User Reference

Log Builder v10x (ADF)

By CMiC

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User Reference Guide – Version: **CMiC Open Enterprise v10x** Printed: **October 29, 2018**

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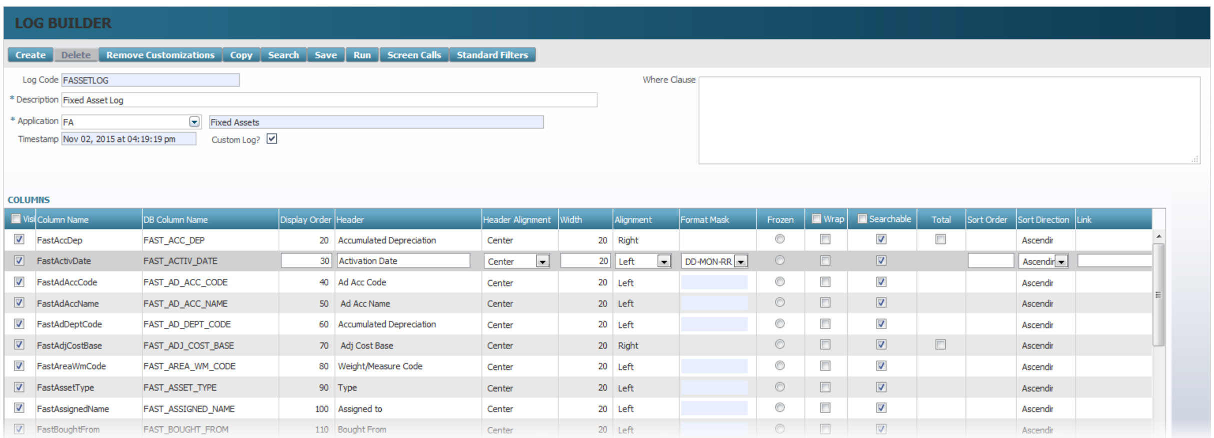
Log Builder (ADF) – v10x Tool

Overview – Log Builder



Sample of Log Builder screen.

Log Builder is an Enterprise business intelligence tool that enables users to filter, organize and present a complex table's data in a manner that helps them make informed business decisions. In this way, customized Logs are similar to reports, and if required, their data can be exported to a spreadsheet.

Launch Log Builder

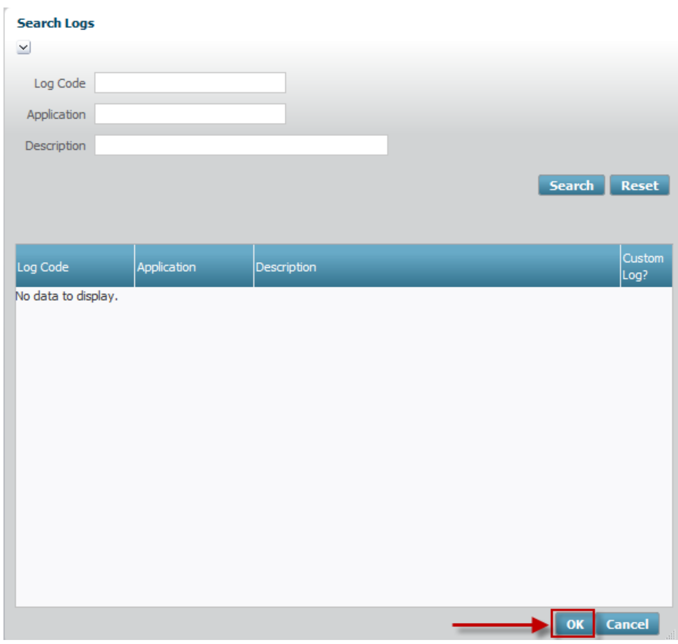
The Log Builder customization tool is launched via the following standard Treeview path:

***System > Logs > Log Builder*.**

The following explains how to launch Log Builder to create a new Log, and how to launch it to edit an existing Log.

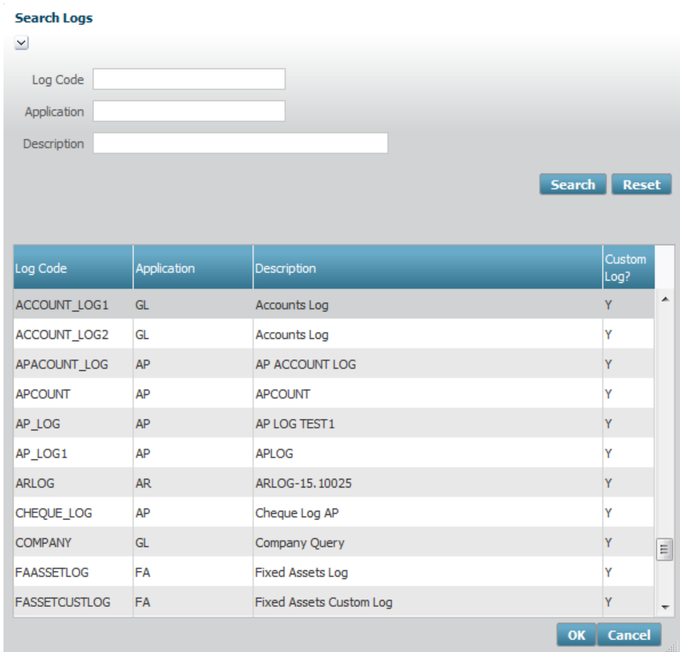
1. Launch Log Builder to Create New Log

When the **Search Logs** dialog window is displayed, click [**OK**] to open Log Builder in Add New mode, so that you can create a new Log Definition.



2. Launch Log Builder to Edit Log

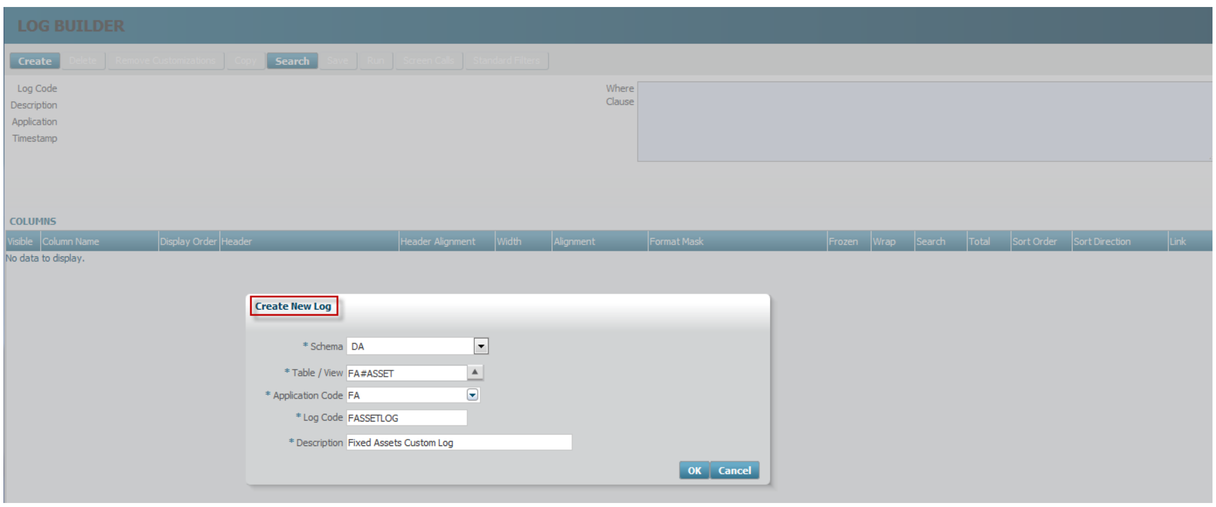
When the **Search Logs** dialog window is displayed, enter search parameters using the **Log Code**, **Application**, or **Description** fields and click [**Search**], or just click [**Search**] to view the list of all logs in the system. Select the desired Log from the list and click [**OK**].


Search Logs
Log Code
Application
Description
Search
Reset
Log Code
Application
Description
Custom Log?
ACCOUNT_LOG1 GL Accounts Log Y
ACCOUNT_LOG2 GL Accounts Log Y
APACOUNT_LOG AP AP ACCOUNT LOG Y
APCOUNT AP APCOUNT Y
AP_LOG AP AP LOG TEST1 Y
AP_LOG1 AP APLOG Y
ARLOG AR ARLOG-15.10025 Y
CHEQUE_LOG AP Cheque Log AP Y
COMPANY GL Company Query Y
FAASSETLOG FA Fixed Assets Log Y
FASSETCUSTLOG FA Fixed Assets Custom Log Y
OK
Cancel

Create New Log

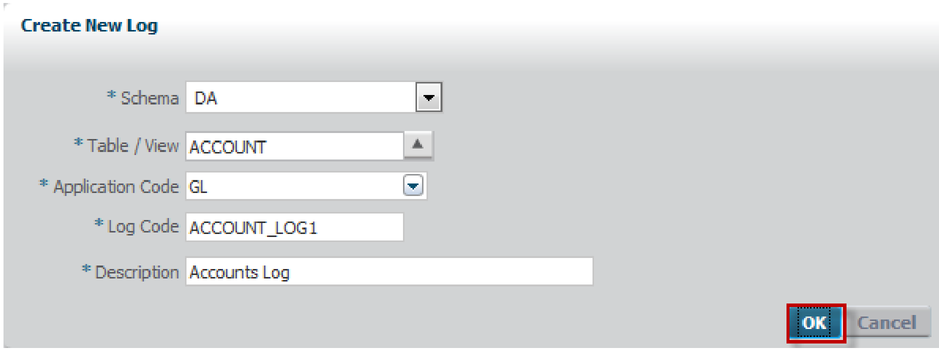
Create New Log Definition

A new Log is created by creating a new log definition for it. This is done by specifying the table/view to use as the data source for the new Log via the **Create New Log** popup (shown below); however, <u>to use a table/view as a data source, the table must have a primary key defined</u>.



