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Oracle Financial Services Implementation Guide, Release 12

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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12 of the *Oracle Financial Services Implementation Guide.*

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology

If you have never used Oracle Applications, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle Applications training classes available through Oracle University.

See Related Information Sources on page viii for more Oracle Applications product information.

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Structure

1 Implementing Oracle Financial Services Applications

This chapter describes the implementation steps common to Oracle Financial Services applications.

2 Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation

This chapter describes the implementation steps specific to the Oracle Transfer Pricing application.

3 Oracle Profitability Manager Implementation

This chapter describes the implementation steps specific to the Oracle Profitability Manager application.

A Standard Navigation Paths

This appendix gives you information to navigate through the pages referred to in this guide.

Related Information Sources

This document is included on the Oracle Applications Document Library, which is supplied in the Release 12 DVD Pack. You can download soft-copy documentation as PDF files from the Oracle Technology Network at http://otn.oracle.com/documentation, or you can purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store at http://oraclestore.oracle.com. The Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library Release 12 contains the latest information, including any documents that have changed significantly between releases. If substantial changes to this book are necessary, a revised version will be made available on the online documentation CD on Oracle *MetaLink*.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 12 versions of those guides.

For a full list of documentation resources for Oracle Applications Release 12, see Oracle Applications Documentation Resources, Release 12, Oracle*MetaLink* Document 394692.1.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **PDF** - PDF documentation is available for download from the Oracle Technology Network at http://otn.oracle.com/documentation.
- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on Oracle*MetaLink*.
- **About Documents** - Refer to the About Document for the mini-pack or family pack that you have installed to learn about new documentation or documentation patches that you can download. About Documents are available on Oracle*MetaLink*.
- **Oracle MetaLink Knowledge Browser** - The Oracle*MetaLink* Knowledge Browser lets you browse the knowledge base, from a single product page, to find all documents for that product area. Use the Knowledge Browser to search for release-specific information, such as FAQs, recent patches, alerts, white papers, troubleshooting tips, and other archived documents.
- **Oracle eBusiness Suite Electronic Technical Reference Manuals -** Each Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for a specific Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. Oracle eTRM is available on OracleMetaLink.

Related Guides

You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install:

This guide provides information about using the Rapid Install utility to install Oracle Applications Release 12, or as a part of an upgrade from Release 11i to Release 12. Discusses Standard and Express installations, fresh or Vision Demo database installations, as well as techstack and product upgrades.

Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures:

This guide describes how to use AD maintenance utilities to complete tasks such as compiling invalid objects, managing parallel processing jobs, and maintaining snapshot information. Part of Maintaining Oracle Applications, a 3-book set that also includes Oracle Applications Patching Procedures and Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities.

Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities:

This guide describes how to run utilities, such as AD Administration and AD Controller, used to maintain the Oracle Applications file system and database. Outlines the actions performed by these utilities, such as monitoring parallel processes, generating Applications files, and maintaining Applications database entities. Part of Maintaining Oracle Applications, a 3-book set that also includes Oracle Applications Patching Procedures and Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures.

Oracle Applications Patching Procedures:

This guide describes how to patch the Oracle Applications file system and database using AutoPatch, and how to use other patching-related tools like AD Merge Patch, OAM Patch Wizard, and OAM Registered Flagged Files. Describes patch types and structure, and outlines some of the most commonly used patching procedures. Part of Maintaining Oracle Applications, a 3-book set that also includes Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities and Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12:

This guide provides information for DBAs and Applications Specialists who are responsible for upgrading a Release 11i Oracle Applications system (techstack and products) to Release 12. In addition to information about applying the upgrade driver, it outlines pre-upgrade steps and post-upgrade steps, and provides descriptions of product-specific functional changes and suggestions for verifying the upgrade and reducing downtime.

Oracle Alert User's Guide:

This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Oracle Application Framework Developer's Guide:

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff to produce applications built with Oracle Application Framework. This guide is available in PDF format on Oracle*MetaLink* and as online documentation in JDeveloper 10*g* with Oracle Application Extension.

Oracle Application Framework Personalization Guide:

This guide covers the design-time and run-time aspects of personalizing applications built with Oracle Application Framework.

Oracle Applications Concepts:

This book is intended for all those planning to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, or contemplating significant changes to a configuration. After describing the Oracle Applications architecture and technology stack, it focuses on strategic topics, giving a broad outline of the actions needed to achieve a particular goal, plus the installation and configuration choices that may be available.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide:

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components

needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide:

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for the Oracle Applications implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide Documentation Set:

This documentation set provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration* contains information on system configuration steps, including defining concurrent programs and managers, enabling Oracle Applications Manager features, and setting up printers and online help. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance* provides information for frequent tasks such as monitoring your system with Oracle Applications Manager, managing concurrent managers and reports, using diagnostic utilities, managing profile options, and using alerts. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security* describes User Management, data security, function security, auditing, and security configurations.

Oracle Applications User's Guide:

This guide explains how to navigate, enter data, query, and run reports using the user interface (UI) of Oracle Applications. This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing concurrent requests.

Oracle Integration Repository User's Guide:

This guide covers the employment of Oracle Integration Repository in researching and deploying business interfaces to produce integrations between applications.

Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator Implementation and Administration Guide:

Oracle Web ADI brings Oracle E-Business Suite functionality to a spreadsheet where familiar data entry and modeling techniques can be used to complete Oracle E-Business Suite tasks. You can create formatted spreadsheets on your desktop that allow you to download, view, edit, and create Oracle E-Business Suite data that you can then upload. Use this guide to implement Oracle Web ADI and for information on defining mappings, layouts, style sheets, and other setup options.

Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide:

This guide explains how to complete the setup steps necessary for any product that includes workflow-enabled processes. It also describes how to manage workflow processes and business events using Oracle Applications Manager, how to monitor the progress of runtime workflow processes, and how to administer notifications sent to workflow users.

Oracle Workflow API Reference:

This guide describes the APIs provided for developers and administrators to access Oracle Workflow.

Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide:

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

Oracle Workflow User's Guide:

This guide describes how users can view and respond to workflow notifications and monitor the progress of their workflow processes.

Oracle Approvals Management Implementation Guide:

Use Oracle Approvals Management (AME) to define the approval rules that determine the approval processes for Oracle applications.

Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Administration Guide:

Use this guide to find out how to set up and maintain a Discoverer system after installation. It covers how to use Discoverer Administrator to: create and maintain End User Layers; to set up business areas, folders and items; to help users find information by defining joins, calculated items, and conditions; and to improve Discoverer performance.

Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Plus User's Guide:

Use this guide to find out how to retrieve and analyze data by creating worksheets and charts, and how to publish those results. It covers the most common tasks you will perform with Discoverer Plus (for example, drilling and pivoting), along with reference information and useful examples. It includes an appendix containing detailed calculation examples.

Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Viewer User's Guide:

Use this guide to find out how to analyze data in worksheets that have already been created in Discoverer Plus. It covers the most common tasks you will perform with Discoverer Viewer (for example, drilling and pivoting), along with reference information and useful examples.

Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse Implementation Guide:

This guide describes how to implement Embedded Data Warehouse, including how to set up the intelligence areas.

Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse Install Guide:

This guide describes how to install Embedded Data Warehouse, including how to create database links and create the end user layer (EUL).

Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse User Guide:

This guide describes how to use Embedded Data Warehouse reports and workbooks to

analyze performance.

Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide:

This guide describes Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation, an open and shared repository of data and business rules that provides the framework for all of the applications in the Corporate Performance Management set of products. It describes the product features that allow you to manage repository metadata and enable you to generate management reports and perform analyses.

Oracle Financial Services Reference Guide:

This guide provides reference material for Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, such as Oracle Transfer Pricing, and includes technical details about application use as well as general concepts, equations, and calculations.

Oracle Financial Services Reporting Administration Guide:

This guide describes the reporting architecture of Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, and provides information on how to view these reports.

Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide:

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up Accounting Flexfields, Accounts, and Calendars.

Oracle General Ledger Reference Guide:

This guide provides detailed information about setting up General Ledger Profile Options and Applications Desktop Integrator (ADI) Profile Options.

Oracle General Ledger User's Guide:

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain ledgers, ledger currencies, budgets, and journal entries. This guide also includes information about running financial reports.

Oracle Profitability Manager User's Guide:

This guide describes Profitability Manager, which provides a rich set of features that support complex models to analyze your business. These features include a powerful allocation engine that supports many allocation methodologies, Activity-Based Management calculations that provide activity costs, rolled up costs and statistics, activity rates, and cost object unit costs, and customer profitability calculations to consolidate customer accounts, aggregate customer data, and determine profitability results.

Oracle Transfer Pricing User Guide:

This guide contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle Transfer Pricing, including how to generate transfer rates and option costs for your product portfolio and determine account level match-funded spreads.

Integration Repository

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

1

Implementing Oracle Financial Services Applications

This chapter describes the implementation steps common to Oracle Financial Services applications.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview
- Assigning Responsibilities to Users
- Setting Profile Options
- Defining Value Sets and Global Value Set Combinations
- Setting Up Dimensions and Hierarchies
- Setting Up and Populating Data Structures
- Defining Application Preferences
- Setting Up Data Set Groups
- Enabling Currencies
- Administering Data
- Defining Processing
- Configuring Reporting
- Customizing Home Page
- Configuring Workflow
- Setting Up Security Folders

Overview

Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications in Release 12 are based on Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation (EPF). EPF belongs to the Oracle Corporate

Performance Management (CPM) product family, which is a part of the Oracle E-Business Suite Unified Data Model. EPF uses the product prefix FEM and is the central data depository that OFS applications are built upon. See: What is Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation?, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

This implementation guide provides information about setting up these Oracle Financial Services applications:

- **Oracle Transfer Pricing (FTP):** Allows you to generate transfer rates and option costs for your product portfolio and determine account-level match-funded spreads. You can also use these account-level match-funded spreads to produce account, customer, product, and business unit performance measures and to quantify and manage interest rate risk. See: *Oracle Transfer Pricing User Guide*.

