

OMIPM Testing

Mrunal Kavi

¹P.G. Student ²Assistant Professor

^{1,2}Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering

^{1,2}Government Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, K. R. Circle, Bangalore 560001

Abstract— OMIPM Testing is testing whether Royalty that is being paid to licensors is being calculated correctly or not. This paper mainly focuses on complete flow of OMIPM, Components of OMIPM. Challenges in testing OMIPM. Solutions implemented to avoid challenges which are faced while testing OMIPM.

Key words: OMIPM, OMIPM Testing

I. OMIPM

OMIPM stands for Oracle Media Intellectual Property Management. It is also known as Oracle Sophoi. OMIPM is the system which is mainly used in many organizations to maintain the record of Licensors, Products which are provided by those licensors, Contracts among the organization and licensors. The main function of OMIPM is to calculate the Royalty that is to be paid to the licensors.

II. OMIPM ARCHITECTURE

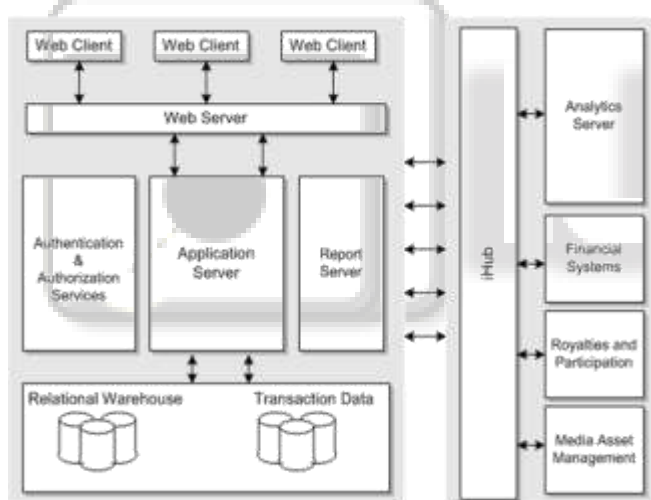


Fig. 1: OMIPM Architecture

A. OMIPM Components

OMIPM consists of below components

- Licensors
- Products
- Contracts between licensors and organization
- Royalty information
- Royalty calculation formulae
- User tier
- Web tier
- Application tier
- Database tier

1) User Tier:

The user tier consists of the web browser that you use as a client to access the IPM application. You invoke IPM by specifying a .jsp URL string in the browser's address field. For information on accessing IPM through the browser, see

"Verifying the IPM Installation" in the Oracle Media Intellectual Property Management Installation Guide.

2) Web Tier:

The web tier consists of the web server, which is the combination of a web-attached computer and the resident software that accepts HTTP requests from a client and responds by returning web pages or services. A web server commonly hosts web sites, supports large files, manages the speed of responses, and can provide server-side scripting to create dynamic web pages. The web server converts a Universal Resource Locator (URL) to a local file system resource or a program name for dynamic requests.

3) Application Tier:

The application tier consists of Oracle's WebLogic server, which is an online transaction processing platform that integrates mainframe applications with distributed data and programs. WebLogic includes connectors that allow legacy applications on a client computer to interact with server applications, Enterprise JavaBean components, resource pooling, and connection sharing to allow applications to scale.

4) Database Tier:

The database tier consists of the Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). It manages the storage and access of IPM transaction and warehouse data

5) Licensors:

Licensors are the people or organizations who have provided documents to the organization for their reference or to be used by their end users. Licensors are of 2 types

- Parent Licensor: - An individual has provided a document(s) to be published by an organization. However, if this employee is registered as a licensor by its company name then the company if licensor would be the Parent Licensor in publisher organization.
- Child Licensor: - The licensor(s) which are added under parent licensors.

6) Products:

Products are the documents or the products which are supplied by the licensor's to Publisher Company for publishing or for use of their end users

7) Contracts:

Contracts are nothing but the deals or agreements which are made between licensor and the publisher organization. It contains all the information about the royalty calculation. In other words along with the information of licensors and products it will also have the information what % royalty needs to be given to the licensor for the product(s) which he is providing. It will also have the restriction information attached to it i.e. whether these products which are being provided are restricted to be used by certain customers (e.g. the customers having Trial Subscription, Customers who are Bad Debt customer, Black-Listed customers), by the end

users residing in certain locality, the product(s) should not be accessible or ready for use for certain period of time.

8) *Royalty Information:*

This section includes the information about the royalty percentage that is to be paid to licensors for specific period. This information is already decided at the time of signing contract. Royalty calculation is done on the basis of billing events which are received from Billing system in OMIPM at the end of every month.

III. CHALLENGES IN TESTING OMIPM

- Testing has to be performed only at the end of every month even in test environment as billing is performed only once for 1 particular month
- Credits testing for customers cannot be performed in 1st month of testing as credits for a specific customer get reflected only in next month.
- If billing data received is inconsistent, royalty calculated is incorrect
- Cannot be automated using QTP as OMIPM Menu is not identified as an object in QTP.

IV. OMIPM – VALUE ADDITION TO MEDIA INDUSTRY

- Rich functionality helps organizations increase revenue from sales and licensing of all types of intellectual property rights
- Right-time insights into rights availability, enhances decision-making
- Integrated data management helps ensure accurate accounting for royalty receipts and payments
- Rich analytics organizations to track the performance of intellectual properties throughout their lifecycle.
- Consolidation of rights and royalty data into a single repository enables organizations to eliminate unnecessary cost of maintaining soiled legacy systems
- Out of the box functionality offers a highly configurable platform that can be tailored to handle the intricacies idiosyncrasies of managing IP assets, thus resulting in low maintenance requirements.

REFERENCES

- [1] Most of the contents are from the project related experiences. However, the below website was referred.
www.wikipedia.com