

Classic English Short Stories Intermediate Level Document

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When exploring the rich world of English literature, especially for those at an intermediate level of language proficiency, reading classic English short stories offers a perfect balance of challenge and enjoyment. These stories not only enhance vocabulary and comprehension skills but also provide insights into the cultural and historical contexts of England. If you're looking to improve your English while experiencing timeless tales, this guide introduces some of the best classic English short stories suitable for intermediate learners.

Why Read Classic English Short Stories?

Reading classic English short stories provides numerous benefits for learners:

Language Development

- Exposure to diverse vocabulary and sentence structures
- Improved understanding of idioms and expressions
- Enhanced reading comprehension skills

Cultural Insight

- Insights into English history, society, and customs
- Appreciation of literary styles from different eras
- Understanding of moral and ethical themes prevalent in English literature

Enjoyment and Inspiration

- Timeless stories that remain relevant today
- Inspiration from masterful storytelling
- Motivation to continue learning through engaging content

Top Classic English Short Stories for Intermediate Learners

Below are some of the most recommended stories, each offering a unique glimpse into English storytelling tradition.

1. "The Open Window" by Saki (H.H. Munro)

Overview:

This clever and humorous story revolves around a young girl who spins an elaborate tale to a visitor, leading to an amusing misunderstanding. It showcases irony and wit, making it both entertaining and educational.

Why it's suitable:

- Uses simple yet expressive language
- Introduces irony as a literary device
- Short and engaging, ideal for intermediate readers

Themes:

- Deception and storytelling
- The unpredictability of human nature

2. "The Signalman" by Charles Dickens

Overview:

A chilling tale of a railway signalman haunted by supernatural occurrences, emphasizing themes of fate and communication.

Why it's suitable:

- Slightly mysterious tone encourages critical thinking
- Rich vocabulary related to Victorian England
- Short enough for focused reading sessions

Themes:

- Supernatural phenomena
- Isolation and communication

3. "The Nightingale and the Rose" by Oscar Wilde

Overview:

A poetic story about a nightingale who sacrifices her life to help a young lover find a red rose for his beloved. It explores themes of love and sacrifice.

Why it's suitable:

- Beautiful, poetic language appropriate for intermediate level
- Moral lessons embedded in the story
- Inspires reflective thinking

Themes:

- Sacrifice and love
- The nature of beauty and art

4. "The Monkey's Paw" by W.W. Jacobs

Overview:

A story about a mystical monkey's paw that grants wishes, but with tragic consequences. It's a classic tale of greed and fate.

Why it's suitable:

- Contains suspense that keeps readers engaged
- Introduces themes of consequences and superstition
- Vocabulary manageable for intermediate learners

Themes:

- The danger of interfering with fate

- The unforeseen consequences of wishes

5. "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" by Mark Twain

Overview:

A humorous story about a man who bets that his frog can jump higher than any other, leading to a hilarious finale.

Why it's suitable:

- Uses colloquial language, introducing regional dialects
- Humorous tone makes it enjoyable
- Good for learning idiomatic expressions

Themes:

- Deception and cleverness
- Humor in storytelling

Tips for Reading Classic Short Stories at an Intermediate Level

To maximize your learning experience, consider the following tips:

1. Read with a Dictionary

- Keep a dictionary or translation app handy
- Note down new words and try to use them later

2. Read Aloud

- Enhances pronunciation and intonation
- Helps with memory retention

3. Summarize the Stories

- Write short summaries to check understanding
- Discuss themes and moral lessons

4. Listen to Audio Versions

- Combine reading with listening for improved comprehension
- Many classic stories are available in audio format online

5. Discuss and Share

- Join reading groups or forums
- Share your thoughts and interpretations

Additional Resources for Intermediate Learners

To further your journey into classic English literature, explore these resources:

- **Online Libraries:** Websites like Project Gutenberg offer free access to a wide range of classic stories.
- **Story Anthologies:** Collections tailored for intermediate learners often include simplified versions of classic stories.
- **Language Learning Apps:** Apps like Duolingo or Babbel include stories and exercises based on classic literature.
- **Audio Books:** Platforms like Audible provide narrated versions to improve listening skills.