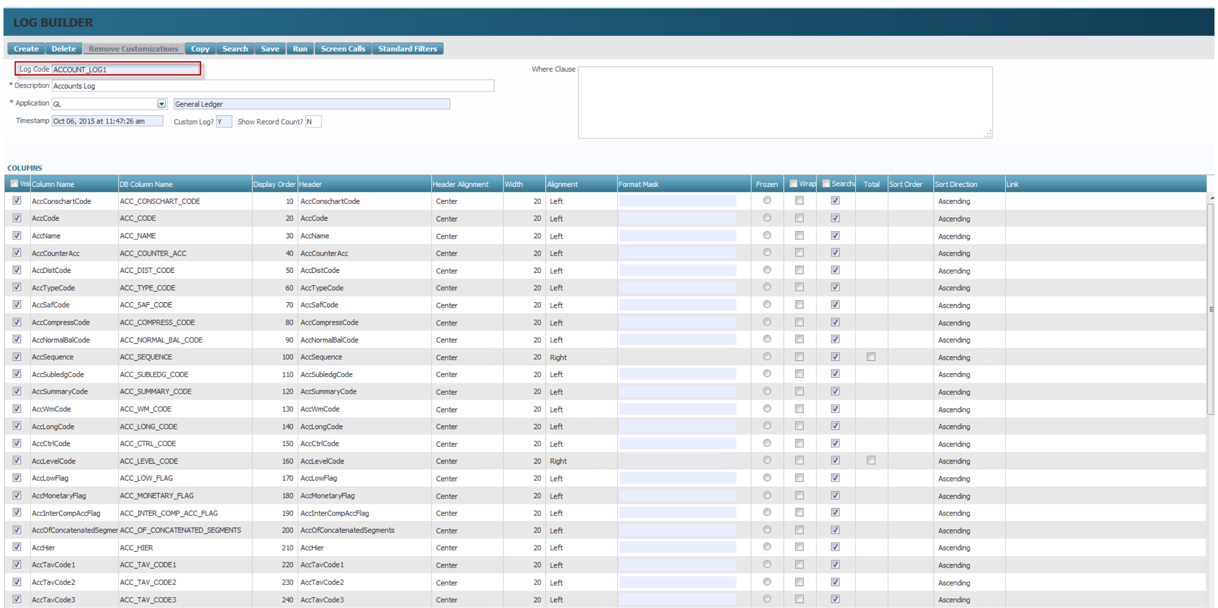
Enter the parameters for the new Log using the following descriptions of the fields on the **Create New Log** pop-up:

Field	Description
Schema	Database schema where table/view (data source) is stored.
Table/View	Name of table/view (data source) for which the custom Log screen will be created. **NOTE**: To use a table/view as a data source, it must have a primary key defined.
Application Code	This code corresponds to a module of Enterprise, and it is this module to which the new Log screen will be added.
Log Code	Unique identifier for the Log definition.
Description	Label under which the Log will be known to users of the Enterprise module.



When finished providing all required values, as shown above, click **[OK]** to create the new Log through Log Builder.

Customize Log – Edit Column Definitions



The Log Builder screen will display every column for the selected table, in rows, with parameters for each column that control how the Log displays them. Basically, a Log is defined (customized) by defining how each of its columns are displayed, such as setting their visibility, their header title, width, whether or not their values are hyperlinks, and the order of their values (ascending, or descending).

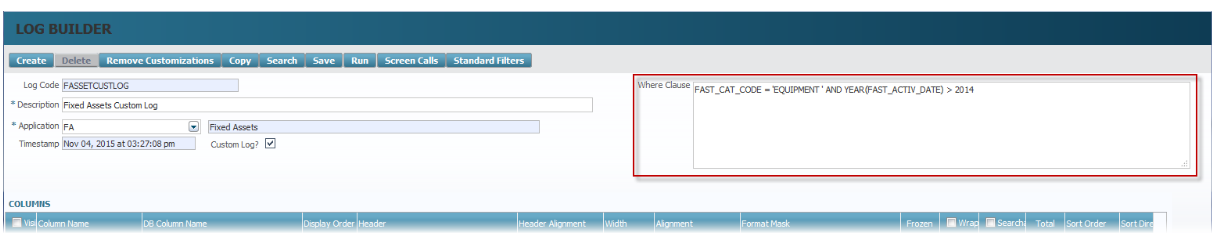
The following table provides descriptions of the parameters used to control a column’s display by the log:

Field	Description
Visible	Specifies whether the column is visible in the Log.
Display Order	Order in which the column will be displayed by the Log.
Header	Column’s header, as it is to be shown by the Log.
Header Alignment	Column header’s alignment (left, center, or right).
Width	Maximum number of characters that can be displayed by the column.

Alignment	Alignment for the data displayed in the column (left, center, or right)
Format Mask	Only relevant to columns with numeric values; this mask is a character literal that describes how numeric values should be formatted.
Frozen	This radio button is used to determine which of the first columns, with respected to the order of their display, are to be fixed (always displayed) when the table is scrolled horizontally. Only one column can be selected. The result is that the first column up to the column with this radio button selected remain fixed, when the remaining columns are horizontally scrolled through.
Wrap	Indicates whether the column data can wrap to the next line.
Search	Indicates whether the column can be searched against or not; only columns with this check-box checked and that are visible are searched against when a user performs searches.
Total	Only relevant to columns with numeric values; if checked, the column will have a total of all of its values at the end of it.
Sort Order	For columns with numeric values, the entered value specifies the starting value from which the Log will begin displaying the column's values, in the order set by the Sort Direction field. For example, if a user would like to view Account Code column entries that start with a minimum value of 1000, and sorted by the direction specified by the Sort Direction field, enter 1000 for this parameter, for the Account Code column.
Sort Direction	Value that specifies how the column data should be sorted (ascending or descending)
Link	This field is used to specify an Enterprise application, using a Screen Call, to display information associated with the column's value. If an application is specified, this column's value, in the Log, becomes a hyperlink to launch the selected application to display its associated information.

When finished setting all of the column parameters, click [**Save**].

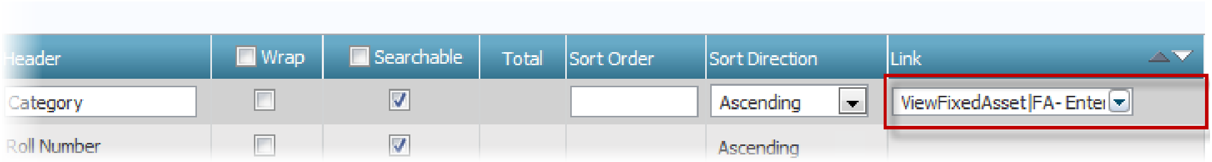
Specify Where Clause for Log



The **Where Clause** text box, framed in the above screenshot, is used to create a SQL Where clause for the log in order to filter the rows (records) displayed by the log.

Alternatively, records can be filtered using a Standard Filter, added to the log using the [**Standard Filter**] button. For details about adding a Standard Filter, please refer to the *Add Standard Filter* section.

Define Link



The **Link** parameter is used to launch an Enterprise application or target (e.g. Log, Dashboard) through a user defined Screen Call, to display information associated with a column's entry. Screen Calls not only specify an application or target, they also pass any parameters required to launch the application or target. Thus Screen Calls must first be created and defined, and after they are, they become available to the **Link** parameter's drop-down list.

If a Screen Call is specified for a column's Link parameter, as shown in the above screenshot, in the Log, its entries become hyperlinks that launch the application or target specified by the Screen Call. For instance, if a Log's column contains Fixed Asset codes and its corresponding **Link** parameter has a Screen Call, in the Log, the column of Fixed Asset codes will be hyperlinks that launch the application specified by the Screen Call.

