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Part No. E53484-07

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- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, then please tell us your name, the name of the company who has licensed our products, the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available).

Note: Before sending us your comments, you might like to check that you have the latest version of the document and if any concerns are already addressed. To do this, access the new Oracle E-Business Suite Release Online Documentation CD available on My Oracle Support and www.oracle.com. It contains the most current Documentation Library plus all documents revised or released recently.

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Preface

Intended Audience

See Related Information Sources on page x for more Oracle E-Business Suite product information.

Documentation Accessibility
For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

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Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

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1 Overview
2 In Memory Cost Management Setup
3 In-Memory Cost Planning
4 Cost Plan Analysis
5 Cost Simulations
6 Profit Analysis
7 Cost Comparisons
A Navigation Paths
B Interfaces for In-Memory Cost Management
Related Information Sources

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 Oracle 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.

Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning Implementation and User's Guide

Advanced Supply Chain Planning (ASCP) is a comprehensive, Internet-based planning solution that suggests when and where supplies (inventory, purchase orders and work orders) should be deployed within an extended supply chain. The key capabilities of ASCP are optimization, planning, and scheduling. Short-term detailed scheduling and long-term aggregate planning are supported.

Oracle Bills of Material User's Guide

This guide describes how to create various bills of materials to maximize efficiency, improve quality and lower cost for the most sophisticated manufacturing environments. By detailing integrated product structures and processes, flexible product and process definition, and configuration management, this guide enables you to manage product details within and across multiple manufacturing sites.

Oracle Cost Management User's Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle Cost Management in either a standard costing or average costing organization. Cost Management can be used to cost inventory, receiving, order entry, and work in process transactions. It can also be used to collect transaction costs for transfer to Oracle Projects. Cost Management supports multiple cost elements and multiple subelements. It also provides comprehensive valuation and variance reporting.

Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) is part of Oracle Fusion Middleware It integrates existing applications into an enterprise reporting solution.
This product provides a full range of business intelligence capabilities enabling you to collect up-to-date data from your organization, and present the data in easy-to-understand formats on dashboards.

**Oracle General Ledger User's Guide**
This guide explains how to plan and define your chart of accounts, accounting period types and accounting calendar, functional currency, and set of books. It also describes how to define journal entry sources and categories so you can create journal entries for your general ledger. If you use multiple currencies, use this manual when you define additional rate types, and enter daily rates.

**Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office User's Guide**
Smart View provides a common Microsoft Office interface for Oracle Hyperion products and data sources. Using Smart View, you can view, import, manipulate, distribute, and share data from these data sources in Microsoft Excel, Word, Outlook, and PowerPoint.

**Oracle Inventory User's Guide**
This guide describes how to define items and item information, perform receiving and inventory transactions, maintain cost control, plan items, perform cycle counting and physical inventories, and set up Oracle Inventory.

**Oracle Order Management User's Guide**
This guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, confirm shipments, create price lists and discounts for orders, run processes, and create reports.

This guide describes how Oracle Work in Process provides a complete production management system. Specifically this guide describes how discrete, repetitive, assemble-to-order, project, flow, and mixed manufacturing environments are supported.

**Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle E-Business Suite Data**
Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle E-Business Suite 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 E-Business Suite data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, 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 E-Business Suite.

When you use Oracle E-Business Suite to modify your data, Oracle E-Business Suite automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle E-Business Suite 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.
Overview of In-Memory Cost Management

Oracle In-Memory Cost Management provides tools for a full approach to maximizing profit margins by enabling near real-time insight into all aspects of cost management in Discrete and Process Industries. In-Memory Cost Management's extreme performance is possible because of the technical innovations within Oracle In-Memory technology in both Oracle's database and engineered systems.

Cost accountants, finance, and operations managers can use In-Memory Cost Management to quickly perform what-if simulations on complex cost data and instantly visualize the impact of changes to their business. Specifically designed and optimized for Oracle In-Memory technology, In-Memory Cost Management provides a suite of solutions to perform complex cost analyses, identify optimal profit margins, and perform cost planning and forecasting so that companies can make decisions in time to capture the highest possible profits, safeguard current margins and identify optimal future margins, streamline financial overview across the supply chain, and increase financial close efficiency.

When analyzing large volumes of data and performing complex queries from multiple tables, performance can be severely degraded using traditional disk based technology. Businesses require faster access to information to make reliable decisions for their organization. In-memory processing enables organizations to have immediate access to simulation results and improve query performance by using multidimensional databases, or data cubes (multidimensional extensions). This enables businesses to adapt to continuously changing market needs to efficiently manage the supply chain. Oracle In-Memory Cost Management uses the following architecture and technical systems:

- Oracle Database 12c Database In-Memory Option delivers extreme performance for all types of database workloads including Online Transaction Processing (OLTP), Batch, and consolidation of mixed workloads.

- Optionally, you can use Oracle Exalytics In-Memory machine to deploy Business
Intelligence for fast performance for business intelligence and planning applications.

- Optionally, you can use Oracle Exalogic - consisting of software, firmware, and hardware - for deploying Oracle applications and Fusion Middleware. Exalogic improves performance without requiring code changes.

- Oracle Hyperion Smart View provides a common interface designed for E-Business Suite Management enabling you to view, import, manipulate, distribute, and share data in Microsoft Office Excel.

In-Memory Cost Management and Where-Used engines perform best when run on Oracle Database 12c Database In-Memory Option and using an Exadata machine. A Smart View Provider servlet runs best when it is deployed in Exalytics WebLogic server which interacts with the Cost Management Engine through Java Database Connectivity (JDBC). Alternatively, In-Memory Cost Management and Where-Used engines can now run on Oracle Database 12c Database In-Memory Option running on commodity machines as well. Similarly, the Smart View Provider servlet can also be deployed on commodity Business Intelligence machines.

- Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) delivers a set of tools for reporting, query and analysis, online analytical processing, and dashboards.

In-Memory Cost Management provides a set of tools leveraging cost impact simulations, profit analysis, and cost comparisons.
• **Cost Impact Simulator (CIS)**

Simulations show the impact of product cost variations from bills of materials, routings, resources, overheads, batches, and recipes. The Cost Impact Simulator is used for analyzing the impact on Inventory, WIP, In Transit, Cost of Goods Sold values - and gross profit margins originating from cost changes to items, resources, and overheads. You have the ability to perform comprehensive what-if analysis on complex multi level bills of materials, routings, formulas, batches, and recipes in near real-time. This tool replaces the manual labor intensive process of translating the impact of cost changes into the price list. You can investigate the impact of a cost change by identifying the cost components and supplying its new cost; and the tool provides you with the all the items affected by this change and provides the new costs for these items. See: Overview of Cost Impact Simulations, page 5-1, and Overview of Process Cost Impact Simulations, *Oracle In-Memory Cost Management for Process Industries User’s Guide*.

• **Gross Profit Analyzer (GPA)**

The Gross Profit Analyzer uses Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) technology. There are two methods for invoking the GPA. You can navigate from CIS to analyze the downstream impacts of changes to costs on Cost of Goods Sold and margins (actual, planned, and forecasted). You can also navigate directly to GPA from the Navigator to analyze actual versus simulated COGS and margins. See: Overview of Analyzing Gross Profits, page 6-1.

• **Cost Comparison Tool**

The comparison tool provides detailed cost elemental comparison and deviations across entities and multiple locations. Cost changes impact product margins and price. You can investigate deviations and take corrective actions to mitigate cost
overruns. You can compare cost structures, cost based bills of material, routing costs of finished goods, recipes, and formulas in a side by side view. See: Overview of Cost Comparisons, page 7-1

- **Cost Planning**

  Oracle In-Memory Cost Planning provides a set of features enabling an accurate assessment of all costs in a business. You can define enterprise-wide cost scenarios using cost plans that enable you to analyze costs derived from external parameters and historical trends. Cost plans trace all costs allocated to products using rules and cost drivers. This data is analyzed for item, overhead, and resource costs viewed on Hyperion Smart View worksheets and OBIEE dashboards. See: Overview of In-Memory Cost Planning, page 3-1 and Overview of Cost Plan Analysis, page 4-1

**Edge Deployment for In-Memory Cost Management**

In-Memory Cost Management supports multiple Oracle E-Business instances by pulling data from all instances and importing calculations made from the data back into all instances - Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL). Data synchronization from E-Business applications to In-Memory Cost Management is provided by working in the background. You can:

- Extract historical and incremental data (new records created).
- Transform the initial load to the point where the ETL process started.
- Load and propagate the ongoing changes in data in the source EBS instance to a target In-Memory Cost Management instance.

Ongoing transactional data is moved continuously from E-Business applications to the In-Memory Cost Management instance on Oracle Database 12c Database In-Memory Option, and running on either an Exadata or a commodity machine. This enables In-Memory Cost Management to always work on current data.

Oracle Data Pump is used for the initial load in transferring the historical data, and providing a server-side infrastructure for fast data and metadata movement between Oracle databases. Data Pump automatically manages multiple parallel streams of unload and load for maximum throughput.

Ongoing data changes are replicated using Oracle Golden Gate for real-time data integration. This application performs transactional change data capture, data replication, transformations, and verification between operational and analytical enterprise systems enabling high-speed, high volume comparison between instances.

A concurrent request program, Write Back Simulation to EBS, is used to bring back selective simulation data from In-Memory Cost Management to E-Business applications. See:

- Write Back Simulation to EBS, page C-8
• Oracle In-Memory Cost Management Installation and Configuration Guide, Note Number 1632072.1 on My Oracle Support (support.oracle.com)
In Memory Cost Management Setup

Setting Up In-Memory Cost Management

The following functions need to be performed to setup Oracle In-Memory Cost Management:

In-Memory Cost Management Automated Setup Scripts, page 2-1
Smart View Cell Formatting, page 2-1
Responsibilities, page 2-3
Connecting to Data Sources, page 2-4
Profile Options, page 2-6

In-Memory Cost Management Automated Setup Scripts

A setup procedure and scripts are documented in the Oracle In-Memory Cost Management Installation and Configuration Guide.

The steps and information in this guide show you how to configure the AppsDataSource, data security, underlying Oracle Applications Technology, and components required for this product. See: Oracle In-Memory Cost Management Installation and Configuration Guide, Note Number 1632072.1 on My Oracle Support (support.oracle.com)

Smart View Cell Formatting

Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office provides a common Microsoft Office interface for In-Memory Cost Management data sources. The Smart View interface enables you to view, import, manipulate, distribute, and share data sources in Microsoft Excel. The Smart View ribbon contains commands for operations and reporting.

For improved readability, you can set spreadsheet cell style color and text options appearing in all the workbooks and worksheets you create. On the Cell Styles page, specify the formatting to indicate certain types of member and data cells. Because cells
may belong to more than one type - a member cell can be both parent and child, for example, you can also set the order of precedence for how cell styles are applied.

**To specify a cell background colors and font styles:**
1. Navigate to either the Cost Impact Simulation or Cost Comparison worksheets.
2. Select the Smart View ribbon.
3. Select the Options icon.
4. When the Options window appears, select the Cell Styles option.
5. Select Member cells and expand the drop-down menu. The following cell types appear:
   - Title
   - Column Heading
   - Impact /Change Rows
   - Error Rows
- Child
- Parent

6. Select the check box next to the cell type, and double-click the cell type to change the option.
   - For Title and Column Heading cells, the Font dialog box appears. You can change the font type, size, style, and color.
   - For Impact/Change Rows, Error Rows, Child, and Parent cells - the Color dialog box appears to change the cell background color.

7. After entering individual cell changes, choose OK to save your work and return to the Options window.

8. Save formatting options by choosing:
   - OK to save formatting options for your current session only.
   - The drop-down arrow on the OK button and select Save as Default Settings to set your selections as default settings.

Formatting Options, Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office User’s Guide

Responsibilities

A responsibility provides a context in which a user operates such as access to or restrictions for functions. For example, two responsibilities may have access to the same window, but one responsibility may have additional options available on the window or spreadsheet that the other responsibility does not have.
In-Memory Cost Management standard menu user responsibilities are seeded in the application. You can setup other responsibilities in the Users Window, Oracle E-Business Suite Security Guide.

**Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition**

When launching the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) pages from the Cost Impact Simulator, your user responsibility must have access to the CIS GPA Common function. This responsibility context is used for Organization and Operating unit security in the OBIEE pages. When users have this responsibility, after selecting Launch Gross Profit Analyzer, then the OBIEE page opens. If the responsibility is not set for the user, an error message appears and access to the Gross Profit Analyzer pages are denied.