Conclusion

Reading classic English short stories at an intermediate level is an enriching way to improve language skills while immersing yourself in timeless tales. Stories like "The Open Window," "The Signalman," and "The Nightingale and the Rose" not only enhance vocabulary and comprehension but also deepen your understanding of English culture and literary traditions. Remember to read actively, take notes, and enjoy the stories' moral lessons and humor. With consistent practice and curiosity, you'll find yourself more confident in English and more appreciative of the rich literary heritage of England.

Start exploring these stories today and enjoy the journey through classic English literature!

Classic English short stories for intermediate readers offer a rich tapestry of themes, characters, and

stylistic nuances that can greatly enhance one's understanding of English literature. These stories, often written by renowned authors, serve as excellent stepping stones for learners aiming to deepen their grasp of language, storytelling techniques, and cultural context. This guide will explore some of the most beloved classic English short stories suitable for intermediate readers, providing insights into their themes, language features, and teaching points to help you appreciate and analyze these literary gems.

Why Read Classic English Short Stories?

Reading classic short stories from English literature offers numerous benefits:

- Language Development: Exposure to varied vocabulary, sentence structures, and idiomatic expressions.
- Cultural Insight: Understanding the social norms, values, and historical contexts of England.
- Literary Appreciation: Recognizing storytelling techniques, themes, and stylistic devices used by master writers.
- Analytical Skills: Developing the ability to interpret stories, identify themes, and appreciate symbolism.

For intermediate learners, these stories are manageable in length yet rich enough to challenge and improve language skills.

Key Features of Classic English Short Stories

Before diving into specific stories, it's helpful to understand some common features:

- Simple but Expressive Language

While some classics may use archaic words, many employ clear and descriptive language suitable for intermediate readers.

- Universal Themes

Themes such as love, morality, social class, human nature, and morality recur frequently, making stories relatable.

- Strong Characterization

Characters are often portrayed with distinct traits, making them memorable and easier to analyze.

- Moral or Lesson

Many stories conclude with a moral lesson or a surprising twist that prompts reflection.

Popular Classic English Short Stories for Intermediate Readers

Here, we highlight some timeless stories, offering a summary and analysis to deepen understanding.

The Open Window by Saki (H.H. Munro)

Summary:

This humorous story features a young woman named Vera who tells a tall tale to a nervous visitor, Mr. Nuttel, about her aunt's tragic loss. She claims that her aunt's husband and brothers, presumed dead in a hunting accident, will soon return through the open window. When they unexpectedly arrive, Mr. Nuttel is terrified, only to learn it was all a fabricated story.

Themes:

- Deception and storytelling
- The power of imagination
- Human psychology and nerves

Language Features:

- Use of irony and satire
- Descriptive language that builds suspense

Teaching Points:

- Recognize irony as a literary device
- Discuss the effects of storytelling on perception and behavior
- Explore character traits through dialogue and actions

The Gift of the Magi by O. Henry

Summary:

This heartfelt story depicts a young couple, Della and Jim, who sacrifice their most prized possessions. Della sells her hair to buy Jim a chain for his watch, while Jim sells his watch to buy combs for Della's hair. Their love and sacrifice highlight the true spirit of giving.

Themes:

- Selfless love
- Sacrifice and generosity
- The value of relationships over material possessions

Language Features:

- Simple, emotional narration
- Use of irony and symbolism

Teaching Points:

- Identify the theme of sacrifice
- Discuss irony as a twist ending
- Reflect on the meaning of true generosity

The Lottery by Shirley Jackson (though American, often included in classic collections)

Summary:

A small town conducts an annual lottery, which culminates in a shocking and brutal ritual. The story explores themes of tradition, conformity, and violence.

Themes:

- The dangers of blindly following tradition
- The capacity for cruelty in human nature
- Social conformity and peer pressure

Language Features:

- Plain, straightforward language that builds suspense
- Use of symbolism (the lottery itself)

Teaching Points:

- Analyze the story's critique of societal norms
- Discuss the use of symbolism and irony
- Explore the moral questions raised

The Signal-Man by Charles Dickens

Summary:

A railway signal-man experiences eerie visions and warnings about a tragic accident, which ultimately occurs. The story delves into themes of fate, communication, and the supernatural.