- **Oracle Profitability Manager (PFT):** Lets you calculate, analyze, and report profitability. You can allocate profitability measures across multiple dimensions, such as customer, product, channel, transaction, entity, division, and analyze profitability using activity-based methodologies. See: *Oracle Profitability Manager User's Guide*.

Before users can use these applications, you need to:

1. Assign appropriate responsibilities to each user of the application, page 1-3.
2. Set up profile options, page 1-5.
3. Define value sets and global value set combinations, page 1-10.
4. Set up dimensions and hierarchies, page 1-14.
5. Set up and populate data structures to load data to the application, page 1-15.
6. Define application preferences, page 1-19.
7. Set up data set groups, page 1-20.
8. Enable currencies, page 1-22.
9. Administer data, page 1-22.
10. Define data processing methods, page 1-32.
11. Configure reporting, page 1-34.
12. Customize the home page, page 1-35.
13. Configure Workflow, page 1-36.

14. Set Up Security Folders, page 1-36.

In addition to these general setup steps, you also need to perform the product-specific steps. See:

- Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation Overview, page 2-1.
- Oracle Profitability Manager Implementation Overview, page 3-1.

Related Topics

Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation Overview, page 2-1

Oracle Profitability Manager Implementation Overview, page 3-1

Assigning Responsibilities to Users

These responsibilities are available for assignment to users of Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications:

- **Common Oracle Financial Services (OFS) Applications Responsibilities:**
  - Enterprise Performance Foundation Administrator
- **Oracle Transfer Pricing (FTP) Responsibilities:**
  - FTP User
  - FTP Supervisor
- **Oracle Profitability Manager (PFT) Responsibilities:**
  - Enterprise Performance Foundation Administrator
  - Profitability Manager
  - Profitability Manager Administrator
  - Profitability Manager Administrator with Activity-Based Management
  - Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management – Administrator

The following table lists the user privileges for different responsibilities that can be assigned in the OFS applications:

Responsibilities and User Privileges

Responsibility	Menu	Access	Menu Exclusion
Enterprise Performance Foundation Administrator	Enterprise Performance Foundation Menu	Home, Data Rule, Configuration Rules, Process Management, and Administration tabs	None
FTP User	FTP Menu - Supervisor	Home, Business Rule (Calculation, Dimension, Condition, Data Inspector, Patterns, Interest Rate Codes, Currency Rates), Process Management, and Documents tabs	Administration tab
FTP Supervisor	FTP Top Level Menu	Home, Business Rule (Calculation, Dimension, Condition, Data Inspector, Patterns, Interest Rate Codes, Currency Rates), Process Management, Documents, and Administration tabs	None
Profitability Manager	Profitability Manager Menu	Home, Business Rules (Mapping, Customer, Dimension, Condition, Data Inspector), Process Management, and Documents tabs	Administration
Profitability Manager Administrator	Profitability Manager Menu	Home, Business Rules (Mapping, Customer, Dimension, Condition, Data Inspector), Process Management, Documents, and Administration tabs	None

Responsibility	Menu	Access	Menu Exclusion
Profitability Manager Administrator with Activity-Based Management	Profitability Manager Menu	Home, Business Rules (Mapping, Activity, Customer, Dimension, Condition, Data Inspector), Process Management, and Documents tabs	Administration
Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management – Administrator	Profitability Manager Menu	Home, Business Rules (Mapping, Activity, Customer, Dimension, Condition, Data Inspector), Process Management, Documents, and Administration tabs	None

Procedure

See: Users Window, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security*.

Related Topics

Overview, page 1-1

Setting Profile Options

Set a value for each profile option to specify how the Oracle Financial Services application controls access to and processes data.

The prefixes in the profile option name indicate the application that the profile belongs to:

- **FEM:** Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation
- **FTP:** Oracle Transfer Pricing

See: Oracle Financial Services Applications Profile Options, page 1-6.

Procedure

See: Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

Related Topics

Oracle Financial Services Applications Profile Options, page 1-6

Overview, page 1-1

Oracle Financial Services Applications Profile Options

The following table displays the profile options for Oracle Financial Services applications such as Profitability Manager and Transfer Pricing. The profile options in Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation are applicable to Oracle Financial Services applications.

Profile Name	Profile Description
FEM: Application Code	Displays the application defined for the user.
FEM: Attribute Interface Table Date Format Mask	Currently, when users enter start and end dates for calendar periods with the user interface, they are not allowed to enter the "time" portion of the date, and this always is defaulted in the database to 00:00:00. However, in some situations, users may need to create what is called an "intra day" period. This is the case where a start time or end time represents less than a whole day. To do this, you must specify the "date" and the "time" for that period, and this is provided as a feature in the dimension member loader. To create an "intraday" period, the user must specify the date format mask in the "FEM: Attribute Interface Table Date Format Mask" profile option, and load the calendar period members into the appropriate loader table, and then run the dimension member loader program. By default, this profile option is set to exclude the time portion.
FEM: CCE Debug Trace	Reserved for support, the profile option enables debug reporting for the common calculation engine (CCE) in the concurrent manager log.

Profile Name	Profile Description
FEM: Currency Conversion Type	Used to specify the currency conversion type when translating currencies. The domain for this profile option is defined in the E-Business Suite, and includes options such as Corporate, Daily, and Spot.
FEM: Currency Type	The domain for this profile option is either Entered or Translated. Profitability Manager processes only those rows indicated as Entered. Rows indicated as Translated are primarily for reporting purposes.
FEM: Data Set Group	Specifies the default dataset group. This option is set on the Application Preferences menu and should not be set on the Profile Options setup screen.
FEM: Dataset	Specifies the default Dataset. This option is set on the Application Preferences menu and should not be set on the Profile Options setup screen.
FEM: Default Actuals Dataset	Specifies the default actuals data set used when setting up General Ledger Balances Rules to leverage actual balances in Enterprise Performance Foundation.
FEM: Default Effective Start Date	Specifies the start date default for rule versions. If not specified, the system will default to 1/1/1900.
FEM: Default Effective End Date	Specifies the end date default for rule versions. If not specified, the system will default to 1/1/2500.
FEM: Effective Date	Specifies the default effective date. This option is set on the Application Preferences menu and should not be set on the Profile Options setup screen.
FEM: FEM Top	Specifies the location of the FEM_TOP file system directory in the Oracle Applications file system. Used by the Enterprise Performance Foundation Refresh Engine.

Profile Name	Profile Description
FEM: GL Advanced Mapping Flag	Determines if line items and financial elements are associated with natural accounts when leveraging balances from Oracle General Ledger in Enterprise Performance Foundation. When the profile option is set to Yes, users should set up the Financial Element and Line Item attributes for the Natural Account dimension.
FEM: Ledger	Specifies the default ledger. This option is set on the Application Preferences menu and should not be set on the Profile Options setup screen.
FEM: Loader Dimension Grouping Size	Number of dimensions to process at a time when validating the dimensions in the interface data. See the "Logging" topic under Running the Detail Client Data Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide* for further information.
FEM: Period	Specifies the default period. This option is set on the Application Preferences menu and should not be set on the Profile Options setup screen.
FEM: Result Rounding Flag	Controls the output from a Oracle Profitability Manager (PFT) Mapping Rule calculation when results do not meet a specific threshold. If the flag is set to 'Y', then results less than .000001 do not get written on output. If set to 'N', then all results, no matter how small are written on output.
FEM: Rule Migration Access	Set by the system administrator to enable or disable migration functionality. If the profile option value is set to "N", the Migrate icon is disabled on the rule home page; otherwise, the icon is enabled. Can be set at the Site, Application, and Responsibility levels, but not at the User level.
FEM: Rule Set Depth Limit	Controls the depth of the nested rule sets within a rule set.

Profile Name	Profile Description
FEM: Security Folder	Specifies the default security folder. This option is set on the Application Preferences menu and should not be set on the Profile Options setup screen.
FEM: Signage Methodology	Identifies the signage methodology used for calculations that write to the FEM_BALANCES table and data written to Enterprise Performance Foundation as part of Oracle General Ledger integration. The available methodolgies are: • Absolute Value - Loads the account types Assets and Expenses with no signage adjustment, but reverses signs for all balances with the account types Equity, Liabilities, and Revenue • Standard General Accounting Principles - Makes no signage adjustment • Reverse General Accounting Principles - Reverses signs for all balances
FEM: Track Event Chains	Supports the ability to remove a chain of processing runs. If this flag is set, and you remove a rule, any other rules that are dependent upon the removed rule are also removed.
FND: View Object Max fetch size	Sets the maximum number of rows displayed in lists of values and on pages in the user interface by restricting the number of rows that the view object fetches from the database. The default value is 200.
FTP: Engine Debug Trace	Reserved for support, this profile option enables debug reporting for the Transfer Pricing engine in the concurrent manager log.

Profile Name	Profile Description
FTP: Option Cost Precision Factor	While calculating the static spread for option cost calculation, you can control the convergence speed of the algorithm by adjusting the value of the FTP: Option Cost Precision Factor profile option. The default value is equal to one. A lower precision factor results in more accurate results but increases the processing time. A precision factor equal to one usually results in an error of less than half a basis point (on the static spread and OAS).
FTP: Process Errors - Per Item	Specifies the number of times you want to see each unique error message. For example, if you type in 10, the concurrent manager log will hold 10 rows for each unique error message that results from running your Transfer Pricing Process rule.
FTP: Process Errors - Total	Specifies the total number of error messages you want to output. For example, if you type in 100, the first 100 error messages that result from running your Transfer Pricing Processing rule will be written to the concurrent manager log.

Defining Value Sets and Global Value Set Combinations

A value set consists of a list of members for a dimension. A global value set combination consists of a group of value sets, in which there is one value set for each dimension in the system.

A global value set combination becomes active when you select a Ledger on the application preferences menu. You must associate a global value set combination to each Ledger dimension member.

See: Working with Value Sets, page 1-11 and Working with Global Value Set Combinations, page 1-12.

> **Note:** Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications are seeded with a default value set for each dimension and a default global value set combination. Use the seeded default value sets unless you have a specific requirement that dictates creating additional value sets. If you

plan to use the seeded default value sets skip the steps described in these sections.

