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Documentation Accessibility

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

Access to Oracle Support

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

Oracle Financial Management Analytics provides executives access to a unified financial and nonfinancial picture of the performance of their organizations 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, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management applications. The dashboards enable users to analyze the data in an accessible format, according to various business and financial scenarios.

The Configuration Utility enables users to map application metadata to predefined dashboards. The configuration utility also handles integration between the EPM applications and Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition. Security is managed in WebLogic, and the security access rights for each of these applications is recognized in Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide provides detailed information on installing and configuring Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

For information on dashboards and reports, and on using Oracle Financial Management Analytics, see the Oracle Financial Management Analytics User’s Guide.

Administrative Tasks

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator (admin) is the user who is provisioned with administrative rights for Oracle BI EE and Financial Management. The administrator can perform the following tasks:

- Configure Oracle Financial Management Analytics, and map accounts. See Chapter 6, “Configuring Oracle Financial Management Analytics.”
Customize dashboards to maximize their usability. See Chapter 8, “Customizing Oracle Financial Management Analytics.”

Accessing Help for Oracle Financial Management Analytics

With this release of Oracle Financial Management Analytics, you can access help for the Oracle Financial Management Analytics User’s Guide and Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide through these locations:

- From the Start Menu
- From the POV Selector in the application
- From the Enterprise Performance Management System Release 11.1.2.2.300 Documentation Library

**Caution!** 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 11.1.2.2.300 Documentation Library on the Oracle Technical Network (OTN).

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

- Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide
- Oracle Financial Management Analytics User’s Guide

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

To access documentation from the EPM System Release 11.1.2.2.300 Documentation Library:

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

   The EPM System Release 11.1.2.2.300 Documentation Library on OTN is displayed.

2. **In the left pane, select the Financial PM Applications tab.**
3. **In the right pane, scroll to Oracle Financial Management Analytics.**
4. **Beside the document that you want to view, select the required format:**
Related Documentation

Oracle Financial Management Analytics is built on top of existing Oracle BI EE functionality to perform many tasks, such as managing repositories and catalogs. To minimize repetition of information and to maintain the accuracy of related information, cross-references are made to existing Oracle BI EE and Financial Management documentation. For a list of related documentation, see Table 1, “Related OBIEE Documentation”

To access the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library, go to http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.


Table 1  Related OBIEE Documentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Product or Task</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Enterprise Performance System</td>
<td>Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide</td>
<td>Information on installing and configuring EPM System products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPM System</td>
<td>Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide</td>
<td>Information about the following topics:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Setting up and managing user provisioning and security roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: All authorized users for Oracle Financial Management Analytics must have permissions for Financial Management, FDM and Financial Close Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● For technical information regarding security, such as SSL, SSO, security agents and custom login</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Management</td>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide</td>
<td>Information about setting up and administering Financial Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Document</td>
<td>Product or Task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Fusion Middleware</td>
<td>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Concepts Guide</td>
<td>Information about Oracle BI Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Fusion Middleware</td>
<td>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</td>
<td>Detailed information on creating and maintaining the presentation layer, and using the Expression Builder to map financial accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Fusion Middleware</td>
<td>Oracle® Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</td>
<td>Detailed information on the NQSConfig.ini File configuration settings, and the BI Administration Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Fusion Middleware</td>
<td>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</td>
<td>Information on BI Presentation Services and BI Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Fusion Middleware</td>
<td>Oracle® Fusion Middleware Security Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</td>
<td>Information on setting up single sign-on (SSO) and other security settings that are defined in the OBIEE guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle BI EE</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Presentation Services Administration Guide</td>
<td>For information about the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog</td>
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</table>
Security and user authorization are not set up in Oracle Financial Management Analytics but are acknowledged for existing authorizations in related products:

- User authorization is set up using Oracle BI EE administration.
- User roles and security access rights are defined in Oracle Hyperion Shared Services for Financial Management, FDM and Financial Close Management. These security access rights are respected by Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

Only the assigned administrator (admin) can create or modify dashboards.

**Note:** If you log in directly to Oracle Financial Management Analytics, you cannot launch Financial Management from the dashboard.

See these sections:

- “User Authorization” on page 11
- “Security on Applications and Data” on page 12

**User Authorization**

SSO for Oracle Financial Management Analytics is implemented through Oracle BI EE, but authorization is through Financial Management. Oracle BI EE and Shared Services must be connected to the same LDAP/MSAD for single sign-on to work; otherwise, users do not match.