Themes:

- Fate and predestination
- Communication beyond the physical realm
- Human anxiety

Language Features:

- Gothic and atmospheric tone
- Use of foreshadowing and suspense

Teaching Points:

- Interpret the supernatural elements
- Examine Dickens' descriptive style
- Discuss how mood influences storytelling

How to Approach Reading Classic Short Stories at the Intermediate Level

Step 1: Preview the Story

- Read the title and author's name.
- Look at the opening paragraph for clues about the setting and characters.
- Note any unfamiliar words or phrases.

Step 2: Read Actively

- Highlight or underline key sentences.
- Summarize each paragraph in your own words.
- Ask questions about characters' motives and story outcomes.

Step 3: Use Context Clues

- Infer meanings of unfamiliar vocabulary from context.
- Use a dictionary if necessary but avoid over-relying on it.

Step 4: Analyze the Themes and Literary Devices

- Identify the main message or moral.
- Look for literary devices such as irony, symbolism, or foreshadowing.

Step 5: Reflect and Discuss

- Think about how the story relates to your own experiences or society.
- Discuss with peers or write a short response.

Tips for Intermediate Readers to Get the Most Out of Classic Stories

- Read Multiple Times: Re-reading helps grasp nuances and details.
- Summarize the Story: Practice recounting the story in your own words.
- Expand Vocabulary: Keep a vocabulary journal for new words.
- Watch Adaptations: Viewing film or theater adaptations can enhance understanding.
- Join Reading Groups: Discussing stories with others improves comprehension and critical thinking.

Final Thoughts

Classic English short stories for intermediate readers serve as an engaging way to improve language skills, understand cultural contexts, and appreciate literary artistry. By exploring stories like "The Open Window," "The Gift of the Magi," or Dickens' ghostly tales, learners can grow more confident in their reading and analytical abilities. Remember, the key is to read actively, reflect on themes, and enjoy the timeless storytelling that these classics offer. As you continue to explore more stories, you'll discover the enduring power of literature to entertain, teach, and inspire.

Question What are some popular classic English short stories suitable for intermediate learners? Some popular classic English short stories for intermediate learners include 'The Gift of the Magi' by O. Henry, 'The Open Window' by Saki, 'The Tell-Tale Heart' by Edgar Allan Poe, 'The Monkey's Paw' by W. W. Jacobs, 'The Happy Prince' by Oscar Wilde, and 'The Lottery' by Shirley Jackson. **Answer** How can reading classic short stories improve my English language skills? Reading classic short stories helps improve vocabulary, enhances understanding of grammar and sentence structure, exposes you to different writing styles, and develops your comprehension and critical thinking skills. What themes are commonly explored in classic English short stories at the intermediate level? Common themes include love and sacrifice, morality and justice, human nature, social class, irony, and the supernatural, providing meaningful content suitable for learners. Are there any online resources where I can find free classic English short stories for intermediate learners? Yes, websites like Project Gutenberg, American Literature, and Classic Reader offer a wide selection of free classic English short stories suitable for intermediate learners. How should I approach reading these stories to maximize understanding and learning? Read actively by noting unfamiliar words, summarize each story in your own words, discuss the stories with others or join reading groups, and revisit difficult parts to ensure comprehension. Can you recommend some exercises to practice after reading classic English short stories? Yes, you can practice by writing summaries, answering comprehension questions, analyzing story themes and characters, discussing moral lessons, and creating vocabulary lists from the stories.

Related keywords: English short stories, intermediate reading, classic literature, short story collection, beginner English stories, timeless stories, British literature, literary classics, simple English stories, intermediate language skills

Oracle Fnd Documents Short Text

oracle fnd documents short text is a commonly searched term by Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) users and administrators seeking concise information about FND (Foundation) documents within the Oracle environment. Understanding how to efficiently access, interpret, and manage these short

texts is crucial for maintaining seamless application functionality, troubleshooting issues, and ensuring effective communication across modules. This article provides an in-depth exploration of Oracle FND documents short text, covering its purpose, structure, usage, and best practices for managing these essential components.

Understanding Oracle FND Documents Short Text

What Are FND Documents?

In Oracle E-Business Suite, FND (Foundation) documents are standardized pieces of data used across various modules to support configuration, messaging, and processing. These documents often contain essential information such as error messages, labels, descriptions, and short texts that facilitate user interaction and system operations.