Related Topics

Working with Value Sets, page 1-11

Working with Global Value Set Combinations, page 1-12

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

Working with Value Sets

There can be multiple lists of values for a dimension. By defining value sets, where each value set represents a particular list of values, you can distinguish these lists of value from one another. Value sets are useful when there are two systems that use the same dimensional identifier for different purposes.

For further information, see the following topics:

- Creating value sets, page 1-11
- Updating value sets, page 1-12
- Deleting value sets, page 1-12

Creating value sets

Use the following procedure to create a new value set:

1. On the Value Sets page, click the **Create** button.
2. On the Create Value Set page, specify the following:
    - A short identifier for the value set in the Code box
    - The full name for the value set in the Value Set Name box
    - An optional text description for the value set in the Description box
    - The dimension to which the value set is to be assigned in the Dimension box. Click the search icon to search for and select a dimension.
3. Click the **Apply** button to create the value set.

Updating value sets

Use the following procedure to update an existing value set:

1. On the Value Sets page, search for the value set that you want to update. You can refine the search by value set name, dimension, or both. When you have specified the desired search values, click the **Go** button to display a list of value sets that meet the search criteria.

2. Click the **Update** icon for the value set that you want to update.

3. On the Update page, update the value set name and description, as desired.

4. Click the **Apply** button to apply the updates.

Deleting value sets

Use the following procedure to delete a value set:

1. On the Value Sets page, search for the value set that you want to delete. You can search by value set name, dimension, or both. When you have specified the desired search values, click the **Go** button to display a list of value sets that meet the search criteria.

2. Click the **Delete** icon for the value set that you want to delete. Note that some value sets cannot be deleted; the **Delete** icon is disabled for these value sets.

3. On the Delete page, confirm that you want to delete the value set.

Working with Global Value Set Combinations

After you have created value sets, you can create global value set combinations. A global value set combination is a defined combination of value sets in which there is one value set for each dimension in the system. Through a ledger attribute, global value set combinations are associated with ledgers for processing.

Through the Global Value Set Combinations page, you can manage global value set combinations.

For further information, see the following topics:

- Creating global value set combinations, page 1-13
- Updating global value set combinations, page 1-13
- Deleting global value set combinations, page 1-13

Creating global value set combinations

Use the following procedure to create a global value set combination:

1. On the Global Value Set Combinations page, click the **Create** button.

2. On the Create Global Value Set Combination page, specify the name for the new global value set combination and a value set for each dimension. For each dimension, you can use the default value set, or you can choose a different value set from the list in the Value Set box.

3. Click the **Apply** button to create the global value set combination.

Updating global value set combinations

Use the following procedure to update a global value set combination:

1. On the Global Value Set Combinations page, search for the global value set combination that you want to update. When you have specified the desired search value, click the **Go** button to display a list of global value set combinations that meet the search criteria.

   For each global value set combination displayed in the Results section, you can view the component value sets by expanding the global value set combination. To expand a global value set combination, click the **Expand** icon immediately preceding the global value set combination.

2. Click the **Update** icon for the global value set combination that you want to update.

3. Make any desired changes to the global value set combination name. Note that you cannot make any changes to the value sets assigned to dimensions for existing global value set combinations.

4. Click the **Apply** button to update the global value set combination.

Deleting global value set combinations

You can delete a global value set combination, providing that the global value set combination has not been assigned to a ledger. Use the following procedure to delete a global value set combination:

1. On the Global Value Set Combinations page, search for the global value set combination that you want to delete. You can search by global value set combination name, dimension, or both. When you have specified the desired search values, click the **Go** button to display a list of global value set combinations that meet the search criteria.

2. Click the **Delete** icon for the global value set combination that you want to delete.

3. On the Delete page, confirm that you want to delete the global value set combination.

Setting Up Dimensions and Hierarchies

You can set up the following dimensions or use the default values provided by the application before processing the application. In addition, you must set up a Line Item hierarchy before processing. You can elect to set up hierarchies for other dimensions as necessary for reporting purposes. See: About Dimension and Hierarchy Management, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

- Ledger

  Note: Use of the default Ledger is recommended.

- Calendar
- Calendar Period
  - Calendar Period hierarchy

    Note: Use of the default Calendar Period Hierarchy is recommended.

- Product
- Geography
- Natural Account
- Line Item
- Line Item Hierarchy
- Company Cost Center Organization
  - Company Cost Center Organization hierarchy
- Customer
- Data Set Code
- Source System

Note: You need to associate the Calendar Period hierarchy with the Ledger dimension. There are several interfaces in the UI that request you to input both the ledger and calendar period data. You will only be able to select calendar periods, which are part of the Calendar Period hierarchy associated with a given Ledger.

You can load the dimensions using the loader programs manually through the user interface, or within an Excel spreadsheet by selecting the Create From Spreadsheet option. See: Setting Up and Populating Data Structures, page 1-15.

Related Topics

Overview, page 1-1

Setting Up and Populating Data Structures

To set up data structures:

1. Populate the data from legacy source systems to interface tables in the Enterprise Performance Foundation (EPF) data model using the EPF interface architecture. See: Populating the Interface Tables, page 1-15.

2. Move the verified data to the permanent tables in the EPF database to be used by the Oracle Financial Services application. See:
   - Populating the Data Model Using the Data Loaders, page 1-16.
   - Populating the Data Model Manually, page 1-18.
   - Populating the Data Model Using Data Loader Rules, page 1-19.

Related Topics

Populating the Interface Tables, page 1-15

Populating the Data Model Using the Data Loaders, page 1-16

Populating the Data Model Manually, page 1-18

Overview, page 1-1

Populating the Interface Tables

EPF Interface Architecture provides a set of interface tables for each type of information. An interface table acts as a staging area for your business data.

Procedure

You can load account data extracts using SQL scripts. Use the data dictionary as the definitive representation of each table structure, to load the source data to the defined interface tables. See: *Oracle Financial Services Data Dictionary* (Note 333726.1 on Oracle *MetaLink*).

For a new implementation, all the source data is extracted, modified, and loaded into the tables. For an existing implementation, incremental data is extracted, modified, and added into the account tables.

Related Topics

Setting Up and Populating Data Structures, page 1-15

Populating the Data Model Using the Data Loaders

Enterprise Performance Foundation (EPF) interface architecture also provides an easy and automated way to move the data from interface tables to the EPF database using a set of loader engines.

EPF interface architecture enables you to load the following types of information:

- Dimension members and attributes
- Dimension levels
- Dimension hierarchies
- Fact data, such as monetary balances and statistics
- General Ledger data
- Account Level data

EPF provides a separate engine or loader to load each type of business information.

> **Important:** EPF system does not require any particular order for the loading except that you need to always load dimension members first.

See: Interface Tables and External Data Loaders, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Procedure

The following is an example of an automated loading process using data loaders:

1. Load new dimension members using the Dimension Member loader, page 1-17. You would need to define new dimensions for Product, Company Cost Center

Organization, Geography, and Industry.

2. Load new hierarchies using the Dimension Hierarchy loader, page 1-17.
3. Load generic fact data using the Detail Client Data loader, page 1-18.
4. Load general ledger data using the External General Ledger Data loader, page 1-18.
5. Load the detail client data using the Detail Client Data loader, page 1-18.

Using the Dimension Member Loader

1. Identify the dimensions for loading.
2. Populate the Dimension Member loader interface tables. See: Populating the Interface Tables, page 1-15.
3. Select the loader operation for the Dimension Member loader. The Dimension Member loader supports the following loader operations:
    1. Create new levels.
    2. Update level names and descriptions.
    3. Create new members.
    4. Update member names and descriptions.
    5. Update existing attribute assignments.
    6. Create new attribute assignment versions.
4. Run the Dimension Member loader.

See: Dimension Member Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Using the Dimension Hierarchy Loader

1. Identify the Hierarchy dimensions.
2. Populate the Dimension Hierarchy loader interface tables. See: Populating the Interface Tables, page 1-15.
3. Select the loader operation for the Dimension Hierarchy loader.
4. Run the Dimension Hierarchy loader.

See: Dimension Hierarchy Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Using the External General Ledger Loader

1. Define the processing key metadata for the FEM_BALANCES table.
2. Create a unique index on FEM_BALANCES that includes all the columns included in the processing key definition.
3. Create a unique index on the FEM_BAL_INTERFACE_T table that includes all the columns listed for it in the External General Ledger Interface Table section, including all the display code columns that correspond to a FEM_BALANCES processing key column, and set these columns to NOT NULL in the interface table.
4. Load balances data into FEM_BAL_INTERFACE_T.
5. Run the External General Ledger loader.

See: External General Ledger Data Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Using the Detail Client Data Loader

1. Populate the Detail Client Data loader interface tables. See: Populating the Interface Tables, page 1-15.
2. Run the Detail Client Data loader.

See: Detail Client Data Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

> **Note:** The DataX Loader program, which was earlier used to load generic fact data, has been phased out. The Detail Client Data Loader program provides all of the functionality of the DataX Loader program as well as additional capabilities. Use the Detail Client Data Loader program instead of the DataX Loader for loading data into data tables.

Related Topics

Setting Up and Populating Data Structures, page 1-15

Populating the Data Model Manually

In addition to populating the data model using the loaders, you can also manually set up data structures in a Oracle Financial Services application through the Dimension and Hierarchy Management feature. See: About Dimension and Hierarchy Management, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Procedure

To create a dimension member, such as a Company Cost Center Organization, proceed with the following steps:

1. Navigate to the Dimension Members page.
2. Select the appropriate dimension from Switch Dimension and click Go.
3. Click Create Member.
4. Enter the dimension member details.

See: Creating members, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Setting Up and Populating Data Structures, page 1-15

Populating the Data Model Using Data Loader Rules

Enterprise Performance Foundation allows dimension loading rules and account, ledger and client data loading rules to be created as stored rules with scope, and run any time with or without modifications. You can use these rules to load the data model using rule based data loaders such as the Dimension Member Loader and the Detail Client Data Loader. See:

- Dimension Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.
- Data Loader, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Related Topics

Setting Up and Populating Data Structures, page 1-15

Defining Application Preferences

Application preferences are a set of global options specific to each user, which you can set as parameters to be used while processing and reporting. These parameters are also used as default values for running a Oracle Financial Services application's process rule, but those defaults can be overridden at runtime.

