Oracle® Financial Management Analytics

User's Guide

RELEASE 11.1.2.1.000

ORACLE

ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Oracle Financial Management Analytics User's Guide, 11.1.2.1.000

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Contents

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1 Getting Started

In This Chapter

About Oracle Financial Management Analytics

Oracle Financial Management Analytics provides executive access to a unified financial and non-financial picture of the performance of the organization through a series of dashboards.

Prebuilt analytics display key performance indicators, Financial Close Process status and other metrics using consolidated data from existing Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition and Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management applications. The dashboards enable users to analyze the data in an accessible format, according to various business-financial scenarios.

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics is based on:

- Financial Management
- Financial Close Management

The following dashboard pages are based on the Financial Management:

- "Executive Dashboard " on page 24
- "Performance Indicators Dashboard" on page 30
- "Profit and Loss Dashboard " on page 35
- "Gross Profit Dashboard" on page 41
- "Balance Sheet Dashboard " on page 47
- "Cash Flow Dashboard" on page 52
- "Currency Analysis Dashboard " on page 59
- "Process Management Dashboard" on page 66

The Close Schedule Dashboard page is based on the Financial Close Management

About Oracle BI EE Dashboards

Dashboard

Dashboards provide personalized views of corporate and external information. A dashboard consists of one or more pages that contain content, such as analyses, links to websites, Oracle Financial Management Analytics reports, and so on. Dashboards enables you to provide end users with access to analytics information.

From the dashboard page, you can perform these actions:

- View the reports
- Drill into reports
- Interact within the reports

Dashboards can also aggregate content from a wide variety of other sources, such as the Internet, Shared File Servers, and document repositories.

Dashboard Pages

Dashboards can contain dashboard objects, content that is saved in the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog, and views of folders in the Presentation Catalog.

The dashboard pages can display anything that you can access or open with a web browser. These pages include the following dashboard objects:

- Results analysis

  The output returned from the Oracle BI Server that matches the analysis criteria. It can be shown in various views, such as a table, chart, gauge, and so on. You can examine and analyze results, save or print them, or download them to a spreadsheet.
- Alerts from agents
- Images
- Text
- Views of folders in the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog
- Links to websites
- Links to documents

Users with appropriate permissions can use the Dashboard editor to add content to a dashboard by dragging it from a selection pane onto the dashboard layout page. The look of a dashboard, such as background colors and the size of text, is controlled by styles and skins and can also be changed with a cosmetic formatting dialog box.

Dashboard creation is reserved for users with administrative responsibilities. Permission to modify dashboards (personal and shared) is granted to a broader range of users, as determined by an Oracle BI administrator.

For more information, see the *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator's Guide*.

Overview of Oracle BI EE components

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition is a comprehensive suite of enterprise BI platform that provides the best foundation for delivering the full range of BI capabilities, including interactive dashboards and real-time predictive intelligence.

The Oracle BI EE consists of components such as **BI Server**, **BI Administration tool**, and **BI Presentation services**. The following section describes Oracle BI EE and its internal components.

- **Oracle BI Server**

  Oracle BI Server is a highly scalable, highly efficient query, reporting, and analysis server that provides services that enable the other components of the Business Intelligence Suite, such as Answers, Dashboards, Data Mining, Reporting, and Analytic Applications.

  It enables you to concentrate on asking the right business questions, because the server decides which tables provide the fastest answers. For Oracle BI Server to have enough information to navigate to aggregate tables, you must configure certain metadata in the repository.

- **Oracle BI Administration Tool**

  You can perform tasks such as setting permissions for business models, tables, columns, and subject areas; specifying filters to limit data accessibility; and setting authentication options. The administration tool contains three layers:

  - **The Physical layer**

    represents the physical structure of the data sources to which the Oracle BI Server submits queries. The physical layer is displayed in the right pane of the Administration Tool.

  - The **Business Model and Mapping layer**

    represents the logical structure of the information in the repository. The business models contain logical columns arranged in logical tables, logical joins, and dimensional hierarchy definitions. The business model and mapping layer also contain the mappings from the logical columns to the source data in the Physical layer. It is displayed in the middle pane of the Administration Tool.

  - The **Presentation layer**

    represents the presentation structure of the repository. The presentation layer enables you to present a view different from the Business Model and Mapping layer. It is displayed in the left pane of the Administration Tool.

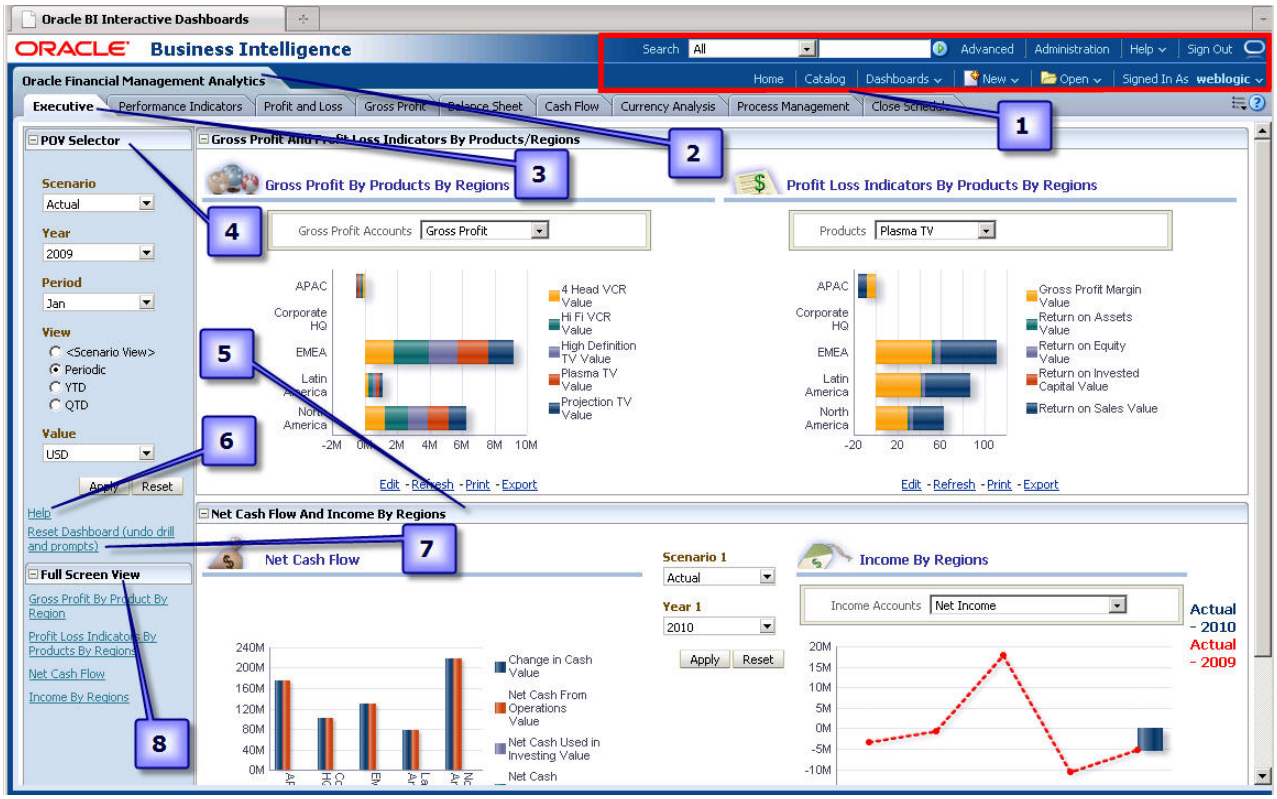
- **Oracle BI Presentation Services**

Oracle BI Presentation Services Administration: You can perform tasks such as setting permissions to Presentation Catalog objects, including dashboards and dashboard pages.

Navigating the Oracle Financial Management Analytics

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics contains the typical layout, which helps the user to navigate within the dashboard and also provide more interactive capabilities for accessing dashboard information.

The typical layout of Oracle Financial Management Analytics page is displayed.



The typical layout of the Oracle Financial Management Analytics page interface is described below:

Table 1 The typical layout of the Oracle Financial Management Analytics page interface

	Page Layout	Description
1	Oracle BI EE Global Header	The Oracle BI EE Global Header contains organizations logo, search option, Advance option, User ID, Help, and links. The Oracle BI EE Global Header enables you to quickly begin a task or locate a specific object within the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog.
2	Oracle Financial Management Analytics	The primary tab opens the main Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

	Page Layout	Description
3	Dashboard Tabs	The tab is used to navigate to individual dashboard pages: ● Executive ● Performance Indicators ● Profit and Loss ● Gross Profit ● Balance Sheet ● Cash Flow ● Currency Analysis ● Process Management ● Close Schedule
4	Point of View Selector	Enables you to select point of view dimensions for the dashboard pages, such as Scenario, Year, and so on.
5	Content Area or Content section	Includes several reports aligned within the section. You may need to scroll down or you can minimize the top section to view the bottom reports.
6	Help	Navigates to Oracle Technical Network (OTN) site.
7	Reset Dashboard	Resets the dashboard to its original state, by undoing the drill and prompts.
8	Full Screen View	Enables you to view the individual reports in a separate enlarged screen.

Oracle BI EE Global Header

The global header contains links and options that enable you to quickly begin a task or locate a specific object within the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog.

Using the global header, you can more quickly access a new task, search the catalog, access product documentation, or view a different object, without returning to the Oracle BI EE Home page.

For more information, see *Oracle® Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Release 11g* documentation.

To access documentation for Oracle BI EE, see the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.

Toolbar Options

The toolbar contains the **Page Options** button  . The options that are displayed depend upon the user privileges.

For more information, see *Oracle® Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Release 11*g documentation.

To access documentation for Oracle BI EE, see the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.

Setting General Preferences

You can set Oracle Financial Management Analytics preferences using the **My Account** option. Preference settings information is saved in the catalog folder. You can perform the preference settings options based on the privileges assigned.

For more information, see *Oracle® Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Release 11*g documentation.

To access documentation for Oracle BI EE, see the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.

My Account Dialog Box

Specify personal preferences, such as your locale, time zone, preferred currency, and delivery options for the delivery of alerts by agents. The options that are displayed depend upon the user privileges.

For more information, see *Oracle® Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Release 11*g documentation.

To access documentation for Oracle BI EE, see the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.

Accessing the Oracle Financial Management Analytics

The following procedures explain how to access the Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

Logging in to Oracle Financial Management Analytics

➤ To log on to Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

1 **Perform these steps:**

- In a browser, enter the URL details such as: `http://<ServerName:Port>/analytics`. For example: `http://myserver:7001/analytics`
  - `ServerName` is the name of the computer hosting the Oracle BI EE server
  - `Port` is the Oracle BI EE server port number
  - `analytics` is the `directory` set for Oracle BI EE server

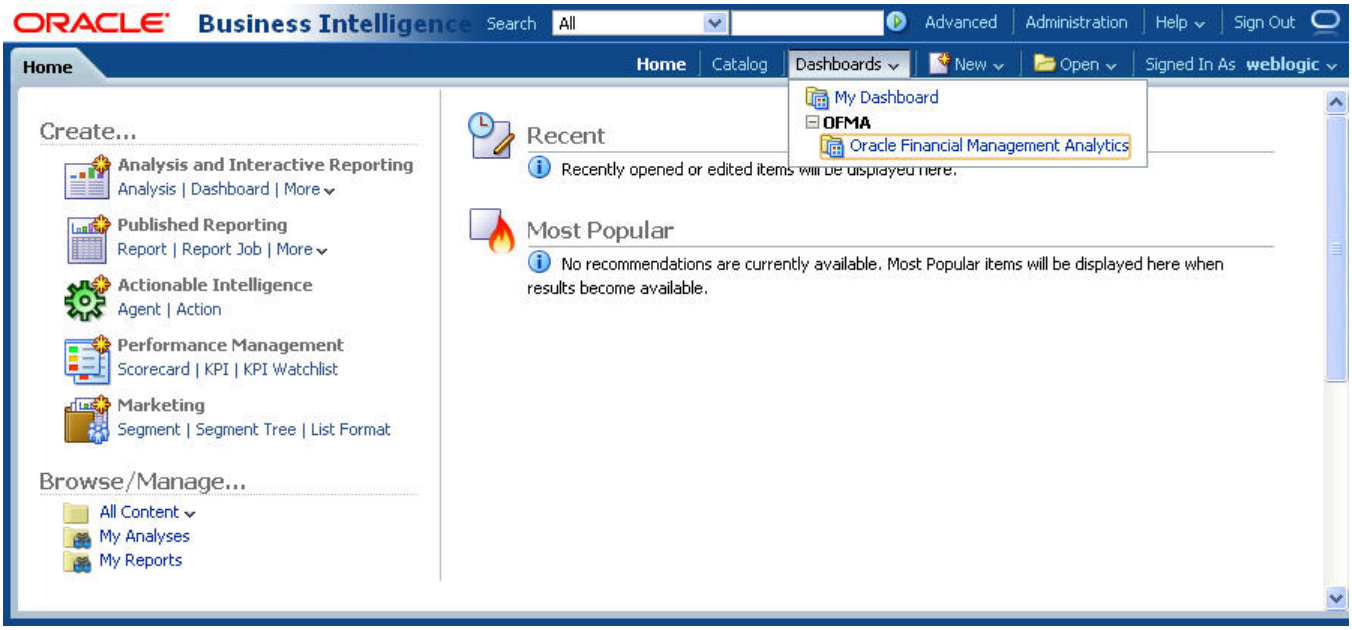
The Oracle Business Intelligence screen is displayed.

2 **In the Oracle Business Intelligence Logon screen, enter the User ID and Password.**

3 **Select a language; the default is English.**

4 **Click Sign In.**

The Oracle BI EE home is displayed.



Navigating to the Oracle Financial Management Analytics from the Oracle BI EE Home Page

After signing into the Oracle BI EE application, the Oracle BI EE Home page is displayed. To view the Oracle Financial Management Analytics, using the following steps.

➤ To locate the Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

1 **From the Oracle BI EE Global Header, select the Dashboards link.**

2 **Select the OFMA menu list.**

3 **From the OFMA list, select Oracle Financial Management Analytics to view the dashboard.**

Logging out of Oracle Financial Management Analytics

To log out of the Oracle Financial Management Analytics, from Oracle BI EE, click **Sign Out**.

Accessing Help for Oracle Financial Management Analytics

With this release of Oracle Financial Management Analytics, you can access help for both the *Oracle Financial Management Analytics User's and Administrator's Guides* through several locations:

- From the Start Menu
- From the POV Selector in the application
- From Enterprise Performance Management System Release 11.1.2.1 Documentation Library

Note: The Help menu on the Oracle BI EE Global Header displays only Oracle BI EE help and documentation.

Regardless of your selection method, you are directed to the EPM System Release 11.1.2.1 Documentation Library on the Oracle Technical Network (OTN) at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E17236_01/index.htm

The following documentation is available in PDF, HTML, and MOBI (Kindle) formats:

- *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Financial Management Analytics User's Guide*

Note: To access documentation for Oracle BI EE, see the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.

➤ To access documentation from the EPM System Release 11.1.2.1 Documentation Library:

1. Select **Help** from one of the following locations:
   - From the main menu, select **Start**, then **All Programs**, then **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, and then the **Admin Guide** or **User Guide**
   - In the POV Selector column in the application, click **Help**
   - From a Web browser, enter the following URL: http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E17236_01/index.htm

   In each instance, the EPM System Release 11.1.2.1 Documentation Library on OTN is displayed.
2. In the left pane, select the **Financial PM Applications** tab.
3. In the right pane, scroll down to **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.

4 **Beside the document that you want to view, select the required format:**

- PDF
- HTML
- MOBI (for viewing on Kindle)

Working with Oracle Financial Management Analytics

Access the dashboard information by performing these activities:

Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics

The Point of View is a set of dimensions you define that determine the data to be accessed for an application and displayed in the dashboard.

The Point of View is used for all the dashboard pages.

Note: When you exit the application, and reopen the application the previous session information is not saved.

➤ To set the **Point of View** in the dashboard:

1 **From the Point of View Selector in the dashboard page, select the following POV dimension members:**

- **Scenario**
- **Year**
- **Period**
- **View**
- **Value**
- **Region**

2 **Click Apply to view the changes in the dashboard page.**

Table 2 List of available POV Dimension members on each dashboard page

Dashboard Pages / POV Dimension Members	Executive Dashboard	Process Management Dashboard	Profit and Loss Dashboard	Gross Profit Dashboard	Balance Sheet Dashboard	Cash Flow Dashboard	Currency Analysis Dashboard	Performance Indicators Dashboard
Scenario	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
View	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Value	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Phase[1]	NA	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Constant Rate1 [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	NA

[1]Phase is not a POV dimension in Financial Management

[2]Constant Rate 1 is not a POV dimension in Financial Management

Note: The selected POV values in the dashboard page are propagated to another dashboard page, except the Close Schedule dashboard.

Full Screen View of Reports

You can view the individual graphical reports on a separate page. This option enables the users to clearly view the numeric values or numbers or set of data points displayed.

➤ To view the report using Full Screen View option:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.

2 From the bottom-left corner in the Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select **Full Screen View**, and then select the report that you want to view on a separate page.

To view Financial Management values on the report, place the cursor over the graphical reports.

To revert the Oracle Financial Management Analytics page, from the full screen view report page, click **Return.**

Performing Zoom In and Zoom Out on Reports

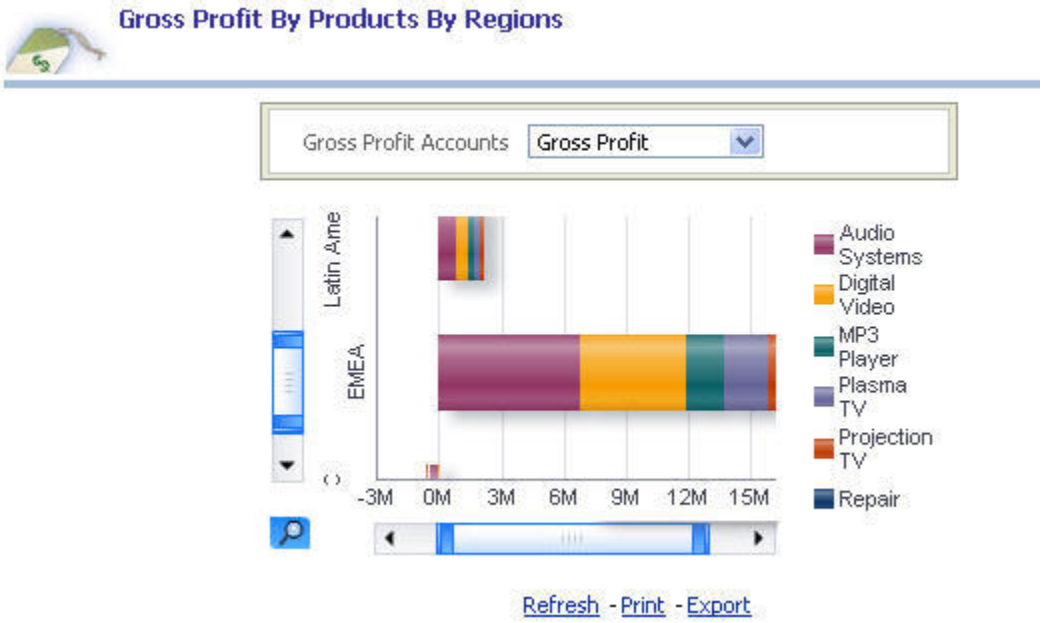
Oracle BI provides **Zoom In** and **Zoom Out** options on the reports. The zoom icon is displayed at the bottom left edge of the report. By clicking the zoom icon icon, you can enhance the report by increasing or decreasing the zoom level.

Note: The **Zoom In** and **Zoom Out** options are available only for **Full Screen View** reports.