User provisioning is set through Shared Services. See the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Security Configuration Guide*.

For information on setting up SSO and other security settings, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Security Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.*
When Oracle Financial Management Analytics is launched, the credentials are verified on the LDAP/MSAD store. The single sign-on token is generated and passed through the ADM Driver to Financial Management. The user who logs in to Oracle BI EE is the user whose credentials are used to query Financial Management.

When you provide the connection URL in the repository (RPD) file, you must enter a valid Shared Services user name, if using a shared connection. Thus, the user must be provisioned for the Financial Management application. The user who logs in to Oracle BI EE must have permission to view the reports, as shown below:

- For all Oracle Financial Management Analytics, except the Close Schedule Summary, use the Financial Management user ID.
- For the Close Schedule Summary only, use the Financial Close Management database schema user with at least view rights.

For additional information on setting and managing security, see the following guides:

- Oracle® Fusion Middleware Security Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide
- Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Security Administration Guide

**Security on Applications and Data**

Security on Financial Management applications and data is set through Financial Management using specific security classes and security class access. When an Oracle Financial Management Analytics user accesses Financial Management data in the reports, the data security settings for the application are respected.

For example, if a user viewing the dashboards has Financial Management access to the East entities but not the West entities, that user would not be able to see the data for the West entities, even within Oracle Financial Management Analytics.

**Note:** During configuration, specify a Financial Management admin user whose credentials enable access to the entire application.

The language preference selected in Financial Management is reflected in Oracle Financial Management Analytics. For example, if German is selected as the Financial Management locale, users see member descriptions in German (metadata).
Setting Up Single Sign-on Using CSS Token for External User Directories

To set up single sign-on using CSS Token for external user directories (LDAP/MSAD), perform the following:

1. Ensure that Oracle BI EE and Shared Services are connected to the same LDAP or MSAD store.

2. Open the online RPD, and then go to the HFM Connection pool. Select SSO using CSS Token, and then restart the BI server.

3. Run the following command from Oracle BI EE installation path to set the CSS backward-compatibility tag to true in OBIEE 11.1.1.6.

   For example:
C:\OBIEE\instances\instance1\config\foundation\11.1.2.0> epmsys_registry.bat
updateproperty SHARED_SERVICES_PRODUCT/@COMPATIBILITY 11120

**Note:** If you are using EPM 11.1.2.x, then the compatibility setting is not required.

4 Download regSyncUtil_OBIEE-TO-EPM.zip. *(Bug 11725145)* Unzip the utility and follow the instructions in the readme to run the utility.

**Note:** This syncing of keys in the registry is required when using EPM 11.1.2.x.

5 Perform the following additional steps if you are using the external user directory as MSAD:

a. IdentityAssertion Permission must be granted to css.jar, steps for which are
   i. Confirm that BI Domain, mainly Admin Server, is running.
   ii. Run wlst.sh or wlst.cmd, available at
        $MW_HOME/oracle_common/common/bin
   iii. Execute the WLST connect command as shown below:
        connect("WLS_ADMIN_USERNAME","WLS_ADMIN_PASSWORD","t3://HOSTNAME:ADMIN_PORT")
        For example:
        wls:/offline> connect("Administrator","Admin123","t3://localhost:7001")
   iv. Execute the WLST runtime command as shown below:
        runtime().
        For example:
        wls:/bifoundation_domain/serverConfig> runtime()
   v. Execute the WLST grantPermission command as shown below:
        grantPermission(codeBaseURL="file:${hyperion.home}/common/CSS/11.1.2.0/lib/css.jar",permClass="oracle.security.jps.JpsPermission",permTarget="IdentityAssertion")
        For example:
        wls:/bifoundation_domain/runtime>grantPermission(codeBaseURL="file:${hyperion.home}/common/CSS/11.1.2.0/lib/css.jar",permClass="oracle.security.jps.JpsPermission",permTarget="IdentityAssertion")
        After successfully executing the grantPermission() command, the following information is displayed:
        Location changed to domainRuntime tree. This is a read-only tree with DomainMBean as the root. For more help, use
        help(domainRuntime).
        If the IdentityAssertion Permission was granted to css.jar, after executing the above commands, the confirmation message is displayed.
   b. Shut down BI Domain, including Admin Server and Managed Servers and any dependent OPMN Processes.
c. Download 13059356.zip from Bug 13059356 and extract the zipped file to 
%BI_ORACLE_HOME%/OPatch/

d. Ensure that %BI_ORACLE_HOME% includes oraInst.Loc. If it does not, browse to 
%BI_ORACLE_HOME%/bifoundation/provision/scripts/bidomain/inst

and copy oraInst-template.Loc to the %BI_ORACLE_HOME% location and rename it to oraInst.Loc.

