoft?

It existed as an independent corporation until its acquisition by **Oracle Corporation** in 2005. The PeopleSoft name and product line are now marketed by Oracle.

4. What are the applications of Peoplesoft?

The applications are comprehensive business and industry solutions, enabling organizations to increase productivity, accelerate business performance, and provide a lower cost of ownership.

5. What are the Benefits of Peoplesoft?

- End-user initiate transactions and date in to the system once and make it accessible for multiple purposes (Finance, Human Resources, Reports)
- Tracking of transaction status is available online, almost eliminating the need to make multiple phone calls regarding the transaction's status.
- Various transactions processing are online
- Transaction approvals have been simplified

- Some transactions can be approved and submitted online, while meeting internal control, and presenting less need to hand carry papers from office to office.

6. Define Multiple Windows?

IE 8 can open multiple unique sessions (but only when using the new IE 8 menu option called "New Session" or when creating a new shortcut with a special -no merge instruction sent to IE executable) - do not use Windows Start > Internet Explorer if you want a new session - IE 7 can open as well new unique sessions but each time one should use the Windows Start > Internet Explorer to start a new browser instance (this is opposite to IE 8 new behavior - see above) - Using New Window (from any IE version or Firefox ...from menu or using CTRL+N ...or from PIA "New Window" links) will always open a new window tied to the same browser session - this will share the same cookies with previous windows.

7. Define Data Mover?

PeopleSoft Data Mover, is used to import / export data between databases. Apart from this, Data Mover can be used for a variety of functions like database security management, running SQL scripts etc. On Windows machines, you can use the Data Mover using the GUI as well as from the command prompt. While UNIX variants support only command line operation.

8. Define Records?

Fields that are grouped together as a unit are *records.*

PeopleSoft records can be defined as the collection of fields on a page. It's similar what we use tables in RDBMS.

9. What are the types of records?

1) - Table
2) - View
3) - Derived/Work
4) - Subrecord
5) - Dynamic View
6) - Query View
7) - Temp table

10. Define Sub records?

PeopleSoft sub records are the collection of fields that are grouped together to form an entity so that they can be used for building blocks for multiple records. Since sub records are not build through application designer they don't have their existence in the database.

11. How a Form is created?

The steps used to create a form:

- Defining the basic information for a form, including the form ID and form owner.

- Providing instructions that describe how to use the form.
- Specifying the fields that appear on the form.
- Attaching files to the form (optional).
- Defining the menu item that is used to access the form.
- Specifying the approval workflow that is required for the form.
- Previewing, testing, and activating the form.

12. Write the types of fields in forms?

- Numeric
- Text
- Date
- Time
- Yes/No
- Prompt

13.Define PAGES?

Pages are the graphical interface between your users and your application database. As a system designer, you configure or build pages that meet the data requirements of the application and that are easy to use and understand. Using PeopleSoft Application Designer, you can create, modify, and delete page definitions in your PeopleSoft system.

14.Define PeopleSoft HRMS?

Human Resources Management System (HRMS) or **Human Resources Information System (HRIS)**, refers to the systems and processes at the intersection between human resource management (HRM) and information technology. It merges HRM as a discipline and, in particular, its basic HR activities and processes with the information technology field.

15.Define SCM?

Supply chain management (**SCM**) is the management of the flow of goods and services. It includes the movement and storage of raw materials, work-in-process inventory, and finished goods from point of origin to point of consumption.

16. What is CRM?

Customer relationship management (**CRM**) is an approach to managing a company's interaction with current and future customers. It often involves using technology to organize, automate, and synchronize sales, marketing, customer service, and technical support.

17. What are the products of Peoplesoft?

- PeopleSoft Customer Relations Management (CRM) Warehouse.
- PeopleSoft Financial Management Solutions (FMS) Warehouse.

- PeopleSoft Financials Warehouse for Public Sector and Higher Education
- PeopleSoft Human Capital Management (HCM) Warehouse.
- PeopleSoft Supply Chain Management (SCM) Warehouse.

18. What is meant by Functional PeopleSoft?

Functional People is the behavior of the data. They know how to create data and the one that is familiarize in navigating the PeopleSoft online. They give the information and specification to the Technical people also know the outcome or expected data of the program.

19. Define Financial Management Systems?

A financial management system is the methodology and software that an organization uses to oversee and govern its income, expenses, and assets with the objectives of maximizing profits and ensuring sustainability.

20. Define PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS?

PeopleSoft HRMS is an integrated suite of applications and business processes that are based on PeopleSoft's Pure Internet Architecture (PIA) and enterprise portal technologies. The sophisticated features and collaborative, self-service functionality available in PeopleSoft HRMS.

21. Write the types of PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS?

- PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS integrations
- PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS implementation

22. What is PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Integration?

PeopleSoft HRMS integrates with other PeopleSoft applications, such as PeopleSoft Enterprise Financials, PeopleSoft Enterprise Workforce Analytics, and PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management.

23. What is meant by PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Implementation?

PeopleSoft Setup Manager enables you to generate a list of setup tasks for your organization based on the features that you are implementing. The setup tasks include the components that you must set up, listed in the order in which you must enter data into the component tables, and links to the corresponding People Book documentation.

11 Marks

1. Describe PeopleSoft database architecture?

PeopleSoft database architecture consists of three categories as follows:

1. SYSTEM CATALOG TABLE
2. PEOPLETOOLS TABLE
3. APPLICATION TABLE

<u>SYSTEM CATALOG TABLE</u>

This tables are handled by DBA's since it has the DB related information along with it is used to check the performance of the PeopleSoft DB.

- Any change in the application tables updates the system catalog tables.
- Example of system catalog tables are: SYSCOLUMS, SYSTABLES

PEOPLETOOLS TABLES

All delivered tables can be found in Peopletools Tables

- The metadata is stored in Peopletools tables like fields, records, page, component, menu, AE.
- Example of peopletools table are: PSRECDEFN, PSDBFIELD

APPLICATION TABLES

The tables we develop are stored in application tables.

- PeopleSoft has preferred the naming convention of application tables to be starting with PS_
- Example of application tables are: PS_JOB
- PS_EMPL_TBL
- PSRECDEFN
- PSDBFIELD
- PS_JOB
- PS_EMP_TBL
- SYSCOLUMS
- SYSTABLES

Application tables are further categorized into three parts as follows:

1. Control Table
2. Transaction Table
3. Run control Table

System tables, also called system catalog tables, are analogous to a table of contents for a book or to file allocation tables on a hard drive. The structure and table names vary depending on which RDBMS you use. System catalog tables:

- Keep track of all of the objects that reside in the database instance.
- Are created by and owned by the RDBMS.

Are often described as system metadata.

People Tools tables provide the infrastructure for PeopleSoft applications by storing and managing PeopleSoft application metadata. This metadata consists of information that defines the application, such as records, fields, pages, PeopleCode, and security. People Tools tables:

- Define the structure of all object definitions that make up an application.
- Use the same table structure for all applications.
- Contain data that is added and updated only when the application is installed, or when using development tools such as PeopleSoft Application Designer or Data Mover.

Application data tables store data entered through a PeopleSoft application. The specific tables and their structures vary by application. Application data tables:

- Contain transactional data entered by users.
- Are empty prior to data entry (except the demo databases).

2. Explain in detail about Data Mover?

PeopleSoft Data Mover, is used to import / export data between databases. Apart from this, Data Mover can be used for a variety of functions like database security management, running SQL scripts etc. On Windows machines, you can use the Data Mover using the GUI as well as from the command prompt. While UNIX variants support only command line operation.

PeopleSoft Data Mover enables you to:

Transfer application data between PeopleSoft databases.

Move PeopleSoft databases across operating systems and database platforms.

Execute Structured Query Language (SQL) statements against any PeopleSoft database, regardless of the underlying operating system or database platform.

Control database security and access.

Create, edit, and run scripts.

These scripts may include any combination of SQL commands and PeopleSoft Data Mover commands for exporting and importing data.

There are two ways to run PeopleSoft Data Mover:

- **Using the Data Mover development environment**.

This a graphical user interface (GUI), which runs only in Microsoft Windows. Use the Data Mover shortcut in the PeopleSoft program group. Select Start, Programs, *your_PSFT_program_group*, Data Mover.

- **Using the Data Mover command-line interface.**

The command-line interface is intended mainly for UNIX servers. You run PeopleSoft Data Mover from a console in Microsoft Windows and from a telnet session in UNIX. PeopleSoft Data Mover **operating modes** are:

- **Regular mode.**

Most of the time, you use regular mode. To sign in to regular mode, enter your PeopleSoft user ID and password during sign-in. In regular mode, all commands are valid.

- **Bootstrap mode.**

In bootstrap mode, you use a database access ID and password when signing in. Here use bootstrap mode for database loading, because no PeopleSoft security tables are established and also use bootstrap mode for running security commands ENCRYPT_PASSWORD.

3. Explain the types of Records in detail?

Fields that are grouped together as a unit are *records.*

PeopleSoft records can be defined as the collection of fields on a page. It's similar what we use tables in RDBMS. The difference in PeopleSoft records is the structure of PeopleSoft records is stored in metadata tables that can be defined or edited through peoplesoft application designer.

Seven types of PeopleSoft Records :

1) - Table

2) - View

3) - Derived/Work

4) - Subrecord

5) - Dynamic View

6) - Query View

7) - Temp table

1) **Table:** A table in PeopleSoft is similar like other database tables which has fields and that can be built and alter using application designer in PeopleSoft.

2) **View:** PeopleSoft View is a query written specially to retrieve/modify data on the records and also view's are used to show transaction data on reports and much more.

3) **Derived/Work:** Derived/work record are not built by Application Designer since there is no option to do that. It is just used for temporary storage and display purpose and the derived/work record data is saved never anywhere.

4) **Subrecord:** PeopleSoft subrecords are the collection of fields that are grouped together to form an entity so that they can be used for building blocks for multiple records. Since subrecords are not build through application designer they don't have their existence in the database.

5) **Dynamic View:** With dynamic view we can define a record definition that can be used like a view in pages and PeopleCode and is not actually stored as a SQL view in the database.

6) **Query View:** With Query view we can define the record definition as a view that is created using the PS Query. This kind of view when created by PeopleSoft Application Designer it prompts you to save the definition.

7) **Temp table:** Temporary tables in peoplesoft are there to avoid the signification risk of data contention and helps to improve performance since the application data is getting processed in temporary table not on the large application data tables.

4. Explain Multiple Windows?

IE 8 can open multiple unique sessions (but only when using the new IE 8 menu option called "New Session" or when creating a new shortcut with a special -nomerge instruction sent to IE executable) - do not use Windows Start > Internet Explorer if you want a new session - IE 7 can open as well new unique sessions but each time one should use the Windows Start > Internet Explorer to start a new browser instance (this is opposite to IE 8 new behavior - see above) - Using New Window (from any IE version or Firefox ...from menu or using CTRL+N ...or from PIA "New Window" links) will always open a new window tied to the same browser session - this will share the same cookies with previous windows.

5.Describe in detail about FORMS?

The Forms and Approval Builder enables to design online forms, specify the approval process they require, and deploy them to users within your organization. Use this feature to convert manual procedures within your organization to paperless processes that include workflow-based approvals and an audit trail for tracking progress. No coding is required on your part, and future upgrades to your PeopleSoft system will not require you to update these forms, since the forms you create are not customizations.

Once a form is published, users navigate to the form using the main menu, complete the fields and submit it for approval. Each published form includes three tabs: Form, Instructions, and Attachments. An audit trail of the approval history and comments is automatically generated as the form goes through the approval process. You can review the audit trail to see the history for each step of the approval chain.