➤ To adjust the **Zoom In** or **Zoom Out** options only for **Full Screen View** reports:

1 From the dashboard pages, navigate to a report on which you want to **Zoom In** or **Zoom Out**.

2 Place the cursor over the left bottom edge of each report to display the zoom icon .



3 Click the zoom icon .

4 Select an option:

- By default, reports are **Actual Size**.
- **Optional**: Select **Vertical Axis** to control the slider in the vertical axis and conform the zoom level within the report, and select one of these options:
  - **Zoom In**
  - **Zoom Out**
  - **Actual Size**
- **Optional**: Select **Horizontal Axis** to control the slider in the horizontal axis and conform the zoom level within the report, and select one of these options:
  - **Zoom In**
  - **Zoom Out**

- **Actual Size**

Hierarchical Columns

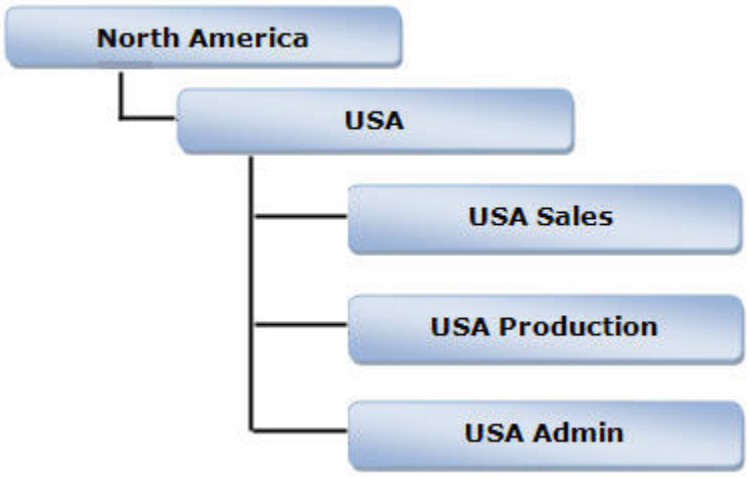
Financial Management has hierarchy in their dimensions. Oracle BI EE shows the HFM hierarchy in the dashboards using a concept called hierarchical columns. Expanding and collapsing in a hierarchical column affects only that view within the reports.

For example, a **Net Income Accounts** hierarchy can be defined as a **Pretax Income From Operations** and **Other Exp** (**Inc**) accounts rolling up to a **Total Pretax Income** accounts. **Total Pre-tax Income** accounts in turn roll up to **Net Income**.

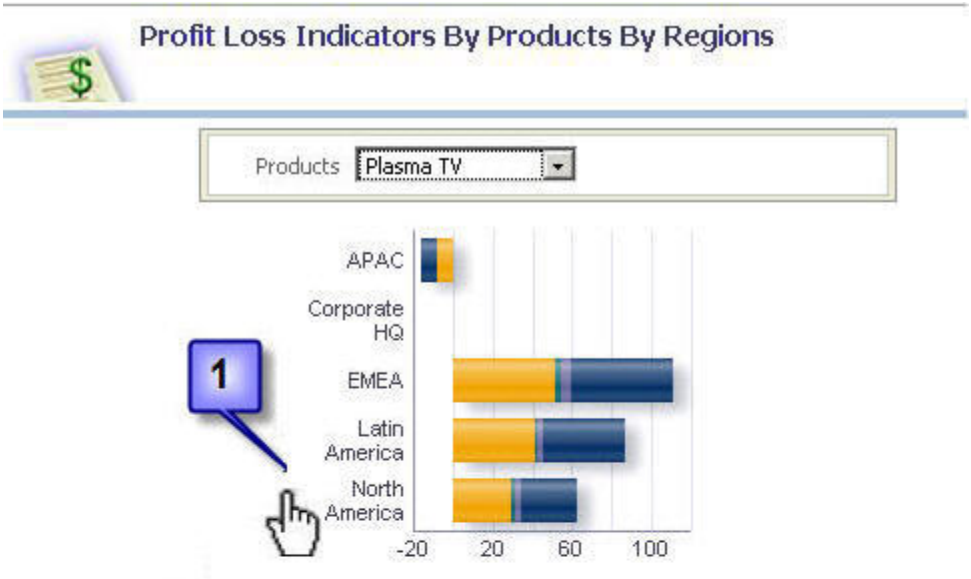
Accounts	Accounts Name
⊞ 300000	Net Income
⊟ 310000	Total Pretax Income
⊞ 311000	Pretax Income From Operations
⊞ 312000	Other Exp (Inc)
⊞ 311000	Pretax Income From Operations

Drilling Through the Hierarchy

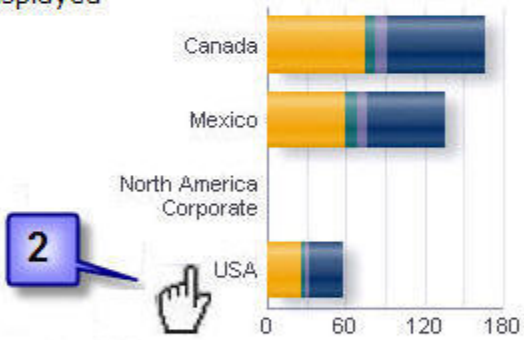
Drilling enables you to navigate through data within reports. You can drill into data in tables, pivot tables, graphs, and so on. The results displayed in the dashboard represent hierarchical data structures.



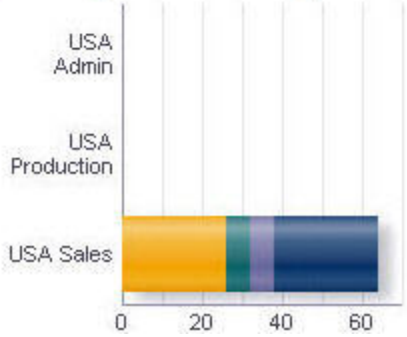
For example, under **Executive Dashboard**, the **Profit Loss Indicators By Products By Regions** report is categorized by region. Clicking **North America** displays each child entity within the hierarchy of the metadata.



Drilling into detail, by clicking on the **North America** region following image is displayed



Drilling into detail, by clicking on the **USA** region following image is displayed



To reset the dashboard to its original state, click the **Reset Dashboard** link in the POV selector section.

Printing the Reports

Oracle BI provides options for printing the reports.

➤ To print a report:

1 From the dashboard pages, navigate to a report that you want to print.

2 Click **Print** at the bottom of the report, and then select an option:

- **Printable PDF**
- **Printable HTML**

Exporting Reports

Oracle BI provides options for exporting the reports to various formats such as: PDF, XML, XLS, and so on.

➤ To export a report:

1 From the dashboard pages, navigate to a report that you want to export.

2 Click **Export** link at the bottom of the report, and then select a format:

- PDF
- Excel 2003 and later
- PowerPoint 2003 and later
- Web Archive (.mht)
- CSV
- XML

Resting the Cursor over Reports

You can view data values by resting the cursor over graphical reports in Oracle BI.

2 About Dashboard Pages and Reports

In This Chapter

The prebuilt dashboard set consists of several dashboard pages, each containing multiple reports. Each report pertains to various views of the financial data. These reports are confined to particular dashboard pages.

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics is based on:

- Financial Management
- Financial Close Management

The following dashboard pages are based on the Financial Management:

- "Executive Dashboard " on page 24
- "Performance Indicators Dashboard" on page 30
- "Profit and Loss Dashboard " on page 35
- "Gross Profit Dashboard" on page 41
- "Balance Sheet Dashboard " on page 47
- "Cash Flow Dashboard" on page 52
- "Currency Analysis Dashboard " on page 59
- "Process Management Dashboard" on page 66

The Close Schedule Dashboard page is based on the Financial Close Management

Mapping Account Information for Dashboards and Reports

Each dashboard is mapped to account groups, and you make account selections during configuration. Dashboards are displayed based on the Financial Management accounts that are mapped to respective reports.

See the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator's Guide.

Note: The metadata are sourced from Financial Management and Financial Close Management applications.

Executive Dashboard

The Executive Dashboard designed to provide the high-level financial data. This information is represented in reports, which are either graphical or tabular representations of the financial data. These dashboards are designed for senior-level management executives to view the financial status of the company.

The Executive Dashboard page contains the following reports:

- "Gross Profit By Products By Regions" on page 24
- "Profit and Loss Indicators By Products By Regions" on page 26
- "Net Cash Flow" on page 27
- "Income By Regions" on page 29

To set the Point of View, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

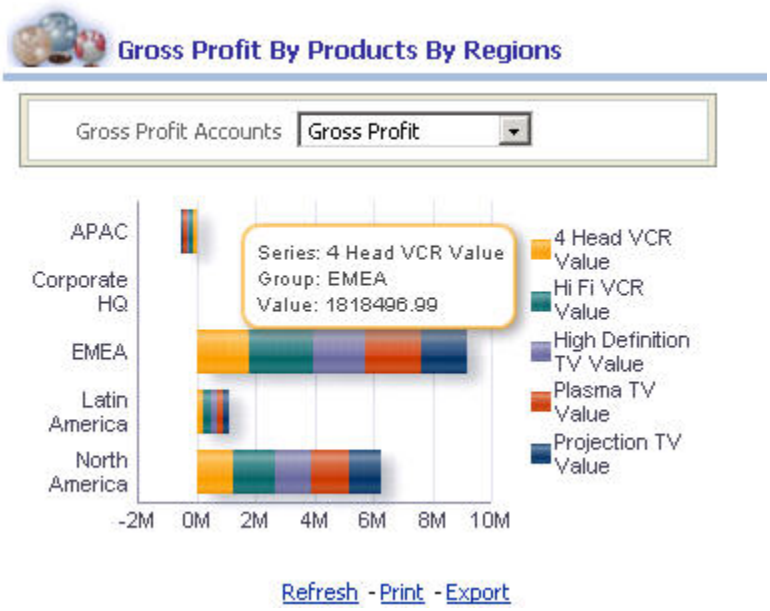
Gross Profit By Products By Regions

Gross Profit is the difference between the revenue gained from the product and the cost of making the product.

This report is a graphical representation of the data, which enables you to quickly evaluate the gross profit earned by a product for different geographical regions. You can make decisions on the product within a specified region to enhance the gross profits for next review cycle.

In the report, each product is represented by a different color; however, placing the cursor over a product (color) displays the values of that product for a region. For example, Gross Profit account for a **4 Head VCR** product in the EMEA region contains the value of approximately $18,18,496.99.

The x- axis value in the horizontal stacked bar represents the total gross profit earned for a region. For example, For a Gross Profit account, the gross income earned for EMEA region is approximately $9M.



➤ To compile the Gross Profit By Products By Regions report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.

2 From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Executive** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The **Gross Profit By Products By Regions** report is displayed. To view Financial Management values on the report, you can place the cursor over graphical reports.

The report displays the following information:

Table 3 Gross Profit By Products By Regions—Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Gross Profit Accounts	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Gross Profit By Products By Regions** report, if you change the **Gross profit Accounts** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the x-axis.
Regions	The regions are displayed on the y-axis. These regions are selected from the dashboard POV selector. **Note:** The drill through option is available for regional entities that are displayed on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

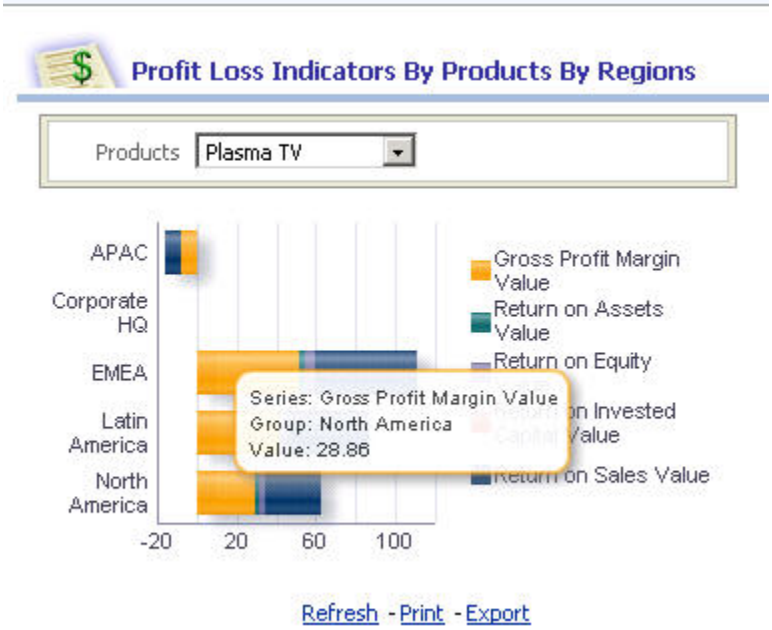
Profit and Loss Indicators By Products By Regions

The report displays the performance indicator numbers of the company for the different geographical regions. The report helps you to estimate the profit or loss of the product for a region and accounting period. Users can include key performance indicators accounts that results in the profit and loss numbers in this report. Some of the key performance indicators accounts are listed below:

- Gross Profit Margin
- Return on Assets
- Return on Sales
- Return on Equity

In the report, each Profit and Loss Indicator account is represented by a different color; placing the cursor over an account (color) displays the values of that account in a region. For example, **Plasma TV** Product for a Gross profit margin account in the **North America** region contains the value of approximately 28.86.

The X axis value in the horizontal stacked bar represents the total gross income earned for a particular region. For example, for a **Plasma TV** product, the total gross income earned in the **North America** region is approximately 61.00.



➤ To compile the Profit and Loss Indicators By Products By Regions report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.
2. From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Executive** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The **Profit and Loss Indicators By Products By Regions** report is displayed. To view Financial Management values on the report, place the cursor over graphical reports.

The report displays the following information:

Table 4 Profit and Loss Indicators By Products By Regions – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Products	The displayed products are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Profit and Loss Indicators By Products By Regions** report, if you change the **Products** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the x-axis.
Regions	The regions are displayed on the y-axis. These regions are selected from the dashboard POV selector. **Note:** The drill through option is available for regional entities that are displayed on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

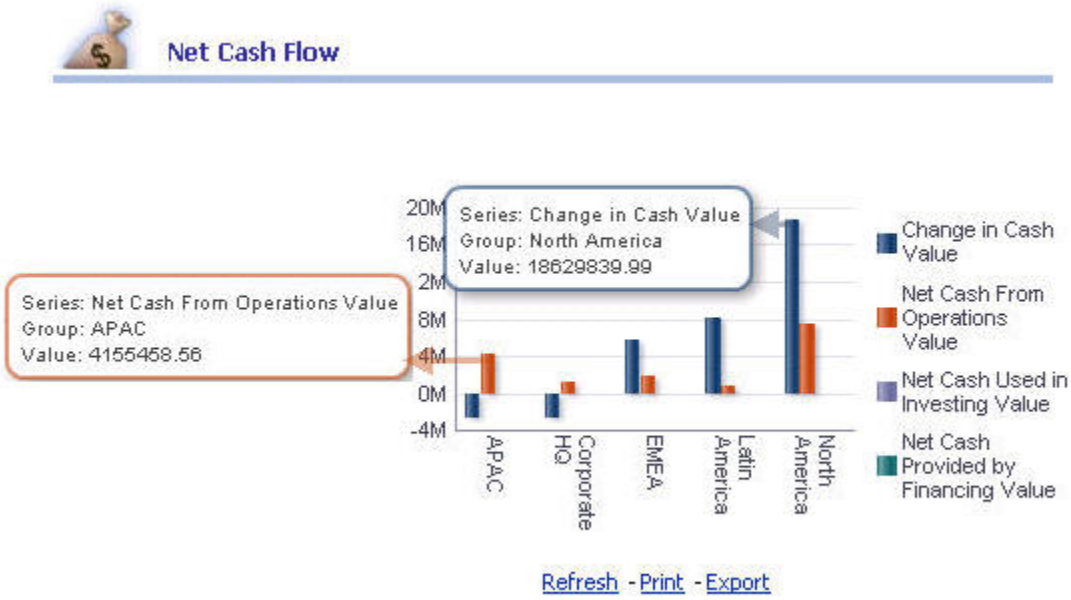
Net Cash Flow

Net Cash Flow is the change in cash balance of the company over a time period. Cash flow can be influenced by any changes pertaining to the long-term assets, acquisitions, issue of debt, payout of dividends, and so on.

The report estimates cash flow by region, helping you to manage a positive net cash flow.

Each Cash Flow account is color-coded; resting the cursor over a cash flow account (color) displays the values of that cash flow account over a specific region. For example, for a **Change in Cash** account in the **North America** region contains the value of approximately $18,629,839.99.

The y-axis value in the vertical stacked bar represents the total gross income earned for a region. For example, for a **Net cash From Operations** account, the total gross income earned in the **APAC** region is approximately $4,155,458.56.



➤ To compile a Net Cash Flow report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Executive** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

   The **Net Cash Flow** report is displayed. To view Financial Management values on the report, place the cursor over the graphical reports.

The report displays the following information:

Table 5 Net Cash Flow – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Regions	The regions are displayed at the bottom of the report (on the x-axis), such as Latin America, APAC, and so on. Select these regions from the dashboard POV selector. **Note:** The drill through option is available for regional entities that are displayed on the x-axis.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed at the left of the report (on the y-axis).

Income By Regions

The Income by Regions report is designed to display the income accounts information across the regions and enables you to perform a Year On Year comparison of the same. This report provides a graphical representation of the data, which involves the analysis of the incomes earned by different geographies, enhancing assets or decreasing liabilities in an accounting period. Use the report to improve and manage the income flow for the different regions in the next review cycle.

Each combination of **Scenario** and **Year** dimension member is color-coded; placing the cursor over a bar graph displays the values of that **Income Accounts** over a specific region. For example, a **Net Income Account** in the **North America** region contains a value of approximately $5.9M.

The legend is displayed at the lower right-hand corner of the report, showing the following information:

- The blue bar graph displays results based on **Scenario 1** and **Year 1** selection.
- The red dotted line displays results based on the Dashboard POV selection.

Note: The red dotted line may be discontinued, if the data is not available.

➤ To compile the Income By Regions report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.
2. From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Executive** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. Select the required **Scenario 1** and **Year 1** POV dimensions that you want to use for Income by Regions report.

Note: Any changes to **Scenario 1** and **Year 1** dimension members affect only the **Income By Regions** report; however, the entire dashboard page is refreshed.

5 **Click Apply to view the changes in the report.**

The **Income By Regions** report is displayed. To view Financial Management values on the report, place the cursor over graphical reports.

The report displays the following information:

Table 6 Income by Regions – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Income Accounts	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Income By Regions** report, if you change the **Income Accounts** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Regions	The regions are displayed on the x-axis, such as Latin America, APAC, and so on. These regions are selected from the dashboard POV selector. **Note:** The drill through option is not available for regional entities that are displayed on the x-axis.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed toward on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Performance Indicators Dashboard

The performance indicators dashboard provides more information about whether your company meets industrial standards. You can measure key performance metrics from the following parameters:

- Profit and Loss
- Gross Profit Margin
- Return on Assets
- Return on Sales
- Return on Equity

These parameters are measured yearly to view the business performance of the company.

The performance indicators dashboard page contains the following report information:

- "Performance Indicators Year on Year" on page 31
- "Key Performance Indicators Trend " on page 32

To set the Point of View, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

Performance Indicators Year on Year

The report provides an indicative values based on parameters such as:

- Profit and Loss
- Gross Profit Margin
- Return on Assets
- Return on Sales
- Return on Equity

You can calculate the variance for Performance Indicators Year on Year report based on the these parameters. These are primarily calculated based on the market trends and current status of the company.

The report helps you assess the company's performance based on the performance indicators across accounting periods.

➤ To compile the Performance Indicators Year on Year report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Performance Indicators** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. From the **Performance Indicators Year on Year** report, select the **Year 1** dimension for the purpose of variance calculations.
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 7 Performance Indicators Year on Year – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts Column	The account details based on the dashboard POV selector
Year Column	The account value based on **Year** dimension selected from the dashboard POV selector
Year 1 Column	The account value based on **Year 1** dimension selected from the **Performance Indicators Year on Year** report
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the second and third columns

Calculating the Variance on the Performance Indicators Year on Year

This section enables you to understand the steps involved for calculating the variance on the Performance Indicators Year on Year.