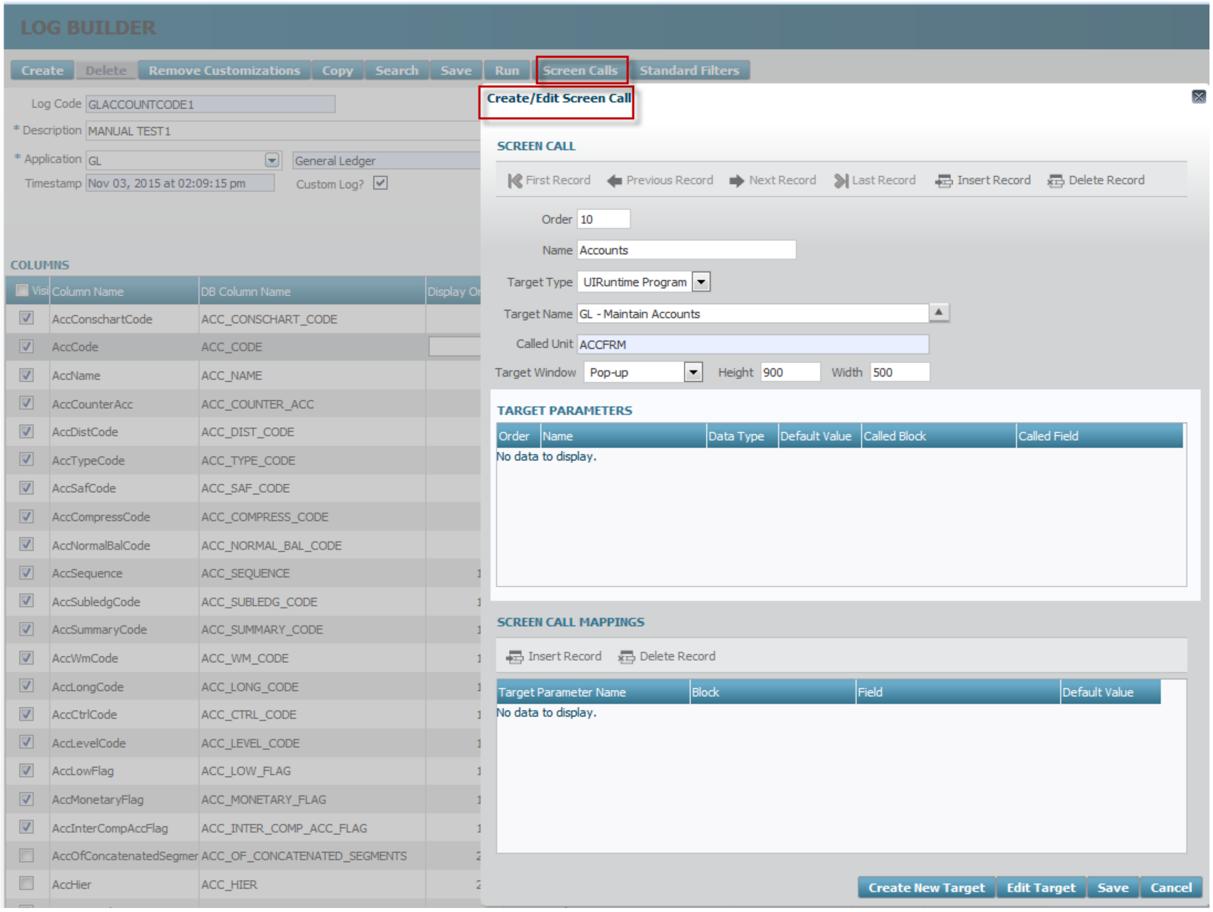
Refer to the following section, *Define Screen Call*, for details about creating Screen Calls.

Screen Calls – Screen

Define Screen Call

Screen Calls are used to launch Enterprise applications or targets (e.g. Logs, Dashboards) to display information associated to a particular object, such as a Fixed Asset, a Job, or an Opportunity. They not only specify an application or target, they also pass any parameters required to launch the application or target. After Screen Calls are created and defined, they become available to the drop-down lists of **Link** parameters.

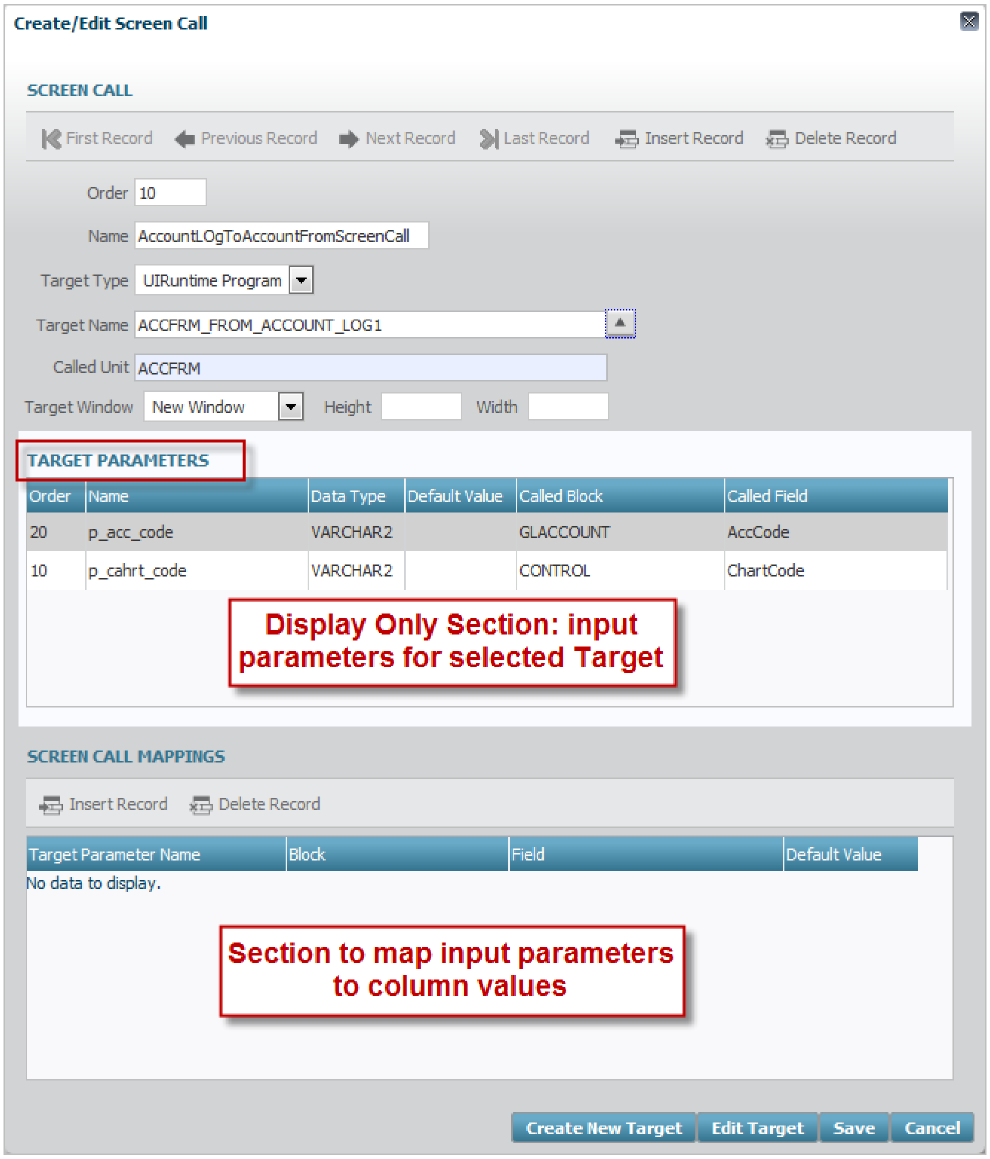
To create and define a new Screen Call, click the [**Screen Calls]** button, along the top of the Log Builder screen, to bring up the **Create/Edit Screen Call** screen, shown in the below:



Next, proceed to define the new Screen Call by specifying the values for each of the following fields:

Field	Description
Name	Name of Screen Call, uniquely identifying it.
Target Type	Target's type (e.g. JSP Program, UI Runtime Program, UI Log …)
Target Name	The Targets available in this list are instances of the type selected by the **Target Type** field; this is the name of the target (Called Unit) that will be used to display information associated to a Log column's entry, which was made into a hyperlink using the **Link** parameter (see the preceding Define Link section). If the Target has input parameters, required to launch it, they will appear under the **Target Parameters** section. Refer to the Map Target's Input Parameters to Column Values section for further details.
Called Unit	Read only field that displays the name of the Called Unit (Target), specified by the **Target Name** field.
Target Window	Controls how the called Target (Called Unit) is displayed. Values for selection are: **Replace Content**: target will be displayed using the same browser tab. **New Window**: target will be displayed using a new browser tab. **Popup**: target will be displayed using a pop-up window.

Map Target's Input Parameters to Column Values



Once a Target has been selected using the **Target Name** field, the **Target Parameters** section, framed by red rectangle in above screenshot, will display the Target's input parameters, if there are any.