Form Design

To create forms, use the Design Form Wizard component (FORM_DESIGN_WIZARD), which guides you through the following steps of the form creation process:

- Defining the basic information for a form, including the form ID and form owner.
- Providing instructions that describe how to use the form.
- Specifying the fields that appear on the form.
- Attaching files to the form (optional).
- Defining the menu item that is used to access the form.
- Specifying the approval workflow that is required for the form.
- Previewing, testing, and activating the form.

Forms can contain fields arranged into one or two columns. You can specify which fields are required, and define the edits that a field must pass in order for the completed form to be saved. As you design the form, you can use the following field types:

- Numeric
- Text
- Date
- Time
- Yes/No
- Prompt

  Enables form users to select values from existing PeopleSoft records to complete the field.
- Code

  Enables you to build a list of values that appear in a drop-down list. Form users can select a value from the list to complete the field.
- Section

  Enables you to organize the form into multiple sections.

Form Status

It is important to understand the distinction between a form and a form instance. For the purposes of this documentation, when we use the term *form*, we are referring to the "master" form, or template, that form designers create using the Form Design Wizard component. A *form instance* is a deployed form that has been completed by a form user. Each form instance is automatically assigned a unique sequence number, so all completed forms can be tracked and managed independently.

The possible status values for a *form* are:

In Design	Indicates a form that is being designed, and is not active.

Activated	Indicates a form that is active and available for form users to complete. Depending on your user role, you can activate a form using the following pages: • Design Form: Complete page of the Form Design Wizard component. • Manage Forms page. **Note:** Only the owner of a form or a form administrator can activate/inactivate a form or reassign a form to a new owner.
Inactive	Indicates a form that has been inactivated by either the form's owner or a form administrator. Form administrators or form owners can inactivate forms by using the Manage Forms page. When a form is inactive, form users are not permitted to complete the form.

The possible status values for a *form instance* are:

Initial	When a form user accesses an activated form and begins to complete it, the status of the form instance is set to *Initial.*
Pending	When the form user finalizes the form instance and submits it for approval, the status changes to *Pending.*
On Hold	When an approver or reviewer requests more information about a submitted form, the status changes to *On Hold.*
Approved, Denied, or***Cancelled***	As the form instance flows through the required approval chain, the status subsequently updates to approved, denied, or cancelled.

Security and Delivered Roles

User roles determine who has permission to access, design, and administer forms. The following table lists the delivered roles and associated permission lists for Form and Approval Builder.

Role Name	**Description**	**Permission Lists**	**Access Rights**
FORM_USER	Form user: Can complete and submit forms.	EOFM1000	The form user has add/update/display access to forms that have been created with the Form Design Wizard (form instances).
FORM_DESIGNER	Form designer: Can complete and submit forms, design forms, and manage forms that they are assigned to as the owner.	EOFM1000 EOFM2000	The form designer has add/update/display access to forms that have been created with the Form Design Wizard, *and* has add/update/display access to

Role Name	Description	Permission Lists	Access Rights
			the Form Design Wizard component. Form designers have update/display access to only *their*forms when using the Manage Forms (FORM_RPT) component.
FORM_ADMIN	Form administrator: Can complete and submit forms, design forms, and manage *all* forms.	EOFM1000 EOFM2000 EOFM3000 EOSD2000	The form administrator has the same access as the form designer, and additionally, has update/display access to *all* forms when using the Manage Forms (FORM_RPT) component.
FORM_CI_DEVELOPERS	Form to component interface (CI) developer: Can complete and submit forms, design forms, manage *all* forms, and map forms to component interfaces (integrate forms).	EOFM1000 EOFM2000 EOFM3000 EOFM4000 EOSD2000	The form to CI developer has the same access as the form administrator, and in addition can set up form integration by mapping forms to component interfaces using the Forms to CI Mapping page.

6. Explain PAGES in detail?

Pages are the graphical interface between the users and the application database. As a system designer, we configure or build pages that meet the data requirements of the application and that are easy to use and understand. Using PeopleSoft Application Designer, we can create, modify, and delete page definitions in your PeopleSoft system.

The page design based on the type of data that we plan to access and maintain. In some cases, a page references a single record definition; in others, you may want to reference multiple records. To accommodate a variety of page designs, PeopleSoft Application Designer uses *level-based controls*. The three level-based controls are:

- Grids
- Scroll areas
- Scroll bars

You specify the level of these controls by setting the *occurs levels* on the Record tab of the page field properties dialog box for the level-based control that you are configuring. Level-based controls have four levels:

- Level 0

This level directly corresponds to the high-level key information of the underlying record. Level 0 fields are usually physically located at the top of the page, set to be display-only, and display the data that the user entered on the initial search page.

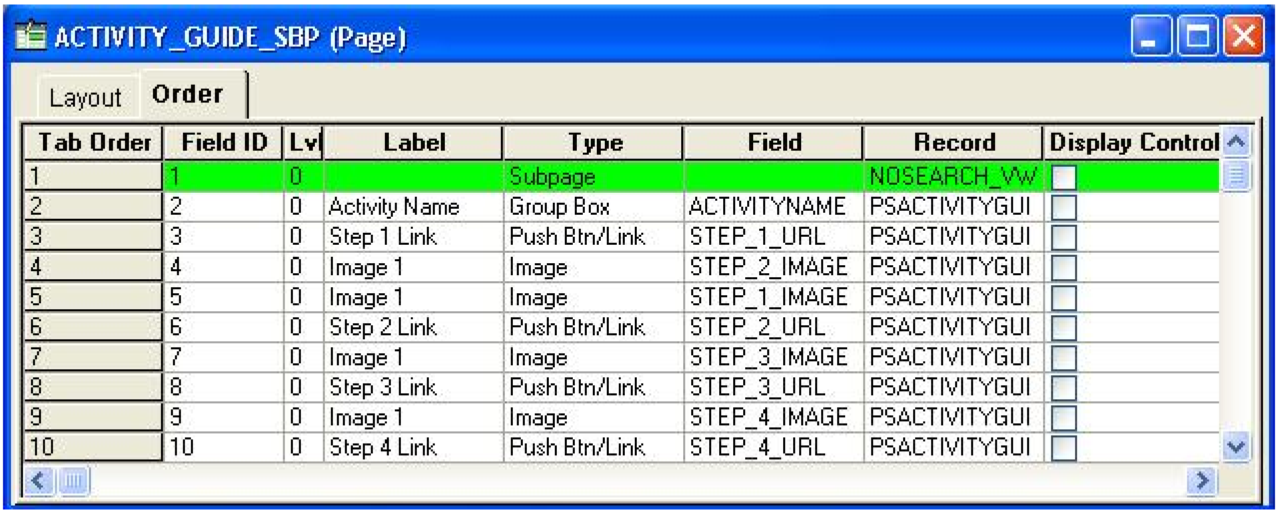
- Levels 1–3

These levels correspond to lower level key information that is subordinate to the Level 0 key values. Level 1 is subordinate to Level 0; Level 2 is subordinate to and nested within Level 1; and Level 3 is subordinate to and nested within Level 2.

The first occurs level on a page is Level 0. In general, this level is reserved for the primary key fields that are used to search for data. A page might not contain any level-based controls; in such a case, all fields are set to Level 0. This case is particularly true for secondary pages or subpages that contain few data entry fields, as shown in the following example. The third column, Lvl (Level), that appears in the grid on the Order tab indicates that all fields on the page are at Level 0:

Image: Example of page definition Order tab

This denotes the fields and controls on the Example of page definition Order tab.



Tab Order	Field ID	Lvl	Label	Type	Field	Record	Display Control
1	1	0		Subpage		NOSEARCH_VW	
2	2	0	Activity Name	Group Box	ACTIVITYNAME	PSACTIVITYGUI	
3	3	0	Step 1 Link	Push Btn/Link	STEP_1_URL	PSACTIVITYGUI	
4	4	0	Image 1	Image	STEP_2_IMAGE	PSACTIVITYGUI	
5	5	0	Image 1	Image	STEP_1_IMAGE	PSACTIVITYGUI	
6	6	0	Step 2 Link	Push Btn/Link	STEP_2_URL	PSACTIVITYGUI	
7	7	0	Image 1	Image	STEP_3_IMAGE	PSACTIVITYGUI	
8	8	0	Step 3 Link	Push Btn/Link	STEP_3_URL	PSACTIVITYGUI	
9	9	0	Image 1	Image	STEP_4_IMAGE	PSACTIVITYGUI	
10	10	0	Step 4 Link	Push Btn/Link	STEP_4_URL	PSACTIVITYGUI	

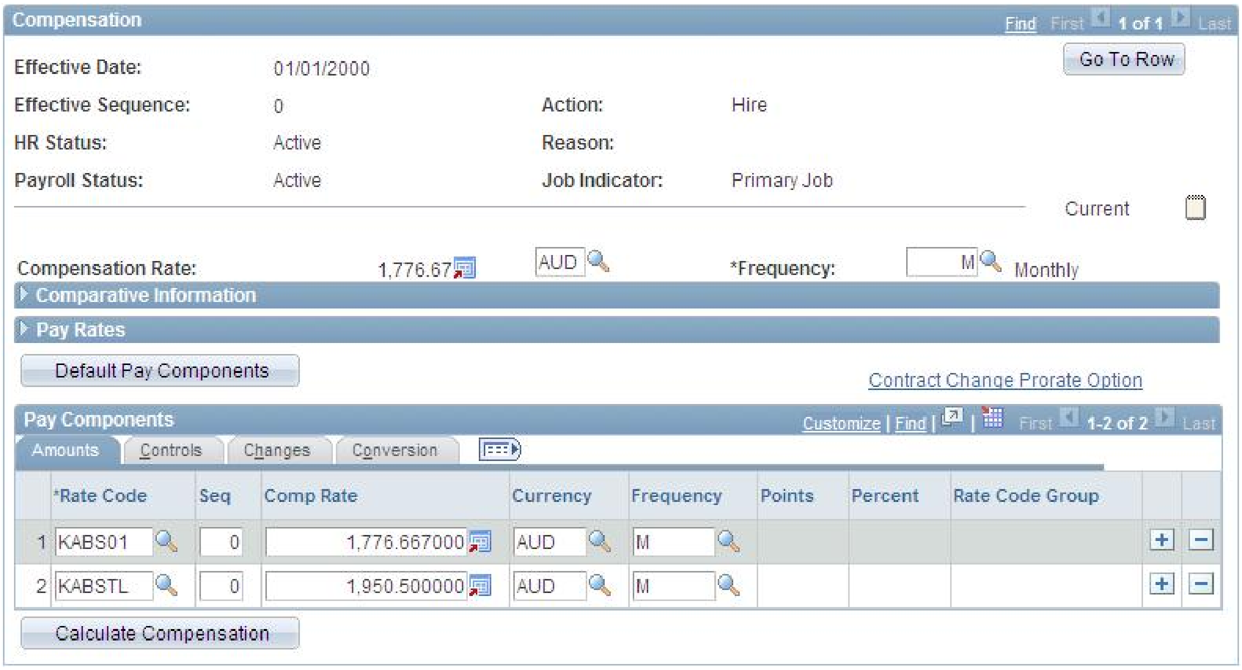
When you add a level-based control, a scroll area or a grid, to your page, the default occurs level for that control is set to 1 in the properties dialog box. If you place a field in or below that scroll area, it is also set to Level 1 on the Order tab, even if it is another level-based control. If necessary, you can use the Set to Level 0 feature of the horizontal rule control to restart the occurs level on a page.