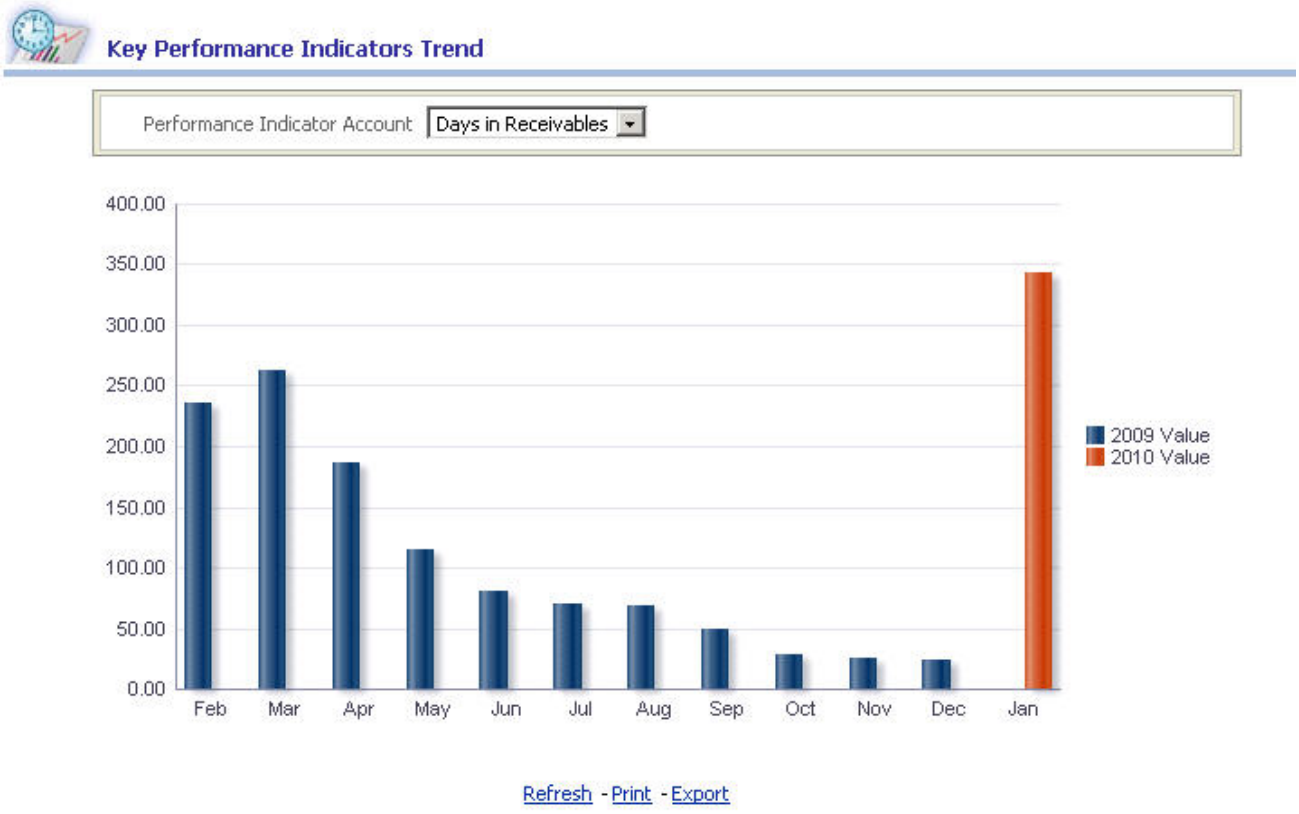
Consider the **Variance** calculation performed on the Performance Indicators Year on Year report for 2009 and 2010. The variance value is the difference between the accounts. For example, the **Gross Profit** account value in **2010** year is 8,500,082.62, similarly **Gross Profit** account value in **2009** year is 13,571,077.81. The variance calculation: 8,500,082.62–13,571,077.81= –5,070,995.19.

Accounts Column	Year Column	Year 1 Column	Variance Column
	2010	**2009**	
Gross Profit	8,500,082.62	13571077.81	8,500,082.62-13571077.81= -5,070,995.19.

Key Performance Indicators Trend

The key performance indicators are combinations of profit and loss indicators, balance sheet indicators, and a few more indicators defined by the company.

The report shows the performance indicators trend for the last 12 periods. The report helps you analyze the company's status to enable you to develop strategies for the future.



➤ To compile the Performance Indicators Trend report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Performance Indicators** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. From the **Performance Indicators Year on Year** report, you must select the **Year 1** dimension for the purpose of variance calculations.
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 8 Key Performance Indicators Trend – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Performance Indicator Account	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the Key Performance Indicators Trend, if you change the Performance Indicator Account drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.

Report in Detail	Description
Periods	The periods are displayed on the x-axis such as Jan, Feb, and so on. These period are selected from the dashboard POV rolling backward to the last 11 periods, including the current selected period.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.

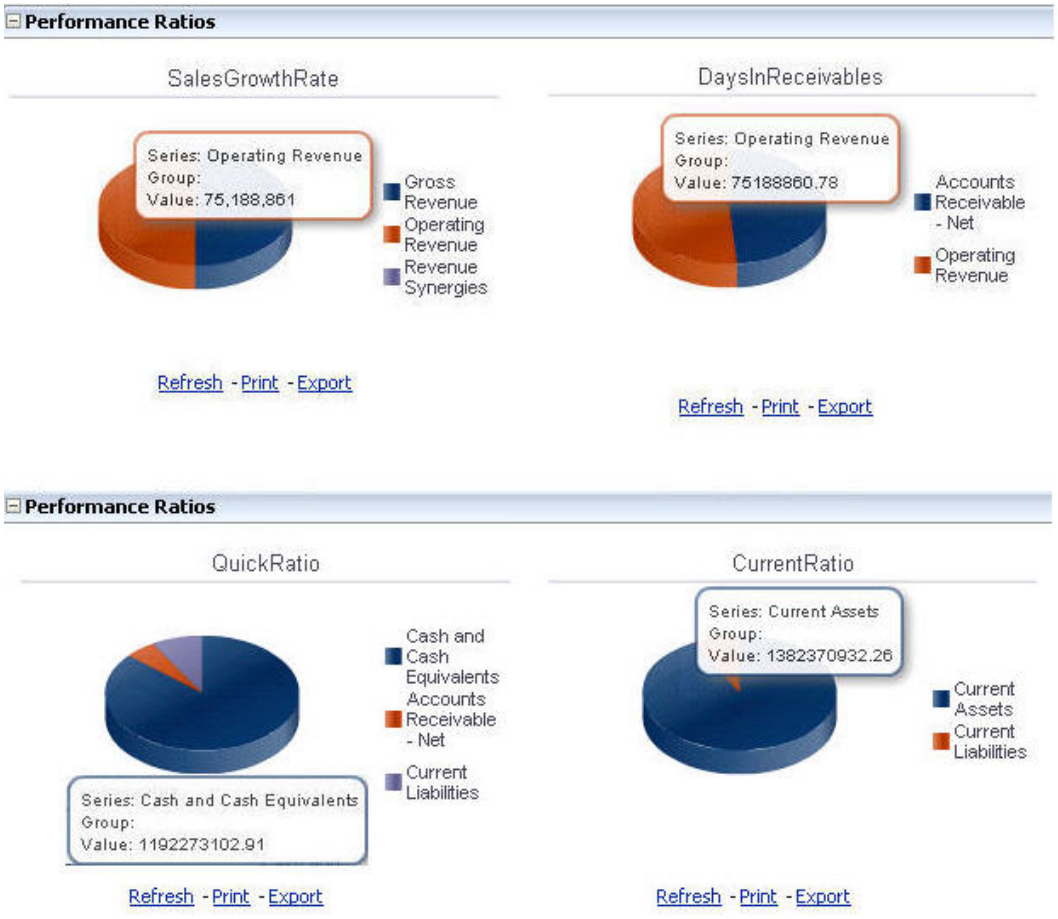
[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Consolidated Performance Indicators

The consolidated data provides more information about the financial position of the company based on the following factors:

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Ownership equity

This report helps you understand the financial position of the company for an accounting period across different geographical regions.



The report displays the following information:

Table 9 Consolidated Performance Indicators – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Report Type	Pie Chart
Sector of Pie Graph	Accounts that constitute the ratio
Note: Each pie chart depicts one Performance Indicator.	

Profit and Loss Dashboard

The Profit and Loss dashboard enables you to manage and decide to finance or invest in a product for a geographical region.

The Profit and Loss dashboard page contains the following report information:

- "Summary Income Statement" on page 35
- "Income Statement Trend" on page 37
- "Profit Loss Variance Analysis" on page 38
- "Profit Loss Variance Graph" on page 40

To set the Point of View, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

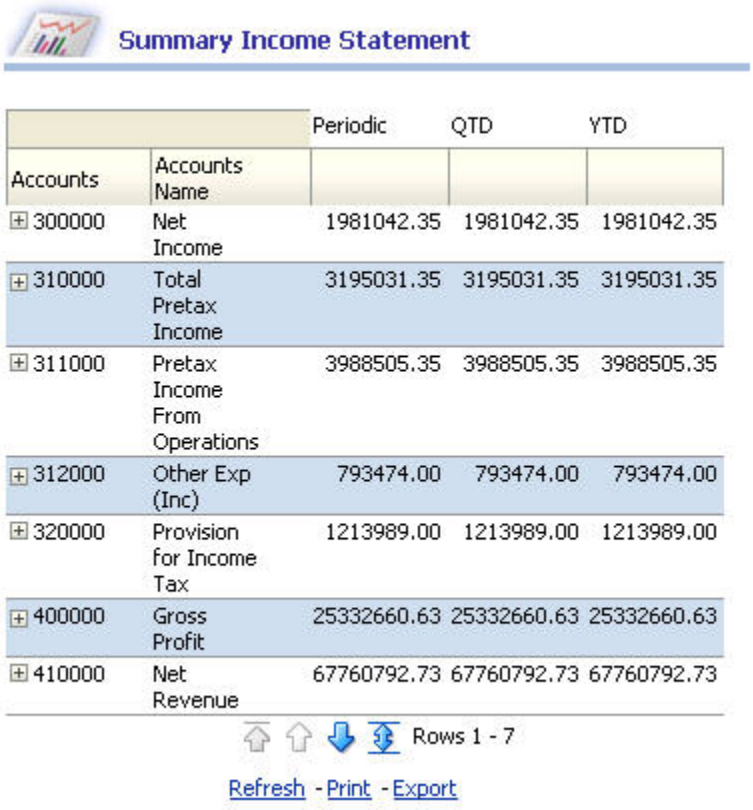
Summary Income Statement

The income statement describes the revenue gained by product sales or services provided by the company.

The report helps you to evaluate the gain or loss in an accounting period. The report provides tabular view format of the income statement information for the different views such as:

- Month to date (MTD/Periodic)
- Quarter to date (QTD)
- Year to date (YTD)
- Scenario View

Changing the view from the dashboard POV does not affect the Summary Income Statement report. The Summary Income Statement report contains the views based on the Financial Management application.



➤ To compile the Summary Income Statement report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Profit and Loss** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The report displays the following information:

Table 10 Summary Income Statement – Report Details

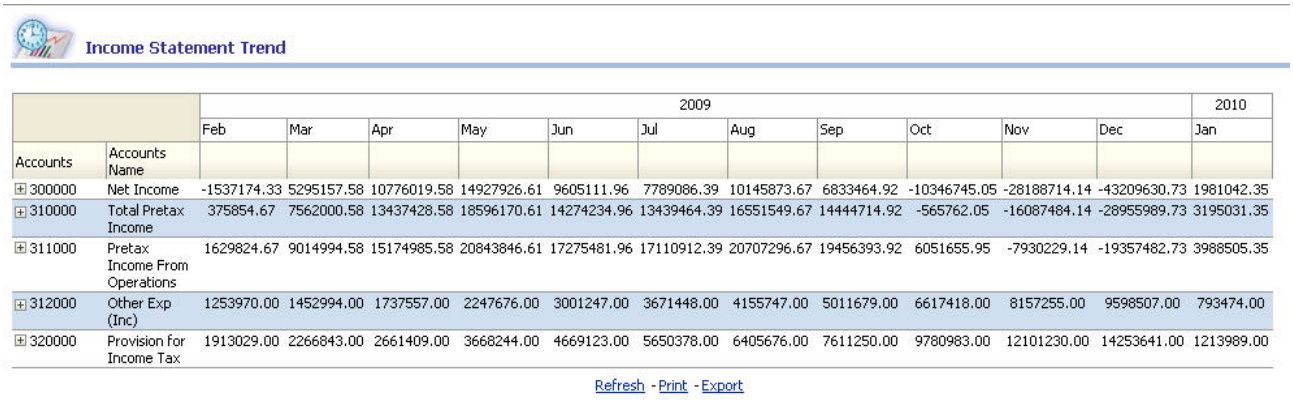
Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	Account value details From the accounts column, you can click the expand icon ⊞ to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	Account description

Report in Detail	Description
Views	The column values contain the income account details for the views such as: ● Month to date (MTD/Periodic) ● Quarter to date (QTD) ● Year to date (YTD) and so on

Income Statement Trend

Trend analysis collects data and performs a comparative analysis of a company's financial data over time.

The report helps you to analyze profit and loss information. The report provides tabular format of the income statement information. The table contains income statement information for 11 periods before the accounting period selected in the dashboard POV selector.


Income Statement Trend

		2009											2010
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Accounts	Accounts Name												
⊞ 300000	Net Income	-1537174.33	5295157.58	10776019.58	14927926.61	9605111.96	7789086.39	10145873.67	6833464.92	-10346745.05	-28188714.14	-43209630.73	1981042.35
⊞ 310000	Total Pretax Income	375854.67	7562000.58	13437428.58	18596170.61	14274234.96	13439464.39	16551549.67	14444714.92	-565762.05	-16087484.14	-28955989.73	3195031.35
⊞ 311000	Pretax Income From Operations	1629824.67	9014994.58	15174985.58	20843846.61	17275481.96	17110912.39	20707296.67	19456393.92	6051655.95	-7930229.14	-19357482.73	3988505.35
⊞ 312000	Other Exp (Inc)	1253970.00	1452994.00	1737557.00	2247676.00	3001247.00	3671448.00	4155747.00	5011679.00	6617418.00	8157255.00	9598507.00	793474.00
⊞ 320000	Provision for Income Tax	1913029.00	2266843.00	2661409.00	3668244.00	4669123.00	5650378.00	6405676.00	7611250.00	9780983.00	12101230.00	14253641.00	1213989.00

Refresh - Print - Export

➤ To compile the Income Statement Trend report:

1 **From the Oracle BI EE Global Header, select the Dashboards link, then select the OFMA menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.**

2 **From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the Profit and Loss dashboard tab.**

3 **From POV Selector, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click Apply.**

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The report displays the following information:

Table 11 Income Statement Trend – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	Contains the account value details. From this column, you can click the expand icon ⊞ to display the hierarchy of the selected account.

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts Name	The account description
Trend	The profit and loss accounts details, evaluated from the currently selected dashboard POV, rolling back to last 11 periods and including the current selected period.

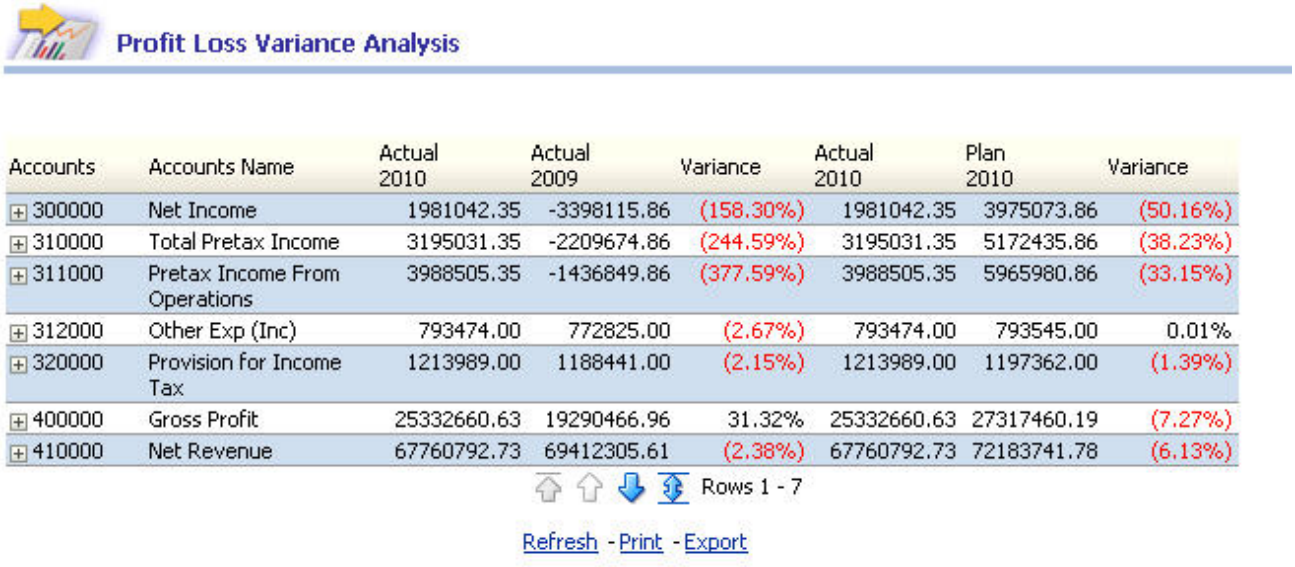
Variance Analysis POV Selector

The Variance Analysis POV selector frame is a set of dimensions that help you analyze and calculate the variance for different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions.

Profit Loss Variance Analysis

The income statements are analyzed by comparing different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations. For example, variance can be calculated between Actual 2010 and Actual 2009.

The report provides tabular view of the income statement information for the particular scenario such as: Actual, Plan, or Forecast. The report helps you to analyze the changes in the income statements across different scenario and year dimension combinations.



Accounts	Accounts Name	Actual 2010	Actual 2009	Variance	Actual 2010	Plan 2010	Variance
300000	Net Income	1981042.35	-3398115.86	(158.30%)	1981042.35	3975073.86	(50.16%)
310000	Total Pretax Income	3195031.35	-2209674.86	(244.59%)	3195031.35	5172435.86	(38.23%)
311000	Pretax Income From Operations	3988505.35	-1436849.86	(377.59%)	3988505.35	5965980.86	(33.15%)
312000	Other Exp (Inc)	793474.00	772825.00	(2.67%)	793474.00	793545.00	0.01%
320000	Provision for Income Tax	1213989.00	1188441.00	(2.15%)	1213989.00	1197362.00	(1.39%)
400000	Gross Profit	25332660.63	19290466.96	31.32%	25332660.63	27317460.19	(7.27%)
410000	Net Revenue	67760792.73	69412305.61	(2.38%)	67760792.73	72183741.78	(6.13%)

Rows 1 - 7

Refresh - Print - Export

➤ To compile the Profit and Loss Variance Analysis report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Profit and Loss** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

4 In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:

- **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations
- **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations

5 Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

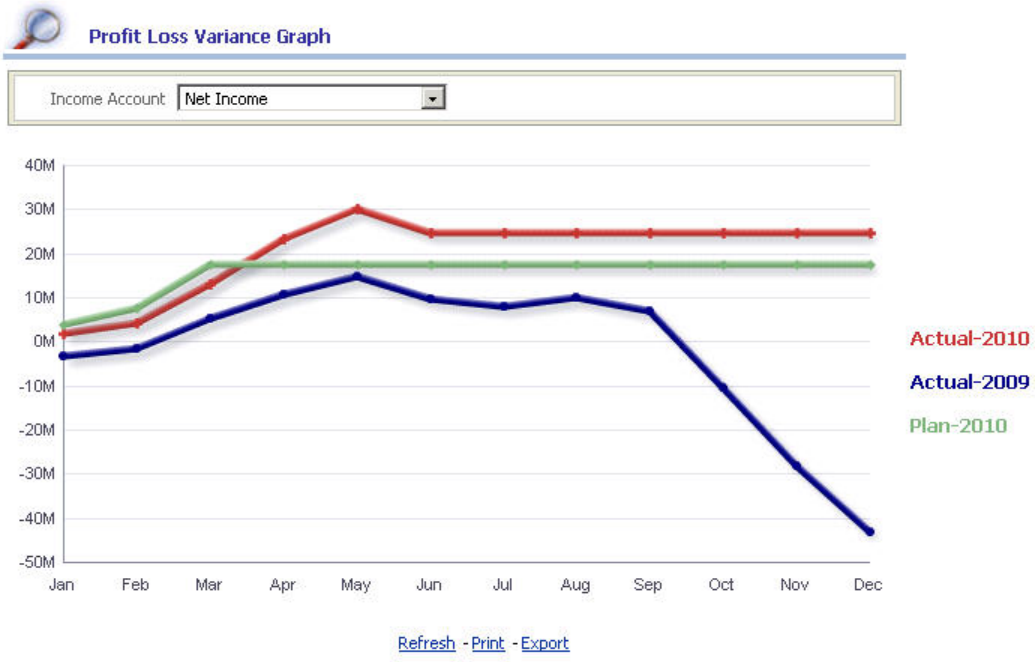
Table 12 Profit Loss Variance Analysis – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	Account value details. From accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The column contains the account value based on report prompt POV- Scenario 2, and Year 2.
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the Third column and Fourth column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	The column contains the account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	The column contains the account value based on report prompt POV - Scenario 3, and Year 3.