**Connecting to Data Sources**

The Cost Impact Simulation and Cost Comparison pages use Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office with Microsoft Excel for investigating costing data in your organization. You can connect directly to active connections, those that you created by saving a shared connection to your local computer, or a configured URL that is not shared. You may need to access other connections through the Smart View panel.
To navigate to data source connections:
1. Navigate to the Cost Impact Simulation or Cost Comparison page.
2. Select the Smart View ribbon.
3. Select the Panel icon.

The Smart View panel appears on the side of the Excel spreadsheet. It is used to connect to data sources. The panel displays links to various types of connections. You can move, resize, or close the panel.

4. In the Smart View panel, select a server connection from one of the data sources to establish a connection to display on the spreadsheet. Choices are:
   - Private Connections: Those that you create by saving a shared connection to your local computer, or by entering a URL. These connections appear in a drop-down menu.
   - Recently Used: Connections that were previously accessed or any task you saved. You can pin files to mark records used frequently to note them easily in your list. Select the pushpin icon to enable this feature.

5. If you select a private connection in the Connection panel, you can expand the connection to show the list of responsibilities; and then select a responsibility and expand the tasks. See: Responsibilities, page 2-3
6. Select the task you want to perform. The layout for that task appears on the spreadsheet.

Related Topics

Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office User’s Guide

Profile Options

During implementation, you set a value for each user profile option to specify how In-Memory Cost Management controls access to and processes data. Generally, the system administrator sets and updates profile values. This table indicates whether you can view or update the profile option, and at which System Administrator levels the profile options can be updated: User, Responsibility, Application, or Site. You are required to provide a value for a Required profile option.

An Optional profile option provides a default value, which you only need to change if you do not want to accept the default. The key to the following chart is as follows:

- X
  You can update the profile option

- .
  You can view the profile option value but you cannot change it.

- 0
  You cannot view or change the profile option value.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>System Admin User</th>
<th>Sys Admin Responsibility</th>
<th>System Admin</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Cost Planning Org Summary GPA Portal Path</td>
<td>. X X X X X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>/shared/GrossProfit Analyzer/ dev/Grosss% 20Profit% 20Analysis*page~Overview</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Cost Planning Parallel Degree</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Debug Mode Enabled</td>
<td>. X X X X X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>No or Null</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Default Currency Conversion Type</td>
<td>. X X X X X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Default Price List for Selling Price</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Enable Parallelism for Simulations</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>System Admin User</td>
<td>Sys Admin Responsibility</td>
<td>System Administ</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Incremental Margin Load Start Date (mm/dd/yyyy)</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>01-Jan-1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Incremental Margin Load degree of parallelism</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Number of Months for Simulated Margin Load</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Product Dimension Catalog Category Set</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Sales and Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Smart View Quantity Decimal Precision</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>System Admin User</td>
<td>Sys Admin Responsibility</td>
<td>System Admin Administ Site</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Smart View Server Name</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Smart View Server URL</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: Smart View GPA Function Name</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CMI_GP A_COM_MON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMI: View Summary Default Category Set</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can navigate to the Gross Profit Analysis (GPA) dashboard from the Cost Planning Organization Summary Smart View page. This profile option specifies the GPA dashboard location.

**CMI: Cost Planning Parallel Degree**

The plan engine can run in parallel mode. This profile option specifies the parallel degree.

**CMI: Debug Mode Enabled**

This profile is used for debug purposes only in the Create Process Simulation page:

- If set to No or Null, debug information is not generated. This enables you to reuse the simulation code.

- If set to Yes, debug information is generated. This enables you to troubleshoot the reason for the failure.

For Process Manufacturing, in the case of a failed simulation, data is saved until the point of failure and is not deleted. This prevents reusing a failed simulation code.

**Note**: Any simulation code can be removed using Purge Simulation concurrent program.

**CMI: Default Currency Conversion Type**

Sets the default currency type used in the Gross Profit Analyzer. This is used when documents or the interface does not have a conversion type defined.
• **CMI: Default Price List for Selling Price**
  Specifies the default price list for selling price used in the Item Cost Details (Discrete) Smart View page.

• **CMI: Enable Parallelism for Simulations**
  Specifies whether to perform cost impact simulations in parallel mode.

• **CMI: Incremental Margin Load Start Date (mm/dd/yyyy)**
  Date used for the Incremental Margin Load concurrent program’s first run. This date determines the first date the program uses when loading the data for the first time. Any orders with activity after this date are considered in first load. If the value in the profile option is null, the system uses the date as 01-Jan-1980.

• **CMI: Incremental Margin Load degree of parallelism**
  This profile option specifies the parallel degree when the Incremental Margin Load is run.

• **CMI: Number of Months for Simulated Margin Load**
  This is the number of months to be used in the Simulated Margin Load concurrent program. This number determines the starting point that the Simulation Margin Load program and Calculate Gross Profits in the Smart View program considers for orders. Any orders created after the date calculated by this profile option are considered for the simulation margin calculation. For example, if the value of this profile is 11, then the Simulation Margin Load and Calculate Gross Profits considers all the orders ordered in the last year for the simulation calculation. If this profile option has a null value, the system uses the value of 11.

• **CMI: Product Dimension Catalog Category Set**
  Specifies the category set to use when building the category hierarchy for the product dimension in the Gross Profit Analysis (GPA). If left null, the default category set for each functional area is used.

• **CMI: Smart View Quantity Decimal Precision**
  Sets the decimal precision used for displaying quantity fields in Smart View. The default value is 5 places.

• **CMI: Smart View Server Name**
  Server name displayed in Smart View panel when user connects to In-Memory Cost Management. It must be same server name used when deploying the WAR file. Refer to the *Oracle In-Memory Cost Management Installation and Configuration Guide*.

• **CMI: Smart View Server URL**
  URL to launch In-Memory Cost Management Smart View from Oracle E-Business.
It must be based on URL after deploying the WAR file. Refer to the *Oracle In-Memory Cost Management Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- **CMI: Smart View GPA Function Name**
  
  Specifies the function name to use when calling the Gross Profit Analysis (GPA) dashboard from Smart View pages.

- **CMI: View Summary Default Category Set**
  
  Specifies the default category set to use if the Category Set field is left blank in the following Smart View pages:
  
  - Organization Summary (Discrete)
  
  - Item Cost Details (Discrete)
  
  - View Summary (Discrete)

- **CMI: View Summary GPA Portal Path**
  
  You can navigate to the Gross Profit Analysis (GPA) dashboard from the View Summary Smart View page. This profile option specifies the GPA dashboard location.

**Related Topics**

Setting User Profile Options, *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide*
Overview of In-Memory Cost Planning

Oracle In-Memory Cost Planning provides a set of features enabling an accurate assessment of all costs in a business. You can define an enterprise-wide cost strategy and perform cost planning scenarios using Oracle Database 12c Database In-Memory Option for extreme performance in all types of database workloads. Cost Planning enables you to keep the manufacturing process profitable by:

- Analyzing the costs associated to product lines in detailed planned cost structures.
- Identifying high costs and low value flows.
- Determining the break even point for a product.
- Providing the ability to perform what-if simulations.
- Achieving a break even point: the point where your product stops costing money and generates a profit.

In-Memory Cost Planning models direct costs, overhead, and fixed costs by using allocation pools, allocation scopes, and allocation rules.
Allocations

Cost allocators enable manufacturers to set up and derive accurate product costs based on historical trends and external parameters.

- Allocation Pool represents total costs absorbed or allocated by a scope of products, resources or overheads in a cost plan.

- Allocation Scope includes the products, resources or overheads considered for a cost plan. It is used to group these elements that will absorb costs defined in an allocation pool.

- Allocation Rule is the method cost accountants use to allocate costs using the scope and pools defined. This provides multiple allocation methodologies. The cost driver is the cost basis used to allocate costs to products.

Cost Plans

Cost plans perform the cost allocations defined by the allocation rules included in the cost plan. After generating the cost plan, you can use the new cost types created and run simulations based on these new cost types in In-Memory Cost Management. The
simulation enables you to use an estimated cost and check how the new estimate will impact the current production and profitability. You can:

- Run different cost plans enabling you to create cost estimates using different cost drivers and then choose the best fit for the business.
- Choose multiple allocation rules for a given plan period, enabling the plan to be used across organizations.
- Specify a percentage of dollars absorbed by the plan.
- Calculate the impact of inflation using a markup percentage.
- Review the status and output of the cost plan in the View Cost Plan page.
- Query a current cost plan and change the options.

**Related Topics**

- Searching and Viewing Allocation Pools, page 3-3
- Creating and Updating Allocation Pools, page 3-6
- Searching and Viewing Allocation Scopes, page 3-10
- Creating and Updating Allocation Scopes, page 3-12
- Searching and Viewing Allocation Rules, page 3-14
- Creating and Updating Allocation Rules, page 3-15
- Searching and Viewing Cost Plans, page 3-18
- Creating and Updating Cost Plans, page 3-22

**Searching and Viewing Allocation Pools**

Material costs are usually estimated using historical transactions such as purchase orders, and receipts. Overheads are captured and maintained as part of various expense management and budgetary control systems and incurred at various levels of organization. In order to accurately allocate the costs, they are grouped into a pool. Allocation pools are used to group costs absorbed or allocated by a scope of products, resources, or overheads in a cost plan.

You have the option to search for allocation pools using a simple or advanced search:

- Simple Search enables searching when you know information such as part of a name or description.
- Advanced Search offers multiple search criteria and conditional qualifiers. This method is used when looking for specific values.
To search for allocation pool records:
1. Navigate to the Search Allocation Pool page.

2. For a Simple Search, in the Search region—enter values in either the Pool Name or Description field, or both.

3. Select Go to view the results of your query.

4. Optionally, you can select Advanced Search to enter more details for the query on the Advanced Search page.

5. In this search method, specify how to filter the results of your search criteria by choosing one of the following:
   - Show table data when all conditions are met.
   - Show table data when any condition is met.

6. For each search criteria value, select a conditional qualifier. Your choices are: is, is not, contains, starts with, ends with, before, and after.

7. Enter a value for any of the following fields:
   - Pool Name
   - Description
   - Ledger
   - Source Type
   - Currency Code
   - Inactive Date
• Source GL System

8. Select Go to display the results of your search.

9. You can navigate to the following pages related to the results of your search by selecting the following:
   • Pool Name link to access the Allocation Pool Details page.
   • Edit icon to access the Update Allocation Pool page.
   • Create Allocation Pool to access the Create Allocation Pool page.

See: Creating and Updating Allocation Pools, page 3-6

**To view details of an allocation pool:**

1. Navigate to the Allocation Pool Details page for a specific record.

   In the Allocation Pool Details region, the specific information for this pool appears in the following fields: Pool Name, Ledger, Description, Ledger Currency, Source Type, Source GL System, and Inactive Date.

   Account information appears in the table in the following fields: Amount Type, Account From, Account To, Manual Amount, Allocation Percentage, Description, and Enabled.
2. For lengthy lists of plan codes in the Allocation History region, you can filter records by performing a Simple or Advanced Search. Enter values in the Plan Code, Plan Description, or Plan Month fields.

   The results of your search appear in a table showing values for Plan Code, Plan Description, Plan Month, Allocation Amount, Currency Code, and Firmed.

3. You have the option to select a plan record in the Allocation History table to view the allocation distributions across organizations and subelements. You can select:
   
   - Update Allocation Pool navigates to Update Allocation Pool page to change information about this specific Allocation Pool.

   - Export to save or open the Allocation Pool Details as a comma separated values file (.csv) for a spreadsheet.

   See: Creating and Updating Allocation Pools, page 3-6

**Creating and Updating Allocation Pools**

Allocation pools enable the grouping of costs to get an insight into how much is being spent. Combined with the margin analysis tools, allocation pools aid in cost savings and optimization. When creating allocation pools, you can use actual, budget, or ad hoc accounts (improvised accounts for dollar amounts that are not maintained in GL Accounts.)
To create an allocation pool:

1. Navigate to the Create Allocation Pool page.

2. Search for a value in the Choose a Ledger field, and select a corporate organization general ledger account. Select Choose.

   The Create Pool Header and Pool Lines regions appear on the page for this record. The Ledger and Ledger Currency fields show the information from the corporate ledger selected.