Nesting controls involve two or more level-based controls on a page, such as two scroll areas, when the second scroll area has an occurs level of 2. You nest controls when the new data that you want to add is a repeating set of data for each entry in your first level-based control. In doing so, you create a hierarchical, or parent and child, relationship between the controls and the processing of the record definitions. The Level 2 control is the child of and is subordinate to the Level 1 control.

For example, on the Compensation page, the Level 2 grid is nested in the Level 1 scroll area. On the Amounts tab of the grid, each compensation action in the Level 1 scroll area has two rate codes:

Image: Example of Compensation page with nested grid in scroll area

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Example of Compensation page with nested grid in scroll area.



This example of the Additional Pay 1 page shows three levels of data, two of which are nesting scroll areas in the Earnings scroll area:

Image: Example of Additional Pay 1 page with nested scroll areas

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Example of Additional Pay 1 page with nested scroll areas. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.

In this case, we want to maintain information about the compensation history for a single employee and, for each change or override in compensation status, enter details about that change. The first scroll area, Earnings, associates the earning code with the second, subordinate scroll area, Eff Date (effective date) and Default Job Data, which enables the user to enter the effective date for the status change. The third scroll area, Or Overrides to Job Data, which is subordinate to the second, enables the user to enter the overrides to the default job data that appears in the second scroll area.

For each of the three scroll areas, you can have several rows of data. While you do not see actual scroll bars on your page, the navigation buttons and links in the navigation bars for each scroll area enable you to navigate or scroll through the rows.

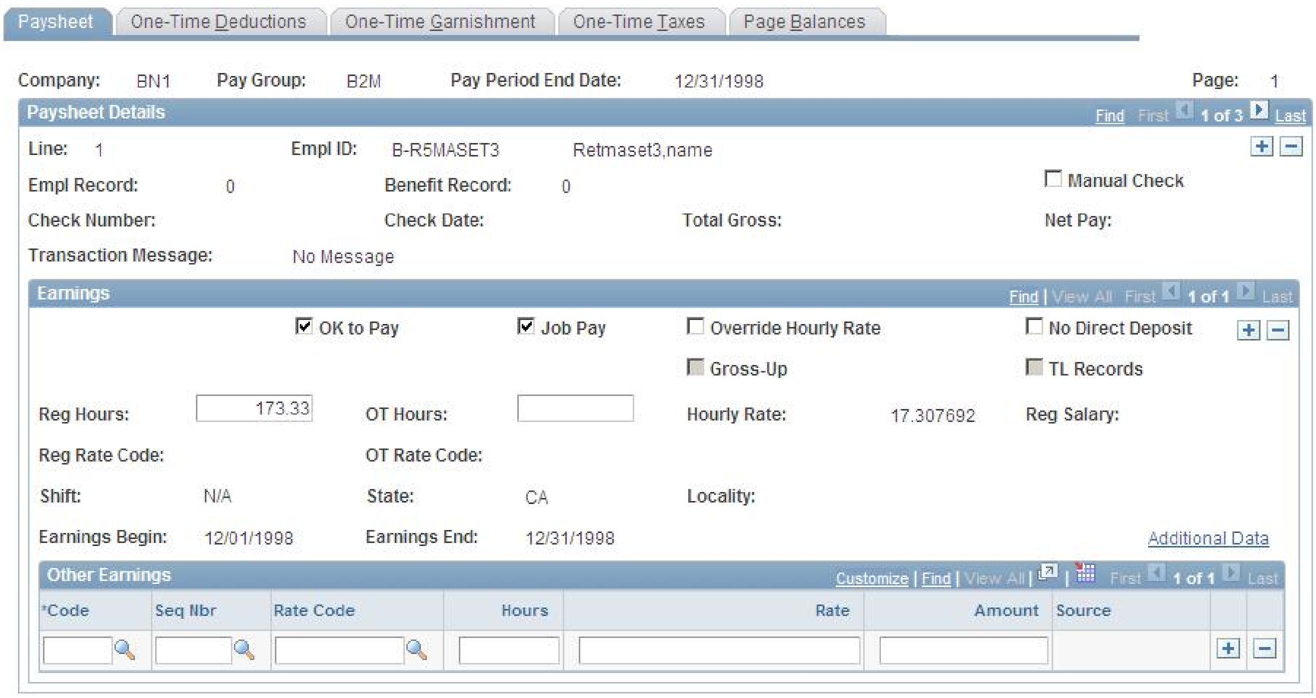
Nested Grids in Scrolls

Here we can nest a grid in a scroll or scroll area. The following example shows the Other Earnings grid at Level 3, which is nested in the Earnings scroll area at Level 2, which is nested in the Pay sheet Details scroll area at Level 1. A nested grid serves the same function as a nested scroll area. It can offer a more compact way of viewing many fields of data, particularly if you use a tabbed grid.

Note: You can nest a grid in a scroll area, but you cannot nest a scroll area in a grid or a grid in another grid.

Image: Example of Paysheet page with three levels of nesting

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Example of Paysheet page with three levels of nesting. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Levels and Runtime Processing

Levels play an important role in runtime processing. The component processor relies on the level at which you place a field on a page to determine how to process any PeopleCode attached to the field in the record definition.

Effective Dates and Level-Based Controls

The EFFDT (effective date) field must be the *only* key field that is controlled by level-based controls that you create to help users maintain multiple occurrences of data that is keyed by effective date. Otherwise, the effective date processing for update actions does not function correctly.

The search record that you define for a component determines the key list; that is, search keys for which users are prompted when they select a page and an action. A search record can be either a view that concatenates information stored in several tables or the underlying table itself. Select the search record that contains all of the key items for the primary record underlying the page.

The keys for which the search dialog box prompts should populate the high-level (Level 0 in the page definition) key controls on a page. These key controls always appear before any level-based control on the page and are typically display-only. A search record might differ from a primary record definition, but it must contain all of the Level 0 keys that you placed on the page.

Using Keys for Views

When you create a view that should use key values from a page, each key must be:

- Listed as an output column from the view (not just referenced in the WHERE clause of the view).
- Marked as a key field of the view.

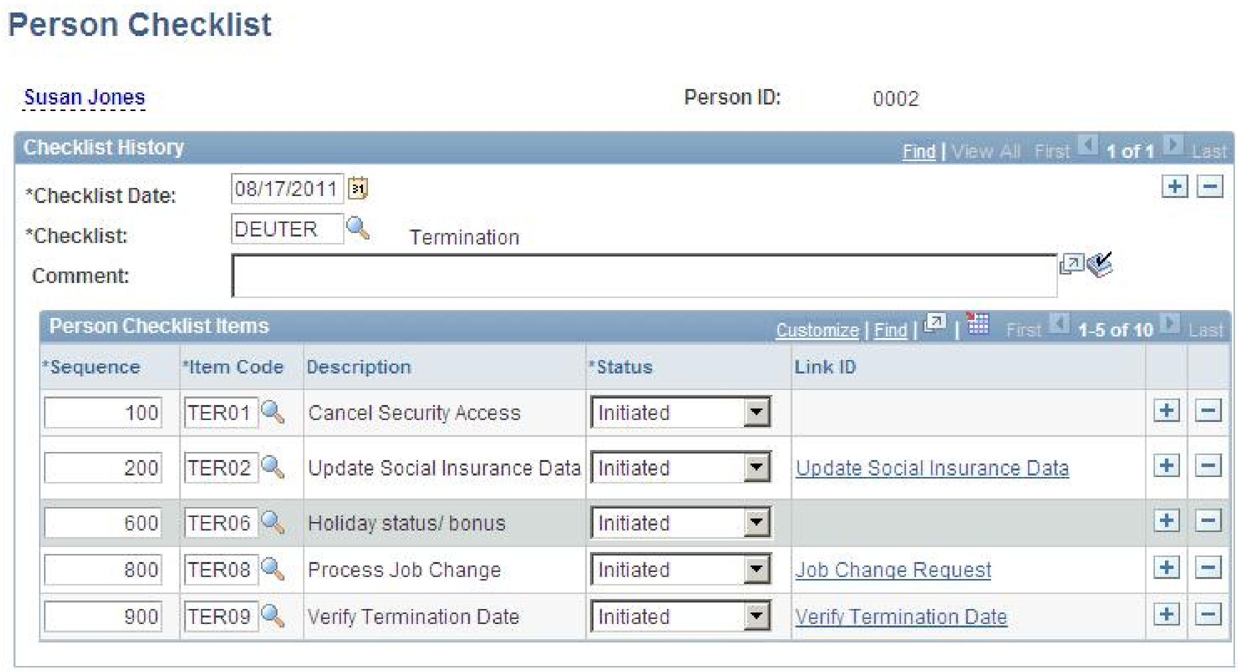
For example, suppose that a page has PERSON.PERSONID as a Level 0 field. PERSONID is the key of the PERSON record. A grid on the page uses the PERSON_ADDRESS_VW view to display addresses for the current person. The SQL statement for the view cannot only mention PERSON.PERSONID in the WHERE clause; PERSONID must be both an output column of the view and a key field of the view.

On some pages, you may want a few of the field controls to display multiple rows or occurrences of data. To do this, you can add a level-based control: a scroll area, a grid, or a scroll bar. Users can then add, edit, delete, find, and scroll through multiple occurrences of data in a page control or group of controls using action buttons, links, or the browser scroll bar, depending on how you set the occurs count. Using a scroll area or a grid, rather than a scroll bar, is the preferred page design to show multiple occurrences of data.

For example, this Checklist Table page contains the Assignment Checklist Item grid with an occurs count of 5. The Checklist Item scroll area in which it is nested must have an occurs count of 1 since we can see only one row of data in the scroll area:

Image: Example of Person Checklist page with a grid of occurs count 5 nested in a scroll area of occurs count 1

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Example of Person Checklist page with a grid of occurs count 5 nested in a scroll area of occurs count 1. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To see the next set of five rows in the Assignment Checklist Item grid, a user can click the right arrow button. To see all rows of data at once, in either the grid or scroll area, the user can select the View All link in the navigation bar.

In PeopleSoft Application Designer, you set the occurs count for a level-based control on the General tab in the properties dialog box. You can set the occurs count to any number. You also have the option of selecting Unlimited Occurs Count so that the user sees all rows of data. If the page has more options than can be viewed in the window at runtime, the browser displays a scroll bar enabling the user to scroll to the bottom of the page.

ou can enable your users to look up the valid values that they can enter in a field. For this, PeopleSoft Application Designer provides prompts, or lookup buttons. Your PeopleSoft applications use the following three types of prompts:

- Drop-down list box

  This type of prompt generates a list of values, which appears directly below the prompt field when the user clicks the down arrow that appears beside the field.

  The drop-down list box is a predefined control that you place on your page. The Job Indicator field on the Work Location page is an example of drop-down list box.

- Calendar prompt

  This type of prompt generates a small calendar, which appears next to the date field, when the user clicks the calendar button. Users can navigate the calendar to find and select a date. The Effective Date, Position Entry Date, and Department Entry Date fields on the Work Location page are examples of calendar prompts. The calendar prompt appears automatically as part of any edit box control that you associate with a date field as long as theShow Prompt Buttoncheck box display option on the Record tab is selected.