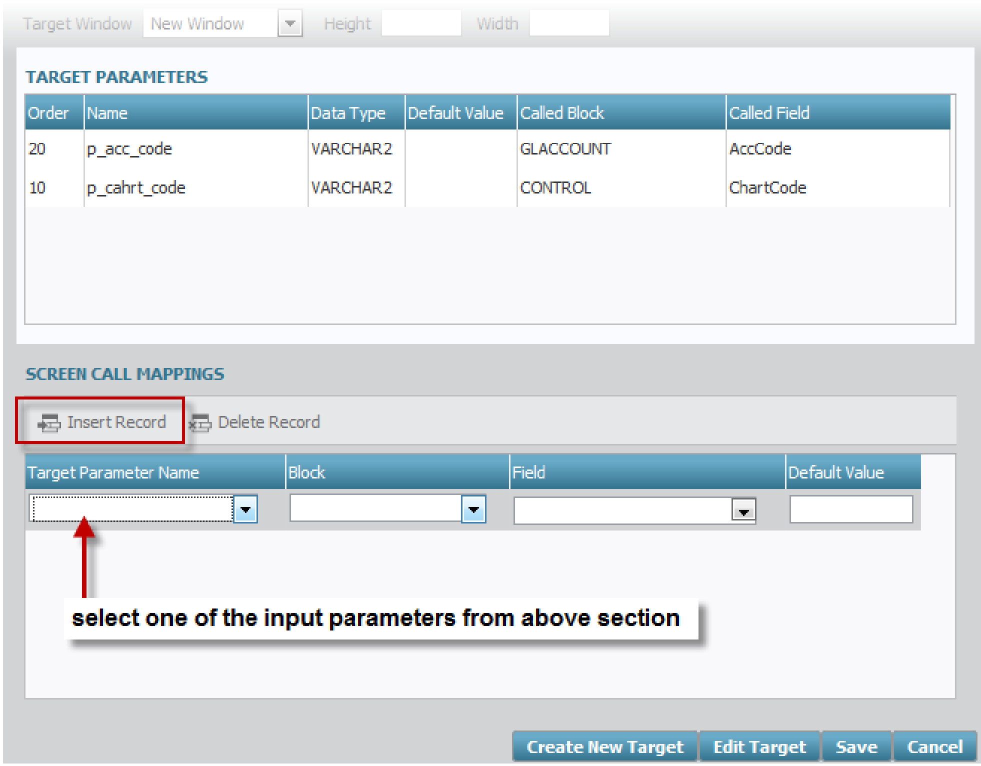
Target Parameters – Section

The **Target Parameters** section is for display purposes only, displaying the input (target) parameters that must be supplied with values in order to launch the Target.

Screen Call Mappings – Section

In the Screen Call Mappings section, a value is provided to a selected input parameter by mapping a value from one of the fields on the hyperlink's row to the selected input parameter.

Map Log Columns to Target Parameters

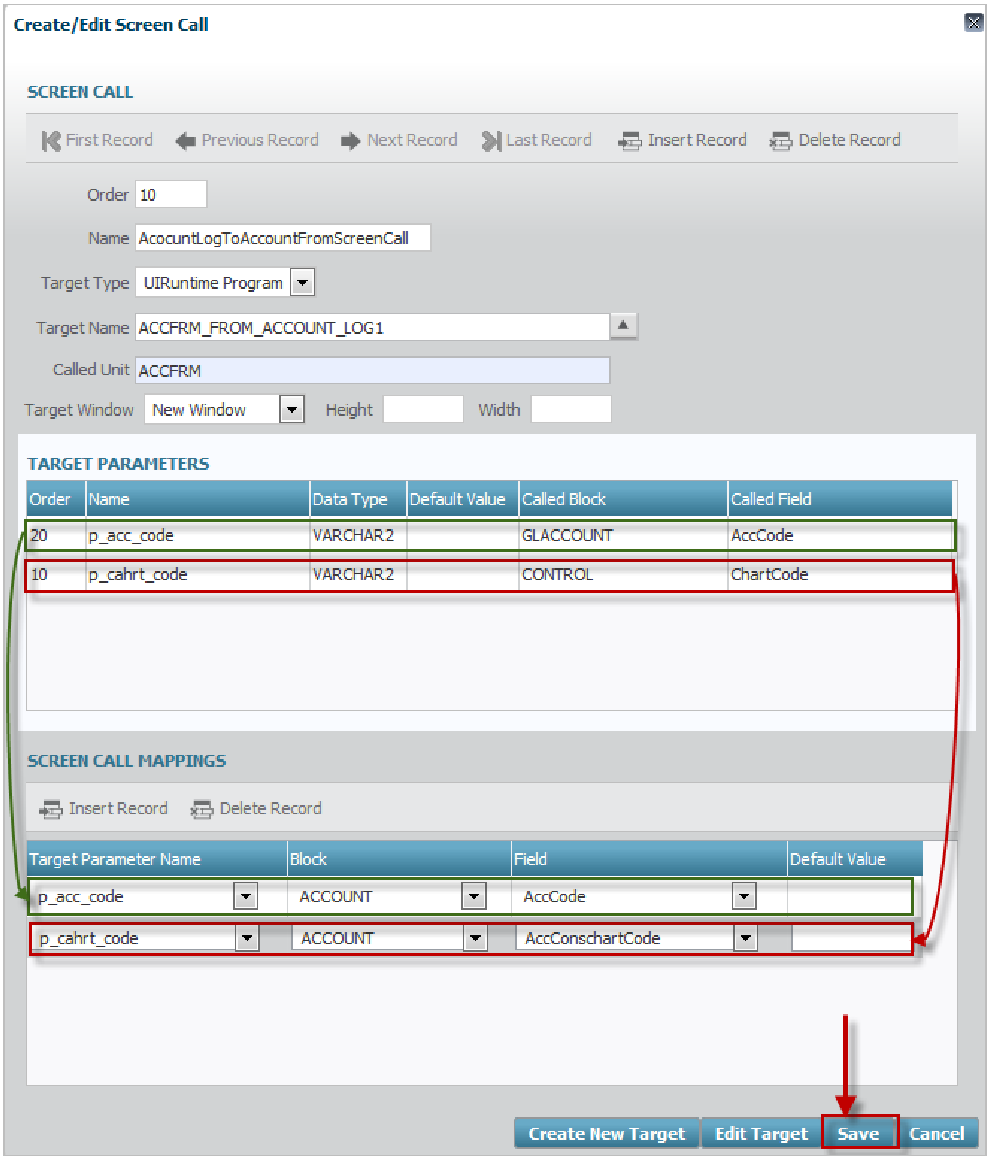


Each of the input parameters shown in the **Target Parameters** section must be mapped to a column in the Log being created, or a default value must be provided using the **Default Value** field. In the **Screen Call Mappings** section, click the section's [**Insert Record**] button (framed in red, above) to insert a new row to define a mapping.

The following table provides descriptions for the new row's fields, used to define mappings:

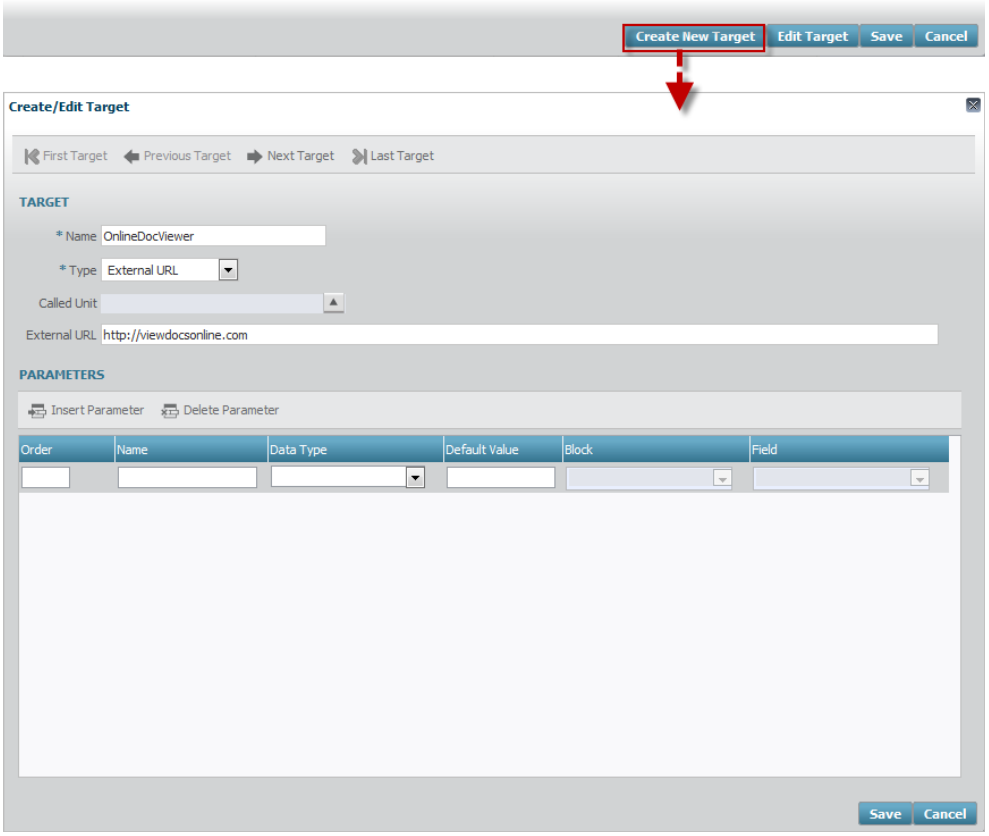
Field	Description
Target Parameter Name	This field's list is populated with all of the input parameters from the upper section; select one of the input parameters, and use the rest of the fields to provide a mapping for it. Repeat the mapping process for each of the input parameters in the list.
Block	If a Target's screen's fields are broken into screen blocks (sections), this field lists the blocks. The block chosen here has its fields listed by the **Field** field.
Field	This is the field (column value), on the same row as the hyperlink, that will supply the value for the selected target parameter. The fields displayed in this LOV are dependent on the **Block** field. If this field is used, the **Default Value** is not used.
Default Value	This field is an alternative to using the **Field** field; it can be used to provide a literal value for the selected input parameter.