3. In the Pool Header region, enter values in the following fields:
   - Pool Name: A unique value.
   - Description: Description of this allocation pool.
   - Source Type: The source type chosen affects the value of the Amount Type field in the Pool Lines region. The field value choices are:
     - Actual: If selected, only Account-Actual accounts can be selected in the Amount Type fields in Pool Lines table section.
     - Budget: If selected, only Account-Budget accounts can be selected in the Amount Type fields in Pool Lines table section.
     - Source GL System: Identifies an Oracle source for the general ledger accounts. Choices are:
       - E-Business Suite
       - ERP Cloud
       - JDE
       - PeopleSoft
• Others

• Inactive Date: You can select a date that this pool record will no longer be active.

4. In the Pool Lines region, enter information in the following fields:

• Enabled: The default value for a pool line is enabled, but you can choose to enable or disable a specific pool line.

• Amount Type: If the selection in the Source Type field is:
  • Actual, then Amount Type = Account - Actual.
  • Budget, then Amount Type = Account - Budget.
  • Ad Hoc, all amount types are available.

• Account From and To: Select the range of accounts you are using for this pool. These fields are enabled when Amount Type is Account - Actual, or Account - Budget.

• Allocation Percentage: The percentage for each pool line defined should be less than or equal to 100 percent.

• Description: Enter descriptive text for this amount type.

• Allocation Amount: Define the dollar amounts that are not maintained in GL Accounts. This field is enabled when the Amount Type field value is Manual.
5. Select Save to save a draft of this record as you continue to add accounts.

6. Select Apply to save and create this record.

**To update and edit an allocation pool record:**

1. Navigate to the Update Allocation Pool page for a particular record.

2. You have the option to update the following fields:
   - Pool Name
   - Description
   - Source Type
   - Source GL System
   - Inactive Date

3. Enter any changes or additions in the Pool Lines region including: Enabled, Amount Type, Account From, Account To, Allocation Amount, Allocation Percentage, and Description.

   If you change the value in the Source Type field, you will need to abide by the selection limits for that particular source type.

4. Select Save to save a draft of this record as you continue to add accounts.

5. Select Apply to save and update this record.
Searching and Viewing Allocation Scopes

An allocation scope defines the items, overheads, and resources required to absorb the costs. An unlimited number of scopes can be defined based on various business scenarios for products. You have the option to search for scopes using a simple or advanced search:

- **Simple Search** enables searching when you know information such as part of a name or description.
- **Advanced Search** offers multiple search criteria and conditional qualifiers. This method is used when looking for specific values.

**To search and view allocation scopes:**

1. Navigate to the Scope Search page.
2. For a Simple Search, in the Search region—enter values in either the Name or Description field, or both.
3. Select Go to view the results of your query.
4. Optionally, you can select Advanced Search to enter more details for the query on the Advanced Search page.
   
   In this search method, specify how to filter the results of your search criteria by choosing one of the following:

   - Show table data when all conditions are met.
   - Show table data when any condition is met.

5. For each search criteria value, select a conditional qualifier. Your choices are: is, is not, contains, starts with, or ends with.
6. Enter a value for any of the following fields: Name, Description, Type, Unit of Measure, Inactive Date, and Status.

7. Select Go to display the results of your search.

8. You can navigate to the following pages related to the results of your search by selecting the following:
   • Name link to access the View Scope page.
   • Edit icon to access the Create/Update Scope page. See: Creating and Updating Allocation Pools, page 3-6

To view details of an allocation scope record:
1. Navigate to the View Scope page for a specific record.
   The details regarding this allocation scope appear in three regions of this page:
   • Header: Specific information for this scope appears in the following fields: Name, Description, Type, Inactive Date, Unit of Measure, and Status.
   • Scope Attributes: Information on Attribute Type in the range of From and To Values appears.
   • Scope Members: The individual items, resources, overheads, and other parts of this scope grouping appear in a table.

2. For lengthy lists of members, you have the option to filter the list by using search criteria of Organization, Item, and Description values.
3. You have the option to select:
   - Export: Save or open the details as a comma separated values file (.csv) for a spreadsheet.
   - Update: Navigate to the Create/Update Scope page. See: Creating and Updating Allocation Scopes, page 3-12

## Creating and Updating Allocation Scopes

Allocation scopes are used to capture and maintain various expenses and budgetary control systems. Cost accountants can run different scopes to analyze identified costs and trends for production. These costs are ultimately recorded in the General Ledger.

### To create an allocation scope:

1. Navigate to the Create/Update Scope page.

2. In the Header region, enter the following values:
   - Name: A unique value for this scope record.
   - Description
   - Type: Choices are: Item, Resource, or Overhead.
   - Inactive Date: You can select a date that this scope record will no longer be active.
• Unit of Measure

• Status: The value is Draft, when creating or updating the plan. Other values are Error, Validation in Progress, and Validated:
  • When you select Validate, the system generates the Validate Cost Planning Scopes (Discrete) concurrent program and the status becomes Validation in Progress.
  • Once validation is completed based on the result, the status is either Validated or Error (if there are issues).

3. In the Attributes region, select Attribute Types and enter From and To Values for your selection. Depending on the Scope Type value selected, the following table shows the choices available for each attribute type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Overhead</th>
<th>Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Type</td>
<td>Cost Type</td>
<td>Cost Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Group</td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Sub Element</td>
<td>WIP Accounting Class</td>
<td>WIP Accounting Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subinventory</td>
<td>Overhead</td>
<td>Resource Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Select Apply to save this record.

5. Select Validate to run the Validate Cost Planning Scopes (Discrete) concurrent program. This program checks if the products, resources, and overheads included in the scope have the unit of measure conversion defined.

When the scope is validated, you can review the actual products, resources, and overheads finalized as this scope. See: Validate Cost Planning Scopes (Discrete), page C-15

### Searching and Viewing Allocation Rules

Allocation rules are used to define the costing method for your cost plan. The rule sets the allocation pool, scope, driver, and cost elements for a cost plan. You have the option to search for scopes using a simple or advanced search:

- **Simple Search** enables searching when you know information such as part of a name or description.

- **Advanced Search** offers multiple search criteria and conditional qualifiers. This method is used when looking for specific values.

**To search for and view allocation rules:**

1. Navigate to the Search Allocation Rules page.

2. For a Simple Search, in the Search region—enter values in either the Name or Description field, or both.

3. Select Go to view the results of your query.
4. Optionally, you can select Advanced Search to enter more details for the query on the Advanced Search page.

In this search method, specify how to filter the results of your search criteria by choosing one of the following:

- Show table data when all conditions are met.
- Show table data when any condition is met.

5. For each search criteria value, select a conditional qualifier. Your choices are: is, is not, contains, starts with, or ends with.

6. Enter a value for any of the following fields: Name, Description, Classification, Cost Element, Cost Driver, Default Allocation Pool, Default Scope, Inactive Date, Price List, and Sub Element.

7. Select Go to display the results of your search.

8. You can navigate to the Create/Update Allocation Rule page by:

- Selecting a specific record and the Update icon to edit the rule.
- Selecting Create Allocation Rule to create a new rule.

See: Creating and Updating Allocation Rules, page 3-15

Creating and Updating Allocation Rules

The allocation rule defines the allocation method details including cost elements, default allocation pool, default scope, and cost driver. You can include one or multiple allocation rules in a given cost plan.
To create an allocation rule:
1. Navigate to the Create/Update Allocation Rule page.

2. In the Allocation Rule region—enter cost element, default allocation pool, and default scope information in the following fields:
   - Name: Enter a unique value.
   - Description
   - Cost Element, choices are:
     - Fixed Cost
     - Material
     - Material Overhead
     - Outside Processing (Non Routing)
     - Outside Processing (Routing)
     - Overhead (Non Routing)
     - Overhead (Routing)
     - Resource (Non Routing)
     - Resource (Routing)
   - Basis Type: Choices are:
     - For Material Overhead cost element: Item, Lot, Resource Units, Resource Value, Total Value.
     - All other cost elements: Item or Lot.
   - Sub Element: The sub element is a mandatory field for all cost elements with the exception of Resource (Routing), Overhead (Routing) and Outside Processing (Routing). In these cases the field is disabled.
   - Classification: This value is derived from the cost element selection. If the cost element is Fixed, the classification is Fixed. For all other cost elements the classification is Variable.
   - Default Scope: Select the allocation scope to use as a default in this allocation rule.
• Inactive Date: Select a date this rule will no longer be active, if applicable.

• Default Allocation Pool: Select the allocation pool to use as a default in this allocation rule.

3. Select values in the Cost Driver region to specify the method to apportion costs chosen in the pool and apply to the members in the scope. Scope members can products, resources, and overheads.

• Cost Driver, choices are

   • If the default Allocation Pool is left blank—the choices are Invoice, Landed Cost, Price List, Purchase Order, Quote, or Receipt.

   • If the default Allocation Pool is provided—the cost driver choices are Volume, Value, Contribution Margin, Planned Volume, Planned Value, and Planned Contribution Margin.

• Cost Driver Method—choices are Average, First, Last, Maximum, Minimum. This field is disabled if the cost driver is Price List, Volume, Value, Contribution Margin, Planned Volume, Planned Value, and Planned Contribution Margin.

• Cost Driver Plan Name—This value is imported after you run the concurrent program Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning. This field is enabled only for cost drivers Planned Volume, Planned Value, and Planned Contribution Margin.

• Cost Driver Plan Type: Three different plan types are supported dependent on the cost driver selected, They include Procurement, Production, and Demand.

• Unit Cost Calculation Method: Planned or Average Volume.
• Unit Cost Plan Name

When user chooses the unit calculation method, the plan name which system needs to consider is provided in this attribute. This attribute will show all the plans which have been successfully imported and stored in cost planning

• Allocation %: Enter the percentage amount that needs to be allocated by the pool. The default value is 100.

• Price List: Specify where the price is derived such as Advanced Pricing or another source.

**Searching and Viewing Cost Plans**

You have the option to search for cost plans using a simple or advanced search:

- Simple Search enables searching when you know information such as part of a name or description.

- Advanced Search offers multiple criteria and conditional qualifiers. This method is used when looking for specific values.

**To search and view cost plans:**

1. Navigate to the Search Plans page.

2. For a Simple Search, in the Search region—enter values in either the Plan Code or Description field, or both.

3. Select Go to view the results of your query.

4. Optionally, you can select Advanced Search to enter more details for the query on the Advanced Search page.
5. In this search method, specify how to filter the results of your search criteria by choosing one of the following:
   - Show table data when all conditions are met.
   - Show table data when any condition is met.

6. For each search criteria value, select a conditional qualifier. Your choices are: is, is not, contains, starts with, or ends with.

7. Enter a value for any of the following fields:
   - Plan Code: Unique value created for the cost plan.
   - Description of the cost plan.
   - From and To Month: Time period for the plan.
   - Basis Cost Type: Planned costs are derived from the basis cost type. However, the cost element and subelement in Cost Planning for is not derived from the basis cost type.
   - Currency
   - Status: System generated. Statuses include Draft, Submitted, Running, Error, and Finished.

8. Select Go to display the results of your search.

9. For plans with a status of Finished, you can select the Plan Code link to navigate to the View Cost Plan page to view the plan details.

10. You can navigate to the Create/Update Cost Plan page to perform the following
tasks:

• Select Create Cost Plan to create a new record.

• Select the Update icon to edit the plan record. This option is not available for plans with the status Submitted or Running.

• Select the Duplicate link to copy one of the records and edit it to your specifications.

See: Creating and Updating Cost Plans, page 3-22

To view details for a cost plan:

1. Select a cost plan and navigate to the View Cost Plan page.

   The details of the plan display in the Plan Header section of the page:

   • Plan Code: Unique value created for the cost plan.

   • Description of the cost plan.

   • Basis Cost Type: Planned costs are derived from the basis cost type. However, the cost element and subelement in Cost Planning for is not derived from the basis cost type.

   • Currency and Currency Conversion as defined in Oracle General Ledger.

   • From and To Month: Time period range for the cost plan.

   • Status: The following values are system generated:
     • Draft, when creating or updating the plan.
     • Submitted, Running, Error, or Finished occurs after you launch the plan—depending on the plan execution phase and results.

   • Plan Date: Date and time the previous cost plan completed its run.
2. In the Options region of the View Plan page, additional values appear, depending upon how you set up the items in Oracle Manufacturing, including the Planning, Bills of Material, Configurator, and Inventory products. The fields are the options for the cost rollup run as part of the cost plan execution:

- Assignment Set
- Buy Cost Type
- Alternate Bill
- Alternate Routing
- Lot Size Option
- Use Existing Lot Size
- Lot Size Setting
- Include Engineering Bills
- Include Unimplemented ECOs
- Include Configs with Closed Orders
- Config Order Start Date
- Effective Date

3. In the Plan Rules region of the page, the rule details appear in several sections:
Plan Rule information displays for Line Number, Rule Name, Description, and Scope assigned to this plan. You can navigate to the plan rule record by selecting the Rule Name link.