You can set any of the following five options as the default set of parameters.

- **Security Folder**: Set a second level security.
- **Data Set Group**: Set the default data set group.

- **Default Ledger**: Set a default ledger. The global value set attribute on your ledger impacts creation and viewing of rules in the application. See: Defining Value Sets and Global Value Set Combinations, page 1-10.

- **Period**: Set the default calendar period. The list of periods is dependent on the ledger selection.

- **Effective Date**: Set the default effective date.

Procedure

1. Navigate to any page in the application.

2. Click Preferences on the global menu.

3. Click Application Preferences on the application preferences menu, and set the preferences.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

Setting Up Data Set Groups

A data set is a data management dimension that is used primarily to group data for processing and reporting. All data that resides within the Enterprise Performance Foundation data model must be assigned to a data set code. Although the Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications use only one dimension for each data set, the applications segment data sets into one of two categories, input data sets and output data sets. The OFS applications can process various input data sets at once but only produce results to one output data set.

The data set group acts as a wrapper associating all data sets to a group for reporting or processing. A data set group tells the engine what combination of input and risk data sets to process, which output data set identifier to write to results tables, or what combination of input or output data sets to view for reports.

- Input Data Set: Account and ledger data that is loaded from source systems.

- Output Data Set: Results that are calculated through the application are assigned to this data set.

See: About Data Set Groups, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide* and Creating Data Set Groups, page 1-21.

Related Topics

Creating Data Set Groups, page 1-21

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

Creating Data Set Groups

Use the following procedure to create a new data set group and version:

1. On the Dataset Groups page, click the **Create Dataset Group** icon.

2. On the Create Dataset Group: Step 1: Dataset Group Details page, do the following:

    1. In the Folder box, select the folder in which you want to save the data set group.

    2. In the Dataset Group Name box, specify the name for the data set group. The name you specify is also used for the associated version.

    3. If you want to provide a text description for the data set group, type the description in the Description box.

    4. Specify the access rights for the data set group. If you want all users other than yourself to have read-only access rights, so that they can view the group but cannot duplicate, update, or delete it, select **Read**. If you want all other users to have read and write access rights, so that they are able to view, duplicate, update, and delete the group, select **Read/Write**.

    5. Click the **Continue** button to display the Create Dataset Group: Step 2: Dataset Group Definition page.

3. On the Create Dataset Group: Step 2: Dataset Group Definition page, do the following:

    1. In the Output Dataset box, select the desired output data set.

        The data set that you specify as the output data set is automatically defined as an input data set, which ensures that all data currently in the specified output data set is preserved.

    2. Specify any additional input data sets. To specify an additional data set, click the **Add Another Row** button.

        For each input data set, you must either select a specific calendar period in the Calendar Period box or select the Offset box, select the desired period type for the offset in the Period Type box, and specify the desired offset in the Period

Offset box.

If you are using an offset, specify a number in the Period Offset box that defines the desired number of offset periods for the type selected in the Period Type box. Use a positive number to specify an offset subsequent to the input date for a calculation, and use a negative value to specify an offset prior to the calculation date. You can also specify an offset of zero (0), which indicates that the calendar period specified in the run parameters is to be used.

For example, to specify an offset that is two months after the calendar period for a calculation, select **Month** in the Period Type box and specify 2 in the Period Offset box; to specify an offset that is two months prior to the input date for a calculation, select **Month** in the Period Type box and specify -2 in the Period Offset box.

If you want to use the same period type as the type specified for Output Calendar Period when a calculation is run, select **Same as Output Calendar Period**.

3. After you have defined all of the desired input data sets, click the **Finish** button to complete the data set group and version definition.

Enabling Currencies

Use an Oracle General Ledger (GL) responsibility, such as General Ledger Super User, to enable or disable currencies for Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications.

Procedure

1. Navigate to Setup: Currencies, and select Define.
2. Search and select a currency.
3. Select Enable.

See: Defining Currencies, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*.

Related Topics

Overview, page 1-1

Administering Data

You can administer the data in the Enterprise Performance Foundation tables for usage in a Oracle Financial Services application by:

- Setting up Data Inspector Rules, page 1-23.
- Performing Table and Column Registration Tasks, page 1-25.
- Performing Dimension Administration Tasks, page 1-31.

Related Topics

Setting Up Data Inspector Rules, page 1-23

Performing Table and Column Registration Tasks, page 1-25

Performing Dimension Administration Tasks, page 1-31

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

Setting Up Data Inspector Rules

See: About the Data Inspector and Data Inspector Rules, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide* and Creating Data Inspector Rules, page 1-23.

Related Topics

Creating Data Inspector Rules, page 1-23

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Administering Data, page 1-22

Creating Data Inspector Rules

Use the following procedure to create a new Data Inspector rule and version:

1. On the Data Inspector Rules page, click the **Create** button.
2. On the Step 1: Select Table page, do the following:
    1. In the Folder box, select the folder in which you want to save the rule.
    2. In the Data Inspector Name box, specify the name for the rule. The name you specify is also used for the rule version.
    3. If you want to provide a text description for the rule, type the description in the Description box.
    4. Specify the access rights for the rule. If you want all users other than yourself to have read-only access rights, so that they can view and run the rule but cannot update or delete it, select **Read**. If you want all other users to have read and

write access rights, so that they are able to view, run, update, and delete the rule, select **Read/Write**.

5. In the Table box, select the table that you want to access through the rule.

   Only tables that have been registered with Enterprise Peformance Foundation are available for selection. For information about registering tables, see Performing Table and Column Registration Tasks, page 1-25.

6. If you want to include a condition in the rule definition, select the condition that you want to use in the Condition Rule box.

7. Click the **Continue** button to display the Step 2: Select Columns page.

3. On the Step 2: Select Columns page, do the following:

   1. Select the columns that you want to display by moving them from the Available Columns box to the Columns Displayed (In Order) box.

      Columns denoted by an asterisk (*) are required columns; if you attempt to create a new row when you run the rule, you will only be able to do so if you have selected all of the required columns in this step.

   2. Specify the order in which you want to display the selected columns when you run the rule. The column at the top of the list in the Columns Displayed (In Order) box will appear as the farthest column to the left when you run the rule version; the column at the bottom will appear as the farthest column to the right.

      To move a column in the Columns Displayed (In Order) box, thereby changing its placement in the display order, select the column and use the up and down arrow buttons in the Columns Displayed (In Order) box to move the column to the desired position.

      > **Tip:** Select the ledger to be the first column displayed, because the ledger selection controls the value sets of all remaining columns on the selected table. When the ledger is selected, all other dimension columns are reset, so the ledger should be selected first.

   3. If you want to make one or more columns editable, so that you can change the values in them when you run the rule version, click the **Enable Editable** button and select the columns that you want to be editable on the Enable Editable Columns page. Note that not all columns can be designated as editable.

   4. Use the Sort Settings section to order the data that the Data Inspector displays when you run a Data Inspector rule. You can specify as many as three columns

on which to sort.

For example, if you have specified the Calendar Period column in the Balances table as the First Sort column name in ascending order, the Balances table will be sorted by calendar period in ascending order when you run the rule.

5. Click the **Finish** button to complete the rule and version definition.

Performing Table and Column Registration Tasks

The core metadata for Enterprise Performance Foundation consists of table and column definitions and properties. Before tables and columns can be recognized and used by related applications, these tables and columns must be defined and registered within the system. Through the table and column registration facility, you can register tables and columns for use by user interfaces and concurrent programs.

Prior to using the table and column registration facility in Enterprise Performance Foundation, the database administrator for the E-Business Suite must do the following:

1. Determine which tables and columns are to be used for processing.

2. For each table in the system, there must be a unique index and a related interface table. It is necessary to alter the unique index for each table to include the columns to be used for processing. In addition, it is necessary to set each column included in the unique index to NOT NULL on the physical table; this must be done for both the base data table and the interface table.

After the unique index has been set for each base data table and interface table, the database administrator must use the Enterprise Performance Foundation table and column registration facility to do the following:

1. Register the new tables (this step applies only for tables that have not previously been registered).

2. Synchronize each of the base data tables.

   Note: Synchronization is necessary whenever new tables are to be registered or there have been changes to a previously-registered table, and must be performed before defining or updating registration information. Newly added columns in a table will appear first in the Updating table display names and descriptions page after a synchronization.

3. Define the registration information for each of the base data tables (interface tables do not need to be registered).

Enterprise Performance Foundation supports the definition of user-defined tables. To

be available for use, a user-defined table must have a synonym included in the APPS schema, and it must include the appropriate columns to be eligible for specific table classifications. Use the following SQL statement to define a synonym, where *USER_DEF_TABLE* represents the name of the table:

Example

CREATE SYNONYM APPS.*USER_DEF_TABLE* FOR FEM.*USER_DEF_TABLE*;

It is also possible to register fully updateable views.

With the exception of customer account tables, seeded tables cannot be modified. This means that you cannot add or remove columns from the FEM_BALANCES or the FEM_DATA1-20 tables.

For more information, see the following topics:

- Registering new tables, page 1-26
- Viewing table registrations, page 1-30
- Synchronizing table registrations, page 1-30
- Updating table display names and descriptions, page 1-30
- Updating table registrations, page 1-30
- Removing table registrations, page 1-30

Registering new tables

You can register tables through the Table Registration Wizard. Click the **Register New Table** button on the Table Registration page to open the Table Registration Wizard.

> **Important:** You must complete all of the steps in the Table Registration Wizard to register a table. If you do not complete all of the steps, the table registration is incomplete, and the table may not be recognized by other applications.