The Role of Short Texts in FND Documents

The short text within FND documents serves as a concise, easily understandable snippet of information that summarizes or labels a particular message or data element. This short text is typically used in user interfaces, notifications, and logs to quickly convey the essence of the message without overwhelming users with lengthy descriptions.

Key purposes of FND document short texts include:

- Providing quick, readable labels for form fields or options.
- Summarizing error or informational messages.
- Facilitating localization by enabling easy translation of concise texts.
- Enhancing user experience by reducing clutter and improving clarity.

Structure and Components of FND Documents Short Texts

Basic Structure of FND Documents

FND documents are stored within Oracle EBS's database tables, primarily in the `FND\_DOCUMENTS` and `FND\_DOCUMENTS\_TL` tables. These tables contain core information and translations, respectively.

Key tables involved:

- `FND\_DOCUMENTS`: Stores document identifiers, types, and core attributes.

- `FND\_DOCUMENTS\_TL`: Stores translated or localized text for different languages.

Components of Short Texts

A typical FND document short text consists of:

- Document Name/ID: Unique identifier for the document.
- Language Code: Specifies the language for the short text.
- Short Text Content: The concise message or label.
- Description: Additional details, often optional.
- Effective Dates: Validity period of the short text.

Example:

Column Name	Description
-----	-----
DOCUMENT_NAME	Unique identifier like 'ERR_INV001'
LANGUAGE_CODE	'US' for English (United States)
SHORT_TEXT	'Invalid input'
DESCRIPTION	'Error message for invalid user input'
START_DATE	Date from which the text is valid
END_DATE	Date until the text is valid

Usage of FND Document Short Texts in Oracle EBS

Application in User Interface

Short texts are used extensively in forms, menus, and notifications to:

- Display labels for fields.
- Show error messages or warnings.
- Present status updates or informational messages.

Example: When a user enters invalid data, the system may display a short text like "Input error" to communicate the issue promptly.

Application in Messaging and Logging

Short texts facilitate quick identification of messages in system logs, aiding in troubleshooting and auditing.

Localization and Multilingual Support

Because short texts are stored with language codes, they support localization efforts, enabling the interface and messages to adapt to users' language preferences.

Managing FND Documents Short Texts

Creating and Updating Short Texts

To create or modify short texts, administrators typically:

- Use Oracle Applications Developer or similar tools.
- Access the `FND\_DOCUMENTS\_TL` table directly via SQL for advanced management.
- Use the Oracle EBS System Administrator responsibilities to manage translations and texts.

Steps to create a new short text:

- Define a unique document name or ID.
- Specify the language code.
- Enter the concise message in the `SHORT\_TEXT` field.
- Set the effective date range.
- Save the record to make it available system-wide.

Best Practices for Managing Short Texts

- Consistency: Use standardized language and terminology across all texts.
- Clarity: Keep messages brief but informative.
- Localization: Ensure translations are accurate and contextually appropriate.
- Version Control: Track changes and maintain historical records for audit purposes.
- Validation: Regularly review short texts for relevance and correctness.

Common Tools and Techniques

- Application Developer: For creating and editing documents within the Oracle EBS interface.
- SQL Scripts: For bulk updates or extraction of short texts.
- FNDLOAD Utility: A command-line tool for exporting/importing document definitions, including short texts.
- Workflow and Notifications: Incorporate short texts into workflows for automated messaging.

Best Practices and Troubleshooting

Ensuring Data Integrity

- Regularly validate the consistency of short texts across different languages.
- Maintain proper date ranges to avoid displaying outdated messages.

Handling Missing or Incorrect Short Texts

- Verify if the document exists in `FND\_DOCUMENTS\_TL`.
- Check effective dates and language codes.
- Use SQL queries to identify missing translations, e.g.:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT FROM FND_DOCUMENTS_TL
```

```
WHERE DOCUMENT_NAME = 'ERR_INV001'
```

```
AND LANGUAGE_CODE = 'US';
```

```
```
```

- Update or add missing entries as needed.

Performance Optimization

- Index the `FND\_DOCUMENTS\_TL` table on document name and language code.

- Clean up obsolete or unused texts periodically.

Conclusion

Oracle FND documents short text is a vital element in the Oracle E-Business Suite ecosystem, contributing significantly to user interface clarity, system messaging, and localization efforts. Proper management of these short texts ensures a more efficient and user-friendly environment, reduces errors, and enhances overall system performance. Whether you're a system administrator, developer, or functional consultant, understanding the structure, usage, and management of FND document short texts is essential for maintaining a robust Oracle EBS deployment.