The Allocation section displays values for Pool, Allocation Percentage, and From and To Date ranges.

The Driver section displays Function, To and From Date ranges, and Markup Percentage.

Total Allocation Amount for each plan appears in the final column of the table.

You can view general ledger details in the following columns: Ledger Name, Line Type, Description, Account From and To, Total Amount, Allocated Amount, and Allocated Percentage. You can also review the Allocation Pool details.

Select a value in the Actions box to submit concurrent programs, navigate to the Simulation worksheet, or Gross Profit Analyzer dashboard. Choices are:

- Calculate Actuals: Launches the Calculate Actual COGM for Plan program that calculates the labor, material, and associated overhead costs that are charged for the plan through the production process. See: Calculate Actual COGM (Discrete), page C-9

- Calculate Profitability: Launches the Margin Load for Plan program that estimates the excess income over expenditures for the plan. See: Margin Load for Cost Plans (Discrete), page C-13

- Analyze COGM: Navigates to the Plan Organization Summary page. See: Plan Organization Summary, page 4-2

- Analyze Profitability: Navigates to the Gross Profit Analysis dashboard, which examines the profit received from the cost of the product. See: Overview of the Gross Profit Analyzer, page 6-1

Creating and Updating Cost Plans

When creating and updating cost plans, the following components are used in the calculations:
- Standard costs for direct purchase of materials are estimated based on one or more sources, such as purchase contracts, price lists, and historical prices.

- Material overhead costs, such as the cost of related services or support operations (freight, brokerage, taxes, material handling salaries, and so forth) may be estimated using either a landed cost or through an analysis of prior period expenses.

- General overhead costs (manufacturing facility rent, energy, supervisor salaries, etc.) are usually estimated based on an analysis of prior period expenses.

When creating a cost plan, you can choose multiple allocation rules for particular plan periods, enabling the plan to be used across organizations. For example, you can choose the following allocation rules:

- Specify a percentage of dollars the current plan can absorb.

- Provide a mark up percent for calculating the impact of inflation.

**To create a cost plan record:**

1. Navigate to the Create/Update Cost Plan page.

2. Enter a unique value for this plan in the Plan Code. This code can be used to compare plans or treated as a separate cost type.

3. Enter a value in the Description field.

4. Select a Basis Cost Type.
   
   Costs are defined in Oracle Cost Management. See: Defining Item Costs, *Oracle Cost Management User’s Guide*. When the plan runs, it uses the existing cost types to store the planned costs, and creates new basis cost types.

5. Select values in the Currency and Currency Conversion Type fields.

   The values for currency for the plan and the daily rate are defined in Oracle General Ledger. These values are automatically converted into the conversion type.
6. Select dates in the From and To Month fields to define the time period range for the cost plan.
   Status values are system generated. This record is in Draft status when creating or updating the plan.

7. You have the option to add manufacturing and planning parameters in the Options region:
   - Assignment Set
   - Buy Cost Type
   - Alternate Bill
   - Alternate Routing
   - Lot Size Option
   - Use Existing Lot Size
   - Lot Size Setting
   - Include Engineering Bills
   - Include Unimplemented ECOs
   - Include Configs with Closed Orders
   - Config Order Start Date
   - Effective Date
8. In the Plan Rules region, select values in the Rule Name and Scope fields specific to this plan.

   Optionally, you can specify a Pool name record.

9. In the Allocation section of this table, you have the option to select Allocation Percentage and From and To Date values for this plan.

10. In the Driver section of this table, select From and To Date values and Mark Up Percentage.

11. Select Save to save a draft of this record as you continue to add rules to this cost plan.

12. Select Apply to save and create this record.

13. Select Launch to run the In-Memory Cost Planning Engine (Discrete) concurrent program to execute the cost plan. See: In-Memory Cost Planning Engine (Discrete), page C-12
Cost Plan Analysis

Overview of Cost Plan Analysis

You can analyze product costs using detailed planned cost structures, cost of goods manufactured, and contribution margin of products in the following worksheets:

- Plan Organization Summary, page 4-2
- Plan Item Summary and Details, page 4-4
- Plan Item Cost Structure Details, page 4-7
- Overhead Summary and Details, page 4-8
- Resource Summary and Details, page 4-10

Setting Up Cost Data Creation for Analysis

After you set up allocation pools, scopes, drivers, rules, and cost plans—run the following concurrent programs to generate data for displaying on the Smart View worksheets and Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) dashboards. Submit these programs in the following order:

1. Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete) and Validate Cost Planning Scopes (Discrete)
   - Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning imports the supply and demand that a cost plan uses to calculate driver values and unit costs. Load the supply/demand plans into the CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_IFACE interface table before running this program.
   - Validate Cost Planning Scopes validates the allocation scopes and finds any invalid settings.
Note: You can run these programs in any order, but both must be generated before running the In-Memory Cost Planning Engine, which requires the results of these programs to create data.

2. **In-Memory Cost Planning Engine (Discrete)** executes the cost plans and performs the driver value calculation, allocated amount calculation, and unit cost calculation for each plan month.

3. **Margin Load for Cost Plans (Discrete)** performs the margin load and calculates the profitability impact using the plan costs.

4. **Calculate Actual COGM (Discrete)** calculates the actual cost of goods manufactured for a given cost plan. The actual COGM can be used to compare with the plan COGM.
   
   Note: To ensure accurate data, run this program after the plan months have passed, when the actual cost data is available.

5. **Firm Costs for Cost Planning (Discrete)** is an optional program. It is used if you have decided that the plan costs are accurate and you want them to be converted to real costs. That is, you firm the cost planning results.

   The standard cost update uses the plan costs. If the organization is not a standard costing organization, only the resource and overhead rates are updated in the average rate cost type of the organization. This program is independent of the Margin Load for Cost Plans and Calculate Actual COGM programs.

**Related Topics**

In-Memory Cost Planning Concurrent Programs, page C-9

**Viewing Plan Organization Summary Cost Information**

The Plan Organization Summary worksheet enables you to analyze the Cost of Goods Manufactured (COGM) and the contribution margin for all organizations, providing a view of cost saving areas when compared across the organization.

**To view plan organization summary information:**

1. Navigate to the Plan Organization Summary worksheet for a specific Plan Code and Production Plan.

   The following values appear for the Plan Code and Production Plan combination:
Cost Plan Analysis

- Description
- From and To Month
- Category Set
- Margin From and To Month

The graphs display the following data:

- The Cost of Goods Manufactured shows the costs per month for the organization.
- The Contribution Margin shows the percentage of cost contribution per unit, representing the portion of sales revenue that contributes to the coverage of fixed costs.

In the section following the graphs, details for each organization and for the plan month display planned and actual costs in the following rows:

- Organization Code
- Inventory Category
- Description
- Plan Month
- Currency
• Planned Variable COGM: Cost plan total cost multiplied by planned production volume.

• Planned Fixed COGM: Cost plan total fixed cost.

• Actual Variable COGM: Actual costs incurred to produce the item.

• Planned Value—For Material, Material Overhead, Resource, Overhead, Outside Processing:
  Planned cost multiplied by planned production.

• Actual Value—For Material, Material Overhead, Resource, Overhead, Outside Processing:
  Actual cost incurred in production.

• Current Value—For Material, Material Overhead, Resource, Overhead, Outside Processing:
  Current cost multiplied by planned production.

2. Select an organization and double-click to navigate to the Item Summary worksheet. See: Viewing Plan Item Summaries and Details, page 4-4

3. Select Launch Gross Profit Analyzer to display the dashboard. See: Overview of the Gross Profit Analyzer, page 6-1

Viewing Plan Item Summaries and Details
You can navigate to the Organization Summary worksheet and Zoom In to a single item’s cost summary. This enables you to review details for each item in a plan month for planned, actual and current costs. The Cost of Manufactured Goods chart shows the value for planned and actual costs.

To view plan item summary information:
1. Navigate to the Plan Item Summary worksheet for a particular item.
   The header displays the following information:
   • Plan Code
   • Description
   • Production Plan
   • Plan Month
In the Item listing, you can review the following information for each Item record:

- Planned Variable COGM: total cost multiplied by planned production volume.
- Planned Fixed COGM: total fixed cost.
- Actual Variable COGM: cost incurred to produce the item in production. The calculation comes from work orders, material, and resources charged for the time period.
- Planned Value–For Material, Material Overhead, Resource, Overhead, Outside Processing: planned cost multiplied by planned production.

2. Select an item and Zoom In to the Plan Item Cost Details worksheet.
3. Select Launch Gross Profit Analyzer to display the dashboard. See: Overview of the Gross Profit Analyzer, page 6-1

**To view plan item cost details information:**

1. Navigate to the Plan Item Cost Detail worksheet:

   This worksheet is divided into three regions for a specific item:

   - **Planned Item Detail**
     
     Provides the details of the cost plan in the following fields: Item, Description, Item Type, Organization Code, Currency Code, Revision, Plan Code, Plan Description, Item Status, Plan Month, Plan Status, Alternate Bills, Margin From and To Months, Effective Date, Engineering Bills, Inventory Category, Unimplemented ECO, Category Set, Basis Cost Type, Alternate Routing, Production Plan, Conversion Type, Assignment Set, Standard Lot Size, Lifecycle Phase, Selling Price, Unit of Measure, and Lifecycle.

   - **COGM Schedule**
     
     Shows the weekly Actual and Planned Cost of Goods Manufactured and quantities.

   - **Cost Element**
     
     Provides a view of the detailed cost structure of the product for both planned and current costs. The columns in this region are: Cost Element, Sub Element, Planned Cost, Planned Cost Percentage, Current Cost, and Current Cost Percentage.
The Contribution Margin graph shows the fixed COGM allocated to the product which is used for analyzing this product in relationship to the organization and category of items.

The Break-Even Point graph is used to analyze the production point of balance between making either a profit or a loss. The break-even point is achieved when the generated profits match the total costs accumulated.

2. Select the item and use the Zoom In tool (or double-click left mouse button) to access the Plan Cost Structure Details worksheet. See: Viewing Plan Cost Structure Details, page 4-7

3. Select Launch Gross Profit Analyzer to display the dashboard. See: Viewing an Overview of Gross Profits, page 6-4

**Viewing Plan Cost Structure Details**

You can query a cost plan and review the cost element details of the plan, including the entire bill of materials and routing.

**To view plan cost structure details:**

1. Navigate to the Plan Cost Structure Details worksheet.

The header section of the worksheet displays the manufacturing details of the cost plan in the following fields: Plan Code, Plan Description, Plan Month, Assignment Set, Item, Basis, Alternate Routing, Organization Code, Basis Alternate Bill of Material, Basis Cost Type, Effectivity Date, Buy Cost Type, Lot Size Option, Engineering Bills, Lot Size Setting, Unimplemented ECO, Status, and Conversion.
Type.

The Total Extended Cost for the assembly in the cost structure details appears for these manufacturing options.

You can review the entire bill of material and routing of this product, including all details of the costs. This data shows in the following fields: Item, Level, Operation Sequence, Organization, Source, Department, Cost Element, Cost Sub Element, Quantity Per, Resource, Rate, Planned Extended item cost, Current Extended Item Cost, Description, Revision, Basis, Currency, Unit of Measure.

2. Select Create Simulation to navigate to the Create Simulation worksheet. See: Creating Cost Simulations, page 5-3

3. Select Launch Gross Profit Analyzer to display the dashboard. See: Viewing an Overview of Gross Profits, page 6-4

Viewing Overhead Summaries and Details

You can model overheads and review granular views on the costs, and see what portion of the overheads are attributed to a particular cost center. The overheads are captured and maintained as part of various expense management and budgetary control systems—and recorded as a General Ledger expense. Overheads are incurred at various levels of organization (corporate, facility, batch, item). You can identify overheads based on Organization, Cost Type, Overhead, WIP Accounting Class, and Department.

• General overhead costs (manufacturing facility rent, energy, and salaries) are usually estimated based on an analysis of prior period expenses.

• The projected fiscal period cost of each overhead is allocated to individual products by calculating an overhead burden rate for each product, adding this rate to the product’s standard cost structure.
To view overhead summaries:

1. Navigate to the Plan Overhead Summary worksheet.

Summary information on the overhead costs displays in the Plan Detail section in the following fields: Plan Code, Plan Description, Alternate Bills, Alternate Routing, Engineering Bills, Unimplemented ECO, Assignment Set, and Basis Cost Type.