Report in Detail	Description
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the sixth column and seventh column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Profit Loss Variance Graph

The report provides a graphical representation of the variances calculated for the income accounts selected within the report. The report helps you understand the variance calculation for the different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations.



➤ To compile the Profit and Los Variance Graph report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Profit and Loss** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

4 In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:

- **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations

- **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations

5 **Click Apply to view the changes in the report.**

The **Profit Loss Variance Graph** report is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Scroll down to see the results.

The report displays the following information:

Table 13 Profit Loss Variance Graph – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Income Accounts	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Profit Loss Variance Graph** report, if you change the **Income Accounts** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Period	The periods are displayed on the x-axis. These period are selected from the dashboard POV selector.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Gross Profit Dashboard

The Gross Profit dashboard provides more information to the users about the gross profit accounts. The Gross Profit dashboard is similar to the Profit and Loss dashboard, but data is restricted to the gross profit accounts and includes more information about the product level reporting. There are Variance Analysis, Variance Graph, and Trend reports similar to the Profit and Loss dashboard but implemented only for the Gross Profit accounts. Each of these reports includes analysis at a product level.

The Gross Profit dashboard page contains the following report information:

- “Gross Profit By Products ” on page 41
- “Gross Profit Trend ” on page 43
- “Gross Profit Variance Analysis ” on page 44
- “Gross Profit Variance Graph” on page 45

To set the Point of View, see “Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics” on page 17.

Gross Profit By Products

Gross profit is the difference between the revenue gained from the product and the cost of making the product.

The report provides a graphical representation of the data, which involves the analysis of gross profit for a product in a specified region, helping you make decisions to enhance the gross profits for the next review cycle.

➤ To compile the Gross Profit By Products report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Gross Profit** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The report displays the following information:

Table 14 Gross Profit By Products – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Gross Profit Accounts	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Gross Profit By Products By Regions** report, if you change the **Gross profit Accounts** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis. The y-axis value for the vertical bar represents the total gross profit earned over a particular region for a particular product.

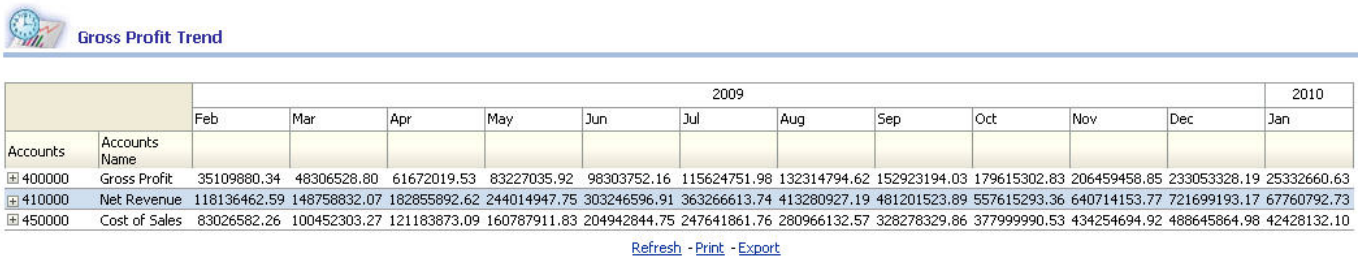
Report in Detail	Description
Products	The products are displayed on the x-axis. These products are selected from the dashboard POV selector. **Note:** The drill through option is available for the product hierarchy that are displayed on the x-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Gross Profit Trend

Trend analysis collects data and performs a comparative analysis of a company's financial data over time.

The report is represented in the tabular format and helps you to analyze the gross profit information of the company. The table comprises the gross profit accounting details for 11 periods before the accounting period chosen in the POV selector.



➤ To compile the Gross Profit Trend Analysis report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Gross Profit** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

For more information, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

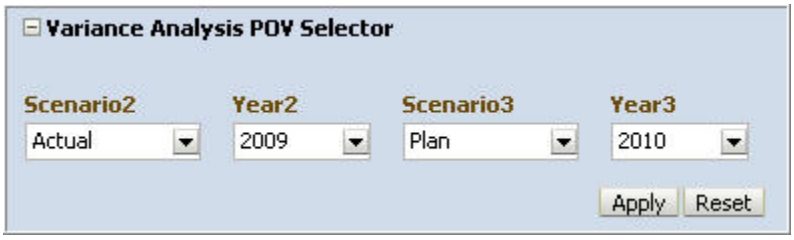
The report displays the following information:

Table 15 Gross Profit Trend – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details From accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Trend Details	The gross profit accounts details, evaluated from current selected dashboard POV rolling backward to last 11 periods and including the current selected period.

Variance Analysis POV Selector

The Variance Analysis POV selector frame is a set of dimensions that helps you analyze and calculate the variance for different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions.



Gross Profit Variance Analysis

The gross profit variance is analyzed for different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions.

The report is represented in the tabular format and helps you analyze the gross profit accounts across different **Scenario** and **Year** combination.

➤ To compile the Gross Profit Variance Analysis report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Gross Profit** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:
   - **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The **Gross Profit Variance Analysis** report is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Scroll down to see the results.

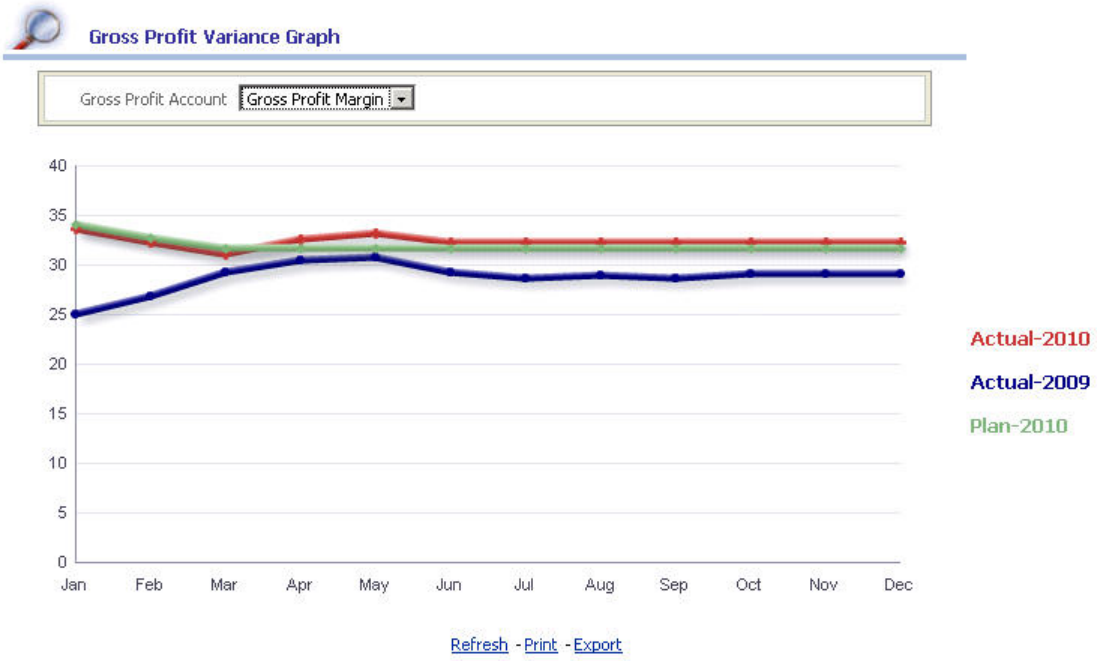
The report displays the following information:

Table 16 Gross Profit Variance Analysis – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details From accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV- Scenario 2, and Year 2.
Variance Column	Provides information about the calculated variance between the third column and fourth columns. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	Contains the account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	Contains the account value based on Report prompt POV- Scenario 3, and Year 3.
Variance Column	Provides information about the calculated variance between the sixth column and seventh column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Gross Profit Variance Graph

This report is a graphical representation of the variances calculated for the gross profit accounts selected within the report. The report helps you understand the variance calculation for the different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations.



➤ To compile the Gross Profit Variance Graph report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Gross Profit** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:
   - **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

   The **Gross Profit Variance Analysis Graph** report is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Scroll down to see the results.

The report displays the following information:

Table 17 Gross Profit Variance Graph – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Gross Profit Account	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Gross Profit Variance Analysis Graph** report, if you change the **Gross Profit Account** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Period	The periods are displayed on the x-axis. These period are selected from the dashboard POV selector.

Report in Detail	Description
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Balance Sheet Dashboard

The Balance Sheet provides more information about the status of the company. The financial position of the company is based on the following factors:

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Ownership equity

The Balance Sheet dashboard is similar to both Profit and Loss and Gross Profit dashboards. You can also perform a consolidation of the balance sheet reports. There is a trend report for balance sheet accounts.

The Balance Sheet dashboard page contains the following report information:

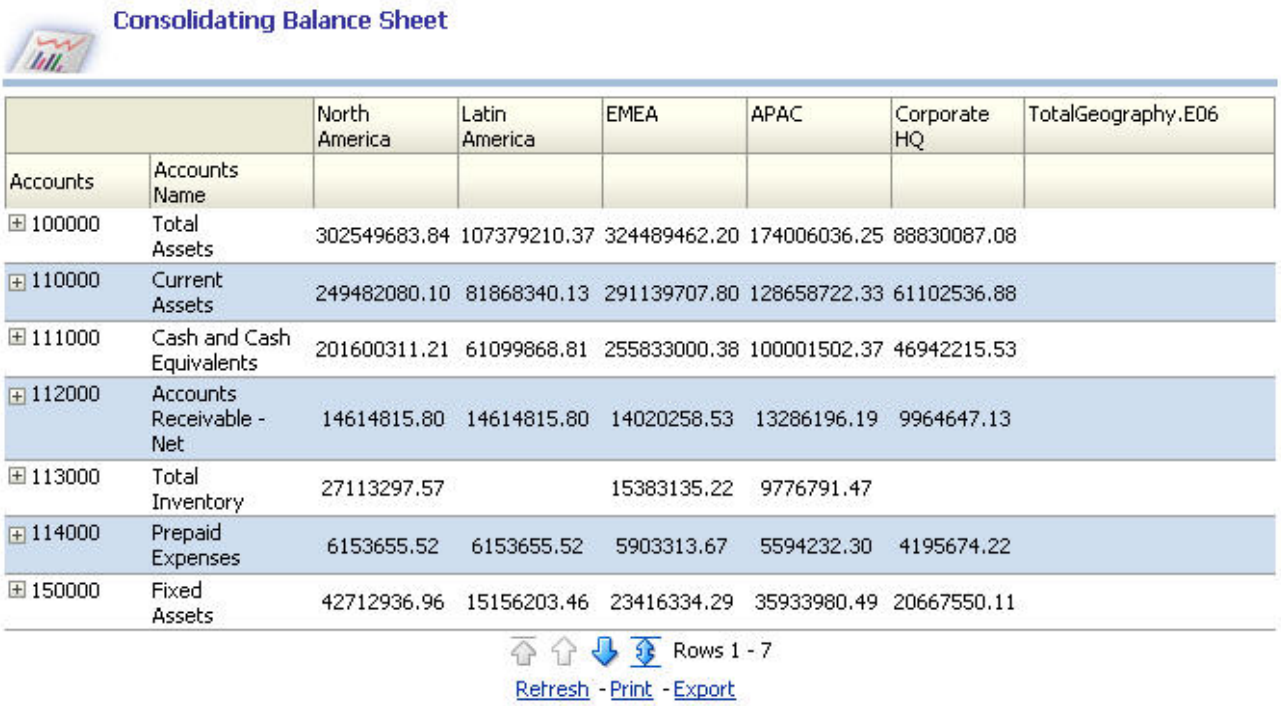
- “Consolidating Balance Sheet” on page 47
- “Balance Sheet Metrics” on page 49
- “Balance Sheet Trend ” on page 50
- “Balance Sheet Analysis ” on page 51

To set the Point of View, see “Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics” on page 17.

Consolidating Balance Sheet

The consolidating balance sheet provides more information to the users about the company's balance sheet account details. The report contains the consolidated data for a specified balance sheet accounts against the particular accounting period selected from the dashboard POV.

The report provides you to understand the financial position of the company for any accounting period across different geographical regions.



➤ To compile the Consolidating Balance Sheet report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Balance Sheet** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The **Consolidating Balance Sheet** report is displayed.

The report displays the following information:

Table 18 Consolidating Balance Sheet – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details From accounts column, you can click the expand icon ⊞ to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Regions	The column values containing the balance sheet account details for the different regions such as: North America, Latin America, APAC, and so on. **Note:** The child entities of the selected dashboard POV region are displayed in the columns.

Balance Sheet Metrics

The balance sheet metric provides an in-depth analysis of the financial position of the company for different entities; the metrics enable you to take appropriate measures to minimize negative impact on the overall company's balance sheet.

The report enables you to view of the set of metrics across entities of the company.

➤ To compile the Balance Sheet Metrics report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Balance Sheet** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The report displays the following information:

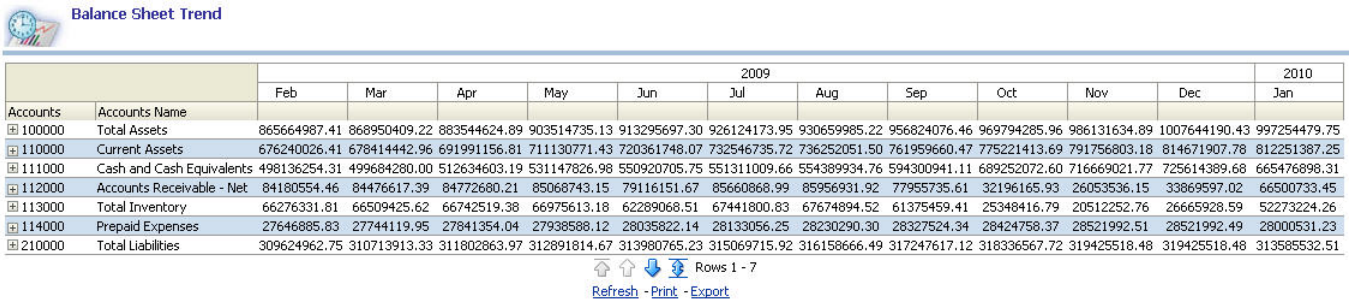
Table 19 Balance Sheet Metrics – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details From the accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Regions	The balance sheet account details for the different regions such as: North America, Latin America, APAC, and so on. **Note:** The child entities of the selected dashboard POV region are displayed in the columns.

Balance Sheet Trend

Trend analysis collects data and performs a comparative analysis of a company's financial data over time.

The report helps you analyze the company's status and adopt certain strategies for the company's future. The report is represented in the tabular format. The table includes balance sheet accounting details for 11 periods before the accounting period selected from the dashboard POV.


Balance Sheet Trend

		2009											2010
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Accounts	Accounts Name												
⊞ 100000	Total Assets	865664987.41	868950409.22	883544624.89	903514735.13	913295697.30	926124173.95	930659985.22	956824076.46	969794285.96	986131634.89	1007644190.43	997254479.75
⊞ 110000	Current Assets	676240026.41	678414442.96	691991156.81	711130771.43	720361748.07	732546735.72	736252051.50	761959660.47	775221413.69	791756803.18	814671907.78	812251387.25
⊞ 111000	Cash and Cash Equivalents	498136254.31	499684280.00	512634603.19	531147826.98	550920705.75	551311009.66	554389934.76	594300941.11	689252072.60	716669021.77	725614389.68	665476898.31
⊞ 112000	Accounts Receivable - Net	84180554.46	84476617.39	84772680.21	85068743.15	79116151.67	85660868.99	85956931.92	77955735.61	32196165.93	26053536.15	33869597.02	66500733.45
⊞ 113000	Total Inventory	66276331.81	66509425.62	66742519.38	66975613.18	62289068.51	67441800.83	67674894.52	61375459.41	25348416.79	20512252.76	26665928.59	52273224.26
⊞ 114000	Prepaid Expenses	27646885.83	27744119.95	27841354.04	27938588.12	28035822.14	28133056.25	28230290.30	28327524.34	28424758.37	28521992.51	28521992.49	28000531.23
⊞ 210000	Total Liabilities	309624962.75	310713913.33	311802863.97	312891814.67	313980765.23	315069715.92	316158666.49	317247617.12	318336567.72	319425518.48	319425518.48	313585532.51

Rows 1 - 7

Refresh - Print - Export

➤ To compile the Balance Sheet Trend report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Balance Sheet** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

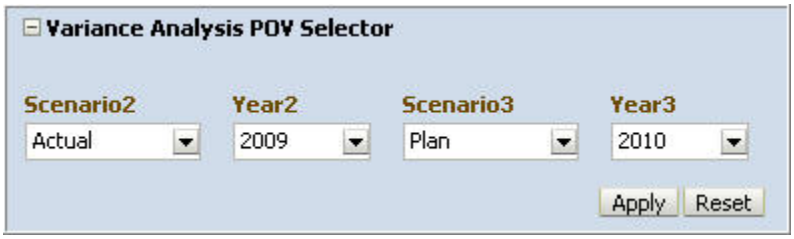
The report displays the following information:

Table 20 Balance Sheet Trend Analysis – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details. From the accounts column, you can click the expand icon ⊞ to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Trend Details	Balance sheet account details, evaluated from the selected dashboard POV rolling backward to the last 11 periods and including the current selected period.

Variance Analysis POV Selector

The Variance Analysis POV selector frame is a set of dimensions that helps you analyze and calculate the variance for different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions.



Balance Sheet Analysis

The balance sheet variance is analyzed for different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions.

The report helps you make strategy corrections. The report is represented in the tabular format. The balance sheet variance is calculated based on the balance sheet accounts across different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations.

➤ To compile the Balance Sheet Analysis reports:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Balance Sheet** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:
   - **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 21 Balance Sheet Analysis – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts Name	The account description

Report in Detail	Description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 2, and Year 2.
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the third column and fourth column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	The column contains the account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV- Scenario 3, and Year 3.
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between sixth column and seventh column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Cash Flow Dashboard

The cash flow dashboard provides information about the inflow or outflow cash for a period of time. The information is based on views such as:

- Month To Date (MTD)
- Quarter To Date (QTD)
- Year To Date (YTD)

You can also perform a consolidation of the cash flow reports.

The Cash Flow dashboard page contains the following report information:

- "Summary Cash Flow" on page 53
- "Consolidating Cash Flow" on page 54
- "Cash Flow Variance " on page 55

- "Cash Flow Variance Graph" on page 57

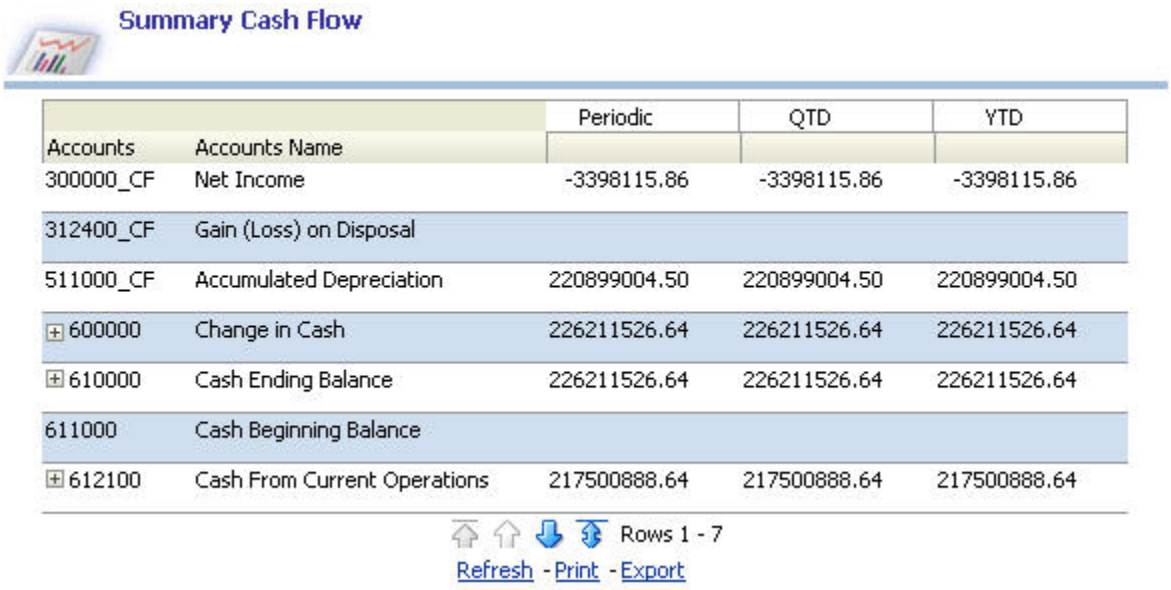
To set the Point of View, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

Summary Cash Flow

The summary cash flow report provides an in-depth analysis of the cash flow data. You can review the cash flow data in views such as:

- Month To Date (MTD)
- Quarter To Date (QTD)
- Year To Date (YTD)

The report helps assess your company's liquidity by accounting period.



