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Getting Started

In This Chapter

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About Oracle Financial Management Analytics

Oracle Financial Management Analytics provides executive access to a unified financial and
nonfinancial 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, Oracle
Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Oracle Hyperion Tax Provision, 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
  - Close Manager
  - Account Reconciliation Manager
- FDM
- Tax Provision

The following dashboard pages are based on Financial Management:

- “Financial Statements Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 29
- “Sales Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 35
- “Cost Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 40
- “Process Management Dashboard Page” on page 44
The Close Manager Dashboard page and Account Reconciliation Manager Dashboard page are based on the Financial Close Management.

The Financial Data Quality Management Dashboard page is based on the data assurance process within the FDM.

The Tax Dashboard page is based on the Hyperion Tax Provision applications, these applications are built using Financial Management.

About Oracle BI EE Dashboards

Dashboards

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 enable you to provide end users with access to analytics information.

From the dashboard page, you can perform one of these actions:

- View reports
- Drill into reports
- Interact within 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 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 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 Page

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics page has a typical layout, which helps users navigate within the dashboard and provides more interactive capabilities to access dashboard information.

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

![Oracle Financial Management Analytics Page](image)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oracle BI EE Global Header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Layout</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2 Primary Tab  | The primary tab is used to display the following dashboards such as:  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
| 3 Dashboard Tabs | The tab is used to navigate to individual dashboard pages. For example, if you consider the preceding image, under the Financial Close Management tab, the following dashboard tabs are displayed:  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
| 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.  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  
|                |  

**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](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 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.

## 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 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.

## 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 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.

## Accessing Oracle Financial Management Analytics

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

### Logging in to Oracle Financial Management Analytics

To log in 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 page is displayed.

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

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

1 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 any one of the following:
      • Executive
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 the *Hyperion Financial Dashboard User’s Guide* and *Hyperion Financial Dashboard Administrator’s Guide* through these locations:

- From the Start Menu (Windows Only)
- From the POV Selector in the application (For both Windows and Linux)
- From Enterprise Performance Management System Release 11.1.2.3.000 Documentation Library

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

From each access point, you are directed to the EPM System Release 11.1.2.3.000 Documentation Library on the Oracle Technical Network (OTN)

The following documentation is available in PDF, HTML, MOBI (Kindle) and EPUB (for iPad, iPhone and iPod devices) 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](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm).

To access documentation from the EPM System Release 11.1.2.3.000 Documentation Library:

1. **Select Help** from one of the following locations:
   - Select **Start**, then **All Programs**, then **Oracle Financial Management Analytics**, and then **Help**. (Windows Only)
In the POV Selector column in the application, click Help. (For both Windows and Linux)

The EPM System Release 11.1.2.3.000 Documentation Library on OTN is displayed.

1. In the left pane, select the Financial PM Applications tab.
2. In the right pane, scroll to Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
3. Beside the document that you want to view, select the required format:
   - PDF
   - HTML
   - MOBI (for viewing on Kindle)
   - EPUB (for iPad, iPhone, and iPod devices)

**Working with Oracle Financial Management Analytics**

Access the dashboard information by performing these activities:

- “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17
- “Printing the Reports” on page 17
- “Exporting Reports” on page 18
- “Resting the Cursor over Reports” on page 18

**Using the Section Slider in Graphs**

You move the Section Slider from one account to another along a rectangular bar, and the report displays the data for different accounts. Each account member in the account hierarchy column is displayed along the rectangular bar. The Section Slider consists of the following components:

- **Slider bar**—Displays the members of one or more attribute or hierarchical columns as values along a rectangular bar.
- **Slider thumb**—Indicates the current value of the Section Slider. The thumb is a pointer that indicates the current value. You can drag the thumb to the desired value.
- **Decrease**—Moves the slider thumb to the value to the left of the current value.
- **Increase**—Moves the slider thumb to the right of the current value.
- **Play**—Sequentially moves the thumb through the slider values. The play button changes to a pause button to allow you to stop on a value.

**Printing the Reports**

Oracle BI provides options for printing 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 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

**Note:** On export to Excel, if the exported trend graph displays for an account different from the selected account, then you must verify the selected version of Excel based on the Microsoft Excel version present in your system.

**Resting the Cursor over Reports**

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

Oracle Financial Management Analytics is based on:

- Financial Management
- Financial Close Management
- FDM
- Tax Provision

The following dashboard pages are based on Financial Management:

- “Financial Statements Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 29
- “Sales Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 35
- “Cost Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 40
- “Process Management Dashboard Page” on page 44

The Close Manager Dashboard page and Account Reconciliation Manager Dashboard page are based on Financial Close Management.

The Financial Data Quality Management Dashboard page is based on the data assurance process within the FDM.

The Tax Dashboard page is based on the Hyperion Tax Provision applications, these applications are built using Financial Management.

**Mapping Account Information for Dashboards and Reports**

Financial Management Dashboard is mapped to account groups, and you make account selections during configuration. The Oracle Financial Management Analytics dashboard
displayed is based on the Financial Management, Financial Close Management, FDM and Tax Provision accounts that are mapped to respective reports.

See the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide.

**Note:** The metadata is sourced from Financial Management, FDM, Tax Provision, and Financial Close Management applications.
The Executive Dashboard is designed to provide the overall status of the financial close process. The dashboard is primarily designed for senior-level executives such as Chief Financial Officers, who are responsible for analyzing financial numbers on a regular basis and for making strategic decisions to effectively manage their businesses.

The executive dashboard information is sourced from various Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System suite applications such as Financial Management, FDM, and Financial Close Management applications. The simple overall presentation of the dashboard helps you analyze financial data by enabling you to glance at reports. The dashboard displays the key financial metrics that are used to determine the company's performance for the current period.

The Executive Dashboard page contains the following reports:

- Key Performance Indicators Watchlist
- KPI Trends
- Process Control Status
- Schedule Summary
- Reconciliations Summary
- Workflow Status Summary

**Key Performance Indicators Watchlist**

Key performance indicators (KPIs) measure a company's performance relative to its strategic objectives. This report enables you to view financial data so you can take necessary action toward the progress of the company. For example, you can view the status of the KPIs and monitor quarterly **Gross Profit Margin** account details for a specific **Year** and **Period**.
The report is represented in a tabular format containing the list of KPIs that are used to calculated ratios in Financial Management. The table can be designed in such a way that, it comply’s with industry standard. For mapping account, see the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide. These account member lists are monitored for a particular period, and their variance is calculated for scenario dimensions such as Budget and Forecast.

Only administrators can configure the list of KPIs using the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Configuration Utility.

To view the KPI Watchlist report:

1. From the KPI Watchlist report, select the required report prompt that you want to use for the report.
2. Select the required member from the list:
   - FM Year
   - FM View
   - FM Period
3. Select the required Show Variance By drop-down list to display the financial data in following format:
   - Variance
   - Variance Percentage
4. Click Apply to view the changes within the report.
5. Optional: Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All

Note: Clicking the account member within the Key Performance Indicators displays the graphical data along the KPI Trend Report.

KPI Trends
The report shows the key performance indicators trend for all the periods of the **Year** selection in the dashboard POV and its prior year. The report is represented in the form of line graphs that are useful for showing trends over time.