e. Invoke the command prompt and change directory to the 
%BI_ORACLE_HOME%/OPatch

folder. Apply OPatch using following opatch command:

    opatch apply 13059356 -oh %BI_ORACLE_HOME% -jdk %BI_ORACLE_HOME%/jdk -invPtrLoc %BI_ORACLE_HOME%/oraInst.loc

A success message is displayed.

If the command does not work, and if errors are displayed with the following message:
The response file for OCM configuration does not exist (or) is not readable. Please 
provide a valid response file, perform the following:

Run the following command:

    %ORACLE_HOME%/ccr/bin/emocmrsp.bat -no_banner -output c:\out.rsp

and then run the Opatch command:

    opatch apply 13059356 -oh "c:\obiee\oracle_bi1" -ocmrf c:\out.rsp -jdk "c:\obiee \oracle_bi1\jdk" -invPtrLoc "c:\obiee\oracle_bi1\oraInst.loc"

Note: The Opatch must be applied successfully.

Note: If the external directory is used as MSAD, then the above steps are additional 
requirements.

6 While configuring the external user directory in OBIEE, if the “virtualize” property is set to true in the 
jps-config.xml file

    $BI_DOMAIN_HOME/config/fmwconfig/jps-config.xml

perform the following:

- Edit the setDomainEnv.cmd. From the following path:

    $BI_DOMAIN_HOME/bin/

and add the following command lines:

    Set EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES=-Dcommon.components.home=%COMMON_COMPONENTS_HOME% 
    -Didstore.identityAttribute=objectguid %EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES% export 
    EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES

- Based on the type of External user directory (OID/MSAD) configured, the value of 
  Didstore.identityAttribute must be set differently, as shown:

    Microsoft Active Directory = objectguid
If, while configuring external user directory in OBIEE, the “virtualize” property is set to false in the jps-config.xml file

BI_DOMAIN_HOME/config/fmwconfig/jps-config.xml

perform the following:

- If only one External User directory is configured with default Unique Identity Attribute, as Authentication Provider in WLS Security Realm and ordered it as First provider in the stack, NO further action is required. In this case, the following DIRECTORY_TYPE=IDENTITY_ATTRIBUTE is used

Microsoft Active Directory = objectguid

Oracle Internet Directory | Oracle Virtual Directory = orclguid

Novell EDirectory = guid

Sun One Directory = nsuniqueid

Open Ldap = entryuid

- If the External LDAP User Directory Authentication Provider in WLS Security Realm is configured to use Unique Identity Attribute different from above defaults, it should pass the Java System Property, idstore.identityAttribute, in the BI Domain setDomainEnv.sh file available at

BI_DOMAIN_HOME/bin/

For example:

set EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES= -Dcommon.components.home=%COMMON_COMPONENTS_HOME% -Didstore.identityAttribute=customguid %EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES% export EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES

8 Restart BI Domain, including Admin Server and Managed Server(s).

9 Restart OPMN Processes dependent on Admin or Managed Server(s).

10 Log in using the external directory user credential to Oracle Financial Management Analytics, and you can view the dashboards.
Introduction to the Architecture

The integration between Financial Management and Oracle BI EE is managed through the Financial Management ADM Driver, requiring that the following components be installed on the BI Server:

- Oracle BI EE 11g and its components
- Financial Management ADM Driver

Note: For a complete list of components and the supported releases, see Chapter 4, “Setting Up Hardware and Software Prerequisites”
### Table 2  Oracle Financial Management Analytics Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Database                                                                  | For Financial Management, the database can be any relational database (Oracle, SQL Server, and so on) supported by Financial Management or Financial Close Management.  
For Financial Close Management, both SQL and Oracle databases are supported. | See the associated database documentation.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Financial Management (HFM) and the Financial Management Client           | Financial Management provides a unified view of enterprise financial information and consolidates key performance and operating metrics from global sources.  
The HFM client tier contains the user interface and can communicate with the application tier. You can display data and metadata and enter data in this tier.                          | See the following documentation:  
  - Oracle Hyperion Financial Management User’s Guide  
  - Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator’s Guide                                                                                                                        |
| Financial Management Analytic Data Modeling (ADM) Driver                 | Data sources are accessed by ADM drivers, which are components that map the data source’s characteristics to the generic ADM model.  
The ADM driver is used to create the connection with the Oracle BI server and enable all data access and retrieval operations, such as authentication and authorization. | Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition                                                                                      |
| Financial Close Management                                               | **Close Manager Module** within Financial Close Management helps companies define, execute, and report on the interdependent activities of a financial close period. It provides centralized monitoring of all close process tasks, and provides a visible, automated, repeatable system of record for running close processes. | See the following documentation:  
  - Oracle® Financial Close Management User's Guide                                                                                                                               |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Close Manager Module | Information from **Close Manager Module** is used for the Close Schedule Summary and Schedule Comparison reports. The dashboard displays these reports:  
  - Schedule Summary  
  - Schedule Trend  
  - Schedule Milestones  
  - Schedule Roadblocks  
  - Schedule Comparison | - Oracle® Financial Close Management Administrator's Guide |
| Account Reconciliation Manager Module | **Account Reconciliation Manager Module** within Financial Close Management helps companies to verify the accuracy of financial information, confirm successful processing of certain transactions, or otherwise validate data. The tracking the account reconciliations is managed as part of the financial close cycle.  
Information from **Account Reconciliation Manager Module** is used for the dashboard to display these reports:  
  - Reconciliation Summary  
  - Pro Forma Trial Balance  
  - Performance Analysis  
  - Adjustment Analysis  
  - Trending Analysis | |
| Oracle BI EE | Oracle BI EE provides a full range of business intelligence capabilities that enable you to collect up-to-date data from your organization, present the data in easy-to-understand formats (such as tables and graphs), and deliver the data in a timely manner to the employees in your organization.  
The following Oracle BI EE components are used:  
  - **BI Server**: The Oracle BI Analytics server provides an advanced calculation and integration engine and is used to process user requests and query underlying data sources.  
  - **BI Administration Tool**: Used to make the connection to the data source and to create the Repository file (**RPF**).  
The administration tool contains three layers:  
  - Physical Layer  
  - Business Model and Mapping Layer  
  - Presentation Layer  
  - **BI Presentation Services**: Used to create Ad-Hoc Analytics (Analysis) and Interactive Dashboards. | See the following documentation:  
  - For **BI Server**, see Oracle® Fusion Middleware Integrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition  
  - For **BI Administration Tool**, see the Oracle® Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide  
  - For **BI Presentation Services**, see the Oracle® Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition |
| Oracle BI Presentation Catalog, or Web Catalog | Stores the application dashboards and report definitions, and contains information about permissions and accessibility of the dashboards by group.  
See “Oracle BI Presentation Catalog” on page 24. | Oracle® Business Intelligence Presentation Services Administration Guide |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FDM</td>
<td>FDM helps finance executives analyze the data movement process statuses and take appropriate action to ensure quick turnaround to the entire financial close process. Information from FDM is used for the dashboard to display these reports: ● Latest Failure ● Workflow Summary ● Workflow Trending Analysis ● Workflow Timeline Viewer</td>
<td>Oracle® Financial Data Quality Management Administrator’s Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Oracle BI Repository (RPD)**

The Oracle BI Repository (RPD file) stores BI Server metadata. The metadata defines logical schemas, physical schemas, physical-to-logical mappings, aggregate table navigation, and other constructs. You can edit Oracle BI repositories using the Oracle BI Administration Tool.

For Oracle Financial Management Analytics, the `FinancialManagementAnalytics.rpd` is created when you run the Configuration Utility for the first time, and it is updated for the returning user.

Three layers in the Oracle BI Administration Tool are used to manage the Oracle Financial Management Analytics dashboards:

- “Physical Layer” on page 21
- “Presentation Layer” on page 23
- “Business Model and Mapping Layer” on page 22

Each time you save the repository, a dialog box asks if you want to check global consistency. Check the consistency of the repository file. The following known warning messages may be displayed but do not require action: For information about global consistency checks, see the Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.