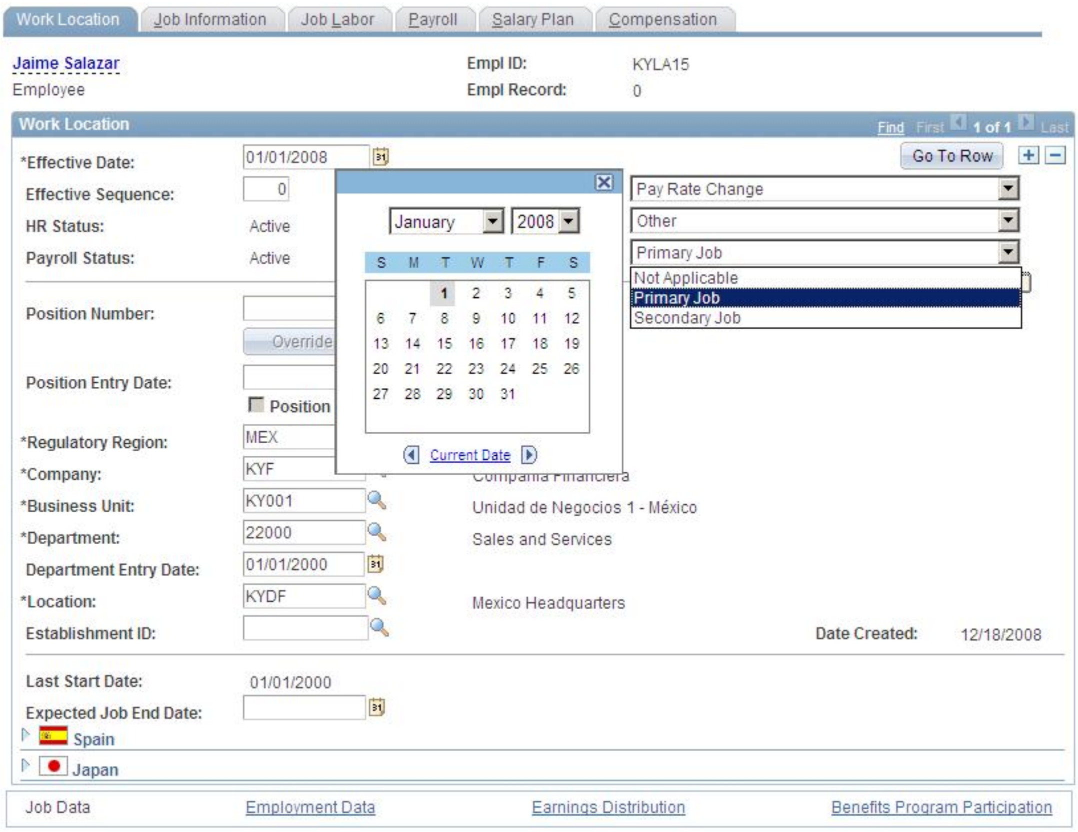
- Lookup button

  A prompt or lookup button opens a lookup page in the user's browser populated with up to 300 available values for that field. The user can then either select the desired value or refine their search further. For extremely large tables, the system administrator has the option of excluding that table from auto prompting on the Lookup Exclusion Table via PeopleTools, Utilities, Administration.

  In PeopleSoft Application Designer, you can only associate a lookup button with an edit box control. The look up button appears automatically as part of any edit box control as long as the Show Prompt Buttoncheck box display option on the Record tab is selected and the record field with which you associate the edit box lists values in either the Translate table or a prompt table.

Image: Work Location page showing sample prompt fields

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Work Location page showing sample prompt fields.



Hidden pages are work pages that are associated with derived or work records; they are often used in work groups. You can store all of your work field controls on hidden pages. Create these pages when you want PeopleCode calculations to be performed in the background so that the user does not see them. As a convention, the names of work pages that are delivered with your application names end with the suffix *_WRK*; you should follow the same naming convention. An example name is: *MC_TYPE_WRK.*

Hide a page by selecting the Hidden check box in the component grid as you set up the component definition.

7. Explain the Peoplesoft HRMS Database?

THE PEOPLESOFT HRMS DATABASE:

All PeopleSoft products attempt a balance between functional requirements (what works best for humans) and relational database requirements (what works best for computers). This issue is especially relevant to human resources requirements. Human resources professionals must be customer-oriented, and this requires extraordinary flexibility. Casual statements such as “We have to cut 5,000 checks by tomorrow morning!” or “We just bought XYZ corporation and need to add 30,000 employees to our system!” can bring an entire human resources department to tears. PeopleSoft’s role is to simplify these seemingly drastic changes.

Functional flexibility, the ability to perform human resources feats in a single click, is a cornerstone of the PeopleSoft product. On the other hand, PeopleSoft is a software product with many programmers behind it. These programmers work together, writing separate components and improving technical benchmarks, like access time and storage capabilities. The companies who purchase PeopleSoft also typically employ programmers who modify and maintain the product. The “user,” then, could be a programmer or a VP of human resources. The computer and human effort required to maintain an infinitely flexible system becomes overwhelming.

To prevent a tangled web of data, PeopleSoft stores data using a database organizational concept called “data integrity.” The philosophy of data integrity is simple: a database stores data efficiently by storing it once, and only once. Duplication equals inefficiency and creates a chance that data will be changed in one place and not another. The efficient storage of data assures its integrity. It is a mantra followed by database programmers, and PeopleSoft is no exception. Data integrity keeps the database happy and allows it to grow as functionality is added to PeopleSoft. Yet it divides the human resources data we need into over 5,611 tables. With each new PeopleSoft release, data is spread thinner and thinner, to more and more tables.

For example, PeopleSoft took the Social Security Number and made three new tables to store it. Now PeopleSoft can store different forms of the SSN for different countries with different validations. As the functional flexibility of the program grows, so does the size of the database.

8. What is PRODUCTS. Explain it in detail.

PeopleSoft Accelerator

A small change can have a disastrous effect on your PeopleSoft system. Every update or change requires testing to make sure it doesn't bring your business down. All that testing takes time and money away from your business. For businesses that rely on HP Software Quality Management and PeopleSoft, we've helped you get started with a platform and have prebuilt the business-process tests for you. Validate your critical cross-platform business processes seamlessly, reducing risk while being more responsive.

A Full Automation Framework

Our Accelerator Platform provides a complete environment with a structured approach ready for fast customization. By the time implementation is over, you'll have a library of test cases that cover a vast array of business processes customized for your unique environment.

Scriptless Testing For:

- Patches
- Hot Packs
- Upgrades
- Technology Stack Upgrades or Modifications

Leverage Your Existing HP Software Quality Management Solution

There's no need to rip and replace to get the benefits of scriptless testing. Accelerator works with HP Software's Quality Management products, including Quality Center, QuickTest Professional and Business Process Testing.

Generate Thorough Documentation

No guesswork here. Accelerator documents all tests performed and the results achieved with the meticulous accuracy that manual testers only experience in their nightmares. Audit and compliance made easy - reporting can now be done with no additional costs or complexity. We also throw in a full visual test history for auditors and extended reporting.

9. Explain Peoplesoft HRMS Functional in detail?

Step 1: Basic Setup HRMS

Create SETID

Navigation:

Main Menu ->PeopleTools ->Utilities ->Administration ->TablesetID's

Create Business Unit

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Business Unit

Setup Location:

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Location

Add a company

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Company

Create an Establishment ID

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Establishment

Create Departments

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Departments

Setting the Business Unit options default

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Business Unit options default (Enter the company and Country details)

Create a pay Group Table:

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Product Related ->Pay Roll ->Pay Group Table

Create a Job Code

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Job Attributes ->Job Code Table

Setting Org Defaults permission lists

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Setup HRMS ->Foundation Tables ->Organisation ->Org Defaults by permission Lists (Enter the Organisation related
data here)

Tree Manager:

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Tree Manager->Tree Utilites ->Tree Manager

->Create a new tree with the name DEPT_SECURITY

->Select the structure ID as DEPARTMENT

->Select the category as HR

->Click on ADD LEVEL and add the following below levels

1.Corporate

2.Business

3.Region

4.Company

5.Department

6.Division

7.Group

8.Unit

->Select the root node

->save it.

Note: In Business Options Default enter the details.

Security:

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Security ->Core Row Level Security ->Security by Permission Lists

->Select HCDPALL.Add ur business uint it and select the 011 as Security acess type.

Security by Dept Tree:

Navigation:

Setup HRMS ->Security ->Core Row level Security ->Security by Dept Tree

->Select HCDPALL.Add your SETID and Department ID in it.

Running the Process:

Navigation:

Setup HRMS ->Security ->Core Row Level Security->Refresh SJT Class ALL / Refresh Trans SJT Tables / Refresh SJT OPR class

Run all the above process

Buzz the Application

Navigation:

Setup HRMS ->Install -> Installation Table

->Change the SETID and Campany Name.

->Restart the services.

Adding a Person:

Navigation:

Main Menu ->Workforce Administration -> Personal Information ->Add a Person.

HRMS Functional Training Course Content

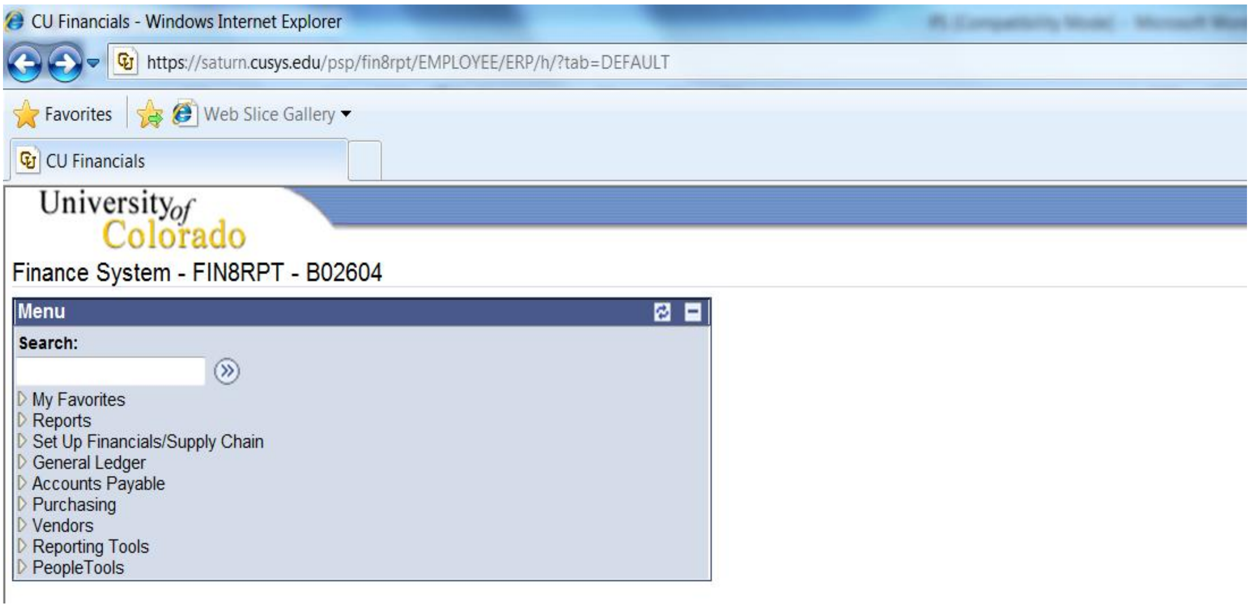
- Introduction to ERP
- Introduction different types of PeopleSoft Job roles
- Information on Modules in PeopleSoft.
- Navigation on PeopleSoft system (Introduction to App Designer)
- Introduction to all the navigation in the application.
- Setup HRMS

- Position Management
- Workforce Admin
- ESS and MSS
- Base Benefits
- Security
- Tree Manager
- Reporting Tools

10. Explain in detail about Financial Management System?

The Finance System (PeopleSoft) offers a wide range of reports and queries. To access the PeopleSoft reporting system, you will need to log on to MyCUInfo. The link to the PeopleSoft application is under the "CU Resource" tab of the MyCUInfo webpage.