The KPI Trend report is affected, based on the Key Performance Indicator selection made in the KPI Watchlist report. For example: In the Key Performance Indicators column, if you select a **Gross Profit Margin** key performance indicator, then the corresponding trend details are displayed in the KPI Trend report.

See “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17.

### Process Control Status

Process Management Statistics display the status counts and detailed status for the descendants entity. The report is represented in a pie chart that contains the overall process status information for specific geographical regions. Each pie chart depicts the process control status information for a geographical region. The report displays the statistics for **Phase 1** only and displays the number of pie charts based on the number of regions selected in the configuration utility.

The report displays the count of entities for the following review levels:

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

The Overall Status information depends on the following options:

- The **All Entities** option displays the review level data for all the descendant entities for a region.
- The **Base Entities** option displays the review level data for all the base entities for a region.

The report displays the following information:

**Table 2 - Process Control Status – Report Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report</strong></td>
<td>The drop-down menu for selecting either option:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- All Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Base Entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Schedule Summary

The schedule summary report contains high-level schedule summary details from Close Manager Module within Financial Close Management.

The schedule summary report displays the data for the latest open period and helps you quickly understand the status of tasks within the schedule. The report calculates the percentage of Actual and Plan completion tasks.

#### Table 3  
**Schedule Summary—Report Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Name</td>
<td>Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management Application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The schedule status can be OPEN or CLOSED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Details</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of pending tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of closed tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of open tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Completion</td>
<td>The percentage of actual number of tasks completed against the total number of tasks for the schedule as of date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Completion</td>
<td>The percentage of planned number of tasks completed per plan against the total number of tasks for the schedule as of date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>The indicator provides the schedule condition based on the timelines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- The scheduled end date of the task is less than the 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:** Only the administrator can modify the defined color indicator.

For more information, see “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17.

**Reconciliation Summary**

The Reconciliation Summary report contains high-level information sourced from the Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM) module. The Reconciliation Summary report displays only process lists for the latest open period and helps you quickly understand the total number of the reconciliations within the ARM module. The report calculates the percentage of Actual and Plan completion details.
Table 4  The Reconciliation Summary report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Displays the list of processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Displays the total number of reconciliations. For example, the total number of reconciliations for the Balance Sheet process is displayed in this column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Displays the number of Pending reconciliations within the Total reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Displays the number of Open reconciliations within the Total reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Displays the number of Closed reconciliations within the Total reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Completion</td>
<td>Displays the percentage value of Closed reconciliations against the Total reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula for calculation:</td>
<td><code>Closed reconciliations/Total Number of Reconciliations</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Completion</td>
<td>Displays the percentage value of Reconciliation that are Planned to be Closed against the Total reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula for calculation:</td>
<td><code>Reconciliations Planned to be Closed/Total Number of Reconciliations</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>The indicator provides the schedule condition based on the timelines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, see “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17.

**Workflow Status Summary**

The FDM Workflow Status Summary report displays the status of all workflow elements of all locations, based on the particular Period and Category combination in the report prompt. In this report, you can view the percentage of each workflow process state in a pie chart.

The following is the FDM workflow process:
To view the Workflow Status Summary report:

1. Select the required **FDQM Category** and **FDQM Period** report prompt from the list.
2. Click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.
Financial Statements Analysis Dashboard Page

Financial statements are the medium by which a company discloses information concerning its financial performance. These financial statements are also used as part of management’s annual report to the stockholders. The quantitative information gleaned from financial statements enable you to make important decisions.

This dashboard contains financial statements that are grouped together to provide more information about the status of the company. You can view the following financial statements:

- Balance Sheet
- Income
- Cash Flow

This dashboard page is divided into two logical sections:

- Financial Statements Analysis
- Financial Statements Currency Analysis

Setting the Point of View for the Financial Statements Analysis Dashboard

This section requires that you select the required POV members from the list, for which all reports in the Financial Statements Analysis dashboard are affected. From the Point of View Selector, select the required POV member for which you want to view the reports.
To set the Point of View:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select the required the **Statement By** option. You can select one:
   - Balance Sheet (By Default)
   - Income
   - Cash Flow

2. Select the required **Year**, **Period** and **Region** POV dimension member from the list, and then click **Apply** to view the changes in the dashboard.

3. **Optional:** Click **Reset** to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All

**Financial Statements Analysis**

In this section, you can view each financial statement such as Balance Sheet, Income, and Cash Flow. These financial statements are grouped together to provide more information about the company’s account details. The account list displayed are based on industry standards, and the mapping of these account lists are performed in the Configuration Utility. The order in which the account list appears in the financial statements is predefined in Configuration Utility. For more information, see *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide*.

*Note:* The account list displayed are based on industry standards. The account list are displayed in an orderly manner.

Each financial statement helps you gain insight into the financial position of the company, for the current selected accounting period across different geographical regions.
Table 5 The Financial Statement report display the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Displays Financial Management accounts that are mapped to this report. During configuration, you can make account selections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Displays the Actual value of Financial Management accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual versus Budget</td>
<td>Displays the variance (%) value between Actual versus Budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual versus Forecast</td>
<td>Displays the variance (%) value between Actual versus Forecast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents the variance being Positive or Negative. For example:

- **Blue** indicates that the variance value is greater than zero.
- **Red** indicates that the variance value is less than zero.

In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties:

- **Expense**: A positive result represent a decrease, so the result appears as a negative number.
- **Non Expense**: A positive result represent an increase, so the result appears as a positive number.
Note: Clicking the account member in the account hierarchy column displays the graphical data along the Financial Statement Report Trend.

Financial Statement Report Trend

The report shows the Financial Statement Report Trend for the current year and prior year, based on the Year selected within the Dashboard POV. The report is represented in line graphs that show trends over time.

The Financial Statement Report Trend report is affected, based on the Account selection made in the Financial Statement Analysis report. For example: In Financial Statement Report, if you select the Total Inventory account, the corresponding trend for the current year and prior year are displayed in the Financial Statement Report Trend report.

Table 6  The Financial Statement Report Trend report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section Slider</td>
<td>You move the Section Slider from one account to another along a rectangular bar, and the report displays the data for different accounts. Each account member in the account list is displayed along the rectangular bar. For more information, see “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periods</td>
<td>The periods displayed on the x-axis are based on the Year selection within the Dashboard POV and also includes the prior year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Values</td>
<td>The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial Statements Currency Analysis

At the beginning of the financial year, entities load their budget and forecast numbers into their consolidation system. These values are translated and consolidated based on the exchange rates prevailing in the respective periods. The Financial Statements Currency Analysis section helps to neutralize the effect of exchange rate fluctuations while analyzing the variance numbers.

The comparison between the budget and actual values are inaccurate, 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 by translating the Actual at Budget rates and then comparing the newly translated Actual against the Budget.

Table 7  The Constant Rate Analysis report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Displays Financial Management accounts that are mapped to this report. You can make account selections during configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual At Budget Rate</td>
<td>Displays the Actual value at Budget rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual At Budget versus Budget</td>
<td>Displays the variance value between Actual at Budget versus Budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual At Forecast Rate</td>
<td>Displays the Actual value at Forecast rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual At Forecast versus Forecast</td>
<td>Displays the variance value between Actual at Forecast versus Forecast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents the variance being Positive or Negative. For example:

- **Blue** indicates that the variance value is greater than zero.
- **Red** indicates that the variance value is less than zero.