- The features in Database “HFM” do not match the defaults, which can cause query problems.
- The features in Database “FCM” do not match the defaults, which can cause query problems.
Physical Layer

The Physical layer in the Oracle BI Repository defines the data sources to which the BI Server submits queries and the relationships between physical databases and other data sources that are used to process multiple data source queries. Each physical hierarchy within a physical dimension contains the columns from the physical database, or cube.

The FinancialManagementAnalytics.rpd has three data sources that define the data and metadata: For each of these products Financial Management, FDM, and Financial Close Management.

The Financial Management data source includes the following elements in the Physical Layer:

- “Standard Financial Management Dimensions” on page 21
- “Member Properties” on page 22

The Financial Close Management data source has the required tables from the Financial Close Management database.

Standard Financial Management Dimensions

The dimensions from the Financial Management or Financial Close Management applications are directly available in the Physical Layer.

All standard Financial Management databases or cubes contain the following standard dimensions:

- Scenario
- Year
- Period
- Entity
- Value
- Account
- ICP (Intercompany)
- View
- Custom dimensions

Note: From the 11.1.2.2 Release onward, Financial Management supports (2 to N) custom dimensions.
Member Properties

The following Dimension members properties are available for each dimension in the Physical hierarchy:

- **ClassType**—This member is null for most dimensions except the Account dimension (ClassType=AccountMem).
- **Description**—This member provides an optional description of the member.
- **Gen (Generation)**—The generation number of the member defined as the depth of the member from the top of the hierarchy. The top members belong to generation 1. The children of the top members belong to generation 2, and so on.
- **Level**—Only two levels are available in Financial Management:
  - All leaf members belong to Level 0
  - All other members belong to Level 1
- **Name**—The unique member name.
- **Parent Key**—This member property is generated on top of Financial Management results and provides the Parent member name.
- **ShortName**—For most dimensions, the ShortName property contains the same value as Name.
  
  One notable exception is the Entity dimension. In the entity dimension, multiple members frequently share the same ShortName but have different values for Name, because they roll up through different alternate hierarchies.
- **Sort Order**—The sort order provides the sort order for the member and is generated on top of Financial Management results.

Business Model and Mapping Layer

The Business Model and Mapping layer is a layer of the Oracle BI repository that defines the business, or logical, model of the data and specifies the mapping between the business model and the Physical layer schemas. This layer can contain one or more business models.
The Business Model and Mapping layer determines the analytic behavior that is seen by users and defines the set of objects available to users.

Logical tables exist in the Business Model and Mapping layer. The logical schema defined in each business model must contain at least two logical tables, and you must define relationships between them. Each logical table has one or more logical columns and one or more logical table sources associated with it.

For information on creating and managing the business model and mapping layer, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*.

**Presentation Layer**

The Presentation layer is where you create the customized, secure, role-based views of a business model to users.

Presentation layer views are called subject areas. A subject area can be identical to your business model, or you can provide smaller, role-based subject areas that show a single subject or that support a business role. By grouping various tables, columns, and attributes to form the subject areas, you can organize your content in a way that makes sense to your users.

The subject areas are available in the Presentation Services and in Answers, enabling users to create Analysis over the metadata. For additional information about analyses and Answers, see *Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*.

After you create the Business Model and Mapping layer, you can drag entire business models to the Presentation layer in the Administration Tool. Alternatively, you can create subject areas and other Presentation layer objects manually.
If you are using an existing Oracle BI Applications repository and have customized its content, you can manually merge the existing customized repository with the new Oracle Financial Management Analytics repository received with Oracle BI Applications.

For detailed information, see the *Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*.

**Oracle BI Presentation Catalog**

The Oracle BI Presentation Catalog, or Web catalog, stores the application dashboards and report definitions and contains information about permissions and accessibility of the dashboards by a group. For Oracle Financial Management Analytics, the catalog is in the FinancialManagementAnalytics folder.

The Oracle BI Presentation Catalog stores business intelligence objects 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.

If Oracle BI EE is integrated with other Oracle applications, then the objects that are created within those applications are also stored within the catalog. For example, if Oracle BI Publisher is integrated with Oracle BI EE, data models, reports, and style templates and subtemplates are also stored in and accessible from the catalog.

Many operations that you can perform in the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog can be performed in the Catalog Manager, which resides outside of Oracle BI Presentation Services. For more information about the Catalog Manager, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*. 