➤ To compile the Summary Cash Flow report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Cash Flow** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The report displays the following information:

Table 22 Summary Cash Flow – Report Details

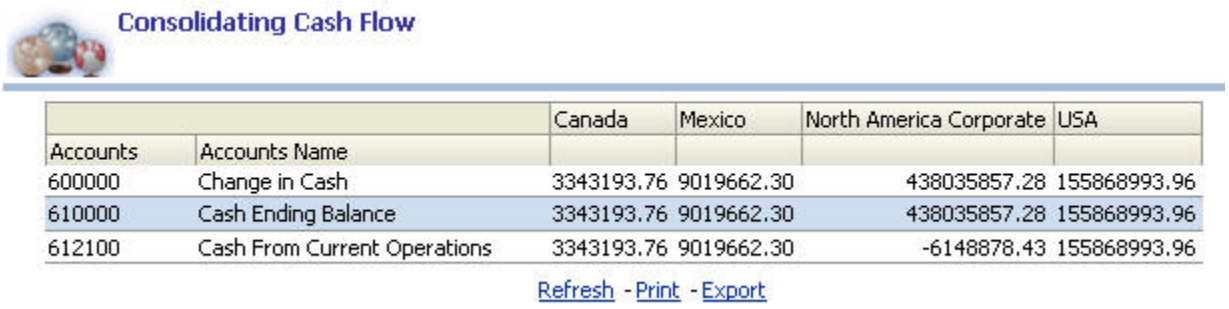
Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details. From the accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Views Details	The cash flow account details for the views such as: • Month To Date (MTD) • Quarter To Date (QTD) • Year To Date (YTD) **Note:** Changing the view from the dashboard POV does not affect the Summary Cash Flow report. The Summary Cash Flow report contains the views based on the Financial Management application.

Consolidating Cash Flow

The Consolidating Cash Flow report provides information about the company's inflow and outflow of cash, which is received or expensed on internal business activities such as:

- Operational
- Investments of the companies on acquisitions
- Long life assets
- Cash received by issuance of debt
- Cash received by equity
- Cash received by dividends

The report contains the consolidated cash flow details against the different entities of the company. The report helps you assess the liquidity of the company.



➤ To compile the Consolidating Cash Flow report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Cash Flow** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

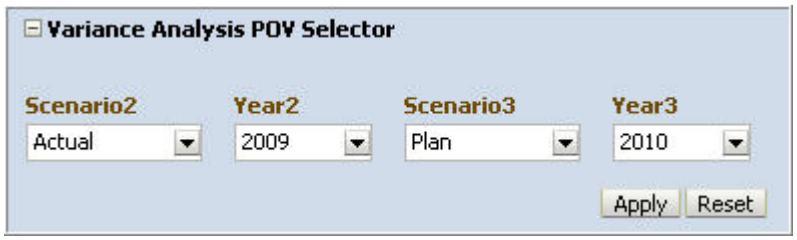
The report displays the following information:

Table 23 Consolidating Cash Flow – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details. From the accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Regions	The cash flow account details for the different regions, such as: APAC, North America, Latin America, and so on. **Note:** The child entities of the selected dashboard POV region are displayed in the columns.

Variance Analysis POV selector

The Variance Analysis POV selector frame is a set of dimensions that helps you to analyze and calculate the variance for different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions.



Cash Flow Variance

The cash flow variance is analyzed by comparing the different combinations of **Scenario** and **Year** dimensions. For example, variance can be calculated between Actual 2010 and Actual 2009.

The report enables you to understand and adapt your company's strategy. The report helps you analyze the cash flow accounts across different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations.

Cash Flow Variance

Accounts	Accounts Name	Actual 2010	Actual 2009	Variance	Actual 2010	Plan 2010	Variance
⊞ 600000	Change in Cash	1183142578.81	217500888.64	443.97%	1183142578.81	237181694.86	398.83%
⊞ 610000	Cash Ending Balance	1183142578.81	217500888.64	443.97%	1183142578.81	237181694.86	398.83%
⊞ 612100	Cash From Current Operations	-231228264.76	217500888.64	(206.31%)	-231228264.76	237181694.86	(197.49%)

Refresh - Print - Export

➤ To compile the Cash Flow Variance report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Cash Flow** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

4 In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:

- **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations
- **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations

5 Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

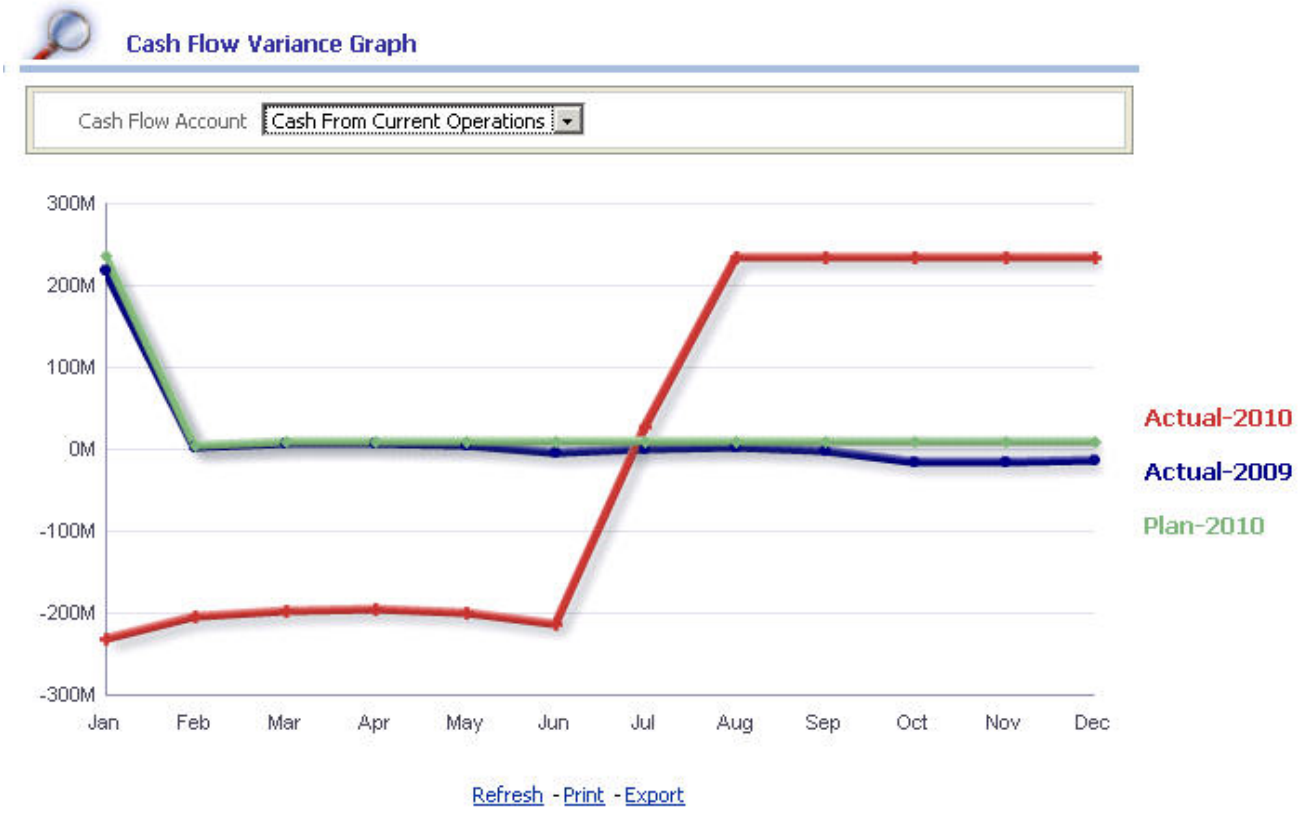
Table 24 Cash Flow Variance – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts Name	The account description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 2, and Year 2

Report in Detail	Description
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the third column and fourth column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year.
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV- Scenario 3, and Year 3.
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the sixth column and seventh column **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Cash Flow Variance Graph

The report shows the variances calculated for the accounts selected within the report and helps you understand the variance calculation for the different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations.



➤ To compile the Cash Flow Variance Graph report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Cash Flow** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis POV selector, select the following dimension members from the list:
   - **Scenario 2** and **Year 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3** and **Year 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

   The **Cash Flow Variance Graph** report is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Scroll down to see the results.

The report displays the following information:

Table 25 Cash Flow Variance Graph – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Cash Flow Account	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Cash Flow Variance Graph** report, if you change the **Cash Flow Account** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Period	The periods are displayed on the x-axis. These period are selected from the dashboard POV selector.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Currency Analysis Dashboard

At the beginning of the financial year, individual entities submit the values for scenario dimensions such as budget or forecast or plan. These values are translated and consolidated based on the exchange rates prevailing in the respective periods. The Currency Analysis Dashboard neutralizes the effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

The comparison between the budget and actual values are not equivalent, because of exchange rate fluctuations at the time of translation. You can perform currency neutralization by keeping the translation rates as constant. Currency neutralization can be achieved either by translating the budget at **Actual** rates and then comparing the newly translated budget against the **Actual** budget. The Currency Analysis Dashboard provides the currency neutral variance reports for the following dashboards: Profit and Loss, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow information.

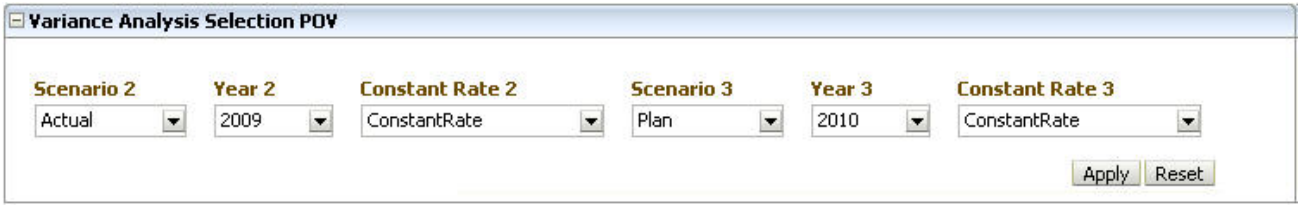
The Currency Analysis Dashboard page contains the following report information:

- "Profit and Loss At Constant Rate" on page 60
- "Profit Loss Variance Graph At Constant Rate" on page 61
- "Balance Sheet Variance At Constant Rate" on page 63
- "Cash Flow Variance At Constant Rate " on page 65

To set the Point of View, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

Variance Analysis Selection POV

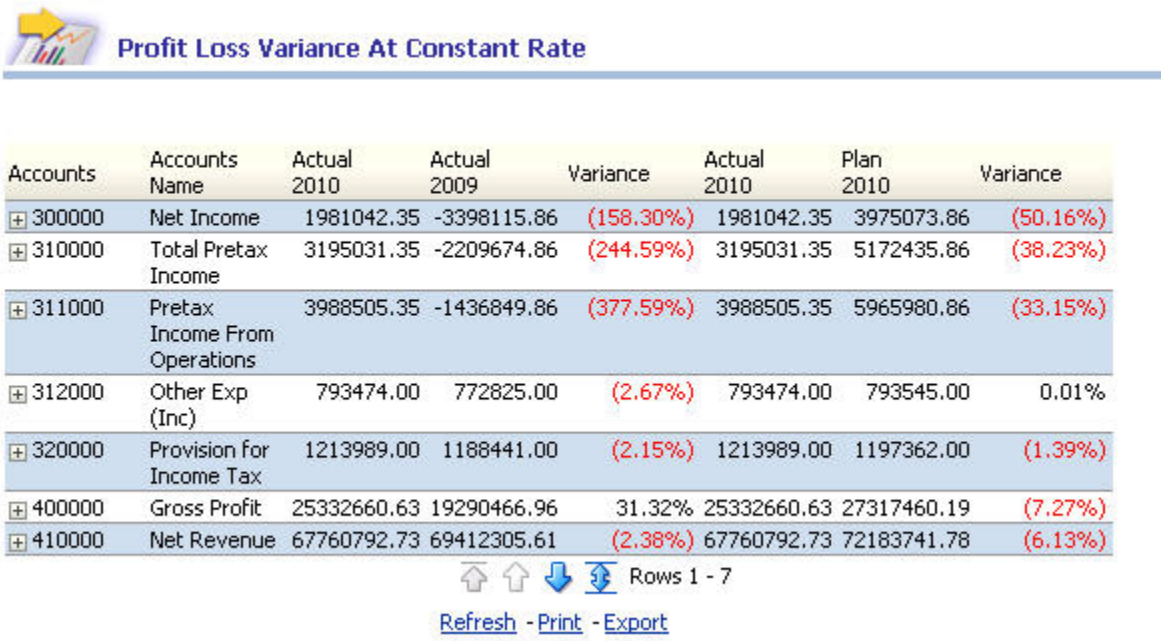
The Variance Analysis Selection POV frame is a set of dimensions that help you analyze and calculate the variance for different combinations of **Scenario**, **Year,** and **Constant Rate** values.



Profit and Loss At Constant Rate

The profit loss currency analysis report provides more information about the profit and loss variance analysis based on the currency selected in the dashboard POV selector.

The report helps you localize the data based on the local currency and understand the financial performance by keeping the currency rates constant.



Profit Loss Variance At Constant Rate

Accounts	Accounts Name	Actual 2010	Actual 2009	Variance	Actual 2010	Plan 2010	Variance
300000	Net Income	1981042.35	-3398115.86	(158.30%)	1981042.35	3975073.86	(50.16%)
310000	Total Pretax Income	3195031.35	-2209674.86	(244.59%)	3195031.35	5172435.86	(38.23%)
311000	Pretax Income From Operations	3988505.35	-1436849.86	(377.59%)	3988505.35	5965980.86	(33.15%)
312000	Other Exp (Inc)	793474.00	772825.00	(2.67%)	793474.00	793545.00	0.01%
320000	Provision for Income Tax	1213989.00	1188441.00	(2.15%)	1213989.00	1197362.00	(1.39%)
400000	Gross Profit	25332660.63	19290466.96	31.32%	25332660.63	27317460.19	(7.27%)
410000	Net Revenue	67760792.73	69412305.61	(2.38%)	67760792.73	72183741.78	(6.13%)

Rows 1 - 7

Refresh - Print - Export

➤ To compile the Profit and Loss At Constant Rate report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Currency Analysis** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis Selection POV, select the following dimension members from the list for calculating the variance:
   - **Scenario 2**, **Year 2** and **Constant Rate 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3**, **Year 3** and **Constant Rate 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

   The **Profit and Loss At Constant Rate** report is displayed.

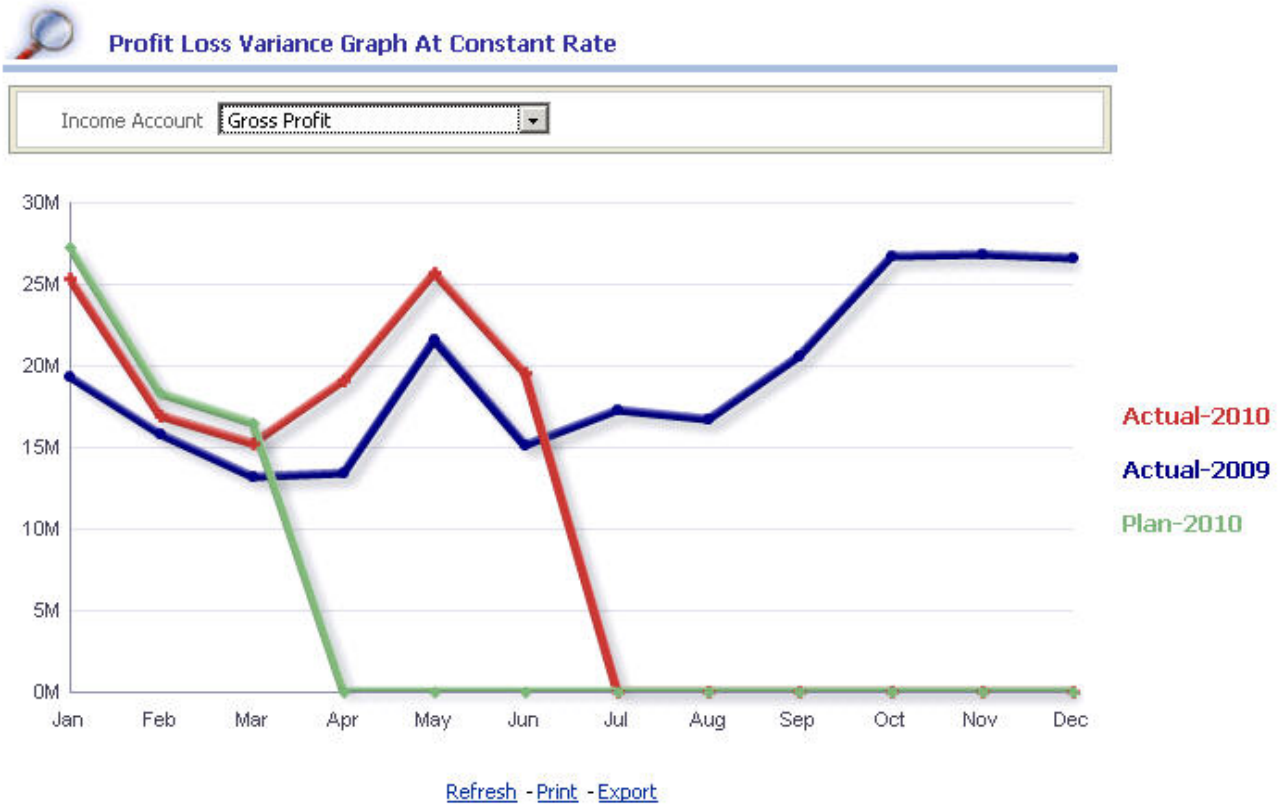
The report displays the following information:

Table 26 Profit and Loss At Constant Rate – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Account Name	The account description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 2, and Year 2
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the third column and fourth column **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 3, and Year 3
Variance Column	Provides information about the calculated variance between the sixth column and seventh column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Profit Loss Variance Graph At Constant Rate

The report shows the variances calculated for the income accounts selected within the report. The report helps you understand the variance calculation for the different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations selected from the dashboard POV and Variance Analysis selector.