The following screenshot shows an example of a competed mapping for the two target parameters:



When finished providing a mapping for each input parameter, click [**Save]** to save the Screen Call and to make it available in the list of Screen Calls provided by the **Link** column, on Log Builder screen.

Create New Target – Button



This button brings up the Create/Edit Target screen to create a new Target so that it is available in the **Target Name** field's list. As shown by the above screenshot, the new Target can be an external URL.

The values available for the **Called Unit** LOV are of the type specified by the **Target Type** field.

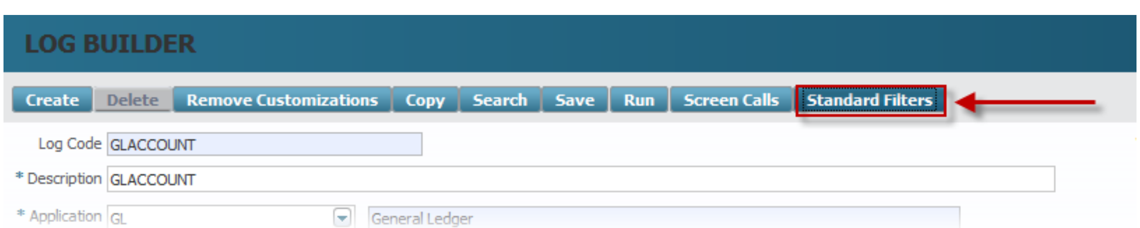
If the **Target Type** is **External URL**, the **External URL** field is used to specify a URL for an online target.

The **Oder** field specifies the order that the parameters are supplied to the target, and the remaining fields are the same as those described in the previous *Map Log Columns to Target Parameters* section.

The **Parameters** section is used to provide parameters for the target, if the target requires input parameters in order to be launched. To provide a target parameter, click [**Insert Parameter**] and use the new row to detail it (refer to the previous section, *Map Log Columns to Target Parameters*, if details about any of the fields are required).

When finished, click [**Save**].

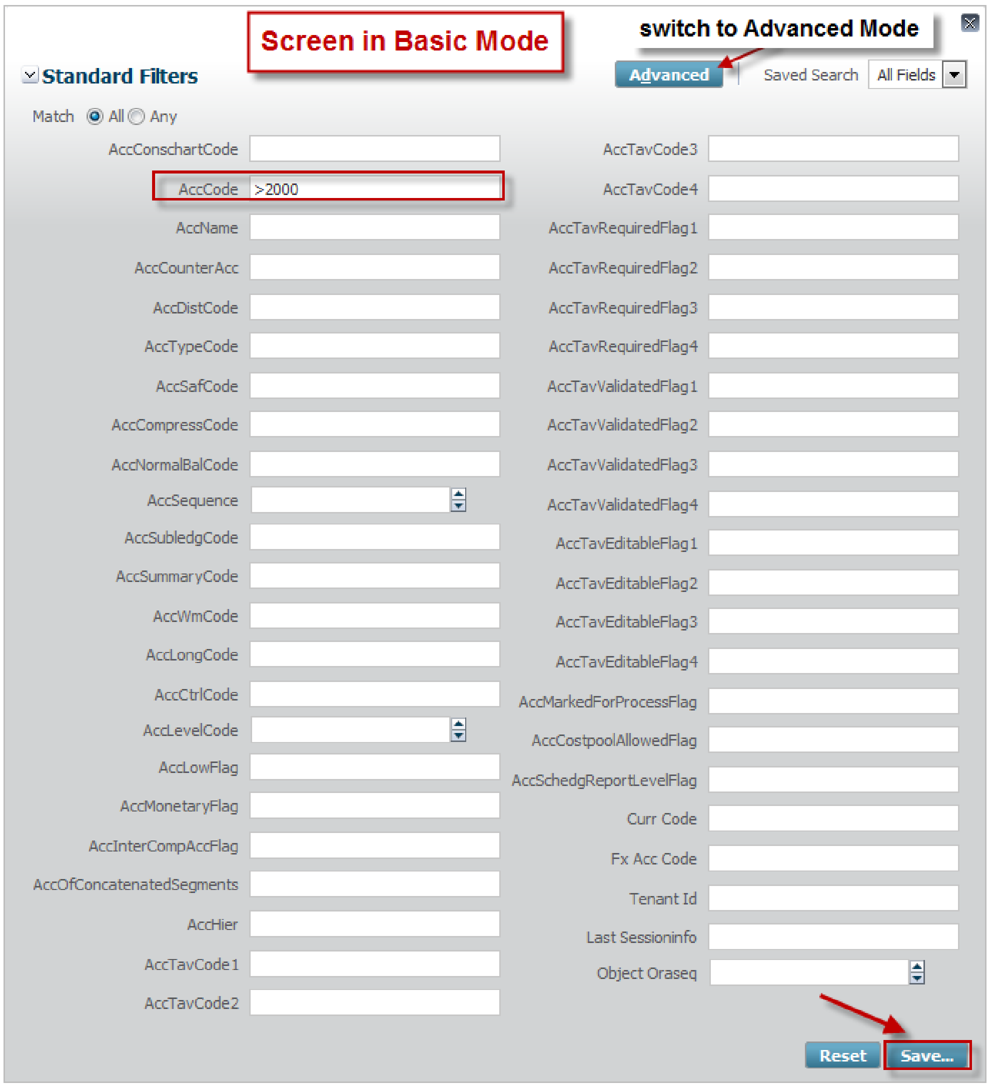
Standard Filters



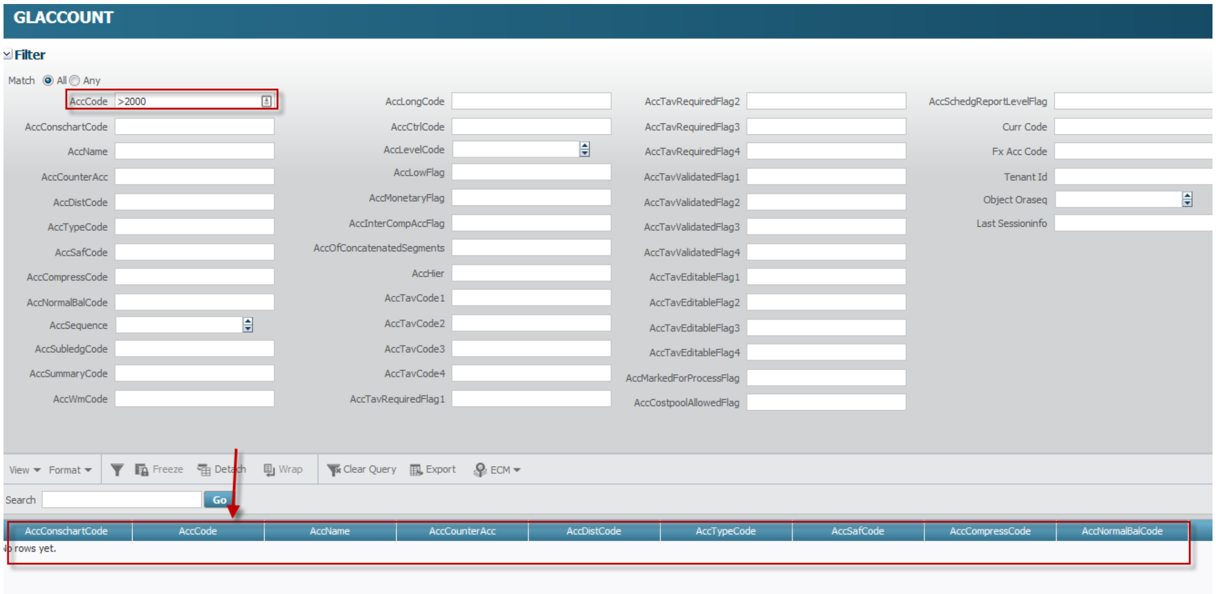
As part of Log definition, users can create and define **Standard Filters** to specify how data is filtered before it is displayed by the Log.