In the Overheads region of the worksheet, the summary information on individual overheads display in the following fields: Overhead, Description, Organization, Department, Basis Type, Plan Month, Unit of Measure, Allocated Amount, Period Quantity, Planned Rate, Current Rate, Currency Code.

2. Select an overhead record and Zoom In to navigate to the Plan Overhead Details worksheet.

This worksheet is divided into two sections:

- Planned Overhead Rate Detail section contains information in the following fields:

Overhead, Description, Organization Code, Currency Code, Department, Basis Cost Type, Plan Code, Plan Description, Plan Month, Assignment Set, Basis Type, Unit of Measure, Alternate Bills, Alternate Routing, Engineering Bills, Unimplemented ECO, Planned Rate, Current Rate Allocated Amount, and Period Quantity.

- Impacted Items section shows the items impacted by the overhead in the following fields: Item, Description, Organization, Item Type, Item Status, Revision, Lifecycle, Lifecycle Phase, and Based on Rollup.
The extended Planned Cost and Current Cost appear for each item on the worksheet.

Viewing Plan Resource Summaries and Details

In-Memory Cost Planning provides features to consolidate all the related resource rates. You can model resources and review granular views on the costs, and see what portion of the resources are attributed to a particular cost center. Resources are incurred at various levels based on Organization, Cost Type, Overhead, WIP Accounting Class, and Department.

To view plan resource summary information:

1. Navigate to the Plan Resource Summary worksheet.

   The worksheet is divided into two sections:

   - Plan Detail section contains information in the following fields: Plan Code, Plan Description, Alternate Bills, Alternate Routing, Engineering Bills, Unimplemented ECO, Assignment Set, and Basis Cost Type.

   - Resources section is a listing of the resources for this plan code and shows information in the following fields: Resource, Description, Organization, Plan Month, Unit of Measure, Allocated Amount, Period Quantity, Planned Rate, Current Rate, and Currency Code.
2. Select a resource record and Zoom In to navigate to the Plan Resource Details worksheet.

This worksheet is divided into two sections:

- Planned Resource Rate Detail section contains information in the following fields: Resource, Description, Organization Code, Currency Code, Plan Code, Plan Description, Plan Month, Unit of Measure, Alternate Bills, Alternate Routing, Engineering Bills, Unimplemented ECO, Assignment Set, Basis Cost Type, Planned Rate, Current Rate Allocated Amount, and Period Quantity.

- Impacted Items section shows the items impacted by the resource in the following fields: Item, Description, Organization, Item Type, Item Status, Revision, Lifecycle, Lifecycle Phase, and Based on Rollup.

The extended Planned Cost and Current Cost appears for each item on the worksheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Item</th>
<th>Internal Item Description</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Unit of Work Item Type</th>
<th>Item Status</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Life Cycle Phased in Group</th>
<th>Planned Cost</th>
<th>Current Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Lif</td>
<td>14 Lif</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1302.51</td>
<td>1026.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Lif</td>
<td>15 Lif</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>286.21</td>
<td>105.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Cost Impact Simulations
- Using the Member Selector
- Creating Cost Simulations
- Viewing Cost Simulation Summaries and Details
- Modifying Cost Simulation Results

**Overview of Cost Impact Simulations**

The In-Memory Cost Management Cost Impact Simulation tool provides a method to analyze the impact of cost variations in items, resources, overheads, and recipes on your enterprise. You can specify the new cost and review at all the impacted assemblies and subassemblies. This new cost is the simulated cost. For the impacted assemblies, subassemblies, batches, recipes, and formulas- you can view the current on hand, work in process, and in transit values compared with the simulated value. You can review summary to detailed data for each affected assembly, and view the indented cost structure in the detail page. In the View Detail page further cost changes can be made to material, material overhead, resources, overhead, outside processing, and resubmitted in the simulation program.

The Cost Impact Simulation page enables you to:

- Validate, create, and refresh data dynamically to create simulations of cost rollups.
- Use analysis capabilities from Oracle Hyperion Smart View.
- Search based on context-in the spreadsheet for cost elements.
- Create reports in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint.
- View data on Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition dashboards.
Oracle Hyperion Smart View uses data changes you input and executes one of several PL/SQL procedures depending on the simulation stage: validating, creating, or updating a simulation. After creating a simulation, you can see a summary view of assembly level cost data and an exploded detail view of indented cost data.

Related Topics
Connecting to Data Sources, page 2-4
Using the Member Selector, page 5-2
Creating Cost Simulations, page 5-3
Viewing Cost Simulation Summaries and Details, page 5-9
Modifying Cost Simulation Results, page 5-13
Purging Simulation Records, page C-5

Using the Member Selector
The Member Selection dialog box enables you to select multiple values to display on the spreadsheet when searching for column values. Available values, or members, for the dimension selected appear in a tree.

To select multiple values on the spreadsheet:
1. Navigate to either the Cost Simulation or Cost Comparison worksheet.
2. Place your cursor in the column for the associated value you want to search.
3. Select Member Selection in the In-Memory Cost Management ribbon.
   The Member Selection dialog box appears.
4. Click the Dimension Selector button to change the column.
5. In the drop-down menu, select the parameter or column type you are searching. The available values appear in a tree list.

6. Enable the check boxes next to the values you want to enter on the spreadsheet.

7. Select the Right-Arrow tool to move values to the Selection pane.

8. Select OK to save your work.

   The values selected are displayed on the spreadsheet grid.

**Creating Cost Simulations**

The Cost Impact Simulation tool uses Microsoft Excel and Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office to investigate the data contained in your cost structures to create simulations. You enter text or search for cost parameters, refresh the data entry, enter simulated costs, and submit the changes for the simulated rollup. Results can be analyzed in summary and detail pages. In the View Summary page, you can review the simulated and current cost of the impacted assemblies and subassemblies. In the View Detail
page, you can review the indented cost structure of a particular impacted assembly and subassembly for the simulation.

**Value Searching for Simulations**

When searching for values for cost simulations - you can either enter search criteria and select Refresh to update the column values, or enter values in the required columns:

- When entering search criteria in the required fields, select Refresh to display the search results, and then change the values in the Simulated Rate or Amount columns. The system copies the existing cost records from the basis cost type and updates the row with the Simulated Rate or Amount. This method is used when you choose to update an existing cost subelement of the item with a specific value.

- When entering values in the required columns, select Simulate without choosing Refresh. The system copies all the cost records for the components from the basis cost type and then inserts one more records with of the values you entered. This method is used when you choose to add a new cost subelement to the cost of the item.

In both methods, the system calculates a simulation cost value with the new cost you supply. If you want to add subelements to the existing cost structure of an item or override its cost, you can enter a value for the particular entity.

Cost simulation records can be deleted from your system using the Purge Simulation concurrent request program, see: Purging Simulation Records, page C-5

**To enter cost parameters in the Cost Impact Simulation tool:**

1. Navigate to the Cost Simulation worksheet.
   
   **Note:** In the In-Memory Cost Management product, Smart View always opens in a new active Excel worksheet.

2. If you need to establish or change a connection to your data, select the Smart View Panel, see: Connecting to Data Sources, page 2-4

3. Enter search parameters by entering values, or partial values and wild card characters in the required parameter columns including:

   - Entity Type: ITEM, RESOURCE, OVERHEAD.
   - Entity: Values for the Entity Type selected.
   - Organization: A business unit such as a plant, warehouse, division, department.
   - Cost Type: For example - Standard, Average, Frozen.

   These parameters have the same functions as parameters of the supply chain cost
4. You can filter your search by looking for values for Description, Department, Cost Element, Sub Element.

5. To select multiple values, choose Member Selection. The Member Selection dialog box appears for selecting from a large list of specific column type values. See: Using the Member Selector, page 5-2

6. Depending on the search method selected, you will choose either Refresh or Simulate, see: Value Searching for Simulations, page 5-4

7. If you choose Refresh, the corresponding data for the parameters selected appears.

   **Note:** The Refresh function displays only user defined or defaulted costs for a particular entity.

The associated data displays in the rows of the spreadsheet including:

- Entity Type or Source: Values are ITEM, RESOURCE, and OVERHEAD.
- Entity Name: The part number or name of the item, resource, or overhead.
• Organization

• Cost Type

• Description

• Rate or Amount:
  • Current - for the cost type selected.
  • Simulated - this field is blank. You enter a value when creating a simulation.

• Total Cost

• Department

• Lot Size

• Cost Element: A classification for the cost of an item such as material, overhead, resource, and outside processing.

• Cost Sub-element: Individual element accounts.

• Activity

• Basis: Type determining how overhead is calculated such as item or Lot.

• Basis Factor: The amount or quantity the rate or amount is multiplied by to calculate the unit cost of the subelement. This value is formatted as text enabling it to be a searchable Smart View member value.

• Currency Code

• Unit of Measure

• Error: If there are errors, detailed text related to the simulation error appears in this column.

**To launch a cost simulation:**

1. After you have search for, or entered data in the Cost Simulation worksheet, enter cost changes in the Simulated Rate or Amount column.

2. Select Simulate. The Calculation Script dialog box appears for entering parameter values.
3. Enter required values in the Simulation Code and Simulation Description prompts. The Simulation code can be an alphanumeric value less than or equal to 10 characters.

Optionally, you can also select a value in the following fields:

- **Assignment Set**: A group of sourcing rules for items whose replenishment they control.
- **Buy Cost Type**: If an assignment set is specified, costs are summed into this level of material cost.
- **Conversion Type**
- **Effective Date**
- **Unimplemented ECOs**: Indicate whether to include unimplemented engineering change orders.
- **Alternate Bill**
• Alternate Routing
• Engineering Bills
• Lot Size Option
• Lot Size Setting

4. Select Launch to create the simulation.
   • If the simulation is successful, a success message appears. The results appear in
     the View Summary page after a successful generation when you close
     Calculation Script dialog box.
   • If the simulation is unsuccessful, an error message appears. You must resubmit
     and launch your data again to create a simulation.

A line level detail error appears when simulation ends in error. Errors are caused
when one of the required search parameters does not have a value. An
informational message appears if there are no results from your selected search
parameters.

5. After creating the cost simulation, you can select the following functions in the In-
   Memory Cost Management ribbon:
   • Member Selection to choose a previous simulation to display on the
     spreadsheet.
   • Load Values enables loading the Inventory, WIP, and In Transit quantities for
     the impacted items in the corresponding Excel cell. It also loads the basis cost
type for these values and associated with the simulation in the corresponding
cell.
   • Zoom In to navigate to the View Detail page, and Zoom Out to return to the
     View Summary page.
   • Calculate Gross Profit to run a required background process for viewing the
     Gross Profit Analyzer dashboard.
   • Launch Gross Profit Analyzer to display the dashboard after running the
     required background process and view the impact of the simulation just created
     on COGS and margins, see: Overview of the Gross Profit Analyzer, page 6-1
   • Cost Compare to navigate to the Cost Comparison page for selected items in the
     current simulation. This will launch the cost comparison of the item where the
cursor is placed between the simulation and the basis cost type. See: Overview
     of Cost Comparisons, page 7-1
Viewing Cost Simulation Summaries and Details

The Summary page layout displays the finished goods unit cost summary information.

To view cost simulation summaries:

1. Navigate to the View Summary page.

The Summary page layout shows the finished goods assembly costs in a summary format. Two types of unit costs are displayed for comparison: basis cost and simulated cost.

Note: This layout is view-only. You cannot modify any data in the summary layout.

The information appears in the following columns:

- Item
- Description
- Revision
- Unit of Measure
• Organization

• Unit Cost: Current and Simulated

• Cost Change Percentage: If the current cost is 0, then this value cannot be mathematically calculated and a blank cell will appear in the spreadsheet.

• Currency Code

• Quantity, Current, Simulated values: The following values do not have data until you select Load Values for loading inventory values for the selected simulation:
  • On hand
  • WIP
  • In Transit

2. Select an item and use the Zoom In tool (or double-click left mouse button) to display the View Detail page, and the Zoom Out tool (or double-click right mouse button) to return to the View Summary page.