Once you get into PeopleSoft, the following menu will appear:



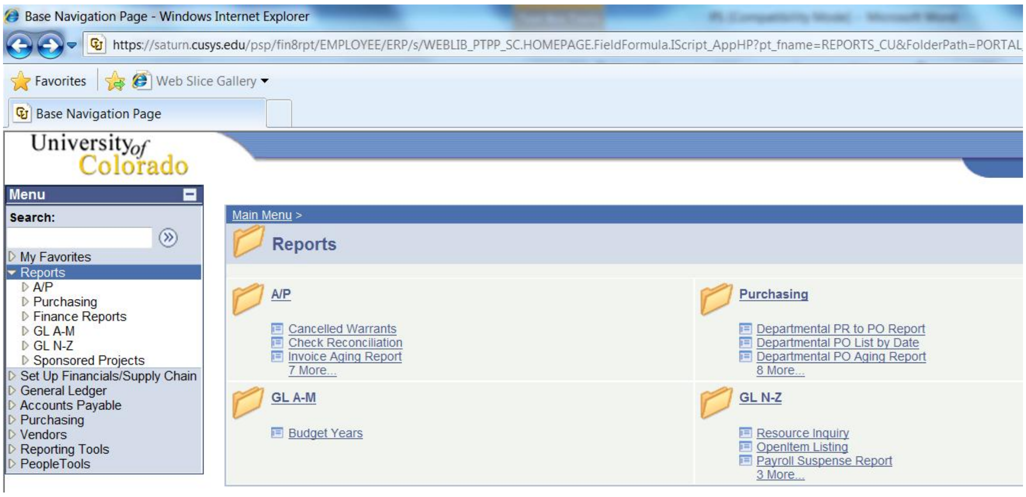
Most financial reports (balance sheet, summary of transactions, etc.) will be under the "Reports" section. The "General Ledger" section provides lookup and query tools. The "Reporting Tool" section is where your reports will be posted. The following 4 sections provide step by step procedures to run balance sheet report, summary of transactions report, detail of transactions report, and journal entry query.

1. Balance Sheet:

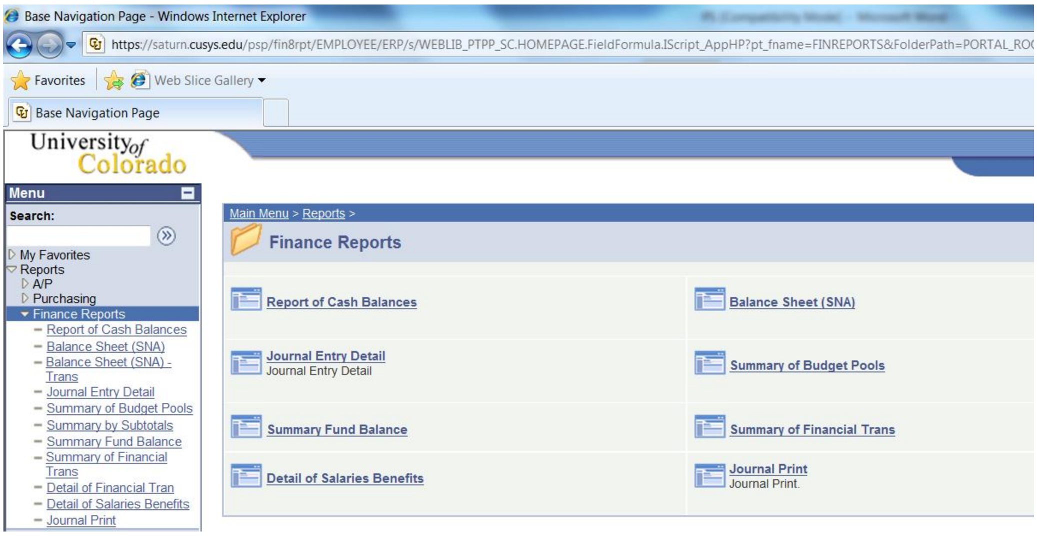
PeopleSoft can run balance sheet reports by project, program, speedtype and org.

1. Then select "Finance Reports"
2. Click on the "Reports" menu to expand it.

Select "Balance Sheet"

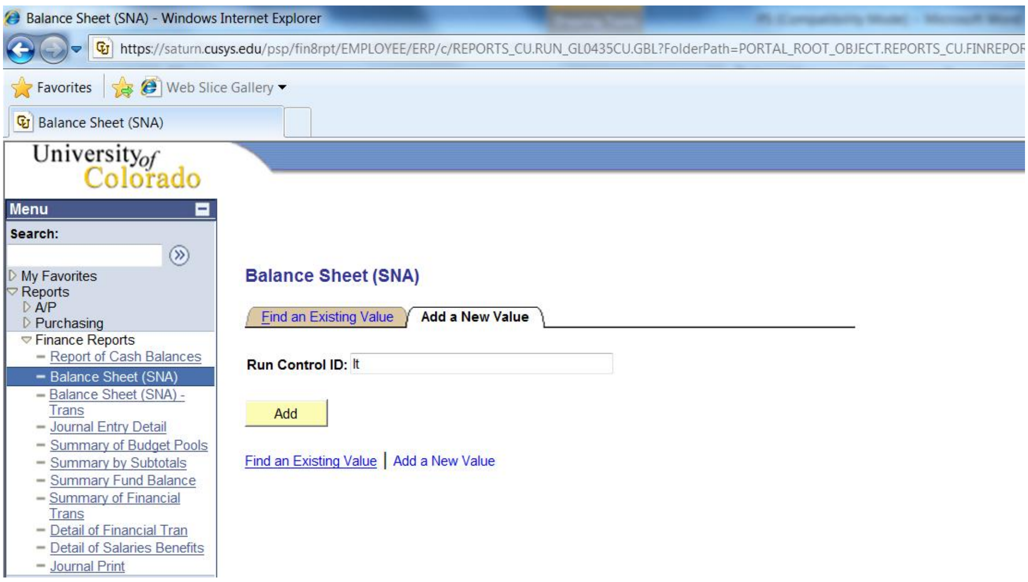


Select "Balance Sheet"



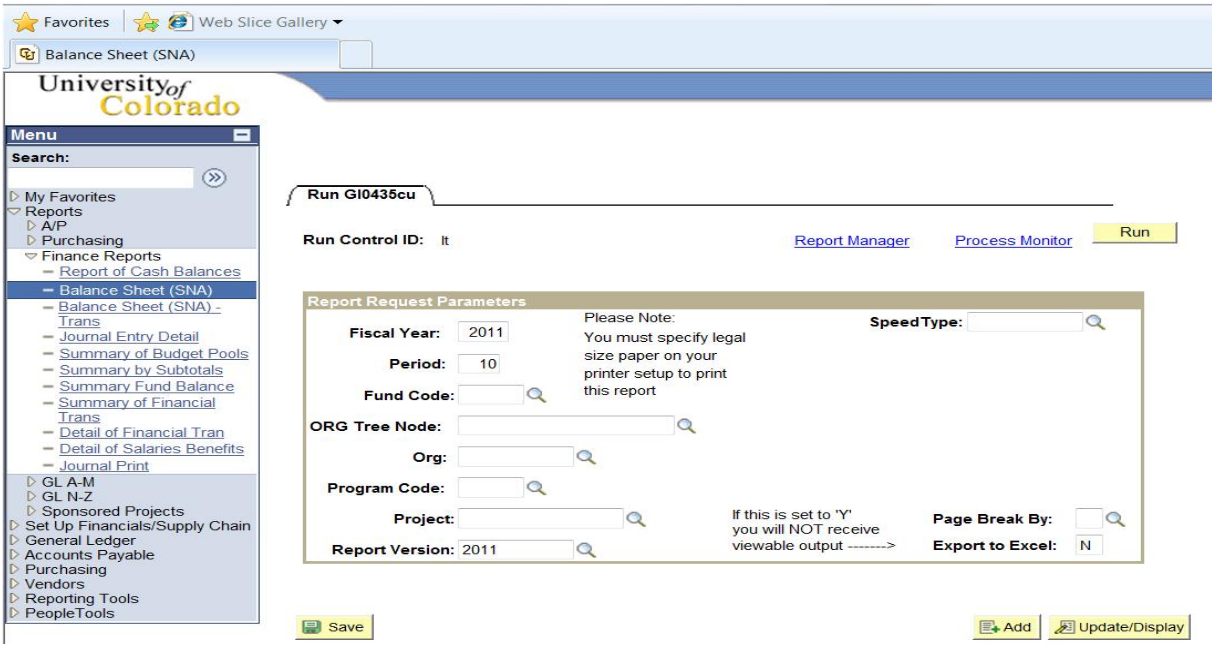
2. Enter a run control ID of your choice and click the "Add" button

1. Select the "Add a New Value" tab



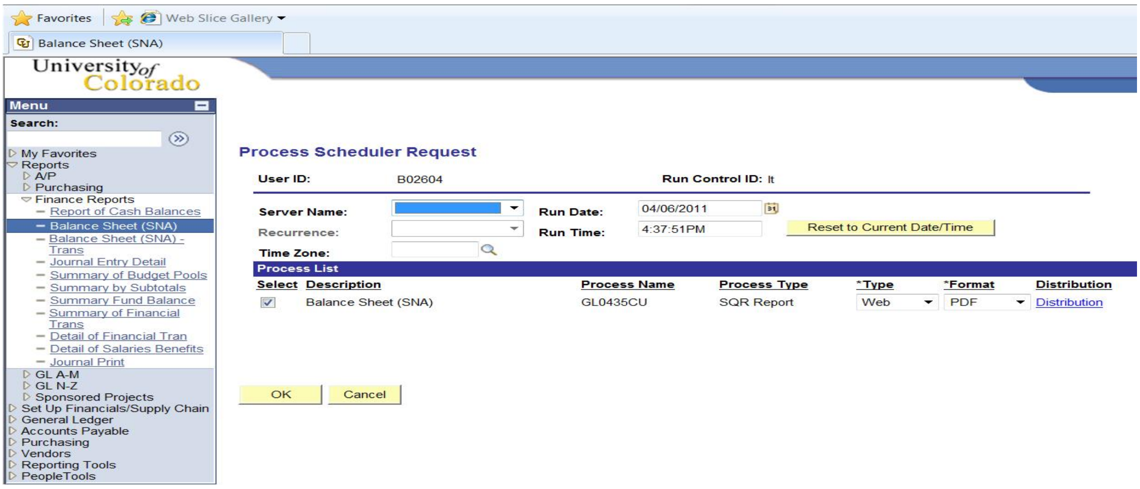
1. Enter the page break code. Click on the magnifying glass icon to guide you as needed

2. Enter Fiscal Year and period
3. Click on the "Run" button
4. Enter Org, program, project, or speetype

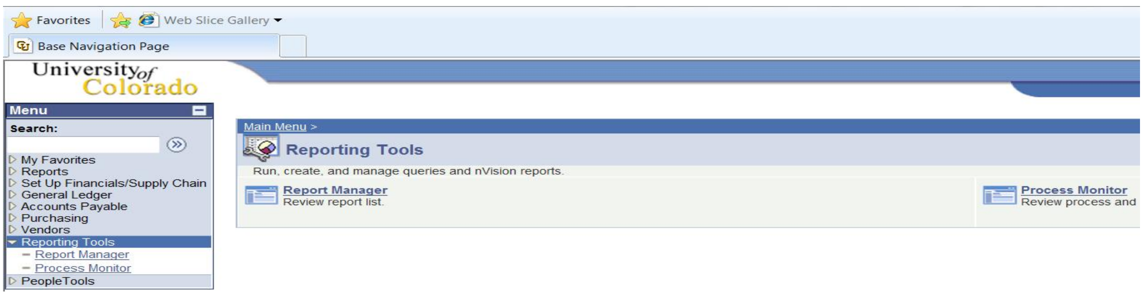


2. Then click on the "Reporting Tool" menu to expand it
1. Click the "OK" button

Select "