24  Understanding the Product Architecture
Setting Up Hardware and Software Prerequisites

In This Chapter

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System and Hardware Prerequisites .................................................................................................. 25
Software Prerequisites ....................................................................................................................... 26
Supported Components ....................................................................................................................... 26

Authorization for Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator

Before you install Oracle Financial Management Analytics, ensure that the Administrative user (admin) for Oracle Financial Management Analytics has the following authorization:

- Write access to the directory that will be used for the installation
- Administrative rights to all associated software

Note: Administrative rights to the Financial Close Management database is required during configuration only.

System and Hardware Prerequisites

To run the installer on the target machine, one of the following compatible hardware systems must be available for the selected Financial Management version.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Management Version</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1.2.2.300</td>
<td>Supports both 32- and 64-bit operating systems:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◦ Windows 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◦ Windows 2008 R2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution! See “Supported Components” on page 26 to determine whether additional patches may be required.
The installer checks the operating system of the target machines. If the hardware and system requirements are not met, the installation generates an error and cannot be completed.

**Software Prerequisites**

Before installing Oracle Financial Management Analytics, ensure that the following products are installed, configured, and available to the Oracle Financial Management Analytics administrator. The following components must be installed on the same machine:

- Oracle BI EE 11g
- Financial Management with ADM Driver

For a list of the appropriate versions, see “Supported Components” on page 26

**Supported Components**

Before installing Oracle Financial Management Analytics, ensure that the component products are installed, configured, and available to the Oracle Financial Management Analytics administrator. Some components must also be installed on the same system on which Oracle Financial Management Analytics is being installed, as noted in Table 4, “Supported Components”.

The following components are supported for this release of Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4</th>
<th>Supported Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Supported Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install the following components on the same system on which Oracle Financial Management Analytics is being installed:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle BI EE 11g and its components</td>
<td>11.1.1.6.2 BP1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Management</td>
<td>Release 11.1.2.2.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Close Management</td>
<td>Release 11.1.2.2.300 (This release supports both Oracle and MS SQL.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDM</td>
<td>Release 11.1.2.2.300 (This release supports both Oracle and MS SQL.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following software must be installed, configured, and available to the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator, although it need not be installed on the same system as Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oracle Hyperion Shared Services</th>
<th>Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System-supported versions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Release 11.1.2.2.300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Installing Oracle Financial Management Analytics

In This Chapter

- Default Installation Path ................................................................. 27
- Performing a Complete Installation ................................................... 28
- Uninstalling Oracle Financial Management Analytics ......................... 37

Oracle Financial Management Analytics is installed as a separate product and installs the prebuilt dashboards.

A separate setup.exe file is available in your installation directory, depending on whether you are running a 32-bit or 64-bit version of the Windows operating system.

During installation, the Oracle Financial Management Analytics installer places the Configuration Utility files, , and the FinancialManagementAnalytics catalog folder containing the reports and dashboards into the Oracle Financial Management Analytics home. You may also perform a custom installation and select the components to install.

After the installation, configure the product to reflect your custom applications, as outlined in Chapter 6, “Configuring Oracle Financial Management Analytics.”

For a description of each dashboard, see the Oracle Financial Management Analytics User's Guide.

See the following sections:

- “Default Installation Path” on page 27
- “Performing a Complete Installation” on page 28
- “Performing a Custom Installation” on page 33
- “Uninstalling Oracle Financial Management Analytics” on page 37

Default Installation Path

During installation, the installer calculates which drive in the machine has the most of free space to set up the default Oracle Home location for Oracle Financial Management Analytics. That drive is used for the installation, and the default path is set:

OFMAHome_(number of the previous installation of OFMA + 1)

For example, if the C: drive contains the maximum free disk space, and there are no previous OFMA installations, the default path is
Performing a Complete Installation

A complete installation of Oracle Financial Management Analytics installs the following components automatically:

- Catalog—The FinancialManagementAnalytics folder, which contains Reports and Dashboards
- Configuration Utility

To perform a custom installation with selected components, see “Performing a Custom Installation” on page 33.

To perform a complete installation of Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

1. Ensure that all system and software prerequisites are available. See the following sections:
   - “System and Hardware Prerequisites” on page 25
   - “Software Prerequisites” on page 26
   - “Supported Components” on page 26

2. Ensure that you have installed Oracle BI EE.
   See “Supported Components” on page 26.

3. Download the OFMA installer files from My Oracle Support Web page (https://support.oracle.com/).

4. Based on your Microsoft Windows Operating System, whether you are using a 32-bit or 64-bit version, select the setup.exe file appropriate for your environment.