To view cost simulation details:
1. Navigate to the View Detail page. You can:
   • Select various component level details of the selected assembly and Zoom In to see details of the components.
   • View the indented cost structure of the assembly you selected for Zoom In.
   • Zoom Out from the top assembly to navigate back to the View Summary page.
Information displays in the following columns:

- **Item**: Item number
- **Level**: Bill of material level
- **Op**: Operation sequence number
- **Organization**
- **Source Org**: Source organization
- **Department**
- **Cost Element**
- **Sub Element**: Cost subelement or resource name
- **Qty Per Assembly**: Bill of material component quantity per assembly
- **Resource Usage Rate Per Assembly**
- **Rate or Amount**: Resource or Overhead rate or amount
- **Simulated values:**
• Extended Quantity or Rate/Amount
• Item Cost/Resource Rate
• Extended Cost
• Current Item Cost
• Revision
• Basis
• Currency Code
• UOM: Unit of Measure
• Shrink Basis Factor
• Phantom
• Make or Buy
• Included in Rollup
• Based on Rollup
• Inventory Asset Costed.
• Error: A detailed line level error message appears if you update a simulation and the program does not process.

2. To create a new simulation for particular components, resource usage rates, and user defined cost of an item or resource rates; change the value and select Simulate. See: Modifying Cost Simulation Results, page 5-13

**To display a previously created simulation:**
1. In the Simulation Code field for the simulation just created, enter the value of a previous simulation.
   
   You can use Member Selection to search for values of previous simulations. You can search using the following values:
   
   • Simulation Code
   • Simulation by Date
• Simulation by Description

• Simulation by User

See: Using the Member Selector, page 5-2

2. Select Load Values.

   This populates the current values of the Inventory, WIP and In Transit for the impacted items in the basis cost type; and also populates the corresponding values for the simulation. You can then compare the values side by side.

Related Topics

Modifying Cost Simulation Results, page 5-13

Viewing Process Manufacturing Cost Simulation Summaries and Details, Oracle In-Memory Cost Management for Process Industries User’s Guide

Modifying Cost Simulation Results

You can further test and update simulations from the results displaying on the View Detail page. You modify cost values and run the Simulation Calculation script again. The Update Simulation program:
• Creates a new simulation based on the new values entered.

• Enables you to Zoom Out from the top parent assembly to see the updated simulated cost of all assemblies in the summary layout.

**To modify cost simulation details:**

1. On the View Detail page for a cost simulation, select the costs you want to change.

You can update the quantity, rate or amount, and unit cost for the following entities as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Qty/Rate or Amount</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside processing (OSP)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Overhead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Select Simulate to display the Update Simulation dialog box.

3. Choose Launch.

4. After the simulation successfully processes, choose Close.

   The View Detail page refreshes with values based on the new modified values entered.

**Related Topics**

- Creating Cost Simulations, page 5-3
- Viewing Cost Simulation Summaries and Details, page 5-9
This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Analyzing Gross Profits
- Generating Data for Profit Analysis
- Selecting Search Criteria
- Viewing an Overview of Gross Profits
- Viewing Gross Profit Products
- Viewing Gross Profit Customers
- Viewing Impacts on Gross Profit

Overview of Analyzing Gross Profits

The In-Memory Cost Management Profit Analyzer provides the ability to analyze the impact of Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) and profit margins in your organization. Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) technology provides a graphical dashboard displaying actual versus simulated COGS and gross margins originating from variations to costs. This dashboard enables you to visualize and quickly analyze costs occurring across the supply chain. When cost changes occur, you can investigate deviations, and then take corrective action. You can view detail panes on the dashboards to examine actual and simulated data on:

- Cost of Goods Sold and gross margins on shipped, unshipped orders, and planned orders.

- Sales orders shipped.

- Planned orders.

- Top items sold, planned, and shipped.
• Orders by product and customer.

• Hierarchy by product and customer.

You can display data in either a graph or table view, and export data to PDF, Microsoft Excel, and other documents.

There are two OBIEE dashboards to analyze Cost of Goods Sold and gross profit data. Both dashboards show the actual compared to simulated costs created in the Cost Impact Simulator:

• Gross Profit Analysis: You can access this dashboard directly from the Navigator. This dashboard shows the impact of profitability in three areas: Overview, Product, and Customer. All panels enable you to refresh, print, export, or copy the data shown in the specific panel.

• Impact on Gross Profit: You can navigate from the Cost Impact Simulator to analyze the downstream impacts of changes to costs, and also from the Navigator. This dashboard shows the cost impacts of previous simulations. All panels enable you to refresh, print, export, or copy the data shown in the specific panel.

When launching the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) pages from the Cost Impact Simulator, your user responsibility must have access to the CIS GPA Common function. See: Responsibilities, page 2-3.

**Note:** The currency code shown in the Gross Profit Analysis detail reports is the primary currency of the ledger shown in the report.

**Note:** For internal drop shipment sales orders - the Gross Profit Analyzer dashboard and detail reports for the shipped order section displays data for the shipping, selling, and intermediate operating unit. The customer details in the dashboard and detail reports for the shipping and intermediate operating units is shown as the external customer creating the sales order in the selling operating unit.

**Related Topics**

Generating Data for Profit Analysis, page 6-3
Selecting Search Criteria, page 6-3
Viewing an Overview of Gross Profits, page 6-4
Viewing Gross Profit Products, page 6-10
Viewing Gross Profit Customers, page 6-16
Viewing Impacts on Gross Profit, page 6-20
Generating Data for Profit Analysis

Several concurrent programs are used to collect cost information and generate data to display on Profit Analysis dashboards:

- Create Product Category Hierarchy (In-Memory Cost Management)
- Create Territory Hierarchy (In-Memory Cost Management)
- Create Time Dimension (In-Memory Cost Management)
- Incremental Margin Load (In-Memory Cost Management)
- Simulation Margin Load (In-Memory Cost Management)

Related Topics

Profile Options, page 2-6
In-Memory Cost Management Concurrent Programs, page C-1

Selecting Search Criteria

The Profit Analysis dashboards open defaulting to:

- Gross Profit Analysis defaults to cost type ACTUAL.
- Impact on Gross Profit, defaults to a cost type you have access.

You can change the cost type to other types have access to, along with other parameters during your analysis.

Note: The cost type ACTUAL is a seeded cost type for profit analysis which has the actual values only. The values in ACTUAL are used to create the simulated values. The dashboard also enables you to select the cost type ACTUAL to look at the actual values.

To select search criteria in the Profit Analyzer dashboards:
1. Navigate to the Gross Profit Analysis or Impact on Gross Profit dashboards.
2. Select values in the Search panel to change the information appearing on the dashboard. You can select multiple search parameters for each value. Choices are:

- Simulation/Plan Type
- Organization Ledger
- Fiscal Year (displays only on Gross Profit Analysis dashboard)
- Fiscal Quarter (displays only on Gross Profit Analysis dashboard)
- Period
- Product
- Sales Organization
- Sales Channel
- Sales Representative
- Customer

3. Select Apply to reformat the information and change the values appearing in the panels.

Data does not display if the specified criteria does not have information for the selected value combination.

Viewing an Overview of Gross Profits

The Overview region of the Gross Profit Analyzer has six panels displaying actual data compared to simulated data. These panels include:

- Profitability Summary of Margins and COGS for Sales Forecasts, Shipped Orders, and Unshipped Orders
- Gross Margin by Period
- Gross Margin by Sales Organization
- Gross Margin by Sales Representative
• Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Period

• Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Period

All panels enable you to:
• Refresh, print, export, or copy the data shown in a specific panel.
• View data in either graph or table view.
• Display both actual versus simulated data for the cost type selected.

Some of the panels also enable you to navigate to reports showing more detail on the values appearing on the graphs and tables.

To view an overview of gross profits:
1. Navigate to the Gross Profit Analysis page, and select the Overview tabbed region.

2. You can select values in the Search panel to change variations and reformat the data appearing, see: Selecting Search Criteria, page 6-3

3. The Profitability Summary panel is a table view of orders in relationship to margin and COGS for the cost type selected. For sales forecasts, shipped, and unshipped orders you can view:
   • Sales Revenue
   • COGS and Gross Margin (both actual and simulated)
   • Percentage of Change for COGS and Gross Margin

The variation of changes appear in both a numerical and color-coded display.
4. The Gross Margin by Period panel shows the amount per period of your organization's gross margin for the selected Fiscal Period.

5. Use the drop-down box to change the display between graph or table view, and back again. Select the table view.

Both views list the actual and simulated values for the fiscal periods, and other values used in your search criteria.
6. Select a particular period in the table to view daily variations of the month for the actual and simulated gross margins.

7. To see an overview of profitability by sales organization and sales representative, view the following panels:
   - The Gross Margin by Sales Organization panel shows the amount of sales for
each organization selected in the search criteria.

- The Gross Margin by Sales Representative panel shows the amount of sales earned by representatives selected in the search criteria.

8. Select the drop-down menu to display the data between a table or graph view, and back again.

9. To filter results for top grossing organizations and representatives, change the value in the Top box. Select Apply to see the results.

In the table view for the Gross Margin by Sales Organization panel, you can view individual organizations.

10. To see an overview of profitability for planned orders by period, view the following panels. These panels show the profitability of suggested order quantities for orders created by your planning and scheduling system:

- The Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Period panel shows the COGS amount for orders planned per fiscal period selected in your search criteria.

- The Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Period panel shows the gross margin for the orders planned for the fiscal periods selected in your search criteria.
11. On the Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Period and the Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Period panels, you can navigate to detail reports by left-clicking your mouse in the following areas:

- On the line in the graph view
- Values in the Actual or Simulated columns in the table view

Note: Use mouse left-click to access the reports; mouse right-click displays OBIEE report settings and not the In-Memory Cost Management detail reports.

When you choose the appropriate method for the panel display, a link appears: Navigate to Detailed Gross Profit Analysis.

Viewing Gross Profit Products

The Product tabbed region of the Gross Profit Analyzer contains six panels showing the profitability of your organization’s products including:

- Cost of Goods Sold
- Gross Margin
- Cost of Goods Sold for Unshipped Orders
• Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders
• Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders
• Gross Margin for Planned Orders

All panels enable you to:
• Refresh, print, export, or copy the data shown in a specific panel.
• View data in either graph or table view.
• Display both actual versus simulated data for the cost type selected.
• Navigate to reports showing more detail on the values appearing on the graphs and tables.

To view COGS and gross margins for products in the Gross Profit Analysis dashboard:
1. Navigate to the Gross Profit Analysis page, and select the Product tabbed region.
   Data displaying on the panels is for products selected according to your search criteria, see: Selecting Search Criteria, page 6-3
   The overview summary panels show profitability for shipped orders only:
   • The Cost of Goods Sold panel shows the profitability of selected products in your search criteria.
   • The Gross Margin panel shows the profitability of the difference between total revenue and the cost of goods sold of selected products in your search criteria.

2. To filter results for most profitable products, change the value in the Top box. Select Apply to see the results.
3. Use the drop-down box to change the display from a graph or a pivot table, and back again.

   The pivot table view shows the actual and simulated COGS or gross margin in a row for the total amount.

4. Expand the Total column to display the actual and simulated amount of the next level of the product hierarchy.

5. In the Unshipped Orders region, Gross Profit Analysis dashboard, two panels show COGS and gross margins for unshipped orders:
   - Cost of Goods Sold for Unshipped Orders shows the income of products for orders booked but not yet shipped.
   - Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders shows the difference between revenue and COGS of products for orders booked but not yet shipped.
6. To see an overview of profitability for planned orders by product, view the following panels. These panels show the profitability of suggested order quantities for orders created by your planning and scheduling system.

- The Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Product panel shows the COGS amount for the orders planned for products selected in your search criteria.

- The Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Product panel shows the gross margin for the orders planned for products selected in your search criteria.

To navigate to detail reports:
1. On any of the panels, navigate to detail reports by left-clicking your mouse in the following areas:
   - On the line in the graph view
• Values in the Actual or Simulated columns in the table view

   **Note:** Use mouse left-click to access the reports; mouse right-click displays OBIEE report settings and not the In-Memory Cost Management detail reports.

When you choose the appropriate method for the panel display, a link appears: Navigate to Detailed Gross Profit Analysis.
2. Select the link, and the Detailed Gross Profit Analysis report appears.
Viewing Gross Profit Customers

The Customer region of the Gross Profit Analyzer has six panels displaying actual values compared to simulated data of your gross profits and COGS for your customers. These panels include:

- Cost of Goods Sold
- Gross Margin
- Cost of Goods Sold for Unplanned Unshipped Orders
- Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders
- Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders
- Gross Margin for Planned Orders

All panels enable you to:

- Refresh, print, export, or copy the data shown in a specific panel.
- View data in either graph or table view.
- Display both actual versus simulated data for the cost type selected.
- Navigate to reports showing more detail on the values appearing on the graphs and tables.
To view gross profits and margins for customers:
1. Navigate to the Gross Profit Analysis page, and select the Customer tabbed region.