In OFMA, the variance analysis reports exhibit the expense reporting behavior. The following are the expense reporting properties:

- Expense: A positive result represents a decrease, so the result appears as a negative number.
- Non Expense: A positive result represents an increase, so the result appears as a positive number.

**Constant Rate Trend Analysis**

The report shows the financial statement currency analysis trend for the current year and prior year, based on the **Year** selected within the Dashboard POV. The report is represented in line graphs that show trends over time.

The Constant Rate Trend Analysis report is affected, based on the **Account** selection made in the Constant Rate Analysis report. For example: In Constant Rate Analysis report, if you select the **Total Inventory** account, then the corresponding trend for the current year and prior year are displayed in the Constant Rate Trend Analysis report.

![Constant Rate Trend Analysis](image)
Table 8  The Constant Rate Trend Analysis report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section Slider</td>
<td>You move the Section Slider from one account to another along a rectangular bar, and the report displays the data for different accounts. Each account member in the account hierarchy column is displayed along the rectangular bar. For more information, see “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>The periods displayed on the x-axis are based on the Year selection within the Dashboard POV and also includes the prior year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Values</td>
<td>The Financial Management values are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sales Analysis Dashboard Page

The Sales Analysis dashboard is used to analysis the top line numbers of an organization. In this dashboard, you can track key performance indicators such as Sales Revenue, Sales Net Profit, and Sales Gross Margin and Sales EBITDA. The quantitative information present in this dashboard helps you take decisive actions. You can slice the company’s revenue numbers to a maximum of three custom dimensions, for example: Customers, Sales Channel, and Product.

Using the filtering mechanisms on the report, you can view the Top Ten Customers, Top Ten Products, and so on.

The Sales Analysis dashboard page contains the following report information:

- Key Revenue Accounts
- Sales Analysis Data sliced by (Custom dimension)
- Trend of Sales Analysis Data Sliced By (Custom dimension)
- Revenue Analysis by Regions

Setting the Point of View for the Sales Analysis Dashboard

➢ To set the Point of View:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select the required Year, Period and Region POV dimension member from the list.

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

3. **Optional:** Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All
Key Revenue Accounts

The reports are represented in the form of a gauge, which indicates the metric value along an 180-degree arc. In this report, you can view the metric value along an 180-degree arc. Each needle in the gauge points to a single data point. The table displays the current level of a measurement against the ranges marked on the outer part of the arc.

This section of the dashboard contains four reports:

- Revenue
- Net Profit
- Gross Margin
- Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Taxes, and Amortization (EBITDA)

Each of these reports contains the data comparison for **Actual vs Forecast (%)** and **Actual vs Prior Actual (%)**.

Black Arrow represents Actual Vs Forecast

Blue Arrow represents Actual Vs Prior Actual

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report. The legend displays information about the color code associated with a specific range of metric. For example:

- **Red** indicates Poor variance. The variance range is -50 to 0.
- **Yellow** indicates Fair variance. The variance range is 0 to 15.
- **Green** indicates Good variance. The variance range is 15 to 50.

Only the administrator can modify the defined the variance range.
Setting the Section Point of View

This section helps you select the required POV member from the list, for which the following reports in the Sales Analysis dashboard are affected:

- Sales Analysis (By Custom Dimension)
- Revenue Trends
- Revenue Analysis by Regions

From the section point of view selector, select the required Sales Accounts for which you want to view the reports, and then click Apply.

Sales Accounts: 310000

Sales Analysis By Custom

This report enables you to view the sales accounts details for both Actual and Budget values and displays the percentage variance between Actual and Budget values. Each custom dimension displayed is based on the Analysis By Custom selection in the Configuration Utility.

Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents a positive or negative variance. For example:

- Blue indicates that the variance value is greater than zero.
- Red indicates that the variance value is less than zero.
Table 9  Sales Analysis (By Custom Dimension) report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Name</td>
<td>The account description. From the accounts column, you can click ▶ to display the hierarchy of the selected account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Displays the Actual values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Displays the Budget values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Displays the calculated variance between the Actual versus Budget columns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend of Sales Analysis Data Sliced By Custom Dimension**

This report enables you to view the sales accounts details for last 12 periods. The report provides tabular format of the revenue information. Based on the accounting period selected in the dashboard POV selector, the table displays the revenue information for the last 12 periods. Each custom dimension displayed is based on the Analysis By Custom selection within the Configuration Utility.

Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents a positive or negative variance. For example:

- **Blue** indicates that the variance value is greater than zero.
- **Red** indicates that the variance value is less than zero.
Table 10  Sales Analysis - Revenue Trend report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Name</td>
<td>The account description. From the accounts column, you can click ▶️ to display the hierarchy of the selected account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend Details</td>
<td>The Sales Analysis - Revenue accounts details, evaluated from the current selected dashboard POV, rolling backward to the last 12 periods and including the current selected period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Revenue Analysis by Regions**

This report is a graphical representation of the data, which enables you to quickly evaluate the revenue data for different geographical regions. A bar graph is useful for comparing differences among Actual and Target values. Resting the cursor over a horizontal bar displays the revenue values for that region. The regions displayed on the y-axis are based on the selections made in the Configuration Utility.

**Note:** You can drill into regions within the report.
The legend is displayed at the lower right corner of the report, showing the following information:

- The blue horizontal bar represents the Actual values.
- The green horizontal bar represents the Target values.

**Table 11  Revenue Analysis by Regions report displays the following information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Values</td>
<td>The Financial Management values are displayed on the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>The regions are displayed on the y-axis. These regions are selected from the Configuration Utility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cost Analysis Dashboard Page**

The Cost Analysis dashboard is used to keep track of both operating costs and costs associated with nonoperating activities. This dashboard displays the following key expense indicators, such as Direct Materials, Direct Labor, Direct Overhead, and Direct Cost. The quantitative information present in this dashboard helps you to take decisive actions and improve the bottom-line numbers of an organization. These bottom-line numbers can be viewed across multiple custom dimensions. However, you can slice the report data by maximum of three custom dimensions, for example: Customers, Sales Channel, and Product.

The Cost Analysis dashboard page contains the following report information:

- Cost Analysis KPIs
- Cost Analysis KPI Trend as % of Direct Cost.
- Expense Analysis by category
- Expense Category Trend Analysis
Setting the Point of View for the Cost Analysis Dashboard

➢ To set the Point of View:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select the required Year, Period and Region POV dimension member from the list.

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

3. Optional: Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All

Cost Analysis KPIs

The report displays the key metrics that help you improve the bottom-line numbers. These key metrics are represented in a pie chart. The reports are displayed based on the HFM account selection made in the configuration utility, and their respective child accounts are displayed in slices in the pie chart.

The following information is displayed in a table:

- Actual
- Budget
- Variance
- Percentage of each metric with regard to Direct Cost is displayed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Cost</th>
<th>Labor Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Cost</td>
<td>Direct Cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material cost is 30.04% of Direct Cost.

Labor cost is 45.47% of Direct Cost.
Table 12  
Cost Analysis KPIs report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pie Chart Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Displays the Budget values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Displays the Actual values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Displays the calculated variance between the Actual versus Budget values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost Analysis KPIs Trend

The report displays retrospective analytics for each KPI metric and helps you analyze the percentage of each metric with regard to Direct Cost. The report is represented in the line graphs, which are used to analyze the trend for all the periods of the Year selection in the dashboard POV.