➤ To compile the Profit Loss Variance Graph At Constant Rate report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Currency Analysis** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis Selection POV, select the following dimension members from the list for calculating the variance:
   - **Scenario 2**, **Year 2** and **Constant Rate 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3**, **Year 3** and **Constant Rate 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 27 Profit Loss Variance Graph At Constant Rate – Report Details

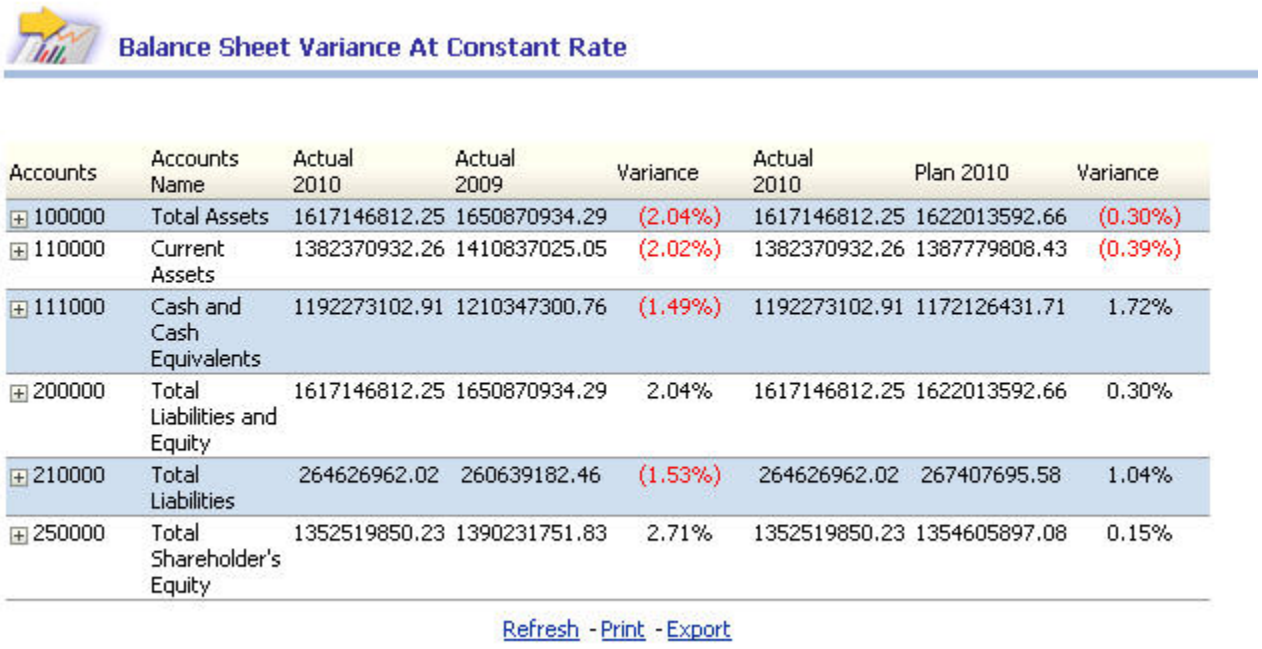
Report in Detail	Description
Income Account	The displayed accounts are mapped from the Financial Management applications. **Note:** In the **Profit Loss Variance Graph At Constant Rate** report, if you change the **Income Account** drop-down (report prompt)[1], the corresponding changes are viewed within the report.
Period	The periods are displayed on the x-axis. These periods are selected from the dashboard POV selector.
Financial Values	The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.

[1]A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.

Balance Sheet Variance At Constant Rate

The report shows the balance sheet variance. Variances are calculated based on the dashboard POV and Variance Analysis POV selection.

The report helps you localize data based on the local currency and understand the financial performance by keeping the currency rates constant.



➤ To compile the Balance Sheet Variance At Constant Rate report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Currency Analysis** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

4 In the Variance Analysis Selection POV, select the following dimension members from the list for calculating the variance:

- **Scenario 2**, **Year 2** and **Constant Rate 2** dimension combinations
- **Scenario 3**, **Year 3** and **Constant Rate 3** dimension combinations

5 Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

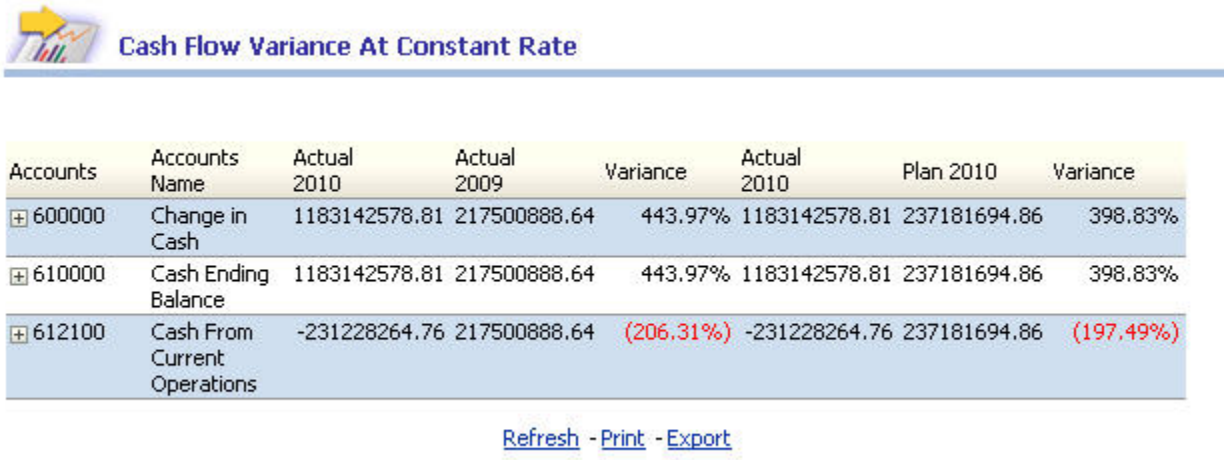
Table 28 Balance Sheet Variance At Constant Rate – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts	The account value details From the accounts column, you can click the expand icon to display the hierarchy of the selected account.
Accounts Name	The account description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 2, and Year 2
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the third column and fourth column. **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 3, and Year 3
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the sixth column and seventh column **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Cash Flow Variance At Constant Rate

The report shows the cash flow variance, which is calculated based on the accounts against the different **Scenario** and **Year** combinations selected from the dashboard POV and Variance Analysis selector.

The report helps you localize data based on the local currency and understand the financial performance by keeping currency rates constant.



➤ To compile the Cash Flow Variance At Constant Rate report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Currency Analysis** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. In the Variance Analysis Selection POV, select the following dimension members from the list for calculating the variance:
   - **Scenario 2**, **Year 2** and **Constant Rate 2** dimension combinations
   - **Scenario 3**, **Year 3** and **Constant Rate 3** dimension combinations
5. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 29 Cash Flow Variance At Constant Rate – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Accounts Name	The account description

Report in Detail	Description
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 2 and Year 2 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 2, and Year 2
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the third column and fourth column **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance
Scenario and Year combination	The account value based on only dashboard POV selector - Scenario, and Year
Scenario 3 and Year 3 combination	The account value based on Report prompt POV - Scenario 3, and Year 3
Variance Column	Information about the calculated variance between the sixth column and seventh column **Note:** If the calculated variance contains negative values, then the value is represented in **red** within parentheses. In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties: ● Expense: The actual amount is subtracted from the budgeted amount to determine the variance ● Non Expense: The budgeted amount is subtracted from the actual amount to determine the variance

Process Management Dashboard

The Process Management dashboard is designed to display the information that helps users to analysis the relevant information about the workflow to accomplish a particular task and also clearly recognize the steps involved or the actions required for completing the process levels.

A process unit is a combination of data for a specific Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, and Value. You use Process Management to review, submit, promote, approve, reject, or publish the process units.

The following table describes the process stages:

Table 30 Process Units

Process Units	Description
Not started	Process unit has not been started by the review supervisor, and no data can be entered by any users except the supervisor. Only the supervisor who has All access rights to the entity can change the process unit level to First Pass.

Process Units	Description
First Pass	Process unit has been started and is in the initial stage for data to be entered by any user with the proper access rights. No security role is checked when the process unit is in the First Pass level.
Review Levels 1 through 10	Process unit is at the beginning of the review process after initial data entry.
Submitted	Process unit has been submitted and is ready for final approval. Submitted level is the common final process level before a process unit can be approved. If you have the submitter security role, you have the option to skip levels of review and promote the process unit directly to the submitted level.
Approved	Process unit has been approved.
Published	Process unit has been published for public access.

Process Management supports phased submissions, which enables you to define the accounts for each phase of review submission. During the review process, you can promote each phase of the process unit rather than the entire process unit, eliminating the need for additional scenarios to enforce the review process. See the *Hyperion Financial Management — User's and Administrator's Guides.*

The Process Management dashboard helps you view the process control status and information for the entire entity structure. The Process Management Dashboard page contains the following report information:

- "Process Management Metrics" on page 67
- "Process Management Trend " on page 70
- "Process Management Statistics" on page 71

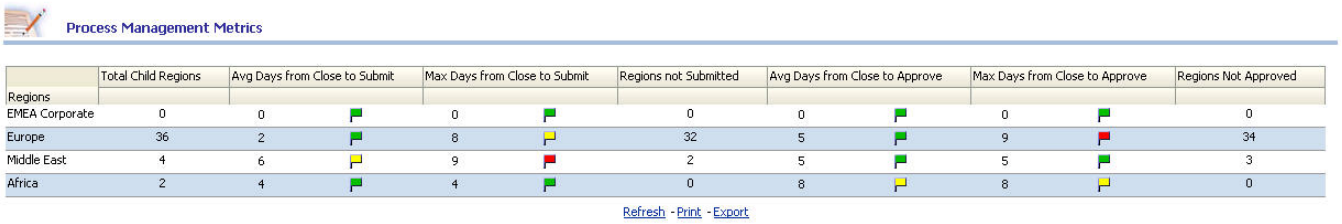
To set the Point of View, see "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

Note: The Process Management dashboard supports nine phases.

Process Management Metrics

The Process Management metrics report provides the status of the descendant entity on changing the process state from **First Pass** state to Approved or Submitted.

The report provides an in-depth analysis of the process levels from **Close** to **Submit** status and from **Close** to **Approve** status for different entities.



➤ To compile the Process Management Metrics report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Process Management** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.

The **Process Management Metrics** report is displayed.

The color code represents the phase of calculating the number of days for changing the process state. For example:

- The green flag indicates that process units are progressing within expected time lines. By default, the green flag indicates the process units are within 0 to eight days of the time frame.
- The yellow flag indicates that process units have been delayed. By default, the yellow flag indicates that process units are within nine to 12 days of time frame.
- The red flag indicates that process units are experiencing significant issues. By default, the red flag indicates that the process units exceed the 12-day limit.

Note: The status of the flags can be modified only by the administrator.

The report displays the following information:

Table 31 Process Management Metrics – Report Details

Column Name	Column Description
Regions	The child entities of the entity selected in the dashboard POV
Total Child Regions	The total number of descendant entities member for the entity at a location

Column Name	Column Description
Average Number of Days from Close to Submit	The average number of days for the descendant entity to change the process state from the Close date to Submitted status. Formula for calculating Average Number of days from Close to Submit: `(Number of days taken by each individual entity to change the process state from Close date to the Submitted Status)/Total Number of Submitted entities.` **Note:** If an entity has not had Submitted status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.
Maximum Number of Days from Close to Submit	The maximum number of days that any descendant entity has to change the process state from the Close date to Submitted status. Formula for calculation: `(Maximum Number of days taken by all the descendants to change the process to Submitted state.)` **Note:** If an entity has not had Submitted status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.
Number of Regions Not Submitted	The number of descendant entities in the following states: ● Not Started ● First Pass ● Review Levels 1-9
Average Number of Days from Close to Approve	The average number of days the descendant entity to change of process state from the Close date to Approved status. Formula for calculating Average Number of days from Close to Approve: `(Number of days taken by each individual entity to change the process state from Close date to the Approved Status)/Total Number of Approved entities.` **Note:** If an entity has not had Approved status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.
Maximum Number of Days from Close to Approve	The maximum number of days that any descendant entity to change of process state from the Close date to Approved. Formula for calculation: `(Maximum Number of days taken by all the descendants to change the process to Approved state.)` **Note:** If an entity has not had Approved Status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.
Number of Regions Not Approved	This column represents the number of descendants in the following states: ● Not Started ● First Pass ● Review Levels 1-9 ● Submitted

Calculating the Average and Maximum Number of Days in the Process Management Metrics Report

To understand the steps involved for calculating the average and maximum number of days taken for any entity from **Close to Submit** status, consider the USA region.

The total number of child regions is 41, and among them three entities changed the process state from **First Pass** to **Submitted** status. The following are the entities with **Submitted** status: Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Entities	Number of Days from Close to Submit Status
Massachusetts	1
New York	1
Pennsylvania	9 [1]
Average number of days taken for each entity from Close to Submit	Σ (1+1+9)/3=3.666; however, the value displayed on the report is 3. The value is rounded to integer directly.

[1]Maximum number of days for any entity from Close to Submit status.

The following changes are affected in the Process Management Metrics table:

Region	USA
Total Child Regions	41
Average number of days from Close to Submit	3.0[1]
Maximum number of days from Close to Submit	9[2]
Regions not Submitted	38
Average number of days from Close to Approve	0
Maximum number of days from Close to Approve	0
Regions not Approved	41

[1]Condition flag for Average days from Close to Submit must be **GREEN**.

[2]Condition flag for Maximum days from Close to Submit must be **YELLOW**.

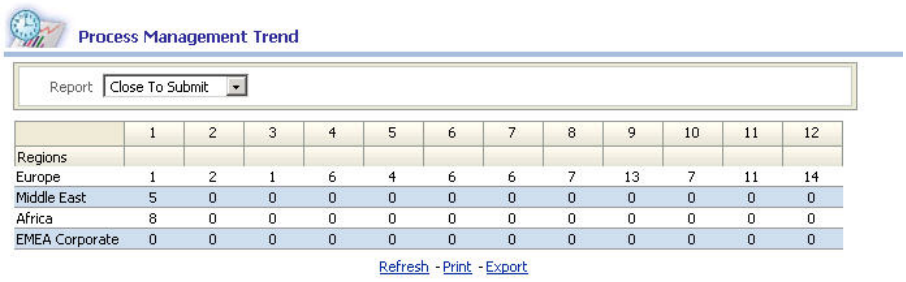
Process Management Trend

The report is a tabular representation of the Process Management data. The table comprises trend details for the 12 months before the period selected from the dashboard POV. The report counts the number of the descendant entities for a geographical region; these counts are dependent on the Financial Management application. The trend analysis information depends on the following options:

- The **Close To Approve** option counts the number of the descendant entities for geographical regions, depending upon the change in the process state from **First Pass** to **Approved** status are reflected in the report.
- The **Close To Submit** option counts the number of the descendant entities for geographical regions, depending upon the change in the process state from **First Pass** to **Submitted** state are reflected in the report.

In the Process Management Trend Analysis table, the periods have a **Numeric value.** The value "1" at the region header represents the current dashboard POV selection, and numeric values from "2-12" at the region header represent periods rolling backward to the last 11 periods form the current dashboard POV selection.

In the following table, let us consider **Europe** as an example, you can observe the number of days taken to change the process state from the Close date to Submitted status. The numbers are gradually decreased from the column header #12, which is successively the 11th period rolling backward form the current dashboard POV selection.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regions												
Europe	1	2	1	6	4	6	6	7	13	7	11	14
Middle East	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMEA Corporate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

➤ To compile the Process Management Trend report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.
2. From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Process Management** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. From **Process Management Trend** report, select a **Report** option:
   - Close To Approve
   - Close To Submit

   If you change the **Report** option, the changes are displayed in the **Process Management Trend Analysis** report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 32 Process Management Trend – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Report	The drop-down menu for selecting either one of these options: ● **Close To Approve** ● **Close To Submit**
Regions	The column values counts the number of the descendant entities for geographical regions such as: North America, Latin America, APAC, and so on. The regions displayed depend on the dashboard POV selection.

Process Management Statistics

Process Management Statistics display the status counts and detailed status for the descendants entity. The report displayed is based on the selected period from the dashboard POV.

Overall Status

The overall status counts the number of entities assigned for a process unit. For example, base entities counts the number of entities at the bottom of the organization structure that does not own further child entities. The report displays the count of entities for the following review levels based on dashboard POV selections:

- Not Started
- First Pass
- Review level
- Submitted
- Approved
- Published

The Overall Status information depends on the following options:

- The **All Entities** option counts the total number of the entities within the organization structure.
- The **Base Entities** option counts the number of descendant entities at the bottom of the organization structure that does not own further child entities.

➤ To compile the Overall Status report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**.
2. From **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, select the **Process Management** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View in Oracle Financial Management Analytics" on page 17.
4. From **Overall Status** report, select a **Report** option:

- All Entities
- Base Entities

If you change the **Report** option, the changes are displayed in the **Overall Status** report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 33 Overall Status – Report Details

Report in Detail	Description
Report	The drop-down menu for selecting either one of these options: ● All Entities ● Base Entities
Status	The fixed column contains the following process unit: ● Not Started ● First Pass ● Review level ● Submitted ● Approved ● Published
Count	The total number of count for a particular process unit based on the entity selected in the dashboard POV.

Close Schedule Dashboard

The Close Schedule dashboard is designed to provide users with relevant information about Financial Close schedules. The dashboard provides information about the current status of all running schedules thus helps you quickly understand and analyze the different key aspects such as:

- Schedule Milestones
- Schedule Roadblocks
- Tracking the task status using color code notifications

The dashboard enables you to monitor and analyze the scheduled task process. The Financial Close schedule information is sourced from Oracle Financial Close Management application.

The Close Schedule Dashboard page contains the following report information:

- "Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard" on page 74
- "Schedule Summary" on page 74
- "Schedule Trend " on page 76
- "Schedule Milestones" on page 77
- "Schedule Roadblocks" on page 79

- "Schedule Comparison" on page 80

Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard

➤ To set the **Point of View**:

1 From the **Point of View Selector** in the Close Schedule Dashboard, select the required POV dimension members from the list:

- Period
- Year

2 Based on the selected combinations of **Period** and **Year** dimensions, click **Apply** to view the list of **Schedule** names.

3 **Schedule**: Select the required Schedule name from the list.

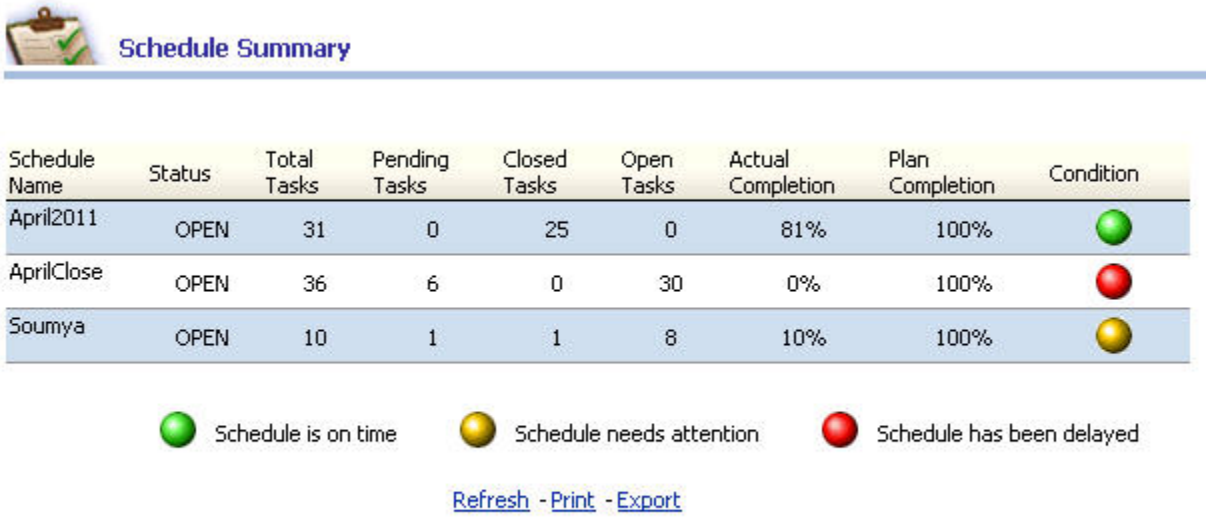
Note: If you do not select **Schedule** from the drop-down then all **Schedules** are listed based on the selected combinations of **Period** and **Year** dimensions from the Dashboard POV.

4 Click **Apply** to view the changes in the dashboard page.

Schedule Summary

The schedule summary report contains high-level schedule summary details from Financial Close Management application.

The schedule summary report enables you to view the current status of all OPEN (running), and CLOSED schedule details and helps you to quickly understand the total number of Pending tasks, Closed tasks, and Open tasks within the schedule. The report calculates the percentage of actual completion and planned completion tasks.



➤ To compile the Schedule Summary report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Close Schedule** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard" on page 74
4. Click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 34 Schedule Summary – Report Details

Column Details	Description
Schedule Name	Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management Application
Status	The schedule status can be OPEN or CLOSED.
All Tasks	Total number of tasks within the schedule
Pending Tasks	Total number of pending tasks within the schedule
Closed Tasks	Total number of closed tasks within the schedule
Open Tasks	Total number of open tasks within the schedule
Actual Completion	The percentage of actual number of tasks completed against the total number of tasks for the schedule as on date
Plan Completion	The percentage of planned number of tasks completed per plan against the total number of tasks for the schedule as on date

Column Details	Description
Status Indicator	The indicator provides the schedule condition based on the timelines.

