

short passages with figurative language Manual

short passages with figurative language are a powerful literary device that enhances storytelling, poetry, and descriptive writing. They allow writers to evoke vivid imagery, convey complex emotions, and engage readers on a deeper level. Incorporating figurative language into short passages can transform simple descriptions into memorable, evocative moments that resonate long after reading. This article explores the significance of short passages with figurative language, provides various types, and offers practical tips for writers aiming to master this craft.

Understanding the Power of Figurative Language in Short Passages

What is Figurative Language?

Figurative language involves using words or expressions that deviate from their literal meaning to create more impactful imagery or convey abstract ideas. It relies on comparisons, symbolism, and vivid descriptions to enrich the text.

Common types of figurative language include:

- Metaphors
- Similes
- Personification
- Hyperbole
- Alliteration
- Onomatopoeia
- Symbolism

The Role of Short Passages in Literature

Short passages often serve as impactful moments within larger works?poignant reflections, descriptive snapshots, or emotional breakthroughs. When combined with figurative language, these passages become even more compelling, making complex themes accessible and memorable.

Types of Figurative Language in Short Passages

Metaphors and Similes

Metaphors and similes compare one thing to another to create vivid imagery.

- Metaphor: Direct comparison without using "like" or "as"

Example: "Her voice was a gentle breeze calming the storm within."

- Simile: Uses "like" or "as" to make comparisons

Example: "He fought like a lion on the battlefield."

Personification

Attributing human qualities to non-human elements adds depth and relatability.

Example: "The night wrapped its arms around the city, whispering secrets in the dark."

Hyperbole

Exaggeration emphasizes emotion or imagery.

Example: "He waited a thousand years for her reply."

Alliteration and Onomatopoeia

These devices create rhythm and sound effects that enhance imagery.

- Alliteration: Repetition of initial consonant sounds

Example: "Whispering winds wandered wildly."

- Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate sounds

Example: "The crackle of the fire was comforting."

Symbolism in Short Passages

Symbols carry deeper meanings and layers of interpretation, enriching the reader's experience.

Example: "The broken mirror reflected not just her face, but her fractured soul."

Examples of Short Passages with Figurative Language

Poetry and Prose Examples

- "The dawn broke like a golden promise, spilling light over the weary land."
- "His heart was an open book, pages fluttering in the breeze of doubt."
- "The city awoke as if from a deep sleep, its streets stretching like sleepy limbs."
- "Her smile was a ray of sunshine piercing through the cloudy gloom of despair."
- "Time slipped away like grains of sand, never to be retrieved."

Short Passages in Storytelling

- "The forest stood silent, its ancient trees like wise old guardians watching over secrets long kept."
- "Her tears were a river, flowing endlessly, carving paths through her resolve."
- "The wind howled like a beast, warning of the coming storm."

How to Write Short Passages with Figurative Language

1. Focus on Strong Imagery

Use sensory details to paint vivid pictures. Engage the reader's senses? sight, sound, smell, touch, and taste.

2. Choose Appropriate Figurative Devices

Select devices that best suit the tone and mood of your passage. For example, metaphors work well for emotional depth, while onomatopoeia adds auditory interest.

3. Keep Passages Concise and Impactful

Short passages should be punchy. Focus on a single image or idea, and avoid cluttering with unnecessary details.

4. Use Surprising or Unique Comparisons

Originality keeps readers engaged. Avoid clichés and strive for fresh, inventive metaphors.

5. Experiment with Tone and Mood

Adjust your figurative language to evoke specific emotions?hope, despair, wonder, or nostalgia.

6. Revise and Refine

Review your passages to ensure clarity and strength. Remove weak or overused comparisons and sharpen your imagery.

Practical Tips for Incorporating Figurative Language into Short Passages

- **Read Widely:** Exposure to diverse literature enriches your understanding of figurative language.
- **Practice Regularly:** Write daily snippets that experiment with metaphors, similes, and other devices.
- **Use Prompts:** Start with prompts that inspire vivid imagery or emotional depth.
- **Seek Feedback:** Share your passages with others to gain insights and suggestions.
- **Study Master Writers:** Analyze works by poets and authors renowned for their figurative language mastery.