Table 13  
Cost Analysis KPIs Trend report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Values</td>
<td>The percentage of Direct Costs is displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report in Details | Description
--- | ---
Period | The 12 periods displayed on the x-axis are based on the Period selection within the Dashboard POV.

**Expense Analysis by Category**

The Expense Analysis report helps you evaluate the expense data across various categories, such as Travel Expense, Equipment Charges, and so on. This report helps you track which of these nonoperating expense categories have exceeded your expectations, thus tracking these nonoperating expenses helps you to improve the bottom-line numbers of the company. The report displays key expense indicators for each category over a selected period of time.

![Expense Analysis By Category](image)

**Table 14** Expense Analysis by category report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom (Report Prompt)</td>
<td>The drop-down menu for selecting custom dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Accounts</td>
<td>Displays the nonoperating expense category accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Displays the Actual values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Displays the calculated variance between the Actual versus Forecast values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expense Category Trend Analysis**

The Expense Category Trend Analysis report displays retrospective analytics for the last 12 periods, which helps you analyze the trend for each Expense Category as a percentage of Total Non Operating Expense. Similarly, you can view the trend for each Expense Category as a percentage of the Gross Margin. The report displayed is based on the selected period from the dashboard POV. The report is represented in line graphs.

Select the required Expense Category report prompt for which the following reports in the Cost Analysis dashboard are affected:

- Expense Category As Percentage of Total Non Operating Expense
- Expense Category As Percentage of Gross Margin
Table 15  Expense Category Trend Analysis report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense Category (Report Prompt)</td>
<td>The drop-down menu for selecting Non Operating Expense accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Value</td>
<td>The percentage of Expense Category is displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periods</td>
<td>The 12 periods displayed on the x-axis are based on the Period selection within the Dashboard POV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Process Management Dashboard Page**

The Process Management dashboard is designed to display the information that helps users analyze the relevant information about the workflow to accomplish a 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 16  Process Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>The 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Pass</td>
<td>The 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Levels 1 through 10</td>
<td>The process unit is at the beginning of the review process after initial data entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>The 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>The process unit has been approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published</td>
<td>The process unit has been published for public access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Oracle Hyperion Financial Management User's Guide and the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide.

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 46
- “Process Management Trend” on page 48
- “Process Management Statistics” on page 49

Note: The Process Management dashboard supports nine phases.

**Setting the Point of View for Process Management Dashboard**

To set the Point of View:

1. From the Point of View Selector in the Process Management Dashboard, select the required POV dimension members from the list:
   - Scenario
   - Year
   - Period
   - Region
Phase

2 Click Apply to view the changes in the dashboard.

3 Optional: Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All

Process Management Metrics

The Process Management metrics report provides the status of the descendant entity on changing the process state from the 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Child Regions</th>
<th>Avg Days from Close to Submit</th>
<th>Max Days from Close to Submit</th>
<th>Regions not Submitted</th>
<th>Avg Days from Close to Approve</th>
<th>Max Days from Close to Approve</th>
<th>Regions not Approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate HQ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 that the process units are within 0 to eight days of the time frame.

- The yellow flag indicates that process units are delayed. By default, the yellow flag indicates that process units are within nine to 12 days of the time frame.

- The red flag indicates that process units are experiencing significant issues. By default, the red flag indicates that process units are exceeding the 12-day limit.

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

The report displays the following information:

Table 17  Process Management Metrics–Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Column Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>The child entities of the entity selected in the dashboard POV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Column Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Child Regions</td>
<td>The total number of descendant entities members for the entity at a location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Days from Close to Submit</td>
<td>The average number of days for the descendant entity to change the process state from the Close date to Submitted status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formula for calculating Average Number of days from Close to Submit: [(\text{Number of days taken by each individual entity to change the process state from Close date to the Submitted Status})/\text{Total Number of Submitted entities.}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If an entity has not had Submitted status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of Days from Close to Submit</td>
<td>The maximum number of days that any descendant entity has to change the process state from the Close date to Submitted status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formula for calculation: [(\text{Maximum Number of days taken by all the descendants to change the process to Submitted state.)}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If an entity has not had Submitted status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Regions Not Submitted</td>
<td>The number of descendant entities in the following states: [\begin{itemize} \item Not Started \item First Pass \item Review Levels 1-9 \end{itemize}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Days from Close to Approve</td>
<td>The average number of days the descendant entity took to change the process state from the Close date to Approved status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formula for calculating Average Number of days from Close to Approve: [(\text{Number of days taken by each individual entity to change the process state from Close date to the Approved Status})/\text{Total Number of Approved entities.}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If an entity has not had Approved status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of Days from Close to Approve</td>
<td>The maximum number of days that any descendant entity took to change the process state from the Close date to Approved status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formula for calculation: [(\text{Maximum Number of days taken by all the descendants to change the process to Approved state.})]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If an entity has not had Approved Status, then the calculation is taken from the date on which the report is generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Regions Not Approved</td>
<td>This column represents the number of descendants in the following states: [\begin{itemize} \item Not Started \item First Pass \item Review Levels 1-9 \item Submitted \end{itemize}]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities</th>
<th>Number of Days from Close to Submit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average number of days taken for each entity from Close to Submit: \( \frac{1+1+9}{3} = 3.666 \); however, the value displayed on the report is 3. The value is rounded to the integer directly.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Child Regions</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of days from Close to Submit</td>
<td>( 3.0^1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of days from Close to Submit</td>
<td>( 9^2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions not Submitted</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of days from Close to Approve</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of days from Close to Approve</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions not Approved</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Condition flag for Average days from Close to Submit must be GREEN.
2Condition 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 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 descendant entities for geographical regions, depending upon the change in the process state from First Pass to Approved status 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 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, consider Europe as an example. You can see 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>The drop-down menu for selecting an option:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Close To Approve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Close To Submit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>The column values count the number of descendant entities for geographical regions such as: North America, Latin America, APAC, and so on. The regions displayed depend on the dashboard POV selection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.
**Process Control 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:

- 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 view the Process Control Status report:

1. From the **Process Control Status** report, select a Report option:
   - All Entities
   - Base Entities

2. If you change the Report option, the changes are displayed in the **Process Control Status** report.

The report displays the following information:
### Table 19  Process Control Status – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>The drop-down menu for selecting an option:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● All Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Base Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The list of the process status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Not Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● First Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Review level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Published</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FDM Dashboard provides insight about the Financial Data Management process, Data Movement process statuses, Data Assurance process status, and so on. This dashboard provides analytics on the data assurance process, enabling you to analyze the close process with respect to data movement.

The FDM dashboard page contains the following report information:

- Workflow Summary
- Latest Failure
- Timeline Viewer
- Trending

### Setting the Point of View for FDM Dashboard

To set the Point of View:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select the required Category, and Period POV dimension member from the list.
2. Click Apply to view the changes in the dashboard.
3. **Optional:** Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All
Latest Failure

The Latest Failure report enables you to view the last 10 workflow failures for an FDM application.

Table 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Displays the list of locations for which workflow failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Displays the category of the particular FDM application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Displays the period of the particular FDM application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target System</td>
<td>Displays the target system details for which workflow failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Application</td>
<td>Displays the target application for which workflow failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Displays the list of workflow process failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and Time</td>
<td>Displays the date and time of the workflow process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workflow Summary

The Workflow Summary report displays information about the overall data movement process and its status across all locations for a particular Period and Category combination in the dashboard POV selector. In this report, you can view the status of the data movement process across different locations.