Based on the following criteria, we calculate the delayed task within a schedule:

- The scheduled end date of the task is less than current date
- The task status in OPEN at the time of calculation

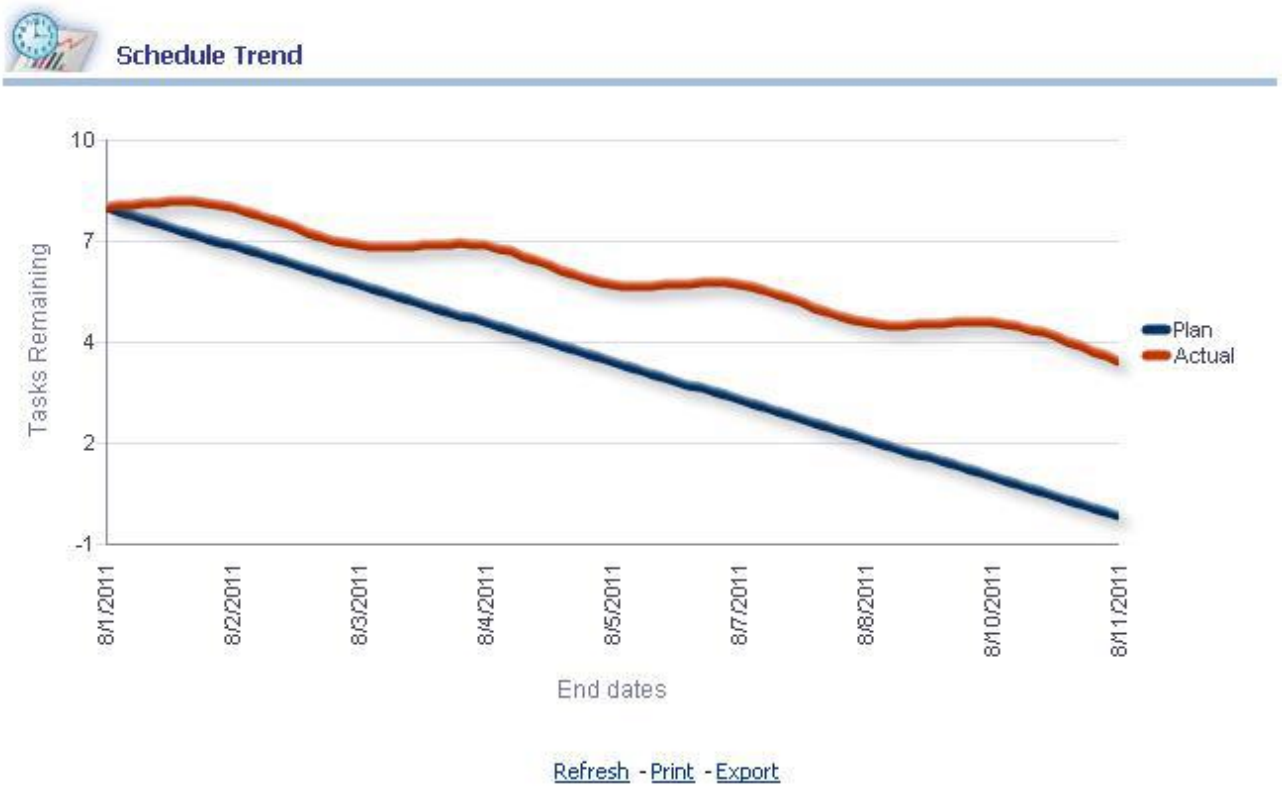
Tasks are considered based on the preceding criteria. The color code represents the state of the schedule based on timelines. For example:

-  **Green** represents tasks progressing within expected timelines. By default, green indicates the schedule with a sum of delayed tasks less than or equal to 5.
-  **Yellow** indicates that the schedule needs attention. By default, yellow indicates the schedule with a sum of delayed tasks greater than five and less than or equal to 10.
-  **Red** indicates that the schedule has significant issues. By default, red indicates a schedule with a sum of delayed tasks greater than 10.

Note: The color indicator and the threshold values defined can be modified only by the administrator.

Schedule Trend

The schedule trend report helps you analyze the schedule trend information based on the actual tasks progress against the planned tasks completion.



➤ To compile the Schedule Trend report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Close Schedule** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard" on page 74.
4. Click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

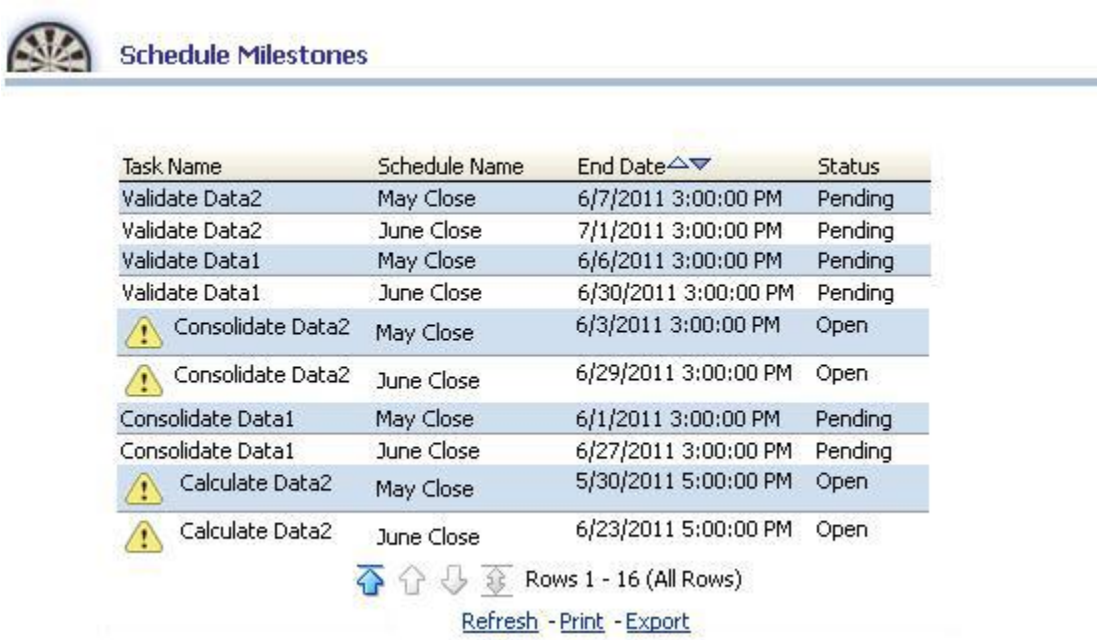
Table 35 Schedule Summary Graph – Report Details

Column Details	Description
End Dates	The date stamp accounting to the period chosen in the POV selector
Task Remaining	The number of tasks Pending completion as on that date

Schedule Milestones

The report shows schedule milestones and enables you to analyze the high priority tasks and their current status.

–This symbol indicates a task that needs attention.



➤ To compile the Schedule Milestone report:

1 From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

2 From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Close Schedule** dashboard tab.

3 From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

See "Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard" on page 74.

4 Click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

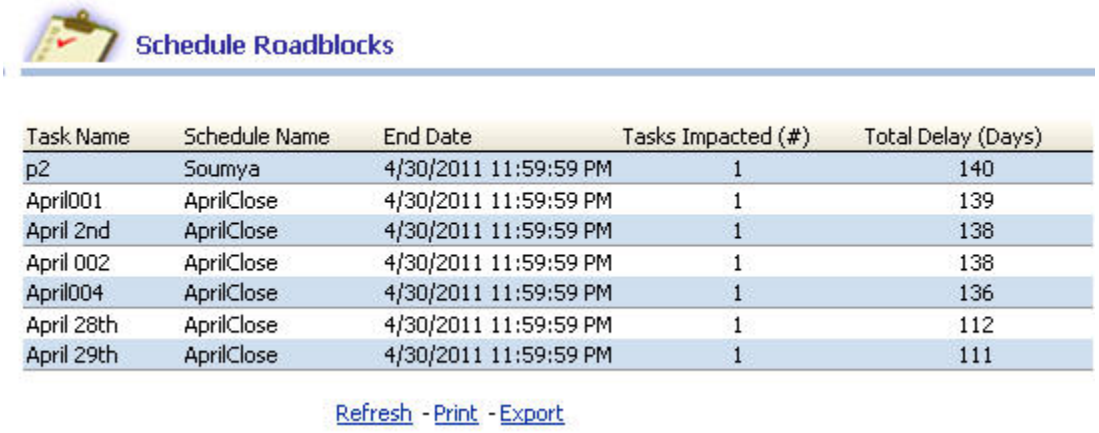
Table 36 Schedule Milestone – Report Details

Column	Description
Task Name	Name of the task in the Financial Close Management Application
Schedule Name	Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management Application
Status	The status for tasks: Pending, Open, Closed, and Needs Attention
End Date	Tasks' scheduled end dates

Schedule Roadblocks

The report shows scheduled roadblocks, which displays the tasks that are causing the most prominent delay within a schedule.

There may be many reasons for the schedule to be blocked. Some examples: holidays, schedule interdependencies, and so on.



➤ To compile the Schedule Roadblocks report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Close Schedule** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard" on page 74.
4. Click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 37 Schedule Roadblocks – Report Details

Column	Description
Task Name	Name of the task in the Financial Close Management application
Schedule Name	Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management application
End Date	Scheduled end dates of tasks
Tasks Impacted	The total number of tasks impacted. Because of the delay in the task execution, the successor tasks are impacted.
Total Delay (Days)	Approximate number of days impacted on the schedule due to the task delay.

Schedule Comparison

The schedule comparison report provides a comparison of the rate of completion of tasks for two schedules. This report can be very useful to compare similar schedules in different accounting periods.

➤ To compile the Schedule Comparison report:

1. From the **Oracle BI EE Global Header**, select the **Dashboards** link, then select the **OFMA** menu list, and then select Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
2. From Oracle Financial Management Analytics, select the **Close Schedule** dashboard tab.
3. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.

   See "Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard" on page 74.
4. Select the required **Schedule 1** from the list to compare the schedules and click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 38 Schedule Comparison Graph – Report Details

Report Details	Description
Workdays	The active number of working days taken by a particular schedule for completion. This encompasses the workdays of both the schedules
Percentage of Schedule Tasks Remaining	The percentage of incomplete tasks in the schedule

A Additional Information

In This Appendix

Related Documentation

Oracle Financial Management Analytics uses existing Oracle BI EE functionality to perform many tasks, such as managing repositories and catalogs. The documentation of the Oracle BI EE is already available and addresses information outside the scope of the Oracle Financial Management Analytics documentation. Where appropriate, cross-references are made to this Oracle BI EE documentation for use with this guide.

Table 39 Some Related Documentation

Related Documentation	Reference Guides
Oracle BI EE	See the following documentation: ● For Installing Oracle BI EE, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation and Upgrade Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.* ● For Configuring Oracle BI EE, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.* ● For Integrating Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Integrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition* ● For **BI Server**, see *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Integrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)* ● For **BI Administration Tool**, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)* ● For **BI Presentation Services**, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)* ● For **Oracle BI Presentation Catalog**, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition* ● For **Creating and Maintaining the presentation layer**, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1).* ● For **Creating a Repository File** (.rpd), see *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1).*

Related Documentation	Reference Guides
Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition	See the following documentation: ● *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition User's Guide* ● *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition Administrator's Guide* For Release 11.1.1.3, see the following link: http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E12825_01/index.htm For Release 9.3.x, see the following link: http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10530_01/welcome.html
Financial Close Management	See the following documentation: ● *Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management Administrator's Guide* ● *Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management User's Guide*

➤ To access Oracle BI EE documentation for topics outside of the scope of this document, see http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm to view the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library.

Glossary

action Provides functionality to navigate to related content or to invoke operations, functions or processes in external systems. You can include actions in analyses, dashboard pages, agents, scorecard objectives, scorecard initiatives, and KPIs. See also *action link*.

Action Framework The Action Framework is a component of the Oracle BI EE architecture and includes a J2EE application called the Action Execution Service (AES) and actions-specific JavaScript functionality deployed as part of Oracle BI EE. The action framework also includes client-side functionality for creating actions and invoking certain action types directly from the browser.

action link A link to an action that you have embedded in an analysis, dashboard page, scorecard objective, scorecard initiative, or KPI that, when clicked, runs an associated action. See also *action*.

ADF Business Intelligence Component Provides the developer the ability to include Oracle Business Intelligence catalog objects in ADF Applications. This component uses a SOAP connection to access the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog.

Admin Server Is part of the WebLogic domain, and runs the processes that manage Oracle Business Intelligence components. The Admin Server contains the Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console, and Fusion Middleware Control. See also *Fusion Middleware Control* and *Managed Server*.

agent Enables you to automate your business processes. You can use them to provide event-driven alerting, scheduled content publishing, and conditional event-driven action execution.

Agents can dynamically detect information-based problems and opportunities, determine the appropriate individuals to notify, and deliver information to them through a wide range of devices (e-mail, phones, and so on).

aggregate persistence A feature that automates the creation and loading of aggregate tables and their corresponding Oracle Business Intelligence metadata mappings to enable aggregate navigation.

aggregate table A table that stores precomputed results from measures that have been aggregated over a set of dimensional attributes. Each aggregate table column contains data at a given set of levels. For example, a monthly sales table might contain a precomputed sum of the revenue for each product in each store during each month. Using aggregate tables optimizes performance.

aggregation rule In an Oracle BI repository, a rule applied to a logical column or physical cube column that specifies a particular aggregation function to be applied to the column data, such as SUM.

In Presentation Services, users can see the rules that have been applied in the repository. Users can also change the default aggregation rules for measure columns.

alias table A physical table that references a different physical table as its source. Alias tables can be used to set up multiple tables, each with different keys, names, or joins, when a single physical table needs to serve in different roles. Because alias table names are included in physical SQL queries, you can also use alias tables to provide meaningful table names, making the SQL statements easier to read.

analysis A query that a user creates on the Criteria tab in Presentation Services. An analysis can optionally contain one or more filters or selection steps to restrict the results. See also *filter* and *selection step*.

analysis criteria Consists of the columns, filters, and selection steps that you specify for an analysis. See also *analysis*.

analysis prompt A prompt that is added to an analysis. When the user selects a prompt value, that value then determines the content that displays in the analysis containing the prompt, only. See *dashboard prompt* and *prompt*.

attribute The details of a dimension in an Oracle BI repository. Attributes usually appear as columns of a dimension table.

attribute column In Presentation Services, a column that holds a flat list of values that are also known as members. No hierarchical relationship exists between these members, as is the case for members of a hierarchical column. Examples include ProductID or City. See *hierarchical column*.

BI domain Contains configurable System components (the coreapplication) and Java components (the WebLogic domain), and also includes the Web-based management tools and applications that utilize resources.

A BI domain can be a set of middleware homes spread across one or more physical servers. See also BI instance.

BI instance Refers to the System components (coreapplication) of a BI domain See also *BI domain*.

BI object A piece of business intelligence content that is created with Presentation Services and saved to the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog. Examples of BI objects include analyses, dashboards, dashboard pages, scorecards, and KPIs.

BI Search A search tool that resides outside of Presentation Services. BI Search is available from the Home Page after the Administrator adds a link to the BI Search URL. BI Search provides a mechanism for searching for objects in the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog that is similar to a full-text search engine..

bookmark link Captures the path to a dashboard page and all aspects of the page state. See *prompted link*.

bridge table A table that enables you to resolve many-to-many relationships between two other tables.

briefing book See *Oracle BI Briefing Books*.

business model Contains the business model definitions and the mappings from logical to physical tables. Business models are always dimensional, unlike objects in the Physical layer, which reflect the organization of the data sources. Each business model contains logical tables, columns, and joins.

Business Model and Mapping layer A layer of the Oracle BI repository that defines the business, or logical, model of the data and specifies the mapping between the business model and the Physical layer schemas. This layer can contain one or more business models.

The Business Model and Mapping layer determines the analytic behavior that is seen by users, and defines the superset of objects available to users. It also hides the complexity of the source data models.

business owner The person responsible for managing and improving the business value and performance of a KPI or scorecard object, such as an objective, cause and effect map, and so on.

catalog See *Oracle BI Presentation Catalog*.

cause & effect map A component of a scorecard that lets you illustrate the cause and effect relationships of an objective. See also *Oracle Scorecard* and *Strategy Management*.

chronological key A column in a time dimension that identifies the chronological order of the members within a dimension level. The key must be unique at its level..

Cluster Controller A process that serves as the first point of contact for new requests from Presentation Services and other clients. The Cluster Controller determines which Oracle BI Server in the cluster to direct the request to based on Oracle BI Server availability and load. It monitors the operation of servers in the cluster, including the Oracle BI Scheduler instances. The Cluster Controller is deployed in active-passive configuration.

column In an Oracle BI repository, columns can be physical columns, logical columns, or presentation columns.

In Presentation Services, indicates the pieces of data that an analysis will return. Together with filters and selection steps, columns determine what analyses will contain. Columns also have names that indicate the types of information that they contain, such as Account and Contact.

See also *analysis*, *attribute column*, *hierarchical column*, and *measure column*.

column filter See *filter*.

column prompt A type of filter that allows you to build specific value prompts on a data column to either stand alone on the dashboard or analysis or to expand or refine existing dashboard and analysis filters. See also *prompt*.

complex join A join in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository that uses an expression other than equals.

condition Objects that return a single Boolean value based on the evaluation of an analysis or of a key performance indicator (KPI). You use conditions to determine whether agents deliver their content and execute their actions, whether actions links are displayed in dashboard pages, or whether sections and their content are displayed in dashboard pages.

See also *action*, *action link*, *agent* and *key performance indicator (KPI)*.

connection pool An object in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository that contains the connection information for a data source.

See also *Physical layer*.

content designer The user who creates business intelligence objects such as analyses, dashboards, and scorecards.

contextual event action A pre-delivered action that utilizes the Action Framework to pass content from the business intelligence object to another region on an ADF page.

See also *action*, *Action Framework*, and *action link*.

criteria See *analysis criteria*.

cube An OLAP (online analytical processing) data structure that lets data be analyzed more quickly and with greater flexibility than structures in relational databases. Cubes are made up of measures and organized by dimensions. Cubes in multidimensional data sources roughly correspond to star schemas in relational database models.

currency prompt A prompt that allow the user to change the currency type that displays in the currency columns on an analysis or dashboard. See also *prompt*.

custom view A component of a scorecard that lets you show a customized view of your business and strategy data. See also *Oracle Scorecard* and *Strategy Management*.

dashboard An object that provides personalized views of corporate and external information. A dashboard consists of one or more pages. Pages can display anything that you can access or open with a Web browser, such as results of analyses, images, alerts from agents, and so on.

dashboard prompt A prompt that is added to the dashboard. When the user selects a prompt value, that value then determines the content that will display in all analyses included on the dashboard. See *analysis prompt* and *prompt*.

Dashboard URL Used for incorporating or referencing the content of a specific dashboard in external portals or applications. It has a number of forms and optional arguments that can be used to control its behavior.

data source name (DSN) A data structure that contains the information about a specific database, typically used by an ODBC driver to connect to the database. The DSN contains information such as the name, directory, and driver of the database.

Connection pool objects in the Physical layer of the Oracle BI repository contain DSN information for individual data sources.

database hint Instructions placed within a SQL statement that tell the database query optimizer the most efficient way to execute the statement. Hints override the optimizer's execution plan, so you can use hints to improve performance by forcing the optimizer to use a more efficient plan. Hints are only supported for Oracle Database data sources.

dimension A hierarchical organization of logical columns (attributes). One or more logical dimension tables may be associated with at most one dimension.

A dimension may contain one or more (unnamed) hierarchies. There are two types of logical dimensions: dimensions with level-based hierarchies (structure hierarchies), and dimensions with parent-child hierarchies (value hierarchies).

A particular type of level-based dimension, called a time dimension, provides special functionality for modeling time series data.