To define Standard Filters, click the [**Standard Filters**] button, shown above, to bring up the Standard Filters screen. The screen has two modes: Basic mode and Advanced mode. The screen in Basic mode requires the use of relational operators to perform comparisons, while the screen in Advanced mode provides the operators in drop-down lists. If performing any comparisons against dates, or comparisons that are more complicated, it is recommended that the Advanced mode is used.

Standard Filters – Basic Mode



As shown by the above screenshot, relational operators are used to create the filter, and although not shown, wildcards can also be used. The following screenshot shows the filter when the Log is launched.



The following sections provide details about relational operators and wildcards that can be used when the filter is in Basic mode.

Wildcard Characters

When entering a search parameter, wildcards can be used to create a pattern to match against the pattern of the corresponding field of the records. They are used when exact matches are not sufficient. There are two wildcards: one represents any *single character*, and the other represents any *string of characters*. They are used with regular characters to create a pattern, as a search parameter, and the pattern is used to match fields that follow the specified pattern.

Wildcard Characters:

Single Character: “-“

String of Characters: “%”

Example Patters and Possible Matches:

Example Patterns	Possible Matches
JON_S	JONES, JONAS, JONOS, JON-SRA
JON%S	JONSTONES, JONES, JONAS….
ENTER%	ENTER, ENTERS, ENTERTAIN…
S_AR_	SHARE, SMART, SHARP,SNARE
S%AR_	SAMARTRA, SHARE, SMART…

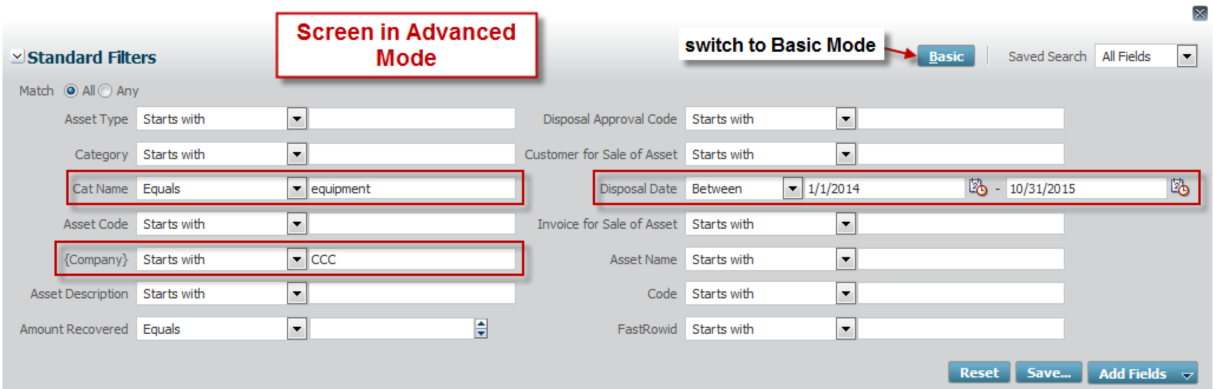
Relational Operators

Relational operators, along with wildcards, can also be used when exact matches are not sufficient. To create search parameters using relational operators, use the following table of relational operators and its examples:

Operator	Meaning	Example Search Parameter	Translation
=	Equal to	*just enter value to match, example: 1000	Return invoices with a balance of $1000.00 even.

!=	Not equal to	!=1000	Return invoices with a balance that is NOT $1000.00 even.
>	Greater than	>1000	Return invoices with a balance larger than $1000.00
>=	Greater than or equal to	>=1000	Return invoices with a balance greater than or equal to $1000.00
<	Less than	<1000	Return invoices with a balance less than $1000.00
<=	Less than or equal to	<=1000	Return invoices with a balance less than or equal to $1000.00
Between	Between two values	between 1000 and 2000	Return invoices with a balance between $1000.00 and $2000.00 (inclusive)

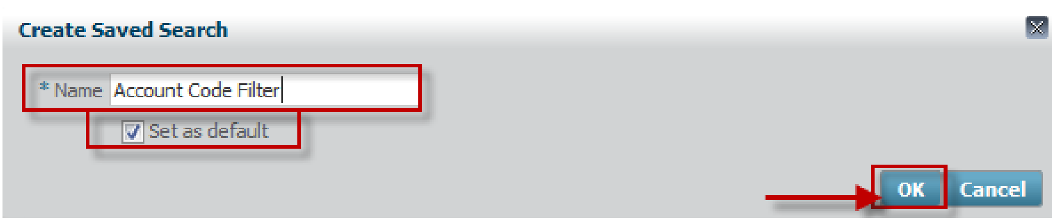
Standard Filters – Advanced Mode



In Advanced Mode, the search section contains drop-down lists of search operators to search fields against, as shown in the above screenshot.

Enter in the search parameters, and choose whether all of the search parameters or at least one of them must match a record via the **Match** option (top-left). Click [**Save…**] to save the search.

Save Created Filter



After clicking [**Save…**], the above pop-up is launched to provide a name for the created filter and to set if it should be the Log’s default filter or not.

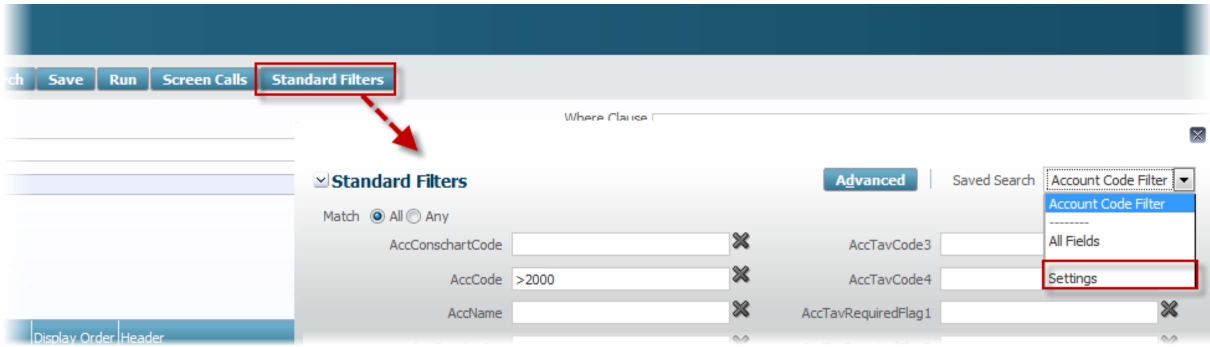
Set as default

This check-box specifies whether or not the filter should be the Log’s default filter. If it is checked, on subsequent launches of the Log, the filter will be in the top section of the screen, filtering the Log’s entries.

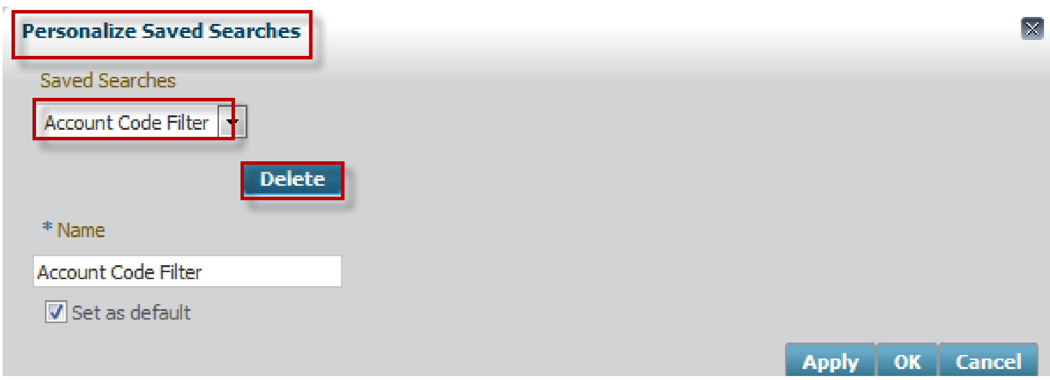
After providing the filter a name and setting the **Set as Default** field as desired, click [**OK**] to save the created filter.

Delete Created Filter

To delete a created filter, click [**Standard Filters**] to bring up the Standard Filters screen, as shown below:



In the Standard Filters screen, click the **Saved Search** field's drop-down arrow, and select **Settings**.

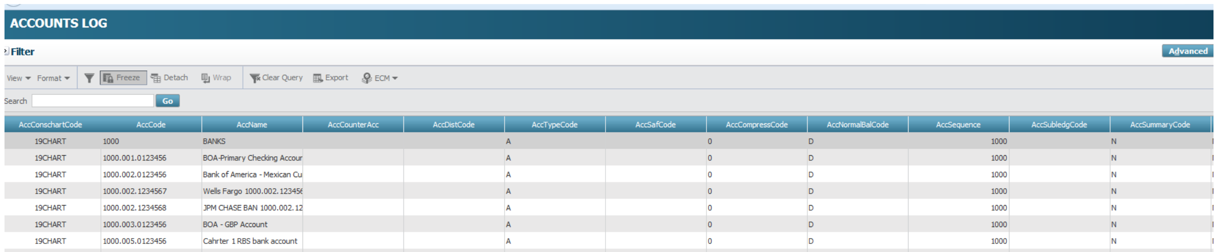


In the **Personalize Saved Searches** pop-up, select the filter from the **Saved Searches** field, then click [**Delete**]. In the following Warning pop-up, confirm the deletion.