Benefits of Using Short Passages with Figurative Language

Enhances Emotional Impact

Figurative language enables writers to communicate complex emotions succinctly and powerfully.

Creates Memorable Imagery

Vivid descriptions stick in the reader's mind, making your writing more impactful.

Deepens Thematic Expression

Symbolism and metaphors can encapsulate themes efficiently within short passages.

Engages Reader Imagination

Creative comparisons invite readers to visualize and interpret the text actively.

Conclusion

Mastering short passages with figurative language is a vital skill for writers, poets, and storytellers aiming to craft compelling, memorable prose. By understanding the different devices, studying exemplary works, and practicing deliberately, writers can infuse their short passages with vivid imagery and emotional resonance. Whether used to evoke beauty, despair, hope, or mystery, figurative language transforms simple sentences into powerful moments that linger long after the reading ends. Embrace the art of figurative language, and watch your writing elevate to new heights of expressiveness and impact.

Short Passages with Figurative Language are a captivating aspect of literary and rhetorical expression, offering writers a powerful tool to evoke vivid imagery, deepen emotional resonance, and engage readers on multiple levels. Despite their brevity, these passages serve as concentrated bursts of creativity, often encapsulating complex ideas, moods, or themes through the artful use of figurative language. Whether in poetry, prose, speeches, or everyday communication, short passages rich in figurative language can leave a lasting impact that lingers long after reading. This article explores the significance, techniques, advantages, challenges, and best practices associated with crafting effective short passages infused with figurative language.

Understanding the Power of Short Passages with Figurative Language

Short passages, by their very nature, demand precision and economy of words. When combined with figurative language—metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, and other rhetorical devices—they become potent vessels capable of conveying profound meaning succinctly. The brevity of these passages means each word, image, or comparison must be carefully selected to maximize emotional and intellectual impact.

Why are short passages with figurative language so compelling?

- They distill complex concepts into memorable images.
- They evoke emotions swiftly and intensely.
- They create layers of meaning that invite reflection.
- They serve as powerful highlights or focal points within larger texts.

Techniques for Crafting Short Passages with Figurative Language

Successful use of figurative language in brief passages hinges on mastery of various rhetorical devices and stylistic choices. Below are common techniques and their roles:

Metaphors and Similes

- Metaphor: Direct comparison that equates one thing with another to suggest similarity or symbolism (e.g., "Time is a thief").
- Simile: Uses "like" or "as" to compare (e.g., "Her smile was as bright as the sun").

Feature: Both devices create vivid imagery and deepen understanding with minimal words.

Personification

- Assigns human qualities to non-human entities to animate ideas or objects (e.g., "The wind whispered secrets").

Feature: Adds emotional depth and relatability.

Hyperbole

- Exaggeration used for emphasis or effect (e.g., "He waited an eternity").

Feature: Amplifies feelings or themes dramatically.

Alliteration and Assonance

- Repetition of consonant or vowel sounds to create rhythm and memorability.

Feature: Enhances musicality and aesthetic appeal.

Symbolism

- Uses concrete images to represent abstract ideas (e.g., a broken chain symbolizing liberation).

Feature: Adds layers of meaning that enrich the text.

Examples of Effective Short Passages with Figurative Language

Examining renowned examples illustrates how these techniques can be employed powerfully in compact form:

- Poetry:

"Hope is the thing with feathers" (Emily Dickinson) ? metaphorically describing hope as a bird that perches silently within, evoking resilience and subtlety.

- Literature:

"All the world's a stage" (William Shakespeare) ? metaphor comparing life to a theatrical performance, encapsulating the transient nature of human existence.

- Speeches:

"I have a dream" (Martin Luther King Jr.) ? employs vivid imagery and symbolism to articulate visions of equality and freedom.

These examples demonstrate how figurative language transforms straightforward statements into memorable, evocative passages.