   Note: For the default installation path, see “Default Installation Path” on page 27.

The Welcome screen of the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) is displayed.
5 Click Next.

6 On the Select Installation Type screen, select Complete.

The complete installation automatically installs the following components of the application:

- Catalog—The FinancialManagementAnalytics folder
- Configuration Utility

To perform a custom installation, see “Performing a Custom Installation” on page 33.
7 **Optional:** Click *Product Languages* to set the language in which you want to use the application.

**Note:** Oracle supports only English language in this release.

8 Click *Next*.

9 **On the Specify Home Details screen,** enter the details for the new installation:

- Under *Name*, enter the name of the installation. By default, it is set as *Ora_OFMAx*, where *x* represents the number of previous installations of OFMA + 1.

- Under *Path*, enter the path, or browse to the location where Oracle Financial Management Analytics is to be installed. By default, it is at

  \[C: \backslash OFMAHome_\_x\]

  where *x* represents the number of previous installations of OFMA + 1.
10 Click Next.

11 On the Summary screen, review the selected installation options.
   If changes are required, click Back to return to make the change.

12 Click Install.
The installation is initiated. When the installation is successfully completed, the End of Installation screen is displayed.

13 On the End of Installation screen, click Exit.

14 Click Yes in the Exit dialog box to finish the installation.
15 Configure the application, as outlined in Chapter 6, “Configuring Oracle Financial Management Analytics”

Performing a Custom Installation

A custom installation of Oracle Financial Management Analytics enables you to install the individual components separately.

Note: Upgrade installation is not supported in this release.

Caution! To complete the custom installation, Oracle recommends that you have extensive business knowledge of your Financial Management, FDM and Financial Close Management applications and Oracle BI EE. Oracle also recommends that you are the Oracle Financial Management Analytics system administrator.

To perform a custom installation of Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

1. Ensure that all system and software prerequisites are available. See “System and Hardware Prerequisites” on page 25 and “Software Prerequisites” on page 26.

2. Ensure you have installed Oracle BI EE. See “Supported Components” on page 26.

3. Based on your Microsoft Windows Operating System, whether you are using a 32-bit or 64-bit version, select the setup.exe appropriate for your environment.

Note: For the default installation path, see “Default Installation Path” on page 27.
4 Click Next.

5 On the Select Installation Type screen, click Custom, and then click Next.

6 Optional: Click Product Languages to set the language in which you want to use the application.

Note: We support only English language for this release.
7 Click Next.

8 On the Specify Home Details screen, enter the details for the new installation:
   - Under Name, enter the installation name.
   - Under Path, enter the path, or browse to the location where Oracle Financial Management Analytics is to be installed.

9 On the Available Product Components screen, select the components to install, and then click Next.
   You must select one or both of these components:
   - Catalog—The FinancialManagementAnalytics folder
   - Configuration Utility
10  On the **Summary** screen, review the components that are selected for installation, and then click **Install**.

To change selections, click **Back** to return to the screen and make the change.

11  On the **Install** screen, monitor the progress of the installation.
12 When the installation is successfully completed, click Exit.
13 Click Yes on the Exit dialog box to finish the installation.
14 Configure the application, as outlined in Chapter 6, “Configuring Oracle Financial Management Analytics”

Uninstalling Oracle Financial Management Analytics

To uninstall Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

1 Back up the catalog and repository file for the application that is being uninstalled.
   When uninstalling, these catalog and repository files are deleted except those that have been changed since the last installation.

2 From the main menu, select Start, then All Programs, then Oracle Financial Management Analytics, and then Uninstaller.
   The Inventory dialog box is displayed.

3 On the Contents tab of the Inventory dialog box, select the Oracle Financial Management Analytics install directory (for example, Ora_OFMA1), and then click Remove.

4 On the Confirmation screen, verify that the correct product and dependent components have been selected to be uninstalled, and then click Yes.
The Oracle Financial Management Analytics is uninstalled.
After you finalize the installation and preconfiguration tasks, you must complete the configuration on the server machine.

To perform the configuration, run the Configuration Utility.

### Making Selections in the Configuration Utility

When using the Configuration Utility, use care when choosing accounts, entities, and so on, to ensure that the proposed users for the reports have complete access to the selected dimensions or members. A list of all configuration settings is also available in `OFMA.log`, located at `C:\OFMAHome_1\OFMA`.