The Table Registration Wizard consists of the following steps:

- Step 1: Register New Table, page 1-27
- Step 2: Table Column Display Names, page 1-27
- Step 3: Table Processing Key, page 1-28
- Step 4: Interface Table Column Mappings, page 1-28
- Step 5: Table Classifications, page 1-28

- Step 6: Table Column Property Assignments, page 1-29

Step 1: Register New Table

In the Register New Table step, do the following:

1. In the Schema box, use the search icon to select the schema that contains the table that you want to register.
2. In the Table Name box, use the search icon to select the name of the table that you want to register.
3. In the Table Display Name box, specify the display name for the table (the name for the table that is displayed application user interfaces).
4. In the Description box, specify a text description for the table.
5. Click the **Next** button to display the Table Column Display Names step

Step 2: Table Column Display Names

In the Table Column Display Names step, you can specify display names, data types, and descriptions for columns. Use the appropriate fields to specify these values, noting the following:

- The system might have locked the information in one or more fields for certain columns to protect the integrity of tables; such fields cannot be updated.
- If you want to enable a column for use in application user interfaces, select the Enable field for that column. If you do not select the Enabled box, the column will not be displayed in application user interfaces, and it will not be available for use in any business rules.
- If you want to change the data type, select the desired data type from the drop-down list under CPM Data Type. Depending on the column definition in the underlying database, different choices are available for CPM Data Type.
- If you select **Dimension** as the CPM data type for a column, then you must supply a value for Dimension Name by selecting the dimension associated with the column.
- If you select **Term**, **Frequency**, or **Statistic** as the CPM data type for a column, then you must supply a value for UOM column display name by making a selection from the list of values that associates another column with the item that describes the unit of measure for the term, frequency, or statistic.

When you have finished, click the **Save and Next** button to display the Table Processing key step.

Step 3: Table Processing Key

In the Table Processing Keys step, use the drop-down box to select the unique index that represents the processing key for the table.

When you have finished, click the **Save and Next** button to display the Interface Table Column Mappings step.

Step 4: Interface Table Column Mappings

For user-defined tables, you must specify the mappings between the columns in the base tables and the columns in the interface tables (the mappings are already defined for seeded tables). In the Interface Table Column Mappings step, specify the mappings for user-defined tables as follows:

1. In the Schema box, specify the schema that contains the interface table for which you want to provide column mappings.
2. In the Table Name box, specify the name of the interface table for which you want to provide column mappings.
3. Click the **Go** button to display a list of column names.
4. For each base table column listed in the Column Name field, specify the interface table column that you want to map to that base table column by selecting the appropriate value in the Interface Column Name field.
5. Click the **Save and Next** button to display the Table Classifications step.

Step 5: Table Classifications

Table classifications determine how tables are used in Enterprise Performance Foundation. Use the Table Classifications step to specify classifications for tables.

Move the classifications between the Available Classifications and Selected Classifications boxes as needed, so that only the classifications that you want to specify for the table are listed in the Selected Classifications box. You can move classifications between boxes by selecting one or more classifications and clicking the **Move** and **Remove** buttons, or you can move all classifications at once by using the **Move All** and **Remove All** buttons.

> **Note:** The list in the Available Classifications box contains all of the valid table classifications. At a minimum, select the classifications that are pertinent to your purposes, based on the types of calculations to be performed on those tables. You must select at least one classification to successfully register the table, and additional classifications might be needed, depending on the features that will be used in the application.

If you want to specify a certain classification for a table but that classification does not

appear in the Available Classifications box, do the following:

> **Note:** For a table to qualify for the table classifications of ACCOUNT_PROFITABILITY, FTP_CASH_FLOW, FTP_NON_CASH_FLOW and FTP_OPTION_COST, the processing key must only have the columns of CAL_PERIOD_ID, DATASET_CODE, SOURCE_SYSTEM_CODE, ID_NUMBER defined. If extra columns are included, the table will not qualify for these classifications.

1. Click the **Other Classifications** button to display the Other Classifications page, which provides a list of all classifications.
2. On the Other Classifications page, find the desired classification and expand the entry so that you can see which classification requirements are missing, thus preventing the table from appearing as an available classification.
3. Return to the Table Classifications step and complete the Table Registration Wizard.
4. Correct the problem by supplying any missing classification requirements.
5. Synchronize the table registrations.

   For further information, see Synchronizing table registrations, page 1-30.
6. Run the Table Registration Wizard again and specify the desired classifications in the Table Classifications step.

When you have finished your work in the Table Classifications step, click the **Save and Next** button to display the Table Column Property Assignments page.

Step 6: Table Column Property Assignments

In the Property box in the Table Column Property Assignments step, do one of the following:

- Select **Mapping Input Property** if you want the columns in the table to be listed in the Initial Data Source section on the Update Formula page for mapping rules.
- Select **Mapping Output Property** if you want the columns in the table to be listed in the Debit and Credit sections on the Update Formula page for mapping rules.

Use the **Add Columns** button to add additional columns.

To delete a column, click the **Delete** icon for that column.

When you have finished, click the **Finish** button to complete the Table Registration Wizard.

Viewing table registrations

You can search for and display existing table registrations through the Table Registration page. To display an existing table registration, specify the name of the table in the Table Name box and click the **Go** button.

Synchronizing table registrations

Whenever you make any changes to a registered table, you must synchronize the registration for the table (that is, reread the table so that Enterprise Performance Foundation can recognize and incorporate the changes) before making any updates related to the table.

Use the following procedure to synchronize a table registration:

1. On the Table Registration page, display the table for which you want to synchronize the registration.
2. Click the **Synchronize** icon for the table.

Updating table display names and descriptions

Use the following procedure to update the display name and description for a table:

1. On the Table Registration page, display the table that you want to update.
2. Click on the name of the table to display the Update Table Display Name page.
3. Make any desired changes to the table name and description.
4. Click the **Apply** button to apply the updates.

Updating table registrations

Use the following procedure to update a table registration:

1. On the Table Registration page, display the table that you want to update.
2. Click the **Update** icon for the table to open the Update Table Registration Wizard.

   The steps in the Update Table Registration Wizard are the same as Steps 2 through 6 in the Table Registration Wizard. For further information, see Registering new tables, page 1-26.

Removing table registrations

You can remove the registration for a table so that the table is no longer available in Enterprise Performance Foundation.

Important: If a rule refers to a table for which you remove the registration, the rule will no longer be valid.

Use the following procedure to remove a table registration:

1. On the Table Registration page, display the table for which you want to remove the registration.
2. Click the **Remove Registration** icon for the table, then choose **Yes** in response to the confirmation prompt.

Performing Dimension Administration Tasks

Through the Dimension Administration page, you can display a list of dimension maintenance tasks for a specified dimension. For each task, the Dimension Administration page shows when and by whom the last update was made, and indicates the status. The status icons are as follows:

- A solid square indicates that the task has not been completed or is in the system installation default state.
- A check mark indicates that the task has been completed.

For further information, see the following topic:

- Specifying dimension and column display names, page 1-31

Specifying dimension and column display names

You can make changes to the display names for dimensions and columns to make the names more user-friendly.

Use the following procedure to specify dimension and column display names:

1. In the Dimension box on the Dimension Administration page, select the dimension for which you want to specify display names and click the **Go** button.
2. Click the **Go To Task** icon for the Dimension Display Names task.
3. On the Dimension Column Display Names page, make any desired changes to the dimension display name and the column display names.
4. Click the **Apply** button to apply the changes that you have specified.

Specifying dimension properties

You can change the dimension properties for a dimension, as follows:

1. In the Dimension box on the Dimension Administration page, select the dimension for which you want to specify properties and click the **Go** button.

2. Click the **Go To Task** icon for the Dimension Properties task.

3. On the Dimension Properties page, make any desired changes to the dimension properties, as follows:

   - Select **Line** for the dimension type if you want to associate the dimension with particular predefined attributes in an application.

     For example, if the dimension is to be used in Enterprise Planning and Budgeting and you want to be able to specify which members are to be loaded or defined in calculations in business processes, select **Line** as the dimension type (no more than one dimension can have **Line** as the dimension type within a single business area in Enterprise Planning and Budgeting).

   - Select **Other** for the dimension type if you do not need to associate the dimension with particular predefined attributes in an application.

4. Click the **Apply** button.

Defining Processing

You can define the conditions and different sets of tuning options for rules in an Oracle Financial Services application. These conditions and tuning options are used by the processing engines.

Related Topics

Setting Up Conditions, page 1-32

Creating and Updating Tuning Options, page 1-33

Overview, page 1-1

Setting Up Conditions

A condition is an object that is used to select data for use as input to a business rule. See:

- About Conditions, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

- Creating Conditions, page 1-33.

Related Topics

Creating Conditions, page 1-33

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Defining Processing, page 1-32

Creating Conditions

Use the following procedure to create a condition:

1. On the Conditions page, click the **Create** button.
2. On the Step 1: Condition Rule Details page, do the following:
    1. In the Folder box, select the folder in which you want to save the condition.
    2. In the Condition Name box, specify the name for the condition.
    3. If you want to provide a text description for the condition, type the description in the Description box.
    4. Specify the access rights for the condition. If you want all users other than yourself to have read-only access rights, so that they can view the condition but cannot update or delete it, select **Read**. If you want all other users to have read and write access rights, so that they are able to view, update, and delete the condition, select **Read/Write**.
    5. Click the **Continue** button to display the Step 2: Condition Definition page.
3. On the Step 2: Condition Definition page, do the following:
    1. In the Version Details section specify the name, start date, end date, and (optionally) a text description for this version of the condition.
    2. If you want to specify a dimension component, click the **Dimension Components** button.

       For further information, see Working with Dimension Components, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.
    3. If you want to specify a data component, click the **Data Components** button.

       For further information see Working with Data Components, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.
    4. Click **Finish** to create the condition or version.

Creating and Updating Tuning Options

The Process Tuning Options page displays sets of multiprocessing options, or rules, that affect the manner in which the processing engines function. You can use these rules to

tune the performance of the engines, according to the tuning options that you define for the rules or rule types.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the Process Tuning Options page.
2. Click Create Tuning Options.
3. In the Tuning Option> Assignment Level page, select the options and click Continue to open the Update Tuning Options page.
4. Click Update to open the Multi-processing: Parameters page, if you want to update the tuning parameters, else click Return to Selector to return to the Process Tuning Options page.
    1. Select the options and click Next to open the Multi-processing: Data Slicing Columns page.
    2. Select the columns. Click Add Another Row, if you want to set up a new column for processing, else click Apply to return to the Update Tuning Options page.