2. You can select values in the Search panel to change variations and reformat the data appearing, see: Selecting Search Criteria, page 6-3

The overview summary panels show the profitability for shipped orders only:
- The Cost of Goods Sold panel shows the profitability of selected customers in your search criteria.
- The Gross Margin panel shows the profitability of the difference between total revenue and the cost of goods sold of selected customers in your search criteria.

3. To filter results for the most profitable customers, change the value in the Top box. Select Apply to see the results.

4. Use the drop-down box to change the display from a graph or a pivot table, and back again.

The pivot table view shows the actual and simulated COGS or gross margin in a row for the total amount.

5. Expand the Total column to display the actual and simulated amount of the next level of the customer hierarchy.

6. In the Unshipped Orders region, two panels show COGS and gross margins for unshipped orders in the Gross Profit Analysis dashboard:
- Cost of Goods Sold for Unshipped Orders shows the income per customer for orders booked but not yet shipped.
• Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders shows the difference between revenue and COGS per customer for orders booked but not yet shipped.

7. To see an overview of profitability for planned orders by customer, view the following panels. These panels show the profitability of suggested order quantities for orders created by your planning and scheduling system.

• Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Customer panel shows the COGS amount for the orders planned for customers selected in your search criteria.

• Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Customer panel shows the gross margin for the orders planned for customers selected in your search criteria.

To navigate to detail reports:
1. On any of the panels, navigate to detail reports by left-clicking your mouse in the following areas:
   • On the line in the graph view
• Values in the Actual or Simulated columns in the table view

**Note:** Use mouse left-click to access the reports; mouse right-click displays OBIEE report settings and not the In-Memory Cost Management detail reports.

When you choose the appropriate method for the panel display, a link appears: Navigate to Detailed Gross Profit Analysis.

2. Select the link, and the Detailed Gross Profit Analysis report appears.

For internal drop shipment sales orders - the Gross Profit Analyzer dashboard and detail reports for the shipped order section displays data for the shipping, selling, and intermediate operating unit. The customer details in the dashboard and detail reports for the shipping and intermediate operating units is shown as the external customer creating the sales order in the selling operating unit.
The Impact on Gross Profit dashboard shows the results of a previous simulation performed. You can change the display to other simulations by selecting a Simulation Code value in the search region. The dashboard consists of 6 panels showing:

- Cost of Goods Sold by Product
- Gross Margin by Product
- Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders by Product
- Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders by Customer
- Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Period
- Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Period

All of the panels enable you to:

- Refresh, print, export, or copy the data shown in a specific panel.
- View data in either graph or table view.
- Display both actual versus simulated data for the cost type selected.

To view impacts on gross profits:

1. Navigate to the Impact on the Gross Profit dashboard.

The initial view defaults to a simulation in which you have access. The Simulation Code field value and any of the other search parameters can be changed in the Search panel to reformat the data appearing, see: Selecting Search Criteria, page 6-3

2. In the COGS and Gross Margin for shipped orders panels you can see the:

- The Cost of Goods Sold by Product panel shows the profitability of selected products in your search criteria.
• The Gross Margin by Product panel shows the profitability of the difference between total revenue and the cost of goods sold of selected products in your search criteria.

See: Viewing Gross Profit Products, page 6-10

3. In the COGS and Gross Margin for unshipped orders panels:
   • The Cost of Goods Sold for Unshipped Orders shows the income of products for orders booked but not yet shipped.
   • The Gross Margin for Unshipped Orders shows the difference between revenue and COGS per customer for orders booked but not yet shipped.

See: Viewing Gross Profit Products, page 6-10 - and Viewing Gross Profit Customers, page 6-16

4. In the COGS and Gross Margin for planned orders panels:
   • The Cost of Goods Sold for Planned Orders by Period panel shows the COGS amount for orders planned per fiscal period selected in your search criteria.
   • The Gross Margin for Planned Orders by Period panel shows the gross margin for the orders planned for the fiscal periods selected in your search criteria.

See: Viewing an Overview of Gross Profits, page 6-4
Cost Comparisons

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Cost Comparisons
- Searching for Cost Comparison Elements
- Viewing Cost Comparison Results

Overview of Cost Comparisons

The In-Memory Cost Management Cost Comparison tool provides the ability to compare detailed indented assembly and recipe costs across different plants and organizations. Costs are presented in a side by side view. This enables you to view costed bills or recipes and associated elements, investigate differences, and take actions on costs impacting profitability. You can:

- Import simulation analysis directly into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.
- Use capabilities from Oracle Hyperion Smart View.
- Dynamically refresh data.
- Create reports in Microsoft Excel, Word, and PowerPoint.

The Cost Comparison pages consist of two functions: searching for elements, and viewing the results. You can also navigate the Cost Comparison page by selecting Cost Compare in the Cost Simulation View Summary page.

Related Topics

Searching for Process Cost Comparison Elements, Oracle In-Memory Cost Management for Process Industries User’s Guide

Searching for Cost Comparison Elements, page 7-2
Searching for Cost Comparison Elements

The Cost Comparison Search function enables you to select search criteria, display the results of your search, and navigate to the results page to compare costs. You can search for Discrete values using Cost Compare Search page or Process Manufacturing values using Process Cost Compare Search page.

To search for Discrete Manufacturing items for comparison:
1. Navigate to the Cost Compare Search page.
   
   **Note:** In the In-Memory Cost Management product, Smart View always opens in a new active Excel spreadsheet.

2. If you need to establish or change a connection to your data, select the Smart View Panel, see: Connecting to Data Sources, page 2-4

3. Enter search data.

   The Item or Description value is required. Optionally you can also enter values in the Organization, and Cost Type/Simulation Code columns. You can search for values by:

   • Entering values, or partial values and wild card characters in the parameter columns.

   • Selecting multiple values by choosing Member Selection.

   The Member Selection dialog box appears for selecting from a large list of specific column type values. See: Using the Member Selector, page 5-2
4. After you have entered search criteria, select Refresh.

The data corresponding to your search criteria appears on the spreadsheet.

Related Topics

Viewing Cost Comparison Results, page 7-3

Viewing Cost Comparison Results

The Cost Compare Result page displays a side by side view of costed bills of material.
You can navigate to this page by:

- Entering search criteria in the Cost Compare Search page and selecting records to compare.
- Selecting Cost Compare in the Cost Simulation View Summary page.
  - If one item is selected on the View Summary page, the results appearing on the Cost Compare Results page display the comparison between the simulated and basis cost type for the item selected.
  - If two items are selected on the View Summary page, the results appearing on the Cost Compare Results page display the comparison between the simulated and basis cost type for the item selected. Results appearing on the Cost Compare Results page display comparison between two items selected for the simulation costs.

**To view cost comparison results:**

1. Navigate to the Cost Compare Search page, and enter your search criteria, see: Searching for Cost Comparison Elements, page 7-2

2. When the results of your search appear on the worksheet, select two costed bill of materials.

   
   The results from your selected records appear on the Cost Compare Results page.
The Cost Compare Results page opens with first level of components expanded for both selections in the following fields: Item, Bill of Material Level, Operation, Organization, Source Organization, Department, Cost Element, Cost Sub Element, Quantity per Assembly or Rate or Amount, Extended Quantity Rate, or Amount, Unit Cost, Extended Cost, Description, Revision, Basis, Currency Code, Unit of Measure, and Currency.

4. Select the row for one or two specific subassemblies.

5. Select the Zoom In tool to expand the child rows.
   - Zoom In action can be performed for all levels of the subassemblies.
   - When displaying data for two assemblies, all child rows in each assembly are shown.
   - The rows where data is the same in both assemblies appear first; these first rows are populated with data coming from both assemblies.
6. Select the expanded subassembly and choose Zoom Out to collapse the child rows of data.

7. Choose Zoom Out again to return to the Cost Compare Search page.

Related Topics
Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office User’s Guide
In-Memory Cost Management Navigation Paths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oracle Application</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMI</td>
<td>In-Memory Cost Management Super User (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although your system administrator may have customized your navigator, typical navigational paths include the following windows and pages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window or Page Name</th>
<th>Navigation Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create Allocation Pool</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Cost Allocations &gt; Allocation Pool &gt; (B) Create Allocation Pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create/Update Allocation Rule</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Cost Allocations &gt; Allocation Rule &gt; (B) Create Allocation Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create/Update Cost Plan</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Cost Plans &gt; (B) Create Cost Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create/Update Scope</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Cost Allocations &gt; Allocation Scope &gt; (B) Create Scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window or Page Name</td>
<td>Navigation Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Compare Results</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Comparison &gt; Compare Costs &gt; Cost Compare Search &gt; [enter search criteria] &gt; (B) Refresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Impact Simulation &gt; View Summary &gt; [select items] &gt; (B) Cost Compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Compare Search</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Comparison &gt; Compare Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Simulation</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Impact Simulation &gt; Create Simulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Profit Analysis</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Profit Analysis &gt; Gross Profit Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Gross Profit</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Profit Analysis &gt; Impact on Gross Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incremental Margin Load</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Profit Analysis &gt; Launch Incremental Margin Load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Summary (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Item Summary (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Cost Details (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Item Cost Details (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Cost Structure Details (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Item Cost Structure Details (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
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<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Organization Summary (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead Summary (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Overhead Summary (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead Detail (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Overhead Detail (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope Search</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Cost Allocations &gt; Allocation Scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Allocation Pool</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Cost Allocations &gt; Allocation Pool</td>
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<td>Window or Page Name</td>
<td>Navigation Path</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Search Plans</td>
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<td>Simulation Margin Load</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Profit Analysis &gt; Launch Simulation Margin Load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Page</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Planning &gt; Plan Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purge Simulation</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Impact Simulation &gt; Purge Simulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Detail (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Resource Detail (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Summary (Discrete)</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Plan Analysis &gt; Resource Summary (Discrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Details</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Impact Simulation &gt; View Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Summary</td>
<td>CMI &gt; Cost Impact Simulation &gt; View Summary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interfaces for In-Memory Cost Management

Incremental Margin Load for Planned Orders Interface

You need to populate the planned interface table CMI_PLANNED_INTERFACE to load the profitability data for planned orders. The concurrent program Incremental Margin Load (In-Memory Cost Management) launches the concurrent program Incremental Margin Load for Planned Orders. The entries in the table CMI_PLANNED_INTERFACE are picked up for processing. The columns in this interface to be populated are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAN_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Identifier for plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESS_PHASE</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Needs to be set to 1 in order for it to be picked up by the concurrent program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATION_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sales organization identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVENTORY_ITEM_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Inventory item identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOM</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unit of measure of the quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Required?</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Required. The date the order is expected to be shipped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLD_TO_CUST_ACCT_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sold to customer account identifier, must be a valid customer account in table HZ_CUST_ACCOUNTS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIP_TO_CUST_SITE_USE_ID</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Ship to customer site use identifier, must be a valid site_use_id in the table HZ_CUST_SITE_USES_ALL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILL_TO_CUST_SITE_USE_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Bill to customer site use identifier, must be a valid site_use_id in the table HZ_CUST_SITE_USES_ALL.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIMARY_SALESREP_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Primary sales representative identifier</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VARCHAR2(30)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sales channel code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDER_NUMBER</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Order number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDER_LINE_NUMBER</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Order line number</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEADER_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Identifier for the order header from the planning system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supply/Demand Interface for Cost Planning