Key Takeaways:

- Short texts are concise messages stored within FND documents.
- They support localization, usability, and troubleshooting.
- Proper management involves creation, updates, validation, and periodic review.
- Tools like FNDLOAD and SQL scripts facilitate efficient handling.
- Best practices ensure consistency, clarity, and system integrity.

By mastering the concepts and techniques outlined in this article, Oracle EBS users and administrators can optimize the use and management of FND document short texts, leading to improved system performance and user satisfaction.

Oracle FND Documents Short Text: An In-Depth Review and Guide

Oracle E-Business Suite's Foundation (FND) module plays a pivotal role in managing core system functionalities, including security, user management, and configuration. Among its myriad features, the handling and management of FND documents short text is a critical aspect that often puzzles users and administrators alike. This comprehensive review aims to demystify what FND documents short text entails, its significance, management practices, common issues, and best practices to optimize its use within Oracle EBS.

Understanding Oracle FND Documents Short Text

What is FND Documents Short Text?

FND Documents Short Text is a concise, descriptive field used within Oracle E-Business Suite to provide brief, meaningful summaries or titles for various documents, records, or transactions stored within the FND schema. It acts as a quick reference or identifier, allowing users to easily recognize and differentiate documents without delving into detailed content.

Typically, this short text:

- Serves as a summary or caption for a document, record, or transaction.
- Is stored in the FND_DOCUMENTS table, primarily in the SHORT_TEXT column.
- Is used across multiple modules, especially in areas like approvals, notifications, and document management.

This field is designed to enhance usability by providing a human-readable, easily scannable label, which is essential in environments handling thousands of documents and records.

The Role and Significance of Short Text in Oracle FND

Why is Short Text Important?

The short text attribute plays several vital roles within the Oracle EBS environment:

- Quick Identification: It allows users to quickly identify the purpose or nature of a document without opening detailed records.
- Improved User Experience: Simplifies navigation and search processes, especially in approval workflows or when retrieving documents.
- Reporting & Auditing: Facilitates reporting by providing meaningful labels that can be used in queries, logs, and audit trails.
- Consistency & Standardization: Ensures that documents are labeled uniformly, aiding in compliance and process standardization.

Typical Use Cases

- Document Management: Short text labels for uploaded or generated documents such as invoices, receipts, or correspondence.
- Workflow Approvals: Brief descriptions of approval requests or notifications.
- Error & Exception Tracking: Short descriptions of issues or alerts generated within the system.
- Custom Records: User-defined documents or records created via custom modules or extensions.

Managing FND Documents Short Text

Creating and Updating Short Text

Managing the short text effectively involves understanding where and how to set or modify this attribute:

- During Document Creation: When new documents are uploaded or generated via forms, APIs, or custom code, the short text is usually provided as part of the creation process.
- Via API Calls: Developers can set or update the short text using specific APIs like ``FND_DOCUMENTS_PUB.Create_Document``.
- Manual Updates: Administrators or power users can update the short text directly through SQL scripts or through custom interfaces, with caution.

Best Practices for Managing Short Text

- Use Clear and Concise Descriptions: The short text should be meaningful yet brief, ideally not exceeding 50 characters.
- Maintain Consistency: Follow naming conventions or labeling standards across the organization.
- Update Regularly: When document content or context changes, update the short text to reflect the current status or description.
- Automate When Possible: Use APIs or scripts to populate short text fields during batch processing or integrations, reducing manual errors.

Common Methods to Handle Short Text

- Using SQL: Direct updates via SQL scripts (not recommended unless necessary and with proper backups).
- Using API: Preferred method for creating or updating documents programmatically.
- Using Forms: Oracle EBS forms or custom interfaces designed for document management.

Technical Aspects and Table Structures

FND_DOCUMENTS Table Overview

The core table where document-related data, including short text, is stored is FND_DOCUMENTS. Key columns include:

- DOCUMENT_ID: Unique identifier for each document.
- SHORT_TEXT: The brief description or title of the document.
- FILE_NAME: Name of the uploaded or stored file.