See: Working with Process Tuning Options, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Defining Processing, page 1-32

Configuring Reporting

Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications use the Oracle Discoverer application to run reports. Oracle Discoverer's powerful and intuitive user interface enables you to find data that you know is in the database, access data quickly without waiting for the computer to search through the entire database, and view data in a familiar spreadsheet-style format that is easy to read and understand. Configuring reporting involves the following steps:

- Setting up Discoverer End User Layer user interface for customized views.
- Configuring dimensions in the End User Layer.

Procedure

See:

- *Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Administration Guide*.
- *Oracle Financial Services Reporting Administration Guide*.

Related Topics

Overview, page 1-1

Oracle Financial Services Reporting Administration Guide

Customizing Home Page

You can access the home page in a Oracle Financial Services application by clicking the home page tab. The home page provides you the facility of customizing names and other such information as well as giving links to other files.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the Customize Home page.
2. Enter the system name. The system name is displayed in the Ownership area of the Home Page.

   Note: The system name you enter updates the FEM: Application Code profile option at the site level, so the given system name applies to all OFS applications. If you have multiple OFS applications that use Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation (FEM), then you must set the profile option at the application level for each OFS application. See: Setting Profile Options, page 1-5.

3. Enter heading text.
4. Enter informational content. You can use standard HTML commands or plain text.
5. Click Add New Heading or Link in the Shortcuts Area to create links to files.
   1. Select the heading or link type.
   2. Enter the heading or link name.
   3. Enter the URL location.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

Configuring Workflow

Oracle Transfer Pricing and Profitability Manager use Oracle Workflow for notifications. Workflow can be used to notify users about changes to system parameters such as modifications made to processing keys. For a list of notifications to which users can subscribe, see: About Workflow Notifications, *Oracle Profitability Manager User's Guide*.

For more information, see the *Oracle Approvals Management Implementation Guide* and the *Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide*.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

Setting Up Security Folders

Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications, such as Transfer Pricing and Profitability Manager, administration includes a function to create security folders and grant users access to them. Folders provide security by hiding rules from users who lack access, or blocking edit from users with read-only rights. The Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications are seeded with two folders: Default and Data Integration. You can define additional folders.

You must give access to both of the seeded folders to Database Administrators who will be using dimension loader and hierarchy loader concurrent programs. The administrators must be added to the folders before they submit the concurrent programs.

You must also give all Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications users access to the Default folder, as well as to other folders that they will share.

For information about working with security folders, see: Working with Security Folders, *Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Overview, page 1-1

2

Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation

This chapter describes the implementation steps specific to the Oracle Transfer Pricing application.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation Overview
- Confirming Oracle Transfer Pricing Table Classification Assignments
- Defining a Line Item Hierarchy
- Loading Data Using Web ADI

Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation Overview

Oracle Transfer Pricing implementation is similar to that of other Oracle Financial Services applications. You need to follow all the common implementation steps. See: Implementing Oracle Financial Services Applications, page 1-1.

In addition, you need to Confirm Oracle Transfer Pricing (FTP) Table classification assignments, build a Line Item hierarchy and load data and parameters for interest rate codes using Web ADI. See:

- Confirming Oracle Transfer Pricing (FTP) Table Classification Assignments, page 2-1.
- Defining a Line Item Hierarchy, page 2-2.
- Loading Data Using Web ADI, page 2-3.

Confirming Oracle Transfer Pricing Table Classification Assignments

Oracle Transfer Pricing (FTP) requires that each account table included in a transfer pricing process is registered and assigned an appropriate FTP table classification. The seeded table classifications are as follows:

- **Transfer Pricing Non Cash Flow:** This assignment allows transfer pricing processing with only Non Cash Flow Transfer Pricing methods.

- **Transfer Pricing Cash Flow:** This assignment contains all of the columns included in the Transfer Pricing Non Cash Flow assignment plus all of the columns required for cash flow processing. This assignment supports all transfer pricing Methods.

- **Transfer Pricing Option Cost:** This assignment contains all of the columns included in the Transfer Pricing Cash Flow plus all of the Option Cost calculation result columns. This assignment is required if you plan to run the Option Cost calculations.

Each of these FTP table classifications require a fixed set of seeded columns that can not be modified. For consistency, each of the seeded customer account tables contains the full set of required columns for each of the seeded FTP table classifications. If you create user-defined customer account tables, you are not required to include all of the columns for all of the FTP table classifications. However, you should be aware of the minimum column requirements related to each of these table classifications and include those columns that correspond to the type of processing you are planning.

For further details on registering tables and table classification assignments see: Performing Table and Column Registration Tasks, page 1-25.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Oracle Transfer Pricing Implementation Overview, page 2-1

Defining a Line Item Hierarchy

Set up a Line Item dimension, a single product dimension, and define a Line Item hierarchy before setting up Oracle Transfer Pricing business rules such as the Transfer Pricing and Prepayment rules.

Setting up the Line Item dimension and defining a Line Item hierarchy lets you organize your product portfolio in a hierarchical structure and define parent-child relationships among different nodes of your product hierarchies. This lets you define node level assumptions for transfer pricing your product portfolio. Children of parent nodes on a hierarchy automatically inherit the methodology assumptions defined for the parent node. Node Level Assumptions significantly reduce the amount of work required to define transfer pricing and prepayment assumptions for your product portfolio. See: About Dimension and Hierarchy Management, *Oracle Enterprise Performance Foundation User's Guide*.

Related Topics

Standard Navigation Paths, page A-1

Loading Data Using Web ADI

The Web ADI functionality complements the Oracle Transfer Pricing user interface. It is designed to allow Microsoft Excel-based data entry of historical interest rate and parameter information.

Prerequisites

- Predefined Interest Rate Codes

Procedure:

1. Navigate to the Interest Rate Codes home page.
2. Click Load Data corresponding to the Interest Rate Code for which you want to load data.
3. Select the type of data, Historical Rates or Parameter, you want to load.

   Important: The data type determines the columns that will be available on the Web ADI spreadsheet.

4. Select the required effective date range.

   Important: You can load Web ADI based rates only from an empty spreadsheet.

5. Click Launch Worksheet to invoke Web ADI.
6. Create new record by entering the effective date and associated data.

   Important: In the spreadsheet, the IRC term points are reflected generically such as Term 1, Term 2, and Term 3. Consequently, you should input data in the correct chronological order to ensure that rates are uploaded appropriately. For reference, the IRC term structure is documented in the contextual area at the top of the spreadsheet. Web ADI allows you to edit the column descriptions to reflect the appropriate term point description. For example, you can change 'Term 1' to '1 D' for informational purposes and save the spreadsheet, along with this edit, locally for future use.

7. Select Upload on the Oracle menu of the spreadsheet.

   The system performs data validations and the Interest Rate Code home page is displayed.

   Important: The Web ADI rate loader does not restrict you from loading rates for an effective date that already exists in the database. The new rates will overwrite the existing rates. The assumption made is that these rates will be the same for any given effective date. In addition, the Web ADI rate loader allows you to input more than one row with the same effective date for a given IRC in the spreadsheet. In this case, the first occurrence of the effective date is loaded and any subsequent occurrences of the same effective date are ignored.

Related Topics

Loading Data, *Oracle Transfer Pricing User Guide*

3

Oracle Profitability Manager Implementation

This chapter describes the implementation steps specific to the Oracle Profitability Manager application.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Oracle Profitability Manager Implementation Overview
- Pre-Implementation Considerations
- Specify Input and Output Columns for Mapping
- Working with Composite Dimensions (Activity and Cost Object)
- Set Up Statistics
- Working with Statistic Definitions
- Working with Column Population Templates

Oracle Profitability Manager Implementation Overview

Oracle Profitability Manager implementation is similar to that of other Oracle Financial Services applications. You need to follow all the common implementation steps. See: Implementing Oracle Financial Services Applications, page 1-1.

In addition, you need to follow these Oracle Profitability Manager implementation-specific steps:

- Set Up Security Folders. See:Setting Up Security Folders, page 1-36.
- Specify Input and Output Columns for Mapping, page 3-3.
- Set Up Oracle Workflow. See: Configuring Workflow, page 1-36.
- Set up Composite Dimensions. See: Working with Composite Dimensions (Activity and Cost Object), page 3-6.

- Set Up Statistics, page 3-8.

  See also: Working with Statistic Definitions, page 3-8.

- Specify Column Population template. See: Working with Column Population Templates, page 3-11.

Pre-Implementation Considerations

Prior to implementing Profitability Manager, give careful consideration to the following:

- Data sources (both Oracle and non-Oracle).

- Dimensions to be used. The application comes with a set of predefined dimensions and 10 user-defined dimensions. Note that if you intend to use Activity-Based Management functions, certain dimensions are required. For more information, see "Working with Composite Dimensions (Activity and Cost Object)", page 3-6.

  Note: Profitability Manager no longer requires the same dimensionality or processing keys on all user data tables. This means that it is possible that Transaction tables or Account tables may have dimension columns that are not populated with a value. Be mindful of this fact when designing processing keys for tables. When a user maps data from an Account table to the FEM_BALANCES table, he or she is responsible for supplying dimension values for dimension columns that are NULL in the source table but are part of the processing key in the target table and are designated NOT NULL.

- Tables to be used. Profitability Manager leverages fact tables seeded in the Enterprise Performance Foundation, including a seeded ledger and other tables to support profitability analysis, activity-based management functions, and data loading. Some examples follow:
  - Ledger: FEM_BALANCES
    - Account: FEM_MORTGAGES, FEM_CONSUMER_LOANS
    - Transaction: FEM_TRANS_CREDIT_CARDS, FEM_TRANS_MORTGAGES
    - Lookup Statistic: FEM_ORG_STATS, FEM_CRNCY_STATS
    - Customer Profitability: FEM_CUSTOMER_PROFIT; FEM_CUSTOMER_DETAIL

- Data Loading: FEM_BAL_INTEFACE_T, FEM_MORTGAGES_T

  You can also define your own tables.Note that all tables must be properly registered. For more information, see "Register Tables and Columns", *Oracle Profitability Mamanger User's Guide*.