Use the following options to select dimensions and members from the hierarchy:

- Select the parent in the hierarchy to display the parent member only on the report. No children of that parent are selected.

- To select children from the hierarchy, select the parent member and then, click ![child](child_icon) and then select **children**.

- To select siblings from the hierarchy, select the any node member, and then click ![siblings](siblings_icon) and then select **siblings**.

- Select an individual child under the hierarchy to display only the child separately on the report.

- Select a range of dimension members by pressing Shift and selecting the first and last entry in a range. All entries within that range are displayed.
Select random multiple dimension members by pressing Ctrl and selecting individual entries. Only the selected entries are displayed.

The search option is case-sensitive.

**Configuration Checklist**

The configuration of Oracle Financial Management Analytics involves running the Configuration Utility wizard and then completing a series of associated manual steps before you can launch the application.

The steps required to complete the configuration are provided in the following checklist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Run the Configuration Utility</td>
<td>Complete each of the following tasks in the Configuration Utility wizard:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Launching the OFMA Configuration Utility, see &quot;Running the Configuration Utility&quot; on page 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selecting the type of Configuration:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Product Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product Configuration</strong></td>
<td>For Product Configuration, perform the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settings</td>
<td>Setting the Financial Management Configuration, see “Performing the Product Configuration for Financial Management” on page 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• System Setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Scenario Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Region Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default Dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KPI Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Financial Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Constant Rate Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sales Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cost Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Analysis by Custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Summary and Save Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting the Financial Close Management (CM/ARM) Configuration, see “Performing the Product Configuration for Financial Close Management” on page 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• System Setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Select Modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Summary and Save Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting the FDM Configuration, see “Performing the Product Configuration for FDM” on page 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• System Setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Summary and Save Configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **System Configuration**      | For System Configuration, perform the following:                          |
| Settings                     | Setting the Financial Management Configuration, see “Performing the System Configuration for Financial Management” on page 56 |
|                              | • System Setup                                                             |
|                              | • Summary and Save Configuration                                           |
|                              | Setting the Financial Close Management (CM/ARM) Configuration, see “Performing the System Configuration for Financial Close Management” on page 57 |
|                              | • System Setup                                                             |
|                              | • Select Modules                                                           |
|                              | • Summary and Save Configuration                                           |
|                              | Setting the FDM Configuration, see “Performing the System Configuration for FDM” on page 59 |
|                              | • System Setup                                                             |
|                              | • Summary and Save Configuration                                           |

| Uploading the RPD and Catalog files | Uploading catalog and repository to BI Server, see “Uploading the Catalog and Repository to BI Server” on page 60 |
Running the Configuration Utility

After installing Oracle Financial Management Analytics, use the configuration utility to define the Financial Management, FDM, and Financial Close Management products metadata that are required to be displayed on the dashboards, dashboard prompts, and reports. You also use the configuration utility to connect the data source for Financial Close Management and FDM applications.

You can use the Configuration Utility to modify the Oracle Financial Management Analytics configuration or to create a configuration. To merge an existing repository with an Oracle Financial Management Analytics repository, see the Oracle® Fusion Middleware Metadata Repository Builder’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.

Caution! To complete the Configuration Utility, Oracle recommends that you have extensive business knowledge of your Financial Management and Financial Close Management applications, and that you are an Oracle Financial Management Analytics system administrator.

Note: Before running the configuration utility, ensure that the BI Admin Server and Financial Management Applications are running.

➢ To run the Configuration Utility:

1 From the main menu, select Start, then All Programs, then Oracle Financial Management Analytics, and then Configuration Utility.
On the Welcome screen, select either **Product Configuration** or **System Configuration**. By default, **Product Configuration** is selected. To perform **System Configuration**, see “Performing the System Configuration” on page 55.

On the Welcome screen, the default path of the **Catalog Location** and **Repository Location** are automatically displayed. You cannot modify the path details.

**Note:** If you are running the Configuration Utility for the first time, under the repository path location, a message is displayed: “Repository will be generated after configuration is submitted”. For returning users, the repository location is obtained automatically. You cannot modify the path location.

By default, the catalog and repository path are same. The path details:

```
OFMA Installed Location\OFMAHome_1\OFMA
```

**Under the welcome page, enter the RPD password and Confirm Password.**

**Note:** If you are running the Configuration Utility for the first time, the password specified in this field will be set as the repository password.

If you are a returning user trying to modify the configuration, the password is validated against the repository password, which is provided during