The following is the FDM workflow process:

- Import
- Validate
- Export
- Check
Table 21  Workflow Summary Report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Displays the list of locations that are sourced from the FDM Application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Displays the status of workflow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workflow Trending Analysis

The Trending Analysis report displays retrospective analytics for prior periods based on the Period selection within the dashboard POV, which helps you analyze the trend for FDM workflows. This report enables you to analyze the time taken to complete a workflow process.

To view the Workflow Trending Analysis report:

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

2. Select the required Trending Location from the list, and then click Apply to view the changes within the report.

3. Optional: Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
Table 22  Workflow Trending Analysis Report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Days</td>
<td>The y-axis displays the number of days taken for each workflow process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periods</td>
<td>The prior periods displayed on the x-axis are based on the Period selection within the dashboard POV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workflow Timeline Viewer**

The Timeline Viewer report displays the FDM workflow process for a location. The report is represented in line graphs, which are useful for analyzing each workflow process over a specified time frame. Resting the cursor over each data point displays the Process, Location, Date, and Time of the workflow process. You can filter a maximum of four locations to view the workflow process across all four locations.

**Workflow Time Line Viewer Report**
Table 23  Workflow Timeline Viewer Report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workflow Process</td>
<td>The workflow process such as: Import, Export, Load, and Check are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Workflow Process end dates are displayed on the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To view the Workflow Timeline Viewer report:

1. From **POV Selector**, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click **Apply**.
2. Select the required **Timeline Location** from the list (multiselect option), and then click **Apply** to view the changes within the report.
3. **Optional**: Click **Reset** to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All
Close Manager Dashboard Page

The Close Manager 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, helping you quickly understand and analyze 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 59
- “Schedule Summary” on page 60
- “Schedule Trend” on page 62
- “Schedule Milestones” on page 63
- “Schedule Roadblocks” on page 64
- “Schedule Comparison” on page 65

Setting the Point of View for Close Schedule Dashboard

1. To set the Point of View:

   From the POV Selector in the Close Manager 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 list, 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 on the dashboard page.

5 Optional: Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All

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 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.

Schedule Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Total Tasks</th>
<th>Pending Tasks</th>
<th>Closed Tasks</th>
<th>Open Tasks</th>
<th>Actual Completion</th>
<th>Plan Completion</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April2011</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AprilClose</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May2011</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Schedule is on time
- Schedule needs attention
- Schedule has been delayed

To view 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 Financial Close Management.
2 From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Close Manager 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 59.

4 Click Apply to view the changes within the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 24  Schedule Summary – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Name</td>
<td>Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The schedule status can be OPEN or CLOSED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of pending tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of closed tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Tasks</td>
<td>Total number of open tasks within the schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Completion</td>
<td>The percentage of actual number of tasks completed against the total number of tasks for the schedule as of date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Completion</td>
<td>The percentage of planned number of tasks completed per plan against the total number of tasks for the schedule as of date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>The indicator provides the schedule condition based on the timelines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- The scheduled end date of the task is less than the current date.
- The task status is 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 a schedule with a sum of delayed tasks less than or equal to 5.

- **Yellow** indicates that the schedule needs attention. By default, yellow indicates a 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:** Only the administrator can modify the defined color indicator and threshold values.
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 view 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 Financial Close Management.
2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Close Manager 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 59.

4. Click Apply to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 25 Schedule Trend Graph – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End Dates</td>
<td>The date stamp accounting to the period chosen in the POV selector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Remaining</td>
<td>The number of tasks Pending completion as of that date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Schedule Milestones

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

⚠️ This symbol indicates a task that needs attention.

### Schedule Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Schedule Name</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>Aug29Schedule</td>
<td>9/7/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>Aug30Schedule</td>
<td>9/10/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>Aug31Schedule</td>
<td>9/11/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>Sep01Schedule</td>
<td>9/12/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>Sep02Schedule</td>
<td>9/13/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task9</td>
<td>Test50A</td>
<td>9/29/2012 4:00:00 PM</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### To view the Schedule Milestones report:

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

2. From the **Financial Close Management** dashboard page, select the **Close Manager** 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 59.

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

The report displays the following information:

### Table 26  Schedule Milestone – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Name</td>
<td>Name of the task that belongs to particular schedule in the Financial Close Management Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Name</td>
<td>Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Tasks' scheduled end dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The status for tasks: Pending, Open, Closed, and Needs Attention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule Roadblocks

This 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 view 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 Financial Close Management.
2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Close Manager 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 59.
4. Click Apply to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Schedule Name</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Tasks Impacted (#)</th>
<th>Total Delay (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task3</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task4</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task16</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task17</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task29</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task30</td>
<td>TestSchRdblk</td>
<td>9/13/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task17</td>
<td>Sep043Schedule</td>
<td>10/16/2012 11:59:59 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To view 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 Financial Close Management.
2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Close Manager 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 59.
4. Click Apply to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 27 Schedule Roadblocks – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Name</td>
<td>Name of the task that belongs to particular schedule in the Financial Close Management application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Name</td>
<td>Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Scheduled end dates of tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasks Impacted</td>
<td>The total number of tasks affected. Because of the delay in task execution, successive tasks are affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Delay (Days)</td>
<td>Approximate number of days affected on the schedule because of the task delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 for comparing similar schedules in different accounting periods.

To view 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 Financial Close Management.
2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, 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 59.
4. Select the required Schedule 1 from the list to compare the schedules, and then click Apply to view the changes in the report.

The report displays the following information:

Table 28  Schedule Comparison Graph – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workdays</td>
<td>The active number of working days taken by a particular schedule for completion. This number includes the workdays of both schedules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Schedule Tasks Remaining</td>
<td>The percentage of incomplete tasks in the schedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM) dashboard is designed to provide the reconciliations information, based on a particular period. The Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard is designed to provide users with insight into the status and performance of reconciliations, as well as the impact of reconciling items detected through the reconciliation process. For example, users can monitor:

- A comparison of actual completion to scheduled completion
- The percentage of reconciliations completed on time
- The percentage of reconciliations that were auto reconciled
- The number of rejections that occurred in a given period

Users can also monitor the historical trend of a selected metric, in order to determine whether the metric has improved or declined over time.

One of the key objectives of the dashboard is to facilitate reporting of these metrics at a level appropriate for each customer. For example, some customers may choose to monitor by Company Code, while others may choose Region, or Account Type. To provide the most flexibility, the Report By selection is configurable by customer, and customers can toggle between each Report By option in order to gain the most insight.

The Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard information is sourced from Account Reconciliation Manager Module within Oracle Financial Close Management. The Account Reconciliation Manager Dashboard page contains the following reports:

- Reconciliation Summary
- Performance Analysis
- Trending Analysis
- Pro-Forma Trial Balance
- Adjustments Analysis

### Setting the Point of View for the Account Reconciliation Manager Dashboard

This section enables you to select the required POV members from the list, for which all reports in the Account Reconciliation dashboard are affected. From the Point of View Selector, select the required POV member for which you want to view the reports.