Advantages of Using Short Passages with Figurative Language

Incorporating figurative language into short passages offers several benefits:

- Enhanced Memorability: Vivid imagery and comparisons make passages stick in readers' minds.
- Emotional Engagement: Figurative expressions evoke feelings, creating a stronger connection.
- Depth and Layers of Meaning: Allow for multiple interpretations, inviting reflection.
- Conciseness with Impact: Achieve maximum effect with minimal words.
- Creative Expression: Demonstrates literary skill and artistic flair.

Challenges and Limitations

While powerful, the use of figurative language in short passages also presents certain challenges:

- Overuse or Cliché: Excessive or stereotypical figures can diminish originality and impact.
- Ambiguity: Vague or obscure metaphors may confuse readers.
- Cultural Dependencies: Some figurative expressions may not resonate universally across cultures.

- Balancing Clarity and Poignancy: Striking the right balance between poetic flourish and clear communication can be difficult.

Considerations:

- Ensure figurative language aligns with the overall tone and purpose.
- Test passages for clarity and emotional resonance.
- Avoid clichés; strive for fresh metaphors.

Best Practices for Writing Short Passages with Figurative Language

To craft compelling short passages that leverage figurative language effectively, consider the following guidelines:

- Be Concise: Use only as many figures of speech as necessary; brevity enhances impact.
- Choose Relevant Images: Select metaphors or symbols that directly relate to the theme.
- Aim for Originality: Invent fresh comparisons rather than relying on worn-out clichés.
- Prioritize Clarity: Ensure the figurative language enhances understanding, not obscures it.
- Revise Ruthlessly: Edit to remove unnecessary words or overly complex images.
- Test Audience Reception: Share with others to gauge whether the figurative language resonates.

Conclusion: The Art of Brevity and Imagination

Short passages with figurative language exemplify the art of saying much with little. They challenge writers to distill complex ideas into precise, evocative images that ignite imagination and emotion. When wielded skillfully, these passages can serve as poetic jewels within larger texts, memorable quotes that inspire, or poignant moments that deepen understanding. The key lies in balancing creativity with clarity, originality with universality, and brevity with depth. As both a craft and an art form, mastering the use of figurative language in short passages elevates writing from mere communication to a powerful act of artistic expression.

By appreciating the nuances, techniques, and potential pitfalls outlined in this review, writers can harness the full potential of short passages with figurative language, enriching their work and resonating profoundly with their audiences.

Question What is a short passage with figurative language? A short passage with figurative language is a brief piece of writing that uses literary devices like metaphors, similes, personification, or idioms to create vivid imagery and convey deeper meanings. **Answer** Why is figurative

language important in short passages? Figurative language enhances the emotional impact, creativity, and imagery of a passage, making it more engaging and memorable for the reader. Can you give an example of a short passage with a metaphor? Sure! 'The world is a stage, and we are merely players,' uses a metaphor comparing life to a theatrical performance to highlight life's temporary nature. How can I identify figurative language in a short passage? Look for phrases that don't literally mean what they say, such as comparisons using 'like' or 'as' (similes), or statements that attribute human qualities to non-human things (personification). What are some common types of figurative language used in short passages? Common types include similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, idioms, and symbolism. How does figurative language enhance the meaning of a short passage? It adds layers of meaning, evokes emotions, and helps create vivid images, making the passage more expressive and impactful. Can figurative language be used in poetry and prose equally? Yes, both poetry and prose often use figurative language to enrich the text, though poetry tends to use it more heavily for artistic effect. What is an example of personification in a short passage? An example is: 'The wind whispered secrets through the trees,' where wind is given the human ability to whisper. How can teachers help students understand figurative language in short passages? Teachers can provide examples, ask students to identify the devices used, and encourage them to create their own sentences with figurative language to deepen understanding. What are the benefits of analyzing short passages with figurative language? It improves comprehension, critical thinking, and appreciation of literary techniques, while also enhancing vocabulary and creative writing skills.

Related keywords: literary devices, metaphor, simile, allegory, symbolism, poetic language, descriptive writing, vivid imagery, creative writing, expressive prose

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.

Question 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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