- DOCUMENT_TYPE: Type/category of the document.
- CREATION_DATE: When the document was created.
- LAST_UPDATE_DATE: Last modification timestamp.

Data Integrity and Constraints

- The SHORT_TEXT is typically constrained to a specific length (often 50 characters), ensuring standardization.
- Proper indexing on DOCUMENT_ID facilitates quick retrieval.
- Referential integrity is maintained via foreign keys to other tables like FND_DOCUMENTS_TL for multilingual support.

Challenges and Common Issues with FND Documents Short Text

1. Inconsistent or Vague Short Texts

- Caused by manual entry errors or lack of standards.
- Leads to difficulty in document identification and retrieval.

2. Length Limitations

- The character limit may restrict descriptive detail.
- Users may resort to abbreviations that can be ambiguous.

3. Multilingual Support Concerns

- When supporting multiple languages, short text must be maintained across translations.
- FND's multilingual tables (e.g., FND_DOCUMENTS_TL) are used, which require careful synchronization.

4. Performance Impact

- Excessively long or numerous short texts can affect query performance, especially in large environments.

5. Synchronization and Data Consistency

- Ensuring that short text updates are reflected across all relevant modules and reports.

Best Practices for Optimizing FND Documents Short Text

1. Standardization

- Develop organizational standards for naming conventions.
- Use templates or predefined phrases to ensure uniformity.

2. Validation

- Implement validation routines to prevent overly long or vague descriptions.
- Use check constraints or application-level validations.

3. Automation

- Leverage APIs for consistent and error-free updates.
- Automate batch updates for large document sets.

4. Multilingual Management

- Maintain translations in FND_DOCUMENTS_TL.
- Use consistent terminology across languages.

5. Regular Audits

- Periodically review documents' short texts for accuracy and relevance.
- Remove or archive outdated descriptions.

Integrating Short Text with Other Oracle EBS Components

Workflow and Approvals

- Short text is often displayed in approval notifications, dashboards, and worklists.
- Proper labeling improves decision-making efficiency.

Reporting and Analytics

- Short text fields are included in reports for summaries and summaries.
- They enable quick filtering and categorization.

Custom Development

- Developers should ensure that custom modules or integrations correctly handle the SHORT_TEXT attribute.
- When creating custom documents or records, always populate the short text for clarity.

Conclusion and Final Thoughts

The FND documents short text field, though seemingly simple, is a fundamental component of Oracle E-Business Suite's document management and communication ecosystem. Its proper management ensures that users can efficiently identify, search, and utilize documents, ultimately contributing to smoother workflows, better compliance, and more effective data management.

To leverage its full potential:

- Emphasize standardization and clarity.
- Use robust APIs and automation tools.
- Maintain multilingual consistency.
- Regularly audit and update descriptions.

By doing so, organizations can significantly enhance their operational efficiency and data clarity within Oracle EBS, avoiding common pitfalls and maximizing the value derived from their document management practices.

In essence, mastering the management of FND documents short text is crucial for administrators, developers, and end-users aiming for a streamlined, consistent, and effective Oracle E-Business Suite environment.

QuestionAnswer What are Oracle FND documents short text used for? Oracle FND documents short text are used to provide concise descriptions or summaries of various components, such as profiles, messages, or setup instructions within the Oracle E-Business Suite, facilitating quick understanding and reference. How can I modify the short text for an Oracle FND document? You can modify the short text by accessing the relevant form or table within Oracle Applications, such as

the System Profiles or Messages window, and updating the description or text fields accordingly. Where are Oracle FND documents short texts stored? Short texts for Oracle FND documents are stored within the database tables associated with the specific modules, such as FND_DEFINITION or FND_MESSAGES, allowing for easy retrieval and management. Can I customize the short text in Oracle FND documents for different environments? Yes, customization is possible by updating the short texts in the database or through the Application Developer tools, enabling environment-specific descriptions or instructions as needed. Are there best practices for managing Oracle FND document short texts? Best practices include maintaining consistency in terminology, documenting changes properly, and ensuring that short texts are clear, concise, and accurately reflect the purpose of the documents to improve user understanding.

Related keywords: oracle fnd documents, oracle fnd guide, oracle fnd user manual, oracle fnd documentation, oracle fnd help, oracle fnd reference, oracle fnd tutorials, oracle fnd setup, oracle fnd administration, oracle fnd support

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