Test New Log

To test the Log definition, click [**Run**], framed by the red rectangle in the below screenshot.

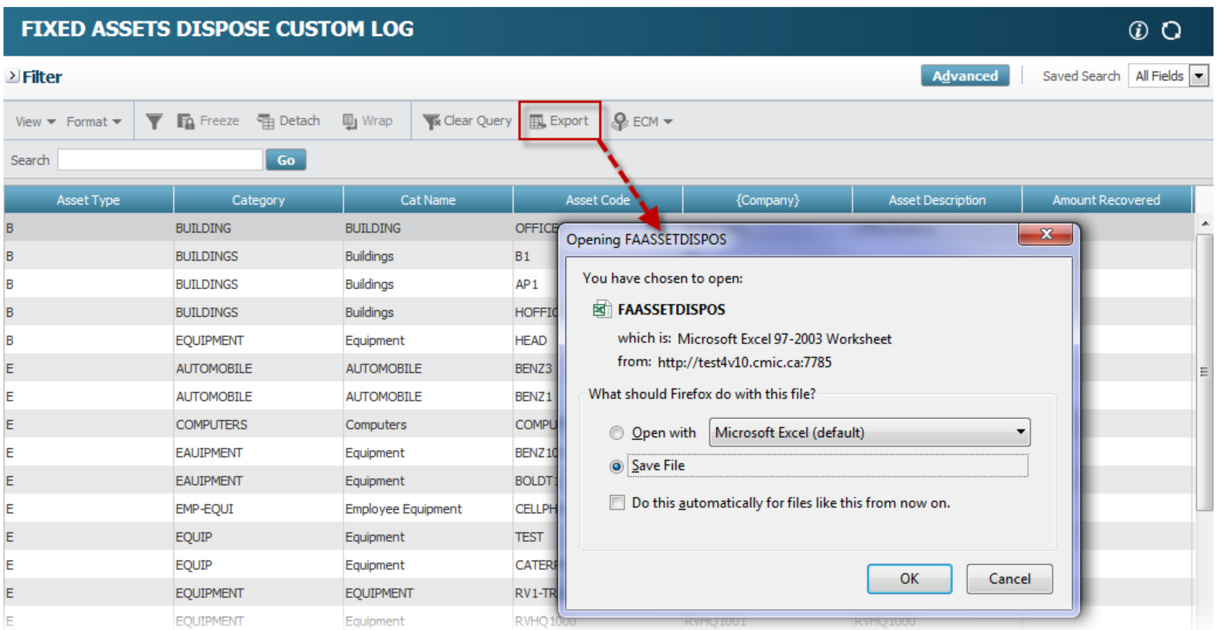
This will open up a new tab window, and execute the query associated with the Log definition.



Review the data displayed in the log and confirm that the data is displayed and formatted as required.

Log Screen

Export Log to File



To create an XLSX (spreadsheet) file of the Log, click the [**Export**] button, shown above. In the pop-up, select **Save File** and click [**OK**], then in the following window, navigate to the location to save the file, change the defaulted file's name if necessary, and click [**Save**].

Make Custom Log Accessible

Add Custom Log to Treeview

After a custom UI Log is created, it can be made accessible to the relevant users by adding it to the users' Treeview, through the use of Enterprise's UI Tree View Builder tool.

The first step in UI Tree View Builder will be to create a new Target for the new Log, of type **UI Log**. The Target created for the new Log is then used as the Target for the new Treeview menu item.

For further details about how to add custom Logs to a Treeview, please refer to the UI Tree View Builder user reference guide.

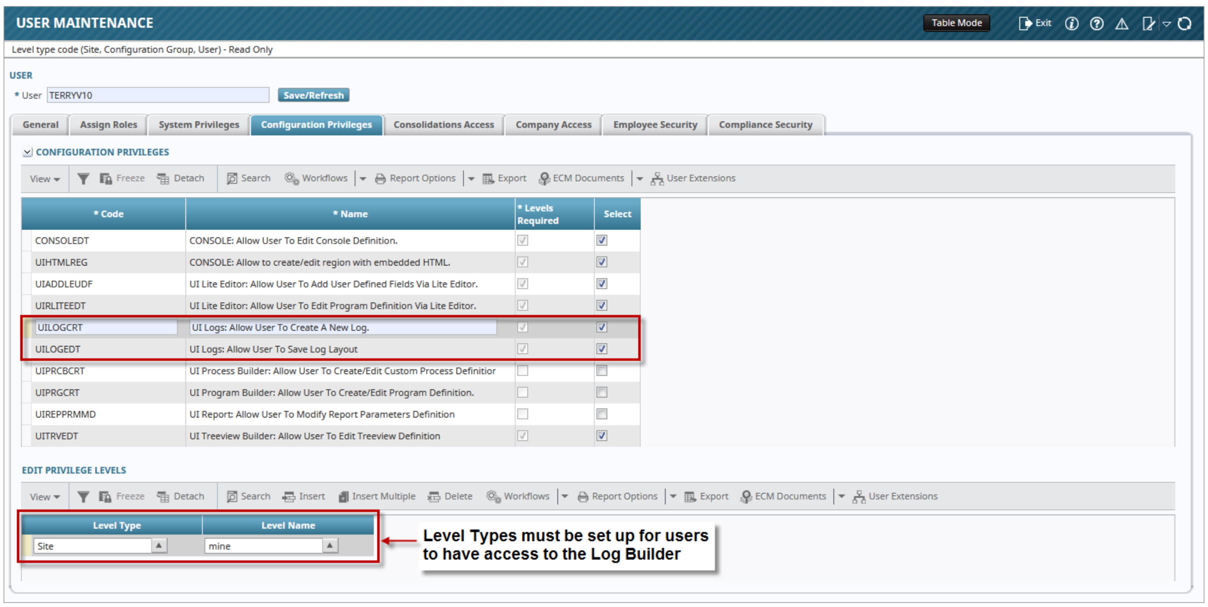
Add Custom Log to UI Console Region

A custom UI Log can also be added to a UI Console region through the UI Console application. For details, please refer to the *UI Log Region – Content Type* section of the UI Console user guide.

Setup

Security

User Configuration Privileges for Log Builder



Pgm: User Maintenance; standard Treeview Path: System > Security > Users > User Maintenance

To use the Log Builder, a user must be granted the appropriate configuration privileges via the User Maintenance screen.

In the User Maintenance screen, search for and select the target user, then click on the **Configuration Privileges** tab. As framed above, the tab contains the 2 configuration privileges for the Log Builder.

For the selected privilege in the **Configuration Privileges** section, the **Edit Privilege Levels** section displays the levels at which the user has the selected privilege for the Log Builder.

Configuration Privileges – Section

To grant a user a configuration privilege, click the privilege's corresponding **Select** checkbox.

After granting a user a configuration privilege, in the **Edit Privilege Levels** section, click **Insert**, then assign the user a **Level Type** privilege and a corresponding **Level Name** privilege.

The following are details about the Configuration Privileges for the Log Builder:

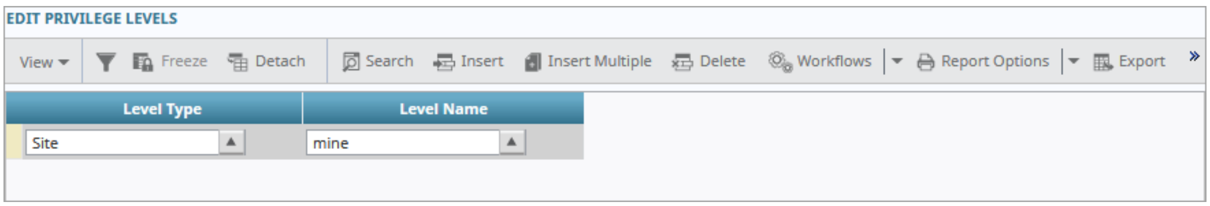
UILOGCRT – UI Logs: Allow User To Create A New Log

This privilege allows the user to launch the Log Builder to create a new log. For details on creating a new log, refer to the *Launch Log Builder* section in this user guide.

UILOGEDT – UI Logs: Allow User To Save Log Layout

This privilege grants rights to the Log Builder's save functionality.

Edit Privilege Levels – Section



It is crucial to not only have the checkboxes checked, but also the level types set up in the Edit Privilege Levels block. Without the level types, users will still not have access.