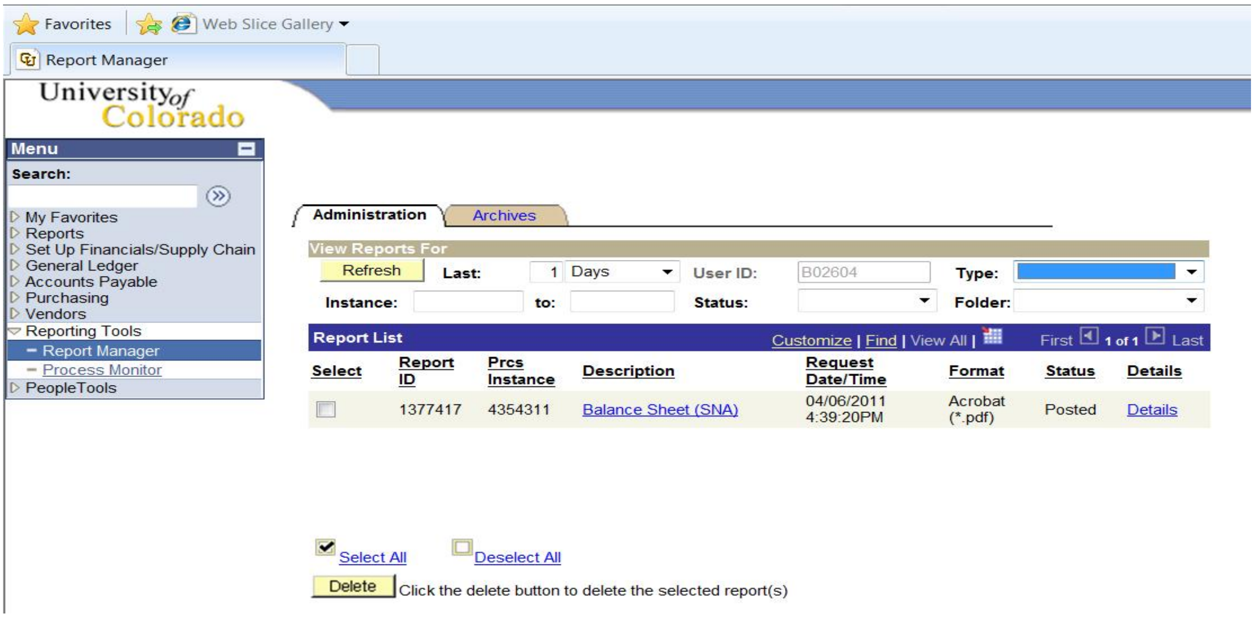


Select "Report Manager"



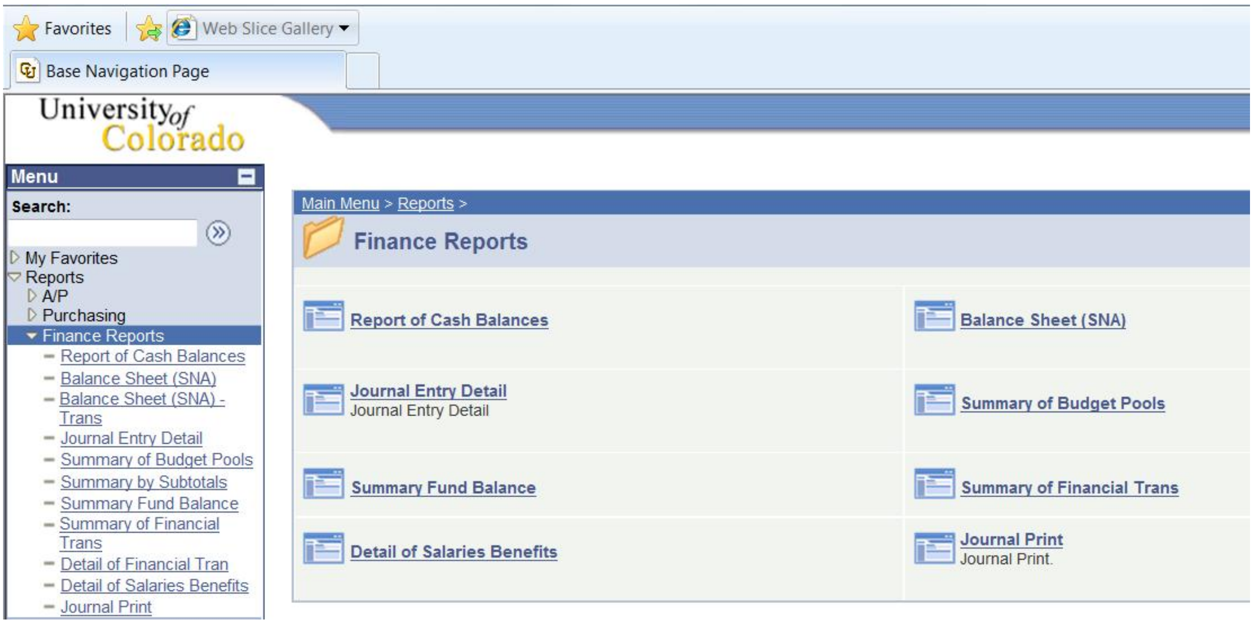
2. When your report becomes available, a hyperlink (in blue underlined font) will appear. Click on it to view your report.

1. Your report will be added to the report list below, but it usually is not available right away. Refresh this page as needed to get an update on the status of your report.



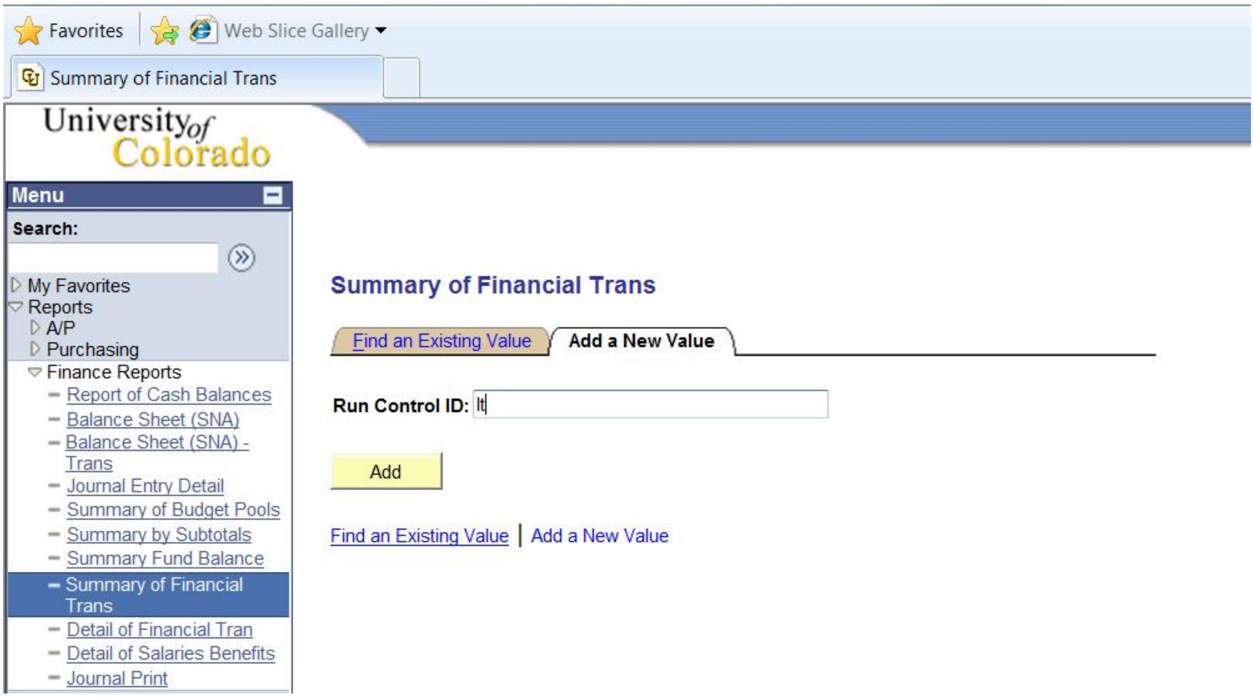
2. Summary of Financial Transaction:

From the “Financial Reports” menu, select “Summary of Financial Trans”



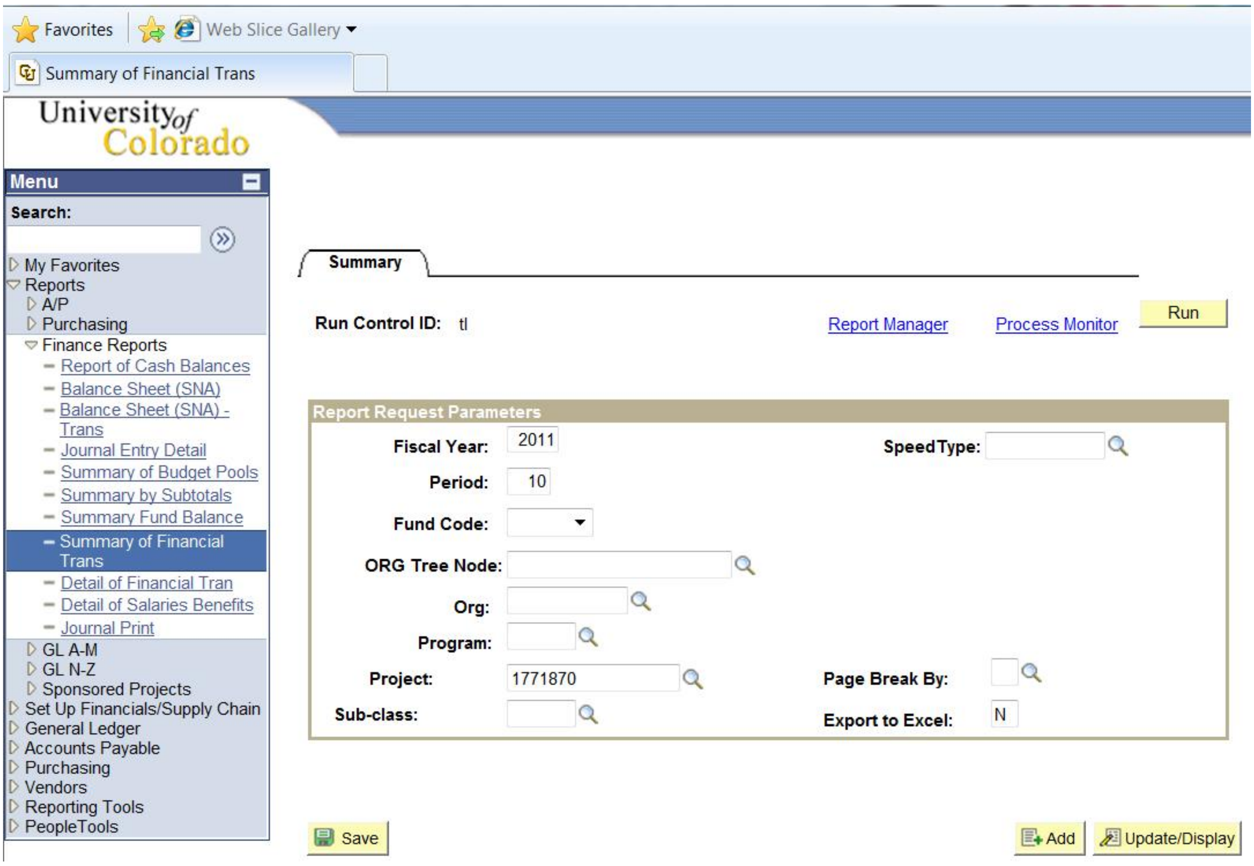
2. Enter a run control ID of your choice and click the “Add” button