Populate the interface table CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_IFACE to upload cost planning information to the production or demand plan. Use the concurrent program Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete) to populate this table. The entries in the table CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_IFACE are picked up for processing. Any errors during processing are stored in the table CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_ERRORS. The columns in this interface to be populated are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LINE_ID</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Identifier for the order line from the planning system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>QUANTITY</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Order quantity in the unit of measure specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIT_PRICE</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unit price in the currency specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY_CODE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(15)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Currency code of the price. If not populated, the system uses the price of the functional currency of the organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERSION_TYPE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(30)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Currency conversion type. If not populated, the system uses the currency conversion type specified in profile option CMI: Default Currency Conversion Type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_IFACE Table Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAN_NAME</td>
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<td>Name of the cost plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROCESS_PHASE</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Needs to be set to 1 in order for it to be picked up by the concurrent program Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete).</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLAN_TYPE</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Type of plan. Enter either a production or demand type plan.</td>
</tr>
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<td>ORGANIZATION_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sales organization identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITEM_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Inventory item identifier.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANNED_QTY</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(3)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planned quantity</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANNED_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Required. The date the order is planned.</td>
</tr>
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<td>UNIT_OF_MEASURE_CODE</td>
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<td>Unit of measure of the planned quantity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANNED_QTY</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planned quantity in the unit of measure specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIT_PRICE</td>
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<td>Unit price in the currency specified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>CURRENCY_CODE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(15)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Currency code of the price. If not populated, the system uses the price of the functional currency of the organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERSION_TYPE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(30)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Currency conversion type. If not populated, the system uses the currency conversion type specified in profile option CMI: Default Currency Conversion Type.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CURRENCY_CONVERSION_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Currency conversion date. If not populated, the system uses the system date.</td>
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### CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_ERRORS Table Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAN_NAME</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(30)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the cost plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESS_PHASE</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Needs to be set to 1 in order for it to be picked up by the concurrent program Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete).</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLAN_TYPE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(30)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Type of plan. Enter either a production or demand type plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Required?</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>NUMBER</td>
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<td>Sales organization identifier.</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planned quantity</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANNED_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Required. The date the order is planned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Unit of measure of the planned quantity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANNED_QTY</td>
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<td>Planned quantity in the unit of measure specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIT_PRICE</td>
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<td>Unit price in the currency specified.</td>
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<td>CURRENCY_CODE</td>
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<td>Currency code of the price. If not populated, the system uses the price of the functional currency of the organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERSION_TYPE</td>
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<td>Currency conversion type. If not populated, the system uses the currency conversion type specified in profile option CMI: Default Currency Conversion Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY_CONVERSION_DATE</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Currency conversion date. If not populated, the system uses the system date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In-Memory Cost Management Concurrent Programs

In-Memory Cost Management uses the following concurrent request programs:

- Create Programs for In-Memory Cost Management, page C-1
- Incremental Margin Load, page C-2
- Purge Margin Data, page C-3
- Purge Simulations, page C-5
- Simulation Margin Load, page C-5
- Write Back Simulation to EBS, page C-8
- In-Memory Cost Planning Concurrent Programs, page C-9

Create Programs for In-Memory Cost Management

Create Product Category Hierarchy

This concurrent program creates the setup data used for Gross Profit Analysis dashboard. It considers the item category flexfields defined in the system and creates the hierarchy for the categories.

**Note:** Only categories defined under the category set attached to the functional area Cost Management are used in Gross Profit Analysis. The category information for an item is taken from the item master organization.

Run this program after product installation, after new categories are created, categories
are changed, or the category assignment of items is changed.

Create Territory Hierarchy

This concurrent program creates the setup data to be used for Gross Profit Analysis. It considers the territory flexfield defined and creates the hierarchy for the territory.

Run this program after product installation and after territories are created or changed.

Create Time Dimension

This concurrent program creates the setup data for the Gross Profit Analysis dashboard. It uses general ledger periods and creates the time dimension required for reporting in Profit Analysis.

Run this program after product installation, each time new periods are opened, and when the calendar is changed.

Loading Incremental Margins

Incremental Margin Load Programs

There are two concurrent programs for incremental margin load, one for Discrete and one for Process manufacturing:

- Incremental Margin Load (In-Memory Cost Management)

- Incremental Margin Load (In-Memory Cost Management) for Process Manufacturing

These programs collect the data for actual costs; and incrementally load data from Accounts Receivables, Accounts Payables, Inventory, Order Management, and Cost Management - to gather the actual COGS and invoiced information for shipped and invoiced sales orders. They also gather data for sales orders that are open and booked - but not yet shipped or invoiced, data for newly created items and customers. These programs must be run to use the following functions:

- Simulation Margin Load concurrent program.

- Calculate Gross Profits in the Cost Impact Simulation page.

At completion, the programs launch a child concurrent request - Incremental Margin Load for Planned Orders II imports all the data from the Planned Order Interface, see: Incremental Margin Load for Planned Orders Interface, page B-1

Schedule the programs to run on a periodic basis to have the information needed for accurate simulations. Set the profile option CMI: Incremental Margin Load Start Date to set the date used for the concurrent program’s first run. See: Profile Options, page 2-6.

Chronological Considerations for Profit Analysis Display
• Invoice Quantity and Invoice Amount values are populated after the Invoice Import and Revenue Recognition programs in Accounts Receivables are run. Launch these programs prior to launching the Incremental Margin Load program. Otherwise, COGS and Shipped Quantity values display as Null on the Profit Analysis dashboards.

• After running the Interface Trip Stop-SRS process in Shipping Execution, ensure that the Workflow Background Process is successfully completed prior to launching the Incremental Margin Load concurrent program.

To launch incremental margin load
1. Navigate to the Incremental Margin Load request program.
2. When the Request window appears, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

Purging Margin Data

Purge Margin Data Concurrent Request
The Purge Margin Data program is used to purge collected COGS and revenue data in the fact tables and dimensions. Fact tables contain various measures, attributes of measures, and foreign keys that connect the fact table and the dimension tables. Dimensions contain attributes for items such as time, organization, and customer. This data is collected by the Gross Profit Analyzer to calculate the margins that are displayed in the multiple dashboards.

To launch the Purge Margin Data program
1. Navigate to the Purge Margin Data request program.
   The Request and Parameters windows appear.
2. In the Parameters window, select a Purge Mode. Choices are:
   - Purge Facts and Dimensions
   - Purge Facts Only

3. If you select Purge Facts Only, select values for the following parameters. Choices are:
   - Organization Type: Discrete, Process, or Both
   - Fact Type: Actuals, Simulation, Actuals and Simulations

4. If the Purge Mode value selected is Purge Facts Only, and the Fact Type value is Simulation, select a Simulation Code.
   Simulation Codes appearing are codes where the Simulation Margin Load or Calculate GPA programs have been executed.

5. Choose OK.

6. On the Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.
Purging Simulation Records

Older cost simulation records can be purged and deleted from your system. You can only delete one record at a time.

Purge Simulation Concurrent Request

To purge cost simulation records:

1. Navigate to the Purge Simulation request window.

2. When the Parameters window appears, enter the Simulation Code value you want to delete from the system.

3. Choose OK.

4. When the Request window appears, choose Submit.

The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

Simulation Margin Load Programs

There are two simulation margin load programs: Simulation Margin Load and Simulation Margin Load for CIS Impacted Items.
Simulation Margin Load

The Simulation Margin Load concurrent program uses the actual cost information to create the simulated comparison data. The calculation is used in the Gross Profit Analysis and Impact on Gross Profit dashboards. After entering the Cost Type:

- The program calculates the simulated COGS and simulated margins based on the costs defined in that cost type.
- If the costs do not exist in the cost type specified, then the program attempts to get the cost from the default cost type specified.
- If the default value does not exist, then the simulated COGS is defaulted as actual COGS.

Set the profile option CMI: Number of Months for Simulated Margin Load to the number of months to be used in the concurrent program, see: Profile Options, page 2-6.

To launch simulation margin load:

1. Navigate to the Simulation Margin Load request program.

   The Request window and Parameters window appear.
2. In the Parameters window, select a Cost Type value.

3. Choose OK.

4. On the Request window, choose Submit.
   
The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

**Simulation Margin Load for CIS Impacted Items**

This concurrent program is an option for the background calculation process required for viewing the Gross Profit Analysis and Impact on Gross Profit dashboards. It can be used in instances when the program fails after selecting Calculate GPA in the Cost Impact Simulator. The program uses the actual cost information to create the simulated comparison data for impacted items.

**To launch Simulation Margin Load for CIS Impacted Items:**

1. Navigate to the Simulation Margin Load for CIS Impacted Items request program.
   
The Request and Parameters windows appear.
2. In the Parameters window, select a Simulation Code value.

3. Choose OK.

4. On the Request window, choose Submit.

   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

Write Back Simulation to EBS

In-Memory Cost Management supports multiple Oracle E-Business databases by pulling data from, and importing the calculations back into each instance. The Write Back Simulation to EBS concurrent request is used to bring back selective simulation data from In-Memory Cost Management to E-Business products.

After completing real-time data synchronization for your data, this concurrent process is run for a given simulation code to bring specific simulation data and cost information from In-Memory Cost Management. The program parameter accepts only one simulation code value as input. After performing all relevant validations, it writes back the simulation data from In-Memory Cost Management to E-Business.

For more information, see: Oracle In-Memory Cost Management Installation and Configuration Guide, Note Number 1632072.1 on My Oracle Support (support.oracle.com)
Write Back Simulation from to EBS Concurrent Request

To launch the Write Back Simulation to EBS program:
1. Navigate to the Write Back Simulation to EBS request program.

2. The Request and Parameters windows appear.

3. In the Parameters window, select a Simulation Code value.

4. Choose OK.

5. On the Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

In-Memory Cost Planning Concurrent Programs

Calculate Actual COGM (Discrete)
Use the Calculate Actual COGM program to calculate the actual Cost of Goods Manufactured (COGM) for a given cost plan. The actual COGM is used to compare with the planned COGM.

To launch the Calculate Actual COGM (Discrete) program
1. Navigate to the Calculate Actual COGM (Discrete) request program.
   The Submit Request and Parameters windows open.

2. Click the Plan Code list of values and select the Plan Code for a cost plan.
3. Choose OK to return to the Submit Request window.

4. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

Firm Costs for Cost Planning (Discrete)

Use the Firm Costs for Cost Planning program to perform a standard cost update using the plan costs. If the organization is not a standard costing organization, this program only updates the resource to overhead associations and overhead rates defined in the Average Rates cost type of the organization.

To launch the Firm Costs for Cost Planning program
1. Navigate to the Firm Costs for Cost Planning (Discrete) request program.
   The Submit Request and Parameters windows open.

2. Enter values in the following required Parameters window fields:
   - Plan Code
   - Plan Month
   - Organization
• Chart of Accounts Id - a default value appears. You can change the value.

• Adjustment Account - optionally, enter an adjustment account.

If you click in the Adjustment Account field, the Adjustment Account window opens. In the Account Alias field, select an account alias.

• Description - enter a description of the firm costs.

3. Choose OK to return to the Submit Request window.

4. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.

   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

**Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete)**

Use the Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning program to import the supply/demand plans that a cost plan uses to calculate the driver values and the plan unit costs. Before running this program, you must load the supply/demand plans in the following interface tables:

• **CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_IFACE**

• **CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_ERRORS**

If any error occurs during the program, the error details are populated into the CMI_CP_SUPPLY_DEMAND_ERRORS table.
To launch the Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete) program
1. Navigate to the Import Supply/Demand for Cost Planning (Discrete) request program.
   The Submit Request window opens.
   **Note:** There are no parameters for this program.

2. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

In-Memory Cost Planning Engine (Discrete)

Use the In-Memory Cost Planning Engine (Discrete) program to execute the cost plans and perform the driver value calculation, allocated amount calculation, and unit cost calculation for each plan month.

To launch the In-Memory Cost Planning Engine program
1. Navigate to the In-Memory Cost Planning Engine (Discrete) request program.
   The Submit Request and Parameters windows open.

2. Click the Plan Code LOV. Select the Plan Code for a cost plan.
3. Choose OK to return to the Submit Request window.

4. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

**Margin Load for Cost Plans (Discrete)**

Use the Margin Load for Cost Plans program to perform the margin load and calculate the profitability impact using the plan costs.

**To launch the Margin Load for Cost Plans program**

1. Navigate to the Margin Load for Cost Plans request program.
   The Submit Request and Parameters windows open.

2. Click the Plan Code list of values and select the Plan Code.
3. Choose OK to return to the Submit Request window.

4. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

**Purge Cost Plan (Discrete)**

Use the Purge Cost Plan program to delete cost plans.

**To launch the Purge Cost Plan program**

1. Navigate to the Purge Cost Plan request program.
   The Submit Request and Parameters windows open.

2. Click the Plan Code list of values and select the Plan Code.
3. Choose OK to return to the Submit Request window.

4. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit another request.

**Validate Cost Planning Scopes (Discrete)**

Use the Validate Cost Planning Scopes program to validate the allocation scopes and identify any invalid scope settings. You can launch this program either by clicking the Validate button in the Create/Update Scope page or from the Submit Request window.

**To launch the Validate Cost Planning Scopes program**

1. Navigate to the Validate Cost Planning Scopes request program.
   The Submit Request and Parameters windows open.

2. Click the Scope Name list of values and select the scope name to validate.
3. Choose OK to return to the Submit Request window.

4. On the Submit Request window, choose Submit.
   The Request ID appears in the Decision window. You have the option to submit
   another request.

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