- Naming conventions. Users will be selecting objects such as folders, conditions, and business rules in the Profitability Manager interface. They must be able to clearly identify available options.
- Processing frequency.
- Calendar periods needed.
- Financial reporting conventions.
- Financial reporting requirements.

Specify Input and Output Columns for Mapping

Mapping rules perform calculations for allocation of income statement and balance sheet items and enable cost object mapping to activity rates, direct expenses, and activity costs. As part of table registration, you must specify Input/Output columns for tables selected for mapping.

Input columns are used by mapping rules to identify which columns act as sources for dimension values. Output columns are used to identify which columns can act as targets for dimension values. Output columns must also appear in the processing key (The processing key is also the primary key for the table. Requiring output columns to be in the processing key guarantees that all rows written by the Common Calculation Engine capture all dimension values written for any output column).

When a column is defined as a Mapping Output column on a table, a line for that column will appear on any mapping rule Debit or Credit which uses that table (the column description is used, which normally corresponds to the name of the dimension attached to the column). That line minimally allows a user to set a specific dimension value for that column on output. If a column which corresponds to the same dimension is defined as a Input column on a table used in either a Source or Percentage mapping formula type, then the mapping rule Debit or Credit will also contain a *Same As* entry for the dimension.

For more information about mapping rules, see "About Mapping Rules", *Oracle Profitability Manager User's Guide*.

General Rules for Defining Mapping Input and Output Columns

Mapping input columns are columns which:

- Exist on the registered table.
- Are value set enabled (with the exception of currency code).
- Are active and have not been disabled.
- Are not special handling columns.

Mapping Input columns do not have to be included in the processing key for the table.

Special handling columns and non-value set enabled columns include the following:

- Cal Period ID
- Dataset Code
- Ledger ID
- Source System Code
- ID Number
- Created by Object ID
- Activity ID
- Cost Object ID
- Created by Request ID
- Creation row sequence
- Currency type code
- Last updated by object ID
- Last updated by request ID
- All balance or rate columns (You select the input column as part of the mapping rule.)

These rules are valid for Balance, Transaction and Account tables.

Mapping Output columns are columns which:

- Exist on the registered table.
- Are included in the processing key.
- Are active.

- Are not a special handling column, as previously defined.

The only exceptions are Account tables. Mapping output columns are not valid for Account tables.

Examples: Mapping Input and Output Columns

Following are examples for mapping Input and Output columns.

Example 1: Financial Element, Simple Source On Allocation Mapping Rule

Assume the following mappings for Input and Output columns:

- Financial Element is defined as an Output column on FEM_BALANCES.
- Financial Element is not defined as an Input column on Mortgages.
- A Mapping rule is defined which specifies Mortgages in the Source and FEM_BALANCES in the Debit.

You would expect to see the following in the Debit of the Mapping rule:

- A line for Financial Element.
- The drop-down for Financial Element only allows the user to specify a specific dimension value for Financial Element.

Example: Product, Simple Source On Allocation Mapping Rule

Assume the following mappings for Input and Output columns:

- Product is defined as an Output column on FEM_BALANCES.
- Product is defined as an Input column on Mortgages.
- A Mapping Rule is defined which specifies Mortgages in the Source, and FEM_BALANCES in the Debit.

You would expect to see this in the Debit of the Mapping rule:

- A line for Product.
- The drop-down for Product allows the user to specify either a specific dimension value for Product, or Same As Source for Product.

Example: Financial Element, Percentage Distribution Mapping Rule

Assume the following mappings for Input and Output columns:

- Financial Element is defined as an Output Column on FEM_BALANCES.

- Financial Element is defined as an Input Column on FEM_BALANCES.
- Financial Element is not defined as an Input Column on Mortgages.
- A Mapping Rule is defined which specifies FEM_BALANCES in the Driver and Debit, and Mortgages in the Source.

You would expect to see this in the Debit of the Mapping Rule:

- A line for Financial Element.
- The drop-down for Financial Element allows the user to specify either a specific dimension value for Financial Element, or Same As Pct for Financial Element.

Working with Composite Dimensions (Activity and Cost Object)

Activity and Cost Object are composite dimensions, comprised of other dimensions. If your organization will be using Activity-Based Management functions, you must set up these dimensions.

You must have the Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management - Administrator responsibility to set up composite dimensions.

Give careful thought to composite dimension definitions. Once set up, they are frozen and cannot be edited.

Setting Up the Activity Dimension

The Activity dimension holds repeatable tasks in relation to other dimensions such as Organization, Channel, Customer, and so forth. For example, the activity of "depositing a check" is the act of "depositing" applied to an acted upon item — in this case, a check.

You set up the Activity dimension by specifying its component dimensions. Task is a required component. You can optionally include any of the other dimensions in the FEM_BALANCES table. For example, if a company performs the same task across many departments, you would specify the Task and Company Cost Center Organization dimensions as the definition for the Activity dimension.

> **Note:** Ensure that the processing key of the FEM_BALANCES table includes all of the component dimensions that you specify for the Activity dimension definition. If they are not included, then Activity rules will fail.

Follow these steps to set up the Activity dimension.

1. Access Profitability Manager with the Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management - Administrator responsibility.

2. Navigate to Administration > Registration.

3. On the Registration tab, choose **Activity and Cost Object Definition**.

   The Composite Dimension Definition page opens.

4. Click the **Activity** link.

   The Activity Dimension Definition page opens. Available component dimensions are listed in the Available box.

5. Click **Update** to enable dimension selection.

6. Select dimensions from the Available box and move them to the Selected box. At minimum, you must choose the Task dimension.

7. Click **Freeze** to finalize the dimension definition.

Setting Up the Cost Object Dimension

Cost Objects are multi-dimensional entities that describe a cost. The intersection of component dimensions such as Organization, Product, and Customer results in the creation of a composite dimension that uniquely identifies a Cost Object.

You define the Cost Object dimension by specifying its component dimensions. Financial Element and Ledger are required components. A third dimension of your choice is also required. For example, if you want to define cost objects based on your product master, you would include Financial Element, Ledger, and Product as the definition for the Cost Object dimension.

Once you are satisfied with the dimension definition, you freeze it. Thereafter, you can only view the definition.

> **Note:** Ensure that the processing key of the FEM_BALANCES table includes all of the component dimensions that you specify for the Cost Object dimension definition. If they are not included, then the Cost Object Unit Cost rule will fail.

Follow these steps to set up the Cost Object dimension.

1. Access Profitability Manager with the Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management - Administrator responsibility.

2. Navigate to Administration > Registration.

3. On the Registration tab, choose **Activity and Cost Object Definition**.

   The Composite Dimension Definition page opens.

4. Click the **Cost Object** link.

   The Cost Object Dimension Definition page opens. Available component dimensions are listed in the Available box.

5. Click **Update** to enable dimension selection.

6. Select dimensions from the Available box and move them to the Selected box. You must choose Financial Element, Ledger, and at least one other dimension.

7. To finalize the dimension definition, click **Freeze**.

Set Up Statistics

The Profitability Manager mapping function includes a Retrieve Statistic formula type. This formula multiplies source data by reference values sourced from a statistic table. You must set up the statistics that will be used in this formula.

You define a statistic by designating a table as a lookup or statistics table, then designating the columns to be used as lookup fields. One or more dimensions from a FEM data table can be used in the lookup process, providing single or multiple dimension lookups.

For more information, see "Working with Statistic Definitions", page 3-8.

Working with Statistic Definitions

When users define a Retrieve Statistic formula type for a mapping rule, they choose a Statistic. The Statistic definition is composed of a lookup table selection and a specification that joins the table's columns to columns in a Profitability table. The lookup columns can be joined directly. Alternatively, they can be set to a constant value to provide a way to define the lookup rows relevant to the statistic.

When the mapping rule runs, rows from the initial data source that match the lookup key columns will be processed, and the value in the row that is designated as the Lookup Return Column will be used as the Retrieve Statistic value.

About Creating a Statistic

To create a Statistic, you choose the source table, specify a Statistic lookup table, and join the source table to it.

> **Note:** The source table must correspond to the Input Data Source for the mapping rule that will use the statistic (See "Mapping Rule Formula Type: Retrieve Statistic" , *Oracle Profitability Manager User's Guide*). The lookup table must be classified as a Statistic classification type using the

Administration > Table Registration function.

You then specify how the columns in the lookup table will be used in the lookup. If a lookup table column is part of the lookup key, the Join With column is set to Source Table Column and the Value column contains the source table dimension that will be included in the lookup key. If a lookup table column is not part of the lookup key, you set the Join With column to Constant Value and enter the constant value that is common for all lookup rows in the lookup set within the lookup table.

Designate the Lookup Column name in the list of values. You can apply a condition to filter the rows in the lookup table that will be available to the Statistic lookup set. For example, if you want to match rows in the source table to rows in the lookup table by Ledger and by Company Cost Center Organization, you would set those two lookup table columns to join with the matching columns in the source table (Dataset and Company Cost Center Organization). Assuming that you gather statistics yearly, you would not want to look up Calendar Period, so you would set the Calendar Period lookup table column to the Constant Value that equals the date that the statistic rows were gathered in the lookup table.

> **Note:** The lookup column on the statistic table must be classified as a CPM data type of Statistic, Monetary Balance or Rate.

Creating a Statistic

Follow these steps to create a Statistic.

1. Access Profitability Manager with the Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management - Administrator responsibility or the Profitability Manager Administrator responsibility.

2. Navigate to Administration > Registration.

3. On the Registration tab, choose **Statistics**.

   The Statistics page opens.

4. Click **Create**.

5. In the Create Statistic area, identify the statistic.

   - Enter a name.

   - Choose the Lookup Table. Only tables that have been registered as Statistic classification type are available.

   - Choose the Source Table. Your selection should depend on the mapping rule

that will use this statistic. Note that when a user chooses a Statistic, only those Statistics that have been defined for the initial data source selected for the rule will be available.

6. In the Join Tables area, specify how to join to each column in the lookup table to the source. Select a join option: Source Table Column or Constant Value.
   - **Source Table Column** — Specifies the source column that is part of the lookup key.
   - **Constant Value** — Specifies a value that is a constant and that helps define the lookup set.