1. From the POV Selector, select the required **Period** and **Status** from the list, and then click **Apply**.
2. From the POV Selector, select any one **Report By** option.
   - **Risk Rating (By default)**
   - **Account Type**
- Process
- Profile Segment
- Custom Attribute

**Note:** We support all custom attributes, except for user type attribute.

3 **Optional:** Select the required Report By Item from the list, and then click Apply.

**Note:** The Report By Item option is applicable if you select Profile Segment or Custom Attribute from section prompt.

4 **Optional:** Click Reset to perform an action:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All

### Reconciliation Summary

The Reconciliation Summary report contains status metrics, enabling you to monitor whether reconciliations have been completed within the allowed time frame. The first report is based on the Report By selection within POV section prompt. This report enables you to analyze the status of reconciliations based on the Report By selections and displays the Actual and Plan completion details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pending</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Closed</th>
<th>Actual Completion</th>
<th>Plan Completion</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- On Time
- Need Attention
- Late

To view the Reconciliation Summary report:

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

4 From **POV Selector**, select the required **Report By** option.

**Table 29** The Reconciliation Summary report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Displays the column heading based on the **Report By** selection within the section prompt. | The column headings can be any of the following **Report By** options:  
  - **Risk Rating**  
  - **Account Type**  
  - **Process**  
  - **Profile Segment**  
  - **Custom Attribute**  
  For example: From the **Report By** option, if you select the **Risk Rating**, the following values are displayed in the column:  
  - High  
  - Medium  
  - Low  
  **Note:** Any Account Reconciliation Manager attributes that are not assigned to any value are termed **Unassigned**. |
| **Total** | Displays the total number of reconciliations. The value displayed is associated with the member list in the first column. To view the total number of reconciliations for a region, for example, Australia, the corresponding value is displayed in this column. |
| **Pending** | Displays the number of Pending reconciliations within the Total reconciliations. |
| **Open** | Displays the number of Open reconciliations within the Total reconciliations. |
| **Closed** | Displays the number of Closed reconciliations within the Total reconciliations. |
| **Actual Completion** | Displays the percentage value of Closed reconciliations against the Total reconciliations.  
  **Formula for calculation:** \( \frac{\text{Closed reconciliations}}{\text{Total Number of Reconciliations}} \) |
| **Plan Completion** | Displays the percentage value of Reconciliations that are Planned to be Closed against the Total reconciliations.  
  **Formula for calculation:** \( \frac{\text{Reconciliations Planned to be Closed}}{\text{Total Number of Reconciliations}} \) |
| **Condition** | The indicator provides the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data. |

The color code represents the state of the reconciliation based on the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data. For example:

- **Green** indicates that reconciliations are progressing well within the expected time frame. By default, green indicates that the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data is less than or equal to 3.

- **Yellow** indicates that reconciliations need attention. By default, yellow indicates that the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data is greater than 3 and less than 10.
Red indicates that actual completion deviates significantly from plan. By default, red indicates that the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data is greater than or equal to 10.

Note: Only the administrator can modify the defined color indicator and threshold values.

Performance Analysis

The Performance Analysis report helps you understand how well the organization is performing with regard to important compliance and operational efficiency metrics. The report enables you to analyze the performance of the account reconciliation process.

To view the Performance Analysis Report:

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

2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard tab.

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

4. From POV Selector, select the required Report By option.

5. From the report prompt, select the required View option.

Table 30 Performance Analysis Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Prompt Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View</td>
<td>This option enables you to display the number of reconciliations either in Number or Percentage (default) format. For example, if you change the selection from Number to Percentage, then the report is displayed in Percentage value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Based on the Percentage selection, the corresponding changes are viewed within the column heading.
- Based on the Number selection, the corresponding changes are viewed within the column heading.

Note: The percent sign (%) is used to indicate a percentage.

The number sign (#) is used to indicate a number.
### Performance Analysis report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Display the column heading based on the **Report By** selection within the section prompt. | The column headings can be any of the following **Report By** options:  
  - **Risk Rating**  
  - **Account Type**  
  - **Process**  
  - **Profile Segment**  
  - **Custom Attribute**  
  For example: From the **Report By** option, if you select **Risk Rating**, the following values are displayed in the column:  
  - High  
  - Medium  
  - Low  
  **Note:** Any Account Reconciliation Manager attributes that are not assigned to any value are termed **Unassigned**. |
| On Time | Displays the number of reconciliations that are completed on or before the scheduled due date. For calculation: Total reconciliation on Time/Total Number of Reconciliations. |
| Auto Reconciled | Displays the number of reconciliations that are **Auto Reconciled** successfully. For calculation: Total Reconciliation using auto reconciled/Total Number of Reconciliations |
| Without Warnings | Displays the number of reconciliations that do not contain a warning. Warnings occur when a reconciliation contains indications of risk, such as a debit balance when a credit balance is expected (or vice versa), or transactions that appear to be excessively aged. For calculation: Total Reconciliation without Warning/Total Number of Reconciliations |
| Without Adjustments | Displays the number of reconciliations that do not contain either adjustments to the Source System or adjustments to the Subsystem. |
| Ever Been Late | Displays the number of reconciliations that were completed late (either the preparation or review occurred after the assigned due date). |
| Rejections | Displays the number of rejections that occurred (reconciliations rejected more than one time will be reflected multiple times in this metric: once for each rejection). |

### Trending Analysis

The Trending Analysis report displays the historical trend for one performance metric at a time. The report, represented in a line graph, displays the trend based on the **View** report prompt (drop-down) and **Report By** selection from the POV section prompt.
To view the Trending Analysis Report:

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

2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard tab.

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

4. From POV Selector, select the required Report By option.

5. From the report prompt, select the required View option.
### Table 32  Trending Analysis Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| View (Report Prompt) | This selection enables you to view the report column heading. The View list enables you to select from among options:  
  - **On Time**—The value of the reconciliations that are completed on or before the scheduled due date. (default)  
  - **Auto Reconciled**—The value of reconciliations that are successfully Auto Reconciled.  
  - **Without Warnings**—The value of reconciliations that do not contain warnings. Warnings occur when a reconciliation contains indications of risk, such as a debit balance when a credit balance is expected (or vice versa), or transactions that appear to be excessively aged.  
  - **Without Adjustments**—The value of reconciliations that do not contain adjustments to Source System or to Subsystem.  
  - **Ever Been Late**—The value of reconciliations that are delaying the reconciliation process. This displays the number of reconciliations that were completed late (either the preparation or review occurred after the assigned due date).  
  - **Rejections**—The value of rejected reconciliations. This displays the number of rejections that occurred (reconciliations rejected more than one time will be reflected multiple times in this metric: once for each rejection).  
  
  **Note:** The percent sign (%) is used to indicate a percentage.  
  The number sign (#) is used to indicate a number. |
| Values | The y-axis displays the number or percentage values based on the View selection in the report prompt. |
| Period | The x-axis display the trend for the last 12 periods. The periods listed in the graph are based on the POV selection. |

### Pro-Forma Trial Balance

This report enables you to monitor the impact of reconciliation adjustments on account balances. The report displays the trial balance statement and evaluates the reconciling balance between source systems and adjustments.

The account types are hierarchical, so the report aggregates the value by the Account Type.