1. Select the “Add a New Value” tab



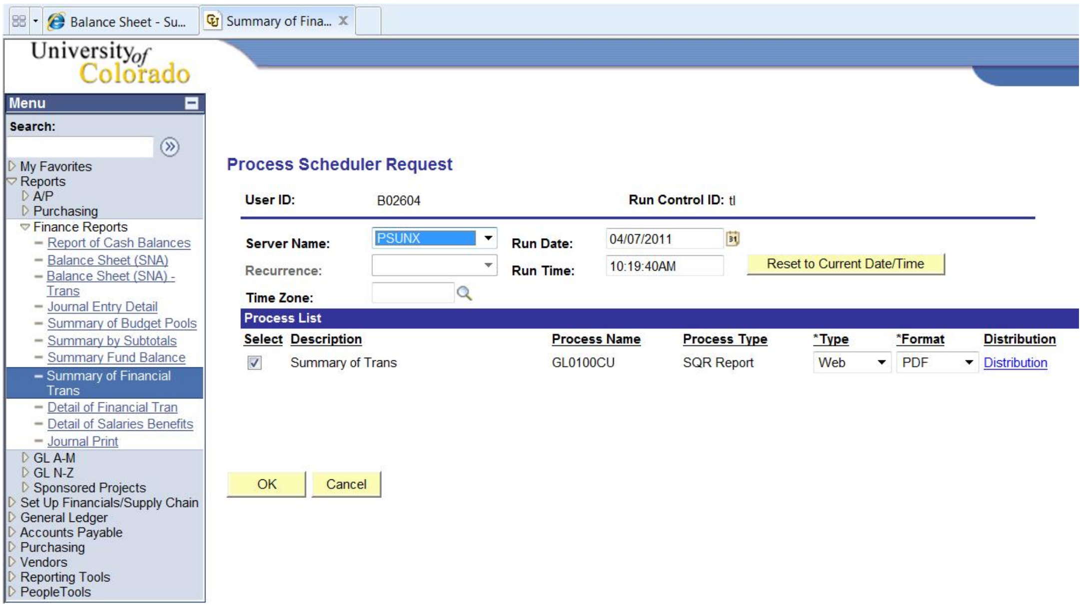
1. Enter Fiscal Year and period
4. Click on the "Run" button
3. Enter the page break code. Click on the magnifying glass icon to guide you as needed

2. Enter Org, program, project, or speetype

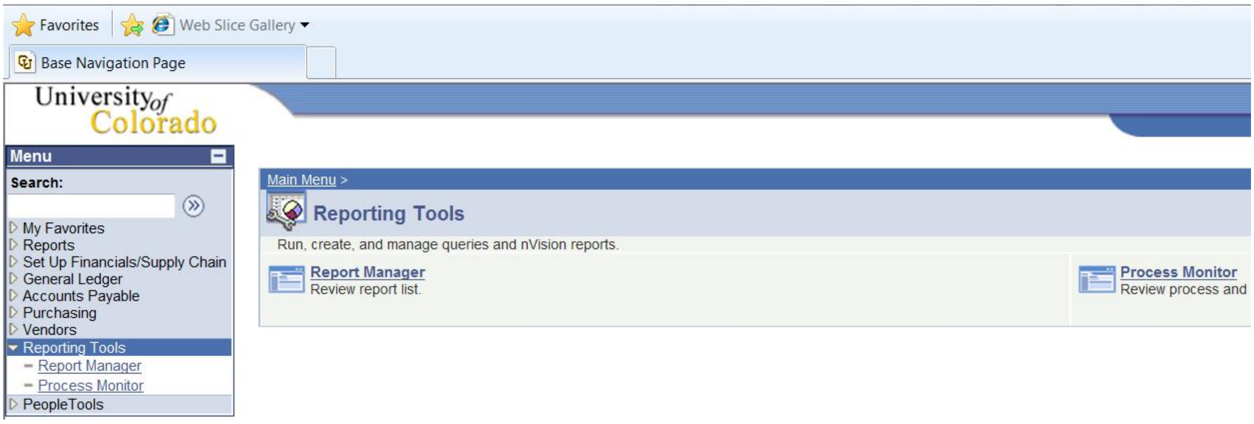


2. Then click on the "Reporting Tool" menu to expand it

1. Click the "OK" button

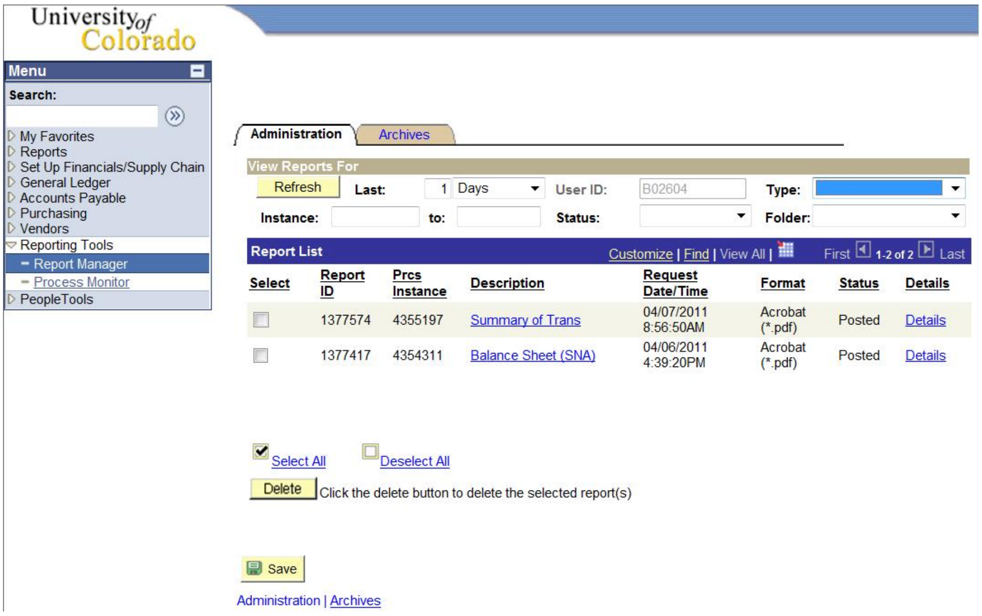


Select “Report Manager”



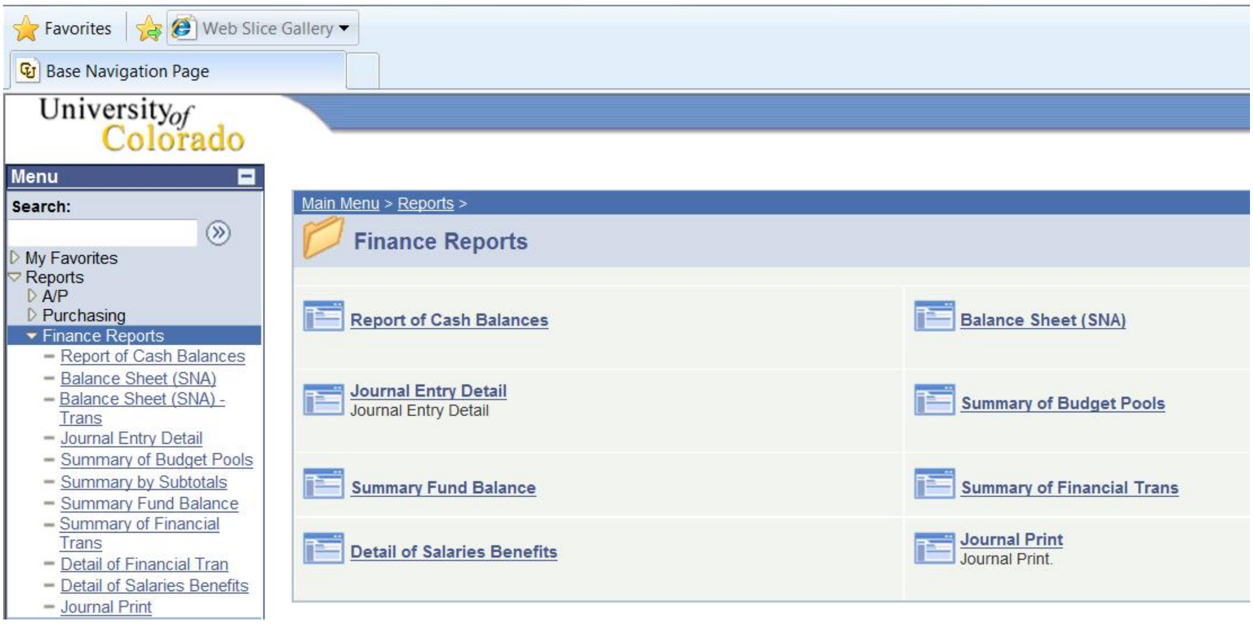
1. Your report will be added to the report list below, but it usually is not available right away. Refresh this page as needed to get an update on the status of your report.

2. When your report becomes available, a hyperlink (in blue underlined font) will appear. Click on it to view your report.



1. **Detail of Financial Transactions:**

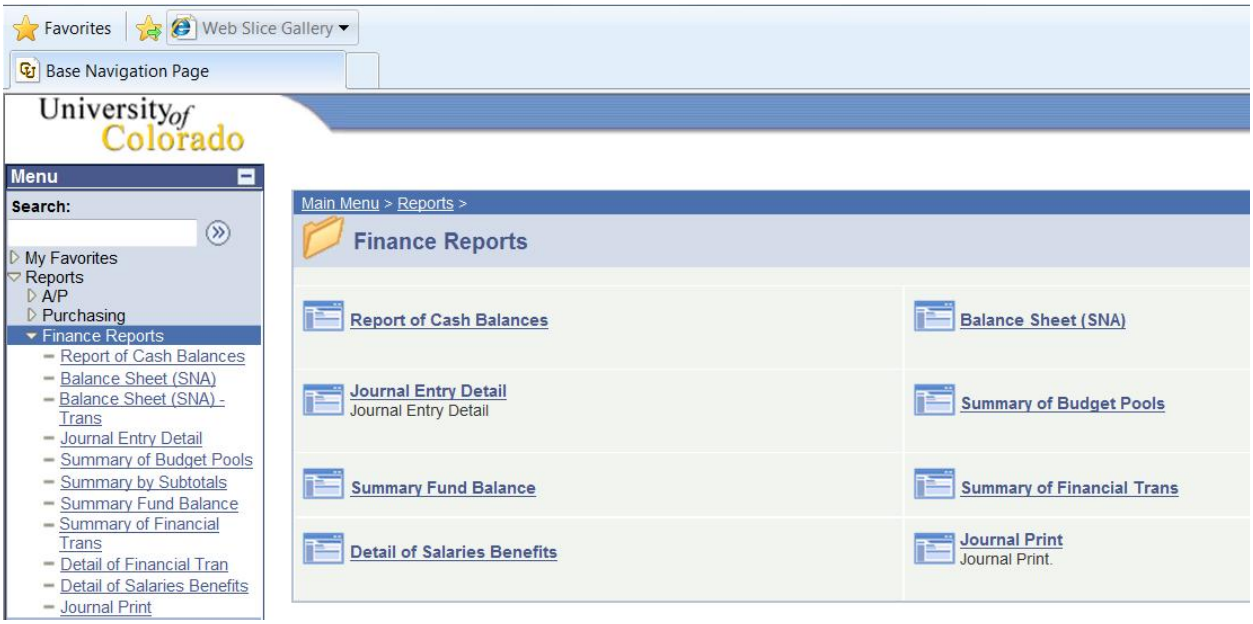
   From the "Financial Reports" menu, select "Detail of Financial Trans." Follow the same steps as detailed in the "Summary of Transactions" above to complete this report.