See also *hierarchy*.

dimension table A logical table that contains columns used by a particular dimension. A dimension table cannot be a fact table. See also *fact table*.

driving table A mechanism used to optimize the manner in which the Oracle BI Server processes multi-database joins when one table is very small (the driving table) and the other table is very large.

DSN See *data source name (DSN)*. .

Essbase A multidimensional database management system available from Oracle that provides a multidimensional database platform upon which to build business intelligence applications. Also referred to as Oracle's Hyperion Essbase. .

event polling table Event polling tables (also called event tables) provide information to the Oracle BI Server about which physical tables have been updated. They are used to keep the query cache up-to-date. The Oracle BI Server cache system polls the event table, extracts the physical table information from the rows, and purges stale cache entries that reference those physical tables. .

fact table In an Oracle BI repository, a logical table in the Business Model and Mapping layer that contains measures and has complex join relationships with dimension tables. See also *dimension table*.

filter Criteria that are applied to attribute and measure columns to limit the results that are displayed when an analysis is run. For measure columns, filters are applied before the query is aggregated and affect the query and thus the resulting values.

See also *prompt* and *selection step*.

foreign key A column or a set of columns in one table that references the primary key columns in another table.

fragmentation content The portion, or fragment, of the set of data specified in a logical table source when the logical table source does not contain the entire set of data at a given level. Fragmentation content is defined by the logical columns that are entered in the Fragmentation content box in the Content tab of the Logical Table Source dialog box. .

Fusion Middleware Control Provides Web-based management tools that enable you to monitor and configure Fusion Middleware components.

global header An Oracle BI Presentation Services user interface object that contains links and options that allow the user to quickly begin a task or locate a specific object within the Presentation Catalog. The global header always displays in the Presentation Services user interface, thus allowing users to quickly access links and search the catalog without having to navigate to the Home Page or Catalog page.

Go URL Used to incorporate specific business intelligence results into external portals or applications. The Go URL is used when you add a result to your favorites or add a link to a request to your dashboard or external Web site. It has a number of forms and optional arguments that can be used to control its behavior. .

hierarchical column In Presentation Services, a column that holds data values that are organized using both named levels and parent-child relationships. This column is displayed using a tree-like structure. Individual members are shown in an outline manner, with lower-level members rolling into higher-level members. For example, a specific day belongs to a particular month, which in turn is within a particular year. Examples include Time or Geography.

hierarchy In an Oracle BI repository, a system of levels in a logical dimension that are related to each other by one-to-many relationships. All hierarchies must have a common leaf level and a common root (all) level.

Hierarchies are not modeled as separate objects in the metadata. Instead, they are an implicit part of dimension objects.

See also *dimension*, *logical level*, and *presentation hierarchy*.

hierarchy level In Presentation Services, an object within a hierarchical column that either rolls up or is rolled up from other levels. Corresponds to a presentation level in an Oracle BI repository.

See also *presentation level*.

home page Provides an intuitive, task-based entry way into the functionality of Presentation Services. The Home page is divided into sections that allow you to quickly begin specific tasks, locate an object, or access technical documentation. .

image prompt A prompt that provides an image with different areas mapped to specific values. The user clicks an image area to select the prompt value that populates the analysis or dashboard.

See also *prompt*.

initialization block Used to initialize dynamic repository variables, system session variables, and non-system session variables. An initialization block contains the SQL statements that will be executed to initialize or refresh the variables associated with that block.

initiative Used in a scorecard, an initiative is a time-specific task or project that is necessary to achieve objectives. As such, you can use initiatives that support objectives as milestones as they reflect progress toward strategy targets.

See also *objective* and *Oracle Scorecard* and *Strategy Management*.

Java components Fusion Middleware Control components that are deployed as one or more Java EE applications (and a set of resources) and are managed by Node Manager.

See also *Node Manager*.

key performance indicator (KPI) A measurement that defines and tracks specific business goals and strategic objectives. KPIs often times roll up into larger organizational strategies that require monitoring, improvement, and evaluation. KPIs have measurable values that usually vary with time, have targets to determine a score and performance status, include dimensions to allow for more precise analysis, and can be compared over time for trending purposes and to identify performance patterns.

See also *Oracle Scorecard* and *Strategy Management*.

KPI watchlist A method of distributing KPIs to end users. A watchlist is a collection of KPIs that are built by adding the KPIs stored in the catalog. After a KPI watchlist is built and saved, it is stored as a catalog object and can be added to dashboards and scorecards.

See also *key performance indicator (KPI)*.

level See *hierarchy level*.

logical display folder Folders used to organize objects in the Business Model and Mapping layer. They have no metadata meaning.

logical join Joins that express relationships between logical tables. Logical joins are conceptual, rather than physical, joins. In other words, they do not join to particular keys or columns. A single logical join can correspond to many possible physical joins.

logical layer See *Business Model and Mapping layer*.

logical level In an Oracle BI repository, a component of a level-based hierarchy that either rolls up or is rolled up from other levels.

Parent-child hierarchies have implicit, inter-member levels between ancestors and descendants that are not exposed as logical level objects in the metadata. Although parent-child hierarchies also contain logical level objects, these levels are system generated and exist to enable aggregation across all members only.

See also dimension and hierarchy.

Logical SQL The SQL statements that are understood by the Oracle BI Server. The Oracle BI Server Logical SQL includes standard SQL, plus special functions (SQL extensions) like AGO, TODATE, EVALUATE, and others.

Clients like Presentation Services send Logical SQL to the Oracle BI Server when a user makes a request. In addition, Logical SQL is used in the Business Model and Mapping layer to enable heterogeneous database access and portability. The Oracle BI Server transforms Logical SQL into physical SQL that can be understood by source databases.

logical table A table object in the Business Model and Mapping layer of an Oracle BI repository. A single logical table can map to one or more physical tables. Logical tables can be either fact tables or dimension tables.

See also *dimension table* and *fact table*.

logical table source Objects in the Business Model and Mapping layer of an Oracle BI repository that define the mappings from a single logical table to one or more physical tables. The physical to logical mapping can also be used to specify transformations that occur between the Physical layer and the Business Model and Mapping layer, as well as to enable aggregate navigation and fragmentation.

Managed Server An individual J2EE application container (JMX MBean container). It provides local management functions on individual hosts for Java components and System components contained within the local middleware home, and refers to the Admin Server for all of its configuration and deployment information.

See also *Admin Server* and *Fusion Middleware Control*.

measure column A column that can change for each record and can be added up or aggregated in some way. Typical measures are sales dollars and quantity ordered. Measures are calculated from data sources at query time.

Measure columns are displayed in the Oracle BI repository, usually in fact tables, or in Presentation Services.

metadata Data about data. Metadata objects include the descriptions of schemas (such as tables, columns, data types, primary keys, foreign keys, and so on) and logical constructs (like fact tables, dimensions, and logical table source mappings).

The Oracle BI repository is made up of the metadata used by the Oracle BI Server to process queries.

metadata dictionary A static set of XML documents that describe metadata objects, such as a column, including its properties and relationships with other metadata objects. A metadata dictionary can help users obtain more information about metrics or attributes for repository objects. .

mission statement A statement in a scorecard that specifies the key business goals and priorities that are required to achieve your vision.

See also *Oracle Scorecard* and *Strategy Management* and *vision statement*.

multi-database join A join between two tables in an Oracle BI repository, where each table resides in a different database. .

Node Manager A daemon process that provides remote server start, stop, and restart capabilities when Java processes become unresponsive or terminate unexpectedly.

See also *Java components*.

object properties Information about an object and attributes that the owner can assign to an object. Examples of properties include name, description, date stamps, read-only access, and do not index flag.

See also *permissions*.

objective A required or desired outcome in a scorecard that forms your corporate strategy.

See also *initiative* and *Oracle Scorecard* and *Strategy Management*.

OCI See *Oracle Call Interface (OCI)*.

ODBC See *Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)*.

offline mode In the Oracle BI Administration Tool, a mode where a repository builder can edit a repository that is not loaded into the Oracle BI Server.

online mode In the Oracle BI Administration Tool, a mode where a repository builder can edit a repository while it is available for query operations. Online mode also allows user session monitoring for users connected to the subject areas in the repository. .

opaque view A Physical layer table that consists of a SELECT statement. In the Oracle BI repository, opaque views appear as view tables in the physical databases, but the view does not actually exist. .

Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) A standard interface used to access data in both relational and non-relational databases. Database applications can use ODBC to access data stored in different types of database management systems, even if each database uses a different data storage format and programming interface. .

OPMN See *Oracle Process Manager* and *Notification Server (OPMN)*. .

Oracle BI Administration Tool A Windows application that is used to create and edit Oracle BI repositories. The Administration Tool provides a graphical representation of the three parts of a repository: the Physical layer, Business Model and Mapping layer, and the Presentation layer.

Oracle BI Briefing Books A collection of static or updatable snapshots of dashboard pages, individual analyses, and BI Publisher reports. You can download briefing books in PDF or MHTML format for printing and viewing. You also can update, schedule, and deliver briefing books using agents.

Oracle BI JavaHost A service that gives Presentation Services the ability to use functionality that is provided in Java libraries to support components such as graphs. The services are provided based on a request-response model. Oracle BI Logical SQL View Object

Oracle BI Logical SQL View Object Provides the developer the ability to create a Logical SQL statement to access the Oracle BI Server and fetch business intelligence data and bind it to native ADF components for inclusion on an ADF page. This view object uses a BI JDBC connection to the Oracle BI Server. .

Oracle BI Presentation Catalog Stores business intelligence objects, such as analyses and dashboards, and provides an interface where users create, access, and manage objects, and perform specific object-based tasks (for example, export, print, and edit). The catalog is organized into folders that are either shared or personal. .

Oracle BI Presentation Services Provides the framework and interface for the presentation of business intelligence data to Web clients. It maintains a Presentation Catalog service on the file system for the customization of this presentation framework. It is a standalone process and communicates with the Oracle BI Server using ODBC over TCP/IP. It consists of components that are known as Answers, Delivers, and Interactive Dashboards.

See also *ODBC*; *Oracle BI Server*; *Oracle BI Presentation Catalog*; *Oracle BI Presentation Services server*.

Oracle BI Presentation Services server The Oracle BI Web server that exchanges information and data with the Oracle BI Server. .

Oracle BI Publisher A J2EE application that provides enterprise-wide publishing services in Oracle Business Intelligence. It generates highly formatted, pixel-perfect reports.

See also *report*.

Oracle BI Publisher report See *report*.

Oracle BI repository A file that stores Oracle Business Intelligence metadata. The metadata defines logical schemas, physical schemas, physical-to-logical mappings, aggregate table navigation, and other constructs. The repository file has an extension of .rpd. Oracle BI repositories can be edited using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

See also *metadata* and *Oracle BI Administration Tool*.

Oracle BI Scheduler An extensible scheduling application for scheduling results to be delivered to users at specified times. It is the engine behind the Oracle BI Delivers feature.

See also *results*.

Oracle BI Server A standalone process that maintains the logical data model that it provides to Presentation Services and other clients through ODBC. Metadata is maintained for the data model in a local proprietary file called the repository file. The Oracle BI Server processes user requests and queries underlying data sources.

Oracle BI Server XML API Provides utilities to create a generic, XML-based representation of the Oracle BI repository metadata. This XML file version of the repository can be used to programmatically modify the metadata. The Oracle BI Server XML API objects correspond to metadata repository objects in an RPD file. These objects are not the same as Oracle BI Presentation Catalog XML objects.

Oracle Business Intelligence Session-Based Web Services An API that implements SOAP. These Web services are designed for programmatic use, where a developer uses one Web service to invoke many different business intelligence objects. These Web services provide functionality on a wide range of Presentation Services operations. These Web services allow the developer to extract results from Oracle BI Presentation Services and deliver them to external applications, perform Presentation Services management functions, and execute Oracle Business Intelligence alerts (known as Intelligent Agents).

See also *Oracle Business Intelligence Web Services for SOA*.

Oracle Business Intelligence Web Services See *Oracle Business Intelligence Session-Based Web Services* and *Oracle Business Intelligence Web Services for SOA*.

Oracle Business Intelligence Web Services for SOA Contains three Web services, ExecuteAgent, ExecuteAnalysis, and ExecuteCondition, which are hosted by the bimiddleware J2EE application. These web services are designed to enable developers to use third-party Web services clients (for example, Oracle SOA Suite) to browse for and include business intelligence objects in service oriented architecture components.

See also *Oracle Business Intelligence Session-Based Web Services*.

Oracle Call Interface (OCI) A connection interface that the Oracle BI Server can use to connect to Oracle Database data sources. You should always use OCI when importing metadata from or connecting to an Oracle Database.

Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) A process management tool that manages all System components (server processes), and supports both local and distributed process management, automatic process recycling and the communication of process state (up, down, starting, stopping). OPMN detects process unavailability and automatically restarts processes).

See also *System components*.

Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management A performance management tool that lets you describe and communicate your business strategy. You can drive and assess your corporate strategy and performance from the top of your organization down, or from the bottom up.

Oracle Technology Network (OTN) A repository of technical information about Oracle's products where you can search for articles, participate in discussions, ask the user community technical questions, and search for and download Oracle products and documentation.

parent-child hierarchy A hierarchy of members that all have the same type. All the dimension members of a parent-child hierarchy occur in a single data source. In a parent-child hierarchy, the inter-member relationships are parent-child relationships between dimension members.

See also *dimension*.

parent-child relationship table A table with values that explicitly define the inter-member relationships in a parent-child hierarchy. Also called a closure table.

pass-through calculation A calculation that will not be computed by the Oracle BI Server but will instead be passed to another data source. Enables advanced users to leverage data source features and functions without the need to modify the Oracle BI repository.

permissions Specify which users can access an object, as well as limit how users can interact with an object. Examples of permissions include write, delete, and change permissions.

See *object properties*.

perspective A category in your organization with which to associate initiatives, objectives, and KPIs in a scorecard. A perspective can represent a key stakeholder (such as a customer, employee, or shareholder/financial) or a key competency area (such as time, cost, or quality).

See also *initiative*, *key performance indicator (KPI)*, *objective*, and *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

physical catalog An object in the Physical layer of a repository that groups different schemas. A catalog contains all the schemas (metadata) for a database object.

physical display folder Folders that organize objects in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository. They have no metadata meaning.

physical join Joins between tables in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository.

Physical layer A layer of the Oracle BI repository that contains objects that represent physical data constructs from back-end data sources. The Physical layer defines the objects and relationships available for writing physical queries. This layer encapsulates source dependencies to enable portability and federation.

physical schema An object in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository that represents a schema from a back-end database.

physical table An object in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository, usually corresponding to a table that exists in a physical database.

See also *Physical layer*.

presentation hierarchy An object in the Presentation layer of an Oracle BI repository that provides an explicit way to expose the multidimensional model in Presentation Services and other clients. Presentation hierarchies expose analytic functionality such as member selection, custom member groups, and asymmetric queries. Users can create hierarchy-based queries using presentation hierarchies.

In Presentation Services, presentation hierarchies are displayed as hierarchical columns.

See also *hierarchical column* and *presentation level.*

Presentation layer Provides a way to present customized, secure, role-based views of a business model to users. It adds a level of abstraction over the Business Model and Mapping layer in the Oracle BI repository. The Presentation layer provides the view of the data seen by users who build analyses in Presentation Services and other client tools and applications.

See also *Business Model and Mapping layer*.

presentation level In the Oracle BI repository, a component of a presentation hierarchy that either rolls up or is rolled up from other levels. Presentation levels are displayed as levels within hierarchical columns in Presentation Services.

See also *hierarchy level* and *presentation hierarchy*.

Presentation Services See *Oracle BI Presentation Services*.

Presentation Services server See *Oracle BI Presentation Services server*.

presentation table An object in the Presentation layer of an Oracle BI repository that is used to organize columns into categories that make sense to the user community. A presentation table can contain columns from one or more logical tables. The names and object properties of the presentation tables are independent of the logical table properties.

primary key A column (or set of columns) where each value is unique and identifies a single row of a table.

process instance A unique process on an individual workstation that is associated with a BI instance.

See also *BI instance*.

prompt A type of filter that allows the content designer to build and specify data values or the end user to choose specific data values to provide a result sets for an individual analysis or multiple analyses included on a dashboard or dashboard page. A prompt expands or refines existing dashboard and analysis filters.

The types of prompts are column prompts, currency prompts, image prompts, and variable prompts.

See also *column prompt*, *currency prompt*, *filter*, *image prompt*, and *variable prompt*.

prompted link Captures the path to a dashboard page and a simplified presentation of the dashboard prompt.

See *bookmark link*.

query Contains the underlying SQL statements that are issued to the Oracle BI Server. You do not have to know a query language to use Oracle Business Intelligence.

query cache A facility to store query results for use by other queries.

ragged hierarchy See *unbalanced hierarchy*.

report The response returned to the user from the execution of a query created using Oracle BI Publisher. Reports can be formatted, presented on a dashboard page, saved in the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog, and shared with other users.

See also *analysis*.

repository See *Oracle BI repository*.

repository variable See *variable*.

results The output returned from the Oracle BI Server for an analysis.

See also *analysis*.

scorecard See *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

selection step A choice of values that is applied after the query is aggregated that affects only the members displayed, not the resulting aggregate values. Along with filters, selection steps restrict the results for an analysis.

See also *analysis* and *filter*.

session variable See *variable*.

skip-level hierarchy A hierarchy where some members do not have a value for a particular ancestor level. For example, in the United States, the city of Washington in the District of Columbia does not belong to a state. The expectation is that users can still navigate from the country level (United States) to Washington and below without the need for a state.

See also *hierarchy*.

snowflake schema A dimensional schema where one or more of the dimensions are partially or completely normalized.

SQL See *structured query language (SQL)*.

star schema A relational schema that allows dimensional analysis of historical information. Star schemas have one-to-many relationships between the logical dimension tables and the logical fact table. Each star consists of a single fact table joined to a set of denormalized dimension tables.

strategy map A component of a scorecard that shows how the objectives that have been defined for a scorecard and the KPIs that measure their progress are aligned by perspectives. It also shows cause and effect relationships.

See also *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

strategy tree A component of a scorecard that shows an objective and its supporting child objectives and KPIs hierarchically in a tree diagram.

See also *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

structured query language (SQL) A standard programming language for querying and modifying data. Oracle Business Intelligence supports standard SQL-92 with several value-added proprietary extensions.

See also *Logical SQL*.

subject area In an Oracle BI repository, an object in the Presentation layer that organizes and presents data about a business model. It is the highest-level object in the Presentation layer and represents the view of the data that users see in Presentation Services. Oracle BI repository subject areas contain presentation tables, presentation columns, and presentation hierarchies.

In Presentation Services, subject areas contain folders, measure columns, attribute columns, hierarchical columns, and levels.

System components Server processes (not Java applications) that are managed by the Oracle Process Manager and Notification server (OPMN).

See also *Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN)*.

transformation Work that is performed on data when moving from a database to another location (sometimes another database). Some transformations are typically performed on data when it is moved from a transaction system to a data warehouse system.

unbalanced hierarchy A hierarchy where the leaves do not have the same depth. For example, an organization may choose to have data for the current month at the day level, data for the previous at the month level, and data for the previous five years at the quarter level.

See also *hierarchy*.

value hierarchy See *parent-child hierarchy*.

variable Objects in an Oracle BI repository that are used to streamline administrative tasks and dynamically modify metadata content to adjust to a changing data environment.

Variables are of the following types:

There are two types of variables: Repository variables have a single value at any point in time. Repository variables may be static and dynamic. Session variables are created and assigned a value when each user logs on. There are two types of session variables: system and nonsystem.

variable prompt Allows the user to select a value specified in the variable prompt to display on the dashboard. A variable prompt is not dependent upon column data, but allows you to manipulate, for example add or multiply, the column data on an analysis.

See also *prompt*.

virtual physical table A physical table that is made from a stored procedure or a SELECT statement. Creating virtual tables can provide the Oracle BI Server and the underlying databases with the proper metadata to perform some advanced query requests.

vision statement A short statement in a scorecard that describes what your organization wants to become sometime in the future. For example, it might be to become the most successful business in the South America Polypropylene Market.

See also *mission statement* and *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

WebLogic domain Contains Java components that are configured to participate in the servicing of SOAP, HTTP, and other forms of requests.

WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) A command-line scripting interface that enables you to configure, manage, and persist changes to WebLogic Server instances and domains and to monitor and manage server runtime events.

XML API See *Oracle BI Server XML API*.

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