![Currency Bucket: Entered, Rate Type: Accounting](Courier Bucket: Entered, Rate Type: Accounting)

### Table 33  Section Prompt details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Prompt Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency Bucket (Report label)</td>
<td>Currency Buckets define the nature of the value being reported. The currency buckets are of three types: Entered, Functional, and Reporting. The currency buckets are as per the configuration in Account Reconciliation Manager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rate Type (Report label) | Rate defines the actual multiplicative factor that is used to convert one currency to another.  
  Rate Type enables user to distinguish between different rate records for the same currency pair.  
  The Foreign Currency Rates (FX rates) are loaded into Account Reconciliation Manager. This report label displays the Rate Type selection made from the OFMA Configuration Utility. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Prompt Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency (Section prompt)</td>
<td>Currency drop-down displays a currencies list associated with the currency bucket. The report values are displayed from the chosen currency drop-down. For example: If you change the Currency drop-down from US Dollars ($) to Euros (€), the report values are displayed in € Euros. For single currency, the currency displayed in the list is the default setting of the Currency Bucket. For multiple currency, the currency list displays only the available currency with conversion rates for a selected Rate Type in the OFMA Configuration utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging Profile (Section prompt)</td>
<td>This list displays the Aging Profile list that is sourced from the Account Reconciliation Manager Module. Aging Profiles determine the aging buckets used in the Adjustment Analysis dashboard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To view the Pro-Forma Trial Balance Report:

1. From the Oracle BI EE Global Header, select the Dashboards link, then select the OFMA menu list, and then select Financial Close Management.
2. From the Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard tab.
3. From POV Selector, select the required POV dimensions that you want to use for the dashboard, and then click Apply.
4. From the section prompt, select the required Currency option.
Table 34 The Pro-Forma Trial Balance report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Type</td>
<td>Type of accounts, listed according to a hierarchical structure, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Short-Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Long-Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Accounts Payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Notes Payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The report aggregates the value by the Account Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Source System</td>
<td>The value of the source system balances associated with the reconciliations. These values are aggregated by the Account Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>The value of the adjustments to source system transactions associated with the reconciliations. These values are aggregated by the Account Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Balance</td>
<td>The value of the adjusted balance associated with the reconciliations. These values are aggregated by the Account Type. For calculation: Adjusted Balance = Per Source System Value - Adjustment Value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjustment Analysis

This report enables you to monitor the reconciliation adjustments.

The Adjustments Analysis report is affected, based on the Account Type selection made in the Pro-forma Trial Balance report. For example: In the Pro-forma Trial Balance Report, if you select a Cash account type, then the corresponding adjustments details are displayed in the Adjustments Analysis report.

This report is a bubble graph:

- The y-axis displays the sum of all reconciliations adjustment values
- The x-axis displays the Start Day
- The size of the bubble represents the Count of Reconciliations
To view the Adjustments Analysis Report:

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

2. From Financial Close Management dashboard page, select the Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard tab.

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

4. From the section prompt, select the required Aging Profile option.

5. From the Adjustments Analysis report prompt, select the required Account Type.

Table 35  Adjustment Analysis Graph – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aging Profile</td>
<td>Displays the aging buckets associated with the Aging Profile selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>The currency list displays a currencies list associated with the currency bucket. The report values are displayed from the chosen currency list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: If you change the Currency list from US Dollars ($) to Euros (€), then report values are displayed in (€) Euros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For single currency, the currency displayed in the list is the default setting of the Currency Bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For multiple currency, the currency list displays only the available currency with conversion rates for a selected Rate Type in the OFMA Configuration utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Type</td>
<td>Displays the list of Account Types associated with reconciliations for the selected period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Details</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Adjustment to Source System</td>
<td>The y-axis displays the sum of all reconciliations adjustment values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Day</td>
<td>The x-axis displays the start day. The bubble appears on the start day of the <strong>Aging Bucket</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Tax Dashboard is designed to provide the overall status of company’s global tax provision, effective tax rate, and deferred tax details. The quantitative information in the dashboard enables you to analyze the corporate tax provision for the current Year, and you can slice the Tax Data across different regions. Based on the data present in the dashboard, you can take decisive actions.

In this dashboard you can track tax indicators such as: Current Tax Expense versus Total Tax Expense, Total Tax Expense versus Total Revenue, and Total Tax Expense versus Total Expense. The Tax dashboard information is sourced from the Tax Provision applications, which are built using Financial Management (HFM). The presentation of the dashboard enables you to quickly analyze the Tax Data.

Setting the Point of View for Tax Dashboard

To set the Point of View:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select the required POV Dimensions: Year, Period, Currency, Scenario, and Standard.

2. Click Apply to view the changes on the dashboard page.

3. Optional: Click Reset to perform an actions:
   - Reset to last applied values
   - Reset to default values
   - Clear All
Performing Advance Options on Reports

Clicking on either the x-axis or y-axis or on the data points, you can view the Advance Options. Using the Advance Options, you can perform these tasks:

- Drill into regions within the report
- Increase or Decrease the zoom level

For example, clicking Stamford displays Advance Options. Select Advance Options to view the same report on a separate page. The zoom icon is displayed at the bottom left edge of the report. Clicking it enables you to clearly view the numeric values or numbers or set of data points within the reports. To return to the dashboard page, click the Return link at the bottom of the page.


ETR (Effective Tax Rate) By Region

The Effective Tax Rate report is a graphical representation of the data, which enables you to quickly evaluate the tax data for different geographical regions. You can view the Effective Tax rate across different regions and compare the same with the Statutory Tax rate.

A horizontal bar graph is useful for comparing differences in Effective Tax and Statutory Tax values. Resting the cursor over a horizontal bar displays the tax values for that region. The regions displayed on the y-axis are based on the selections that you make in the Configuration Utility.

Note: The Statutory Tax rate is applicable only at the lower levels of a entity structure, such as leaf entities.

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report, showing the following information:

- The blue horizontal bar represents the Effective Tax value
- The red horizontal bar represents the Statutory Tax value
Clicking the y-axis to display **Advance Options**, and then select **Advance Options**. The enhanced ETR By Region is displayed on a separate page. See “Performing Advance Options on Reports” on page 78.
Table 36  ETR By Region displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Report Prompt** | The drop-down menu for selecting either option:  
  - Effective Tax Rate  
  - Statutory Tax Rate  
  **Note:** In this report, if you change the report prompt, the corresponding changes are viewed within the report. |
| **Tax Values** | The tax values are displayed on the x-axis.  
  - Effective Tax Rate is displayed in terms of percentage values (%)  
  - Statutory Tax Rate is displayed in terms of numeric values |
| **Regions** | The regions are displayed on the y-axis. These regions are selected in the Configuration Utility. |

**ETR - Actual Vs Plan**

This report enables you to compare the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) versus Planned Effective Tax Rate (ETR) for the year selected within the dashboard prompt. The report displays the trend values for all quarters based on the **Year** selection in the dashboard POV, and also displays data for the previous year.

You can view the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) and Planned Effective Tax Rate (ETR) values for different geographical regions. Thus, you can optimize the execution plan for next year and identify the regions that are significantly better in the Planned Effective Tax Rate (ETR).

**Note:** The report name is based on the **Scenario** selection in the dashboard POV. For example: From the **Scenario** drop-down list, if you select **Review** and then click **Apply**, the report name changes to **ETR - Review Vs Plan**.