2. **Journal Entry Query:**

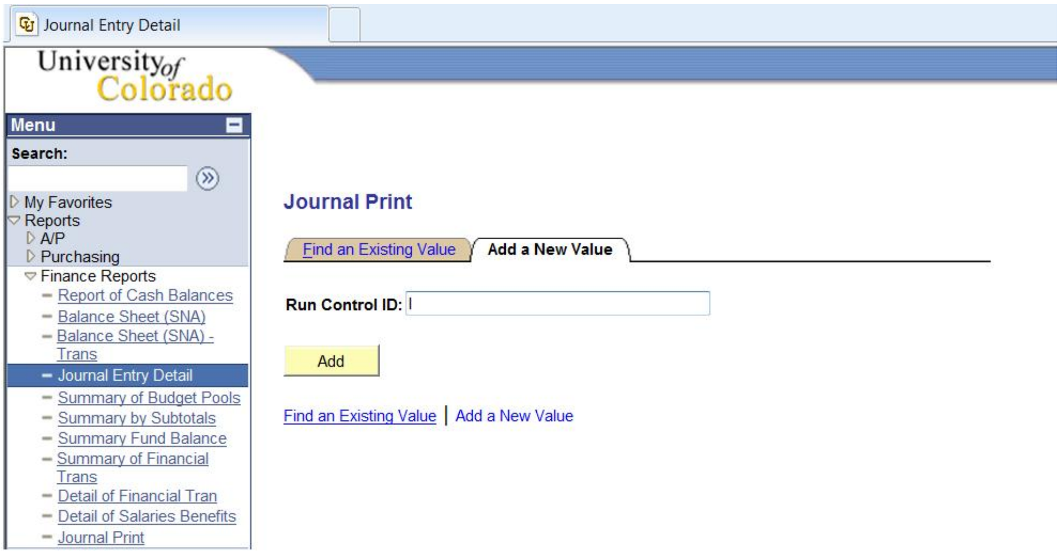
From the "Financial Reports" menu, select "Journal Entry Detail"

1.



2. Enter a run control ID of your choice and click the “Add” button

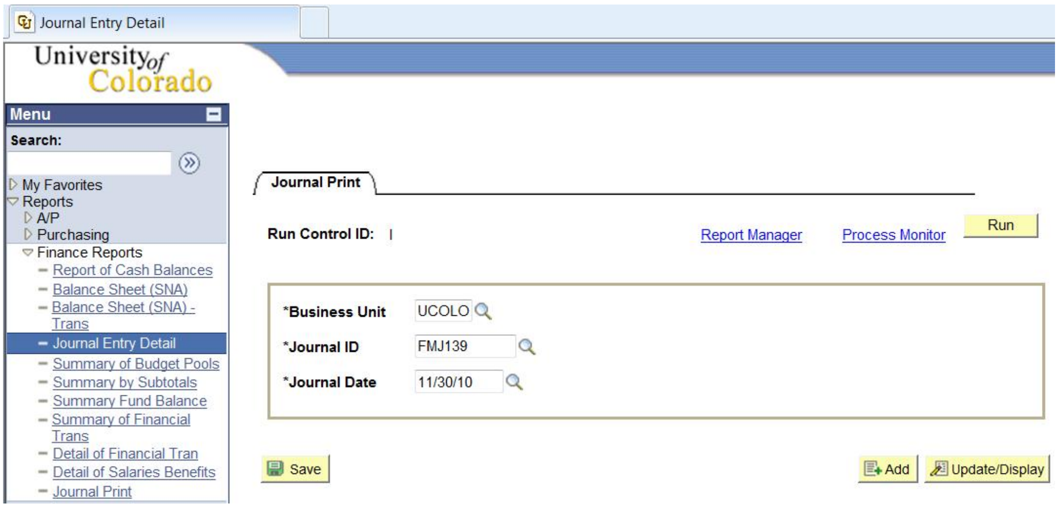
1. Select the “Add a New Value” tab



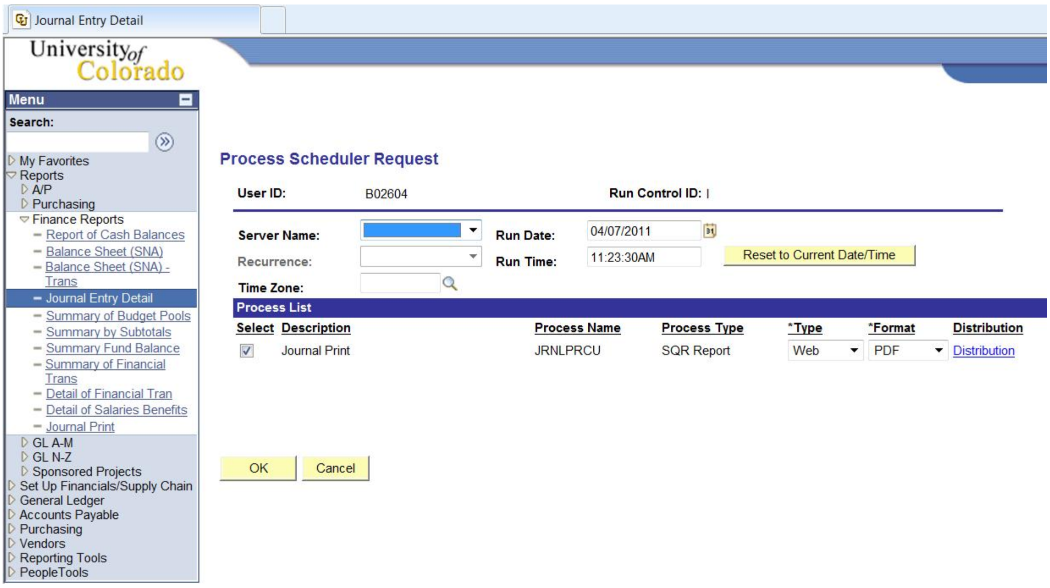
1. Enter journal ID

2. Click the “Run” button

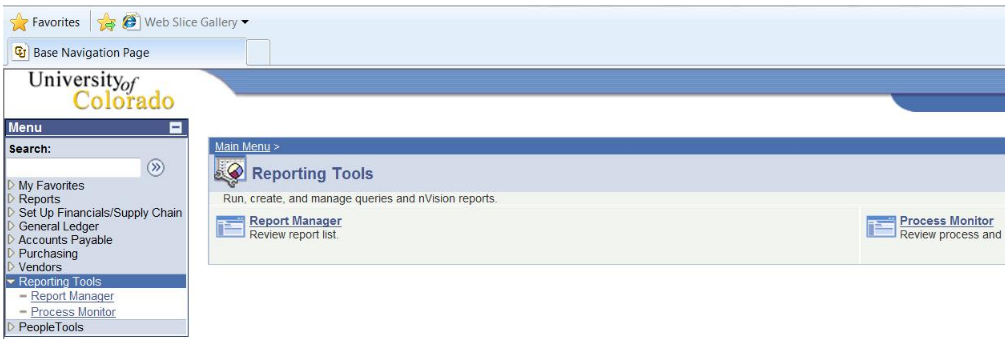
3. Enter journal date. The magnifying glass icon can be used to find the date, given the journal ID.



1. Then click on the “Reporting Tool” menu to expand it
2. Click the “OK” button



Select “Report Manager”



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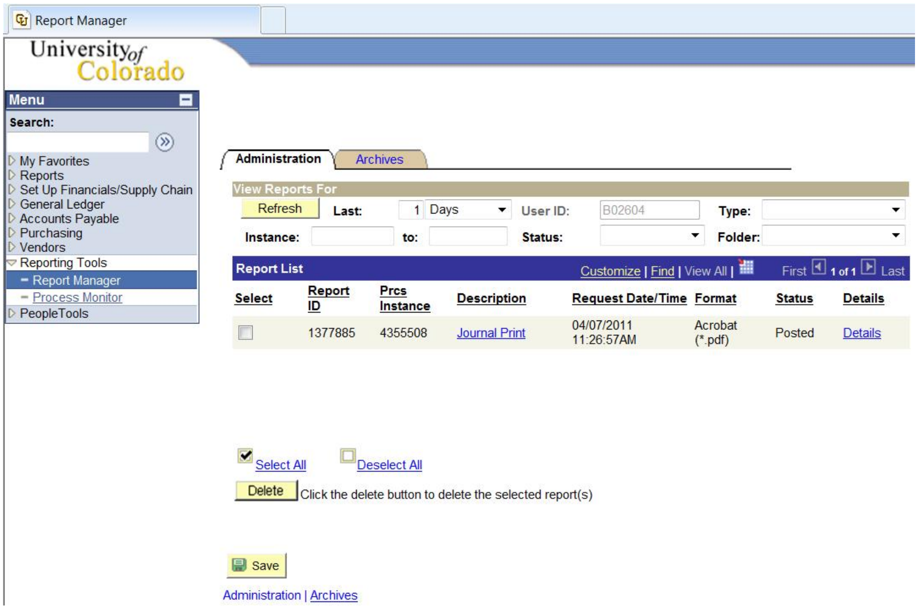

11. Explain Peoplesoft Enterprise HRMS?

PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Overview

PeopleSoft HRMS is an integrated suite of applications and business processes that are based on PeopleSoft's Pure Internet Architecture (PIA) and enterprise portal technologies. The sophisticated features and collaborative, self-service functionality available in PeopleSoft HRMS enable you to manage your human resources from recruitment to retirement while aligning your workforce initiatives with strategic business goals and objectives. Types of Peoplesoft Enterprise HRMS is

- PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS integrations.
- PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS implementation.

PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Integrations

PeopleSoft HRMS integrates with other PeopleSoft applications, such as PeopleSoft Enterprise Financials, PeopleSoft Enterprise Workforce Analytics, and PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management. PeopleSoft HRMS also integrates with other third-party applications. PeopleSoft HRMS uses various integration technologies to send and receive data. We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in the PeopleBooks. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the My Oracle Support website.

PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Implementation

PeopleSoft Setup Manager enables you to generate a list of setup tasks for your organization based on the features that you are implementing. The setup tasks include the components that you must set up, listed in the order in which you must enter data into the component tables, and links to the corresponding PeopleBook documentation.

PeopleSoft HRMS also provides component interfaces to help you load data from your existing system into PeopleSoft HRMS tables. Use the Excel to Component Interface utility with the component interfaces to populate tables.

This table lists all of the components documented in the PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Application Fundamentals People Book that have component interfaces:

Component	***Component Interface***
Departments component (DEPARTMENT_TBL)	DEPARTMENT_TBL
Establishment component (ESTABLISHMENT_DATA)	ESTABLISHMENT_DATA
Job Code Task Table component (JOBCODE_TASK_TABLE)	JOBCODE_TASK_TABLE
Job Code Table component (JOB_CODE_TBL)	CI_JOB_CODE_TBL
Job Tasks component (JOB_TASK_TABLE)	JOB_TASK_TABLE
Location component (LOCATION_TABLE)	LOCATION_TABLE
FLSA Calendar Table (FLSA_CALENDAR)	FLSA_CALENDAR
Pay Run Table (PAY_RUN_TABLE)	PAY_RUN_TABLE
Tax Location Table component (TAX_LOCATION_TBL)	TAX_LOCATION_TBL