     Populate the Value field with either the Source Table Column name or the Constant Value.
7. In the Lookup Return column, choose the column that contains the value that will be returned to the mapping rule when the lookup key is found.
8. (Optional) Apply a condition to filter the data.
9. Click **Apply**.

Updating a Statistic

Once a rule version that uses a Statistic has been run, the Statistic is locked for that rule. However, the Statistic can be used in new rules and versions. Note that you can also add data to the underlying lookup table. However, if the non-lookup columns were to change, you would have to duplicate the Statistic before you could include it in the new rule version.

Follow these steps to update a Statistic for a rule that has not been run.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Statistics.

   The Statistics page opens.
2. Search for a Statistic. You can search by Name, Source Table, Lookup Table, and Source column. Use % as a wildcard.

   The list displays Statistics that match your criteria.
3. Identify the Statistic to update and click its **Update** icon.
4. You can modify the name and description. You can also modify information for join columns, lookup return columns, and condition.
5. Click **Apply**.

Duplicating a Statistic

Duplicating a Statistic allows you to quickly create a Statistic definition based on an existing definition.

Follow these steps to duplicate a Statistic.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Statistics.

   The Statistics page opens.

2. Search for a Statistic. You can search by Name, Source Table, Lookup Table, and Source column. Use % as a wildcard.

   The list displays Statistics that match your criteria.

3. Identify the Statistic to duplicate and click its **Duplicate** icon.

4. Enter a name and description for the new Statistic.

5. Click **Apply**.

Deleting a Statistic

You can delete a Statistic before a Retrieve Statistic mapping rule that contains the Statistic has run. Once a rule has run, the Statistic is locked and cannot be deleted.

Follow these steps to delete a Statistic.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Statistics.

   The Statistics page opens.

2. Search for a Statistic. You can search by Name, Source Table, Lookup Table, and Source column. Use % as a wildcard.

   The list displays Statistics that match your criteria.

3. Identify the Statistic to delete and click its **Delete** icon.

   You are prompted to confirm the deletion.

Working with Column Population Templates

When users run an Account Consolidation rule or a Profit Aggregation rule, they select a Column Population template. For account consolidation, the Column Population template specifies how the columns in the source Account table will map to the target FEM_CUSTOMER_PROFIT table. For a Profit Aggregation rule, the Column Population template specifies how balance columns will aggregate; it is run from the FEM_CUSTOMER_PROFIT table to the FEM_CUSTOMER_PROFIT table itself.

You must define a Column Population template for each Account table. Provide a name and description that will make it clear to users which template they are choosing when building Account Consolidation and Profit Aggregation rules.

Some columns are assigned automatically and are designated as System Reserved Column Mappings. Other columns may be added as User Defined Column Mappings. You must populate all required columns in the template.

When specifying a Column Population template for account consolidation, you must include the Business Relationship column, which should be mapped as an Attribute Lookup. (Business Relationship is a required attribute for the Customer dimension.)

> **Note:** Each table and column that you specify in the Column Population Template must be registered.

Creating a Column Population Template

Follow these steps to create a Column Population template.

1. Access Profitability Manager with the Profitability Manager Administrator or the Profitability Manager with Activity-Based Management - Administrator responsibility.

2. Navigate to Administration > Registration.

3. On the Registration tab, choose **Column Population Template**.

   The Column Population Template Rules selector opens.

4. On the Column Population Template Rules page, click **Create.**

   A new Column Population Template Rule page opens.

5. Name and describe the Column Population template and specify the source table.

   - Choose a folder.
   - Enter a name.
   - (Recommended) Enter a description.
   - Specify the source table. If the template will be used within an Account Consolidation rule, this is an Account table. If the template will be used within a Profit Aggregation rule, this is the FEM_CUSTOMER_PROFIT table.
   - Specify the target table. This is always FEM_CUSTOMER_PROFIT.

6. Click **Continue**.

The Column Template Version page opens.

7. On the Column Population Template Version page, identify the template version.
   - Enter a version name.
   - Specify Effective Start Date.
   - Specify Effective End Date.
   - (Recommended) Enter a description.

8. Click **Continue**.

   The Column Population Template Details page opens.

9. In the User Defined Column Mappings section, map source to target columns.

   In the Population Method field, choose the population method for a column. Source columns and Lookup columns must match. You can choose one of the following:

   - **Constant VARCHAR** — Enables you to set a specific character value in the Target column. Selecting this option activates the Constant column where you enter the value you want to use in all rows transferred from the source table.
   - **Constant Date** — Enables you to set a specific date value in the Target column. Selecting this option activates the Constant column where you enter the value to use in all rows transferred from the source table.
   - **Constant Number** — Enables you to enter a specific numeric value in the Target column. Selecting this option activates the Constant column where you enter the value to use in all rows transferred from the source table.
   - **Source Column** — Enables you to identify the column that contains data to move to the Target column and specify an aggregation method (see Step 10).
   - **Attribute Lookup** — Enables you to identify a dimension attribute that contains the data to move to the Target column. Selecting this option activates three columns: Source Column, Attribute Name and Attribute Version. Choose the Source Column from the list of dimension columns in the source table. Then use the list of values to choose the attribute that contains the value that you want to migrate to the Target column. Choose the Attribute Version from the third list of values.
   - **Unassigned** — Designates a column that you do not want to map.

     Note: When specifying a Column Population template for

account consolidation, you must include the Business Relationship column, which is listed under Target column, and should be mapped as an Attribute Lookup. Choose **Attribute Lookup** as the Population Method.

10. If you chose Source Column (Step 9) and the template will be used for a Profit Aggregation rule, specify an aggregation method. Choose one of the following:
    - Min — Returns the lowest amount for a customer
    - Max — Returns the highest amount for a customer
    - Sum — Sums up all records for a customer
    - None — Does not aggregate

      Note: The aggregation methods Average balance, Average Net Rate Over a Period, Average by Days Weighted, Beginning, and Last are not currently supported.

    If the template will be used for an Account Consolidation Rule, choose **None** as the aggregation method.

11. Click **Preview Population** to view results.

12. Click **Finish**.

Updating a Column Population Template

You can update a Column Population template. Follow these steps.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Column Population Template.

2. Search for the Column Population Template to update. Choose a folder, then enter % to see all templates or enter text and use % as a wildcard. You can also search using Effective Date.

   The list displays templates that match your criteria.

3. To modify the template name or description, click its **Update** icon.

4. To update a rule version, proceed as follows:
   - Display versions by clicking the + icon in the Rule Name column.

- Identify the version to update and click its **Update** icon.
- You can modify version details (Version Name, Effective Start Date, Effective End Date, description).
- You can modify rule details.

5. To update a template version, proceed as follows:
   - Display versions by clicking the + icon in the Name column.
   - Identify the version to update and click its **Update** icon.
   - You can modify version details (Version Name, Effective Start Date, Effective End Date, description).
   - You can modify population information for one or more columns.
6. Click **Apply**.

Duplicating a Column Population Template

Duplicating a Column Population Template allows you to quickly create a new template or template version.

When you duplicate a version, it is added to the list of versions for the template. When you duplicate the template and version, the template and version are displayed as new entities in the list of templates.

> **Note:** When duplicating a version, you must specify an effective date range that does not conflict with the existing version.

Follow these steps to duplicate a template or template and template version.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Column Population Template.
2. Search for the Column Population Template to duplicate. Choose a folder, then enter % to see all templates or enter text and use % as a wildcard. You can also search using Effective Date.

   The list displays templates that match your criteria.
3. Search for the template to duplicate. Choose a folder, then enter % to see all rules or enter text and use % as a wildcard.

   The list displays templates that match your criteria.
4. Display template versions by clicking the + icon in the Rule Name column.

5. Click the **Duplicate** icon for a version.

   The Duplicate Options page opens.

6. Choose a duplication option.

   - **Rule and Version** – Enables you to create a new template and version based on the template that you chose in Step 3.
   - **Version** – Enables you to create a new version of the template that you chose in Step 3.

7. Click **Continue**.

8. If you chose Rule and Version as the duplication option (Step 6), identify the template and the version. For rule enter a unique name and description. For version, enter a unique name, specify the Effective Start Date, and Effective End Date. You can also enter a description.

   If you chose Version as the duplication option (Step 6), identify the new version. Enter a unique name, specify the Effective Start Date, and Effective End Date. You can also enter a description.

9. Click **Finish**.

Deleting a Column Population Template

You can delete a Column Population template. Follow these steps.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Column Population Template.

2. Search for the Column Population Template to delete. Choose a folder, then enter % to see all templates or enter text and use % as a wildcard. You can also search using Effective Date.

   The list displays templates that match your criteria.

3. Display versions by clicking the + icon in the Name column.

4. Identify the version to delete and click its **Delete** icon.

   You are prompted to confirm the deletion.

Viewing a Column Population Template

You can view a Column Population template. Follow these steps.

1. Navigate to Administration > Registration > Column Population Templates.

   The Column Population Template page opens.

2. Search for Column Population templates. Choose a folder, then enter % to see all templates or enter text and use % as a wildcard. You can also search using Effective Date.

   The list displays templates that match your criteria.

3. Proceed as follows:

   - Click the + icon for a rule to see rule versions.
   - Click the **Update** icon for a version to view template details.

A

Standard Navigation Paths

This appendix gives you information to navigate through the pages referred to in this guide.

This appendix covers the following topics:

- Standard Navigation Paths

Standard Navigation Paths

Although you may have customized your navigator, typical navigation paths are shown in this table. Access all of these pages through a Oracle Financial Services application responsibility.

Page	Navigation Path
Conditions	Business Rule > Condition
Customize Home	Administration > Setup > Customize Home
Data Inspector Rules	Business Rule > Data Inspector
Data Set Groups	Process Management > Data Set Groups
Dimension Administration	Administration > Registration > Dimension Administration
Dimension Members	Business Rule > Dimensions > Dimension Members
Global Value Set Combinations	Administration > Registration > Global Value Set Combinations

Page	Navigation Path
Interest Rate Codes	Business Rule > Interest Rate Codes
Object Registration	Administration > Registration > Object Registration
Process Tuning Options	Administration > Process Tuning Options
Value Set	Administration > Registration > Value Sets

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