**Note:** Only administrators can configure the Actual and Planned scenarios using the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Configuration Utility.
Clicking the x-axis to display **Advance Options**, and then select **Advance Options**. The enhanced ETR - Actual Vs Plan report is displayed on a separate page. See “Performing Advance Options on Reports” on page 78.

Table 37 ETR - Actual Vs Plan report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section Slider</td>
<td>You move the Section Slider from one region to another along a rectangular bar, and the report displays the data for different regions. The region list is displayed along the rectangular bar. See “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Values</td>
<td>The ETR value is displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>The x-axis displays the trend data for all quarters based on the Year selection made in the dashboard POV, and also displays data for the previous year. The report displays all four quarters and the data for Quarter Adjustment (QA).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash Tax ETR**

Corporations companies pay taxes in parts, some in the current period and some in the next period or later.
This report enables you to view the Current Tax Provision out of the Total Income in the current period across the different regions. This report enables you to compare the trend values for the last three years, including current Year. The information is displayed based on the Year selection in the dashboard POV.

Resting the cursor over a vertical bar displays the tax values for that region. The regions displayed on the x-axis are based on the selections made in the Configuration Utility.

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report, showing the trend values for the last three years, including current Year selection made in the dashboard POV.

For example, if you consider the dashboard prompt Year = 2012, then the corresponding legends are displayed:

- The blue bar represents 2010.
- The red bar represents 2011.
- The purple bar represents 2012.

Clicking the x-axis to display Advance Options, and then select Advance Options. The enhanced Cash Tax ETR report is displayed on a separate page. See “Performing Advance Options on Reports” on page 78.
Table 38  Cash Tax ETR report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Values (%)</td>
<td>The percentage of the tax values are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions</td>
<td>The regions are displayed on the x-axis. These regions are selected in the Configuration Utility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tax Loss**

Every company incurs losses from their operations or through other channels. These losses are used to reduce the overall tax liability. They are an asset to the company, if it has a record of these losses and produce them to Federal Government so that a company gets benefit receiving as a Tax Return, it’s a major impact on the Effective Tax paid by the company.

This report is designed to capture the detail composition of the tax losses, including the year generated and the corresponding year of expiration.

This report is represented in waterfall chart, or flying bricks chart. The report shows how an initial value is increased and decreased by a series of intermediate values, leading to a final value.

The legend is displayed at the lower right corner of the report:

- The green column represents increasing values.
- The orange column represents decreasing values.
- The blue column represents the Total Tax Loss value.
### Table 39  The roll-forward of tax loss balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Losses</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Loss</td>
<td>The amount of the original loss, calculated from the previous period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Created</td>
<td>The amount of the current year tax loss, calculated from deferred tax or current provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration</td>
<td>The tax set to expire for the current year, calculated based on the Year of Expiration Column. The values are automatically calculated from the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Year Utilization</td>
<td>The tax losses used in the current period that are transferred to the current provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to Accrual Adjustments</td>
<td>The tax loss adjusted in the current period due to return to accrual adjustments as a result of the filing of tax returns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Adjustments</td>
<td>The tax loss adjusted in the current period due to other adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tax Losses</td>
<td>The tax loss that can be carried forward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 40  Tax Loss report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section Slider</td>
<td>Move the Section Slider from one data category to another along a rectangular bar, and the report displays the tax data for different data categories. The data category list is displayed along the rectangular bar.  &lt;br&gt;See “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>In the Tax Loss Report, if you change the Region drop-down (report prompt)³, the corresponding changes are displayed within the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Values</td>
<td>The tax values are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Valuation Allowance

Valuation allowance includes a loss on investments, estimated amounts for uncollectible accounts, and depreciation for fixed assets.

This report is applicable only for those countries where the Federal Government can explicitly ask the companies to acknowledge the Total Valuation allowance details.

The report is represented in a pie chart that contains the overall Valuation Allowance information for specific geographical regions that are selected from the Configuration Utility.

Table 41  Total Valuation Allowance report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector of Pie Graph</td>
<td>Regions are displayed within the sector of a pie graph. These regions are selected from the Configuration Utility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Value | The percentage value of Total Valuation Allowance data for each region is displayed. Based on the following formula the percentage of each region is calculated: \[
\frac{\text{Specific Region Data}}{\text{The Total Value of all the Regions}}\]. |

Table 42  The Total Valuation Allowance Table information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Displays the regions within the sector of pie graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Displays the value for each region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Click on the sector of pie graph to display **Advance Options**, and then select **Advance Options**. The enhanced Total Valuation Allowance report is displayed on a separate page. See “Performing Advance Options on Reports” on page 78.

**Tax KPIs and Tax KPI Trend**

The following section describes Tax KPIs and Tax KPI Trend reports.
Tax KPIs

Each KPI is represented in a gauge, which indicates the metric value along an arc. The arc is broken into different range of values that are depicted using different color codes. A needle in the gauge points to a single data point, and the KPI value is displayed in the box. This section of the dashboard contains three reports:

- Current Tax versus Total Tax
- Total Tax versus Total Revenue
- Total Tax versus Total Expense

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report. The legend displays information about the color code associated with a specific range of metric. For example:

- Red indicates Critical
- Yellow indicates Warning
- Green indicates Good

Note: An administrator must set the variance range for each of these KPIs based on the business requirements.

Only the administrator can modify the defined variance range. See “Customizing Oracle Financial Management Analytics” section in the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide.

Note: In Tax KPI Report, if you select a Region from the list item, then corresponding changes are viewed in all three KPIs.

Tax KPI Trend

The report shows the key performance indicators trend for tax accounts that are defined in the Tax application. The data displayed is based on the Tax Account selection made in the Tax KPI Trend report. For example: If you select Total Tax from the account list, then the corresponding
trend details are displayed in the **Tax KPI Trend** report. Based on the **Year** selection made in the dashboard POV, the report displays the tax data for four quarters, and for the previous year.

**Note:** This report does not display data for Quarter Adjustment (QA).

The reports display the trend for the following tax accounts:
- NIBT - Net Income Before Tax
- Total Tax
- Current Tax
- Deferred Tax

### Table 43  Tax KPI Trend – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Account</strong></td>
<td>In Tax KPI Trend report, if you change the <strong>Account</strong> list items, then corresponding changes are viewed within the <strong>Tax KPI Trend</strong> report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regions</strong></td>
<td>From the Regions column, click † to display the hierarchy of the selected regions. Each region displayed is based on the Regions selection in the Configuration Utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td>Displays <strong>Year</strong> selected based on the dashboard POV and its previous year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 44 Some Related Documentation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Documentation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oracle BI EE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● For Installing Oracle BI EE, see the <strong>Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation and Upgrade Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For Configuring Oracle BI EE, see the <strong>Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</strong>.</td>
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<td>● <strong>Accessibility Features</strong>, see the Appendix C section within <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For <strong>BI Server</strong>, see <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Integrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For <strong>BI Administration Tool</strong>, see the <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For <strong>BI Presentation Services</strong>, see the <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For <strong>Oracle BI Presentation Catalog</strong>, see the <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For <strong>Creating and Maintaining the presentation layer</strong>, see the <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)</strong>.</td>
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<td>● For <strong>Creating a Repository File</strong> (.rpd), see <strong>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)</strong>.</td>
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<td>cd/E12825_01/index.htm</td>
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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](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 core application) 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 (core application) 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.


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 schemes. 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.

dimensional 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.

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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