The following table provides details about the available **Level Type** edit privileges:

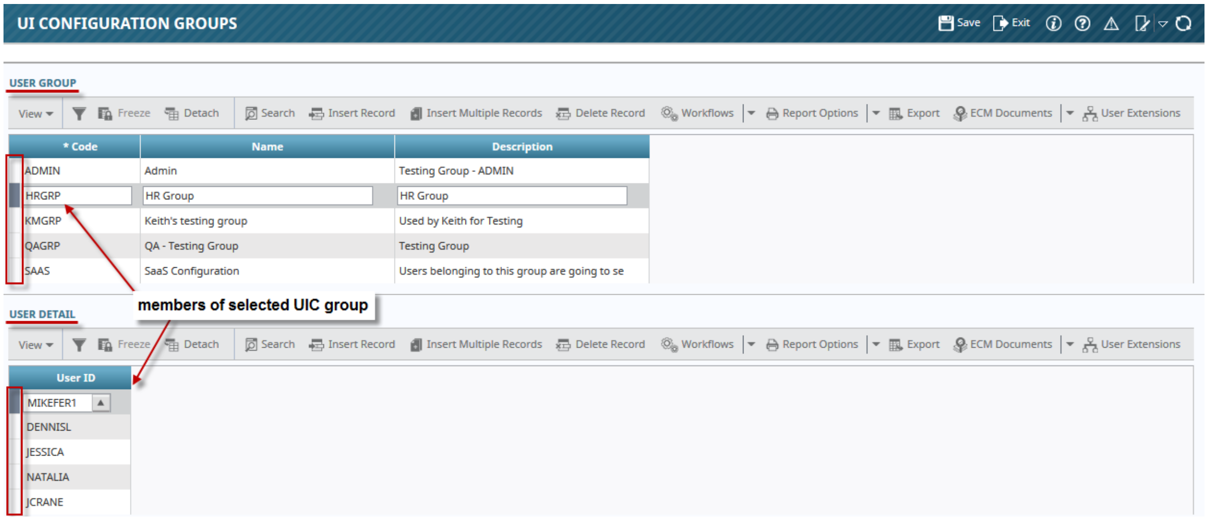
Level Type (Customization Level)	**Details**
Site	Site Level: privilege to create/modify logs for all users at the Site Level (aka System/Client Level).
Configuration Group	Group Level: privilege to create/modify logs for UIC Groups. For details about setting up UIC Groups, please refer to the following section, *UIC Group Maintenance*.
User	User Level: privilege to create/modify logs for individual user(s).

The values available for the second field, **Level Name**, depend on the value selected for the **Level Type** field. The **Level Name** field specifies the User ID, Site, or UIC Group for which the target user may create/modify logs. The following table provides details about the available **Level Name** privileges:

Level Name [Set of User(s)]	**Details**
mine	If **User** is selected for the first field, the term ***mine*** means "my User ID"; if **Site** is selected for the first field, the term ***mine*** means "my site"; if **Group** is selected for the first field, ***mine*** means "my group".
<User ID>	If **User** is selected for the first field, User IDs are available, along with the "**mine**" and "**all**" options.
<UIC Group Code>	If **Group** is selected for the first field, UIC Group codes are available, along with the "**mine**" and "**all**" options.

To review, if **Level Type** is "**User**" and **Level Name** is "**mine**" the user can create/modify logs for themselves. And if **Level Type** is "**Site**", and **Level Name** is "**mine**", the user can create/modify logs for everyone at the Site Level.

UIC Group Maintenance



Sample of User Interface Configuration screen; Program Name: SDUICONFIGGROUP; Standard/Default Treeview path: ***System*** *>* ***Setup*** *>* ***User Interface Configuration***

The User Interface Configuration screen is the maintenance screen for User Interface Configuration Groups (UIC Groups). UIC Groups are used to group users for the purpose of assigning them a customized Console, a customized Treeview, or a customized screen at the Group Level.

For instance, Human Resources personnel can be added to a UIC Group titled “HRGRP”, and when a customized Console, Treeview or screen is created for the group, the customized version would be saved at the Group Level, for the HRGRP UIC Group.

User Group – Section

The **User Group** section lists all of the created UIC Groups. For the UIC Group selected in this section, the **User Detail** section displays its members.

Add UIC Group

To add a UIC Group, click [**Insert**] on the **User Group** section’s Block Toolbar. For the **Code** field, provide an identifying code for the UIC Group; for the **Name** field, provided a name for the UIC Group; and for the **Description** field, provide a description for the group. Click [**Save**] to commit the addition.

Edit UIC Group Name or Description

Select the group’s row, using the section area (framed by red rectangle in previous screenshot), then edit the group’s name or description using the **Name** or **Description** fields. Click [**Save**] to commit the changes.

Delete UIC Group

Select the group’s row, using the section area (framed by red rectangle in previous screenshot), then click [**Delete**] on the **User Group** section’s Block Toolbar. Click [**Save**] to commit the deletion.

User Detail – Section

The **User Detail** section displays members of the UIC Group selected under the **User Group** section.

Add Member to UIC Group

To add a member to a selected UIC Group, click [**Insert**] on the **User Detail** section's Block Toolbar. Select a User ID from the list of values. Click [**Save**] to commit the addition.

Delete Member from UIC Group

Select the member's row, using the section area (framed by red rectangle in previous screenshot), then click [**Delete**] on the **User Detail** section's Block Toolbar. Click [**Save**] to commit the deletion.

Appendix

User Created Views for Custom Logs – Notes

Field Prompts for Logs

If you create your own views to use in the creation of a custom Log, it is recommended that you use *column comments*, as these column comments for views become field prompts for the corresponding fields in the custom Log based on these views.

NOTE: If you wish to learn about creating your own views, please contact Mike Somer or Jason Applebaum to schedule a technical training session.

As shown in the following example of a user created view, text within square brackets [ ] is taken as column comments. These column comments between the square brackets, highlighted below, become the field prompts for the corresponding fields in the custom Log based on the view:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2
AS
SELECT VOU_COMP_CODE
    ,C.COMP_NAME            VOU_COMP_NAME
    ,VOU_VEN_CODE
    ,BPV.BP_NAME            VOU_VEN_NAME
    ,VOU_INV_CODE
    ,VOU_INV_DATE
    ,VOU_NUM
    ,VOU_POST_DATE
    ,(nvl(vou_inv_amt,0) + nvl(vou_memo_amt,0) - nvl(vou_hldbk_amt,0))  vou_curr_inv_amt
    ,VOU_INV_AMT
    ,VOU_INV_OUTSTAND_AMT
    /*,VOU_HLDBK_AMT
    ,VOU_ENTERED_AMT
    ,VOU_HOLD_FLAG*/
    ,VOU_BCH_NUM
    ,VOU_DESC1
    ,VOU_DEPT_CODE
    ,VOU_CASH_ACC_CODE
    ,NVL(VOU_TAX_AMT,0) + NVL(VOU_TAX2_AMT,0) + NVL(VOU_TAX3_AMT,0) +
NVL(VOU_TAX4_AMT,0) + NVL(VOU_TAX5_AMT,0) VOU_TOTAL_TAX_AMT
    ,NVL(VOU_TAX_AMT,0) + NVL(VOU_TAX2_AMT,0) + NVL(VOU_TAX3_AMT,0) +
NVL(VOU_TAX4_AMT,0) + NVL(VOU_TAX5_AMT,0) + (NVL(VOU_INV_AMT,0) +
NVL(VOU_MEMO_AMT,0) - NVL(VOU_HLDBK_AMT,0)) VOU_TOTAL_INV_AMT
```

```
    ,DECODE(DECODE(VOU_PAID_AMT,NULL,0,VOU_PAID_AMT),0,'N','Y') AS VOU_PAID_STATUS
  FROM DA.COMPANY_BY_TENANT_V C
    ,DA.VOUCHER          V
    ,DA.BPARTNERS        BPV
WHERE V.VOU_COMP_CODE        = C.COMP_CODE
  AND V.VOU_POST_DATE        IS NOT NULL
  AND BPV.BP_CODE            = V.VOU_VEN_CODE
;
comment on table MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2 is 'AP - Invoice Log View';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_COMP_CODE is '[Company]Company Code';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_COMP_NAME is '[Name]Company Name';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_VEN_CODE is '[Vendor]Vendor Code';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_VEN_NAME is '[Vendor Name] Vendor Name';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_INV_CODE is '[Invoice] Invoice Code';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_INV_DATE is '[Date] Invoice Date';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_NUM is '[Voucher Number] Voucher Number';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_POST_DATE is '[Posting Date] Posting Date';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_CURR_INV_AMT is '[Current Invoice Amount]
Current Invoice Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_INV_AMT is '[Invoice Amount] Invoice Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_INV_OUTSTAND_AMT is '[Outstanding Amt]
Outstanding Invoice Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_HLDBK_AMT is 'Holdback/Retainage Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_ENTERED_AMT is 'Entered Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_HOLD_FLAG is 'Retainage Flag';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_BCH_NUM is '[Batch] Batch Number';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_DESC1 is '[Description] Description';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_DEPT_CODE is '[Department] Department Code';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_CASH_ACC_CODE is 'Cash Account Code';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_TOTAL_TAX_AMT is '[Total Tax Amt] Total Tax
Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_TOTAL_INV_AMT is '[Total Invoice Amt] Total
Invoice Amount';
comment on column MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2.VOU_PAID_STATUS is '[Paid Status] Paid Status';

grant all on MCDEMO_INVOICE_LOG2 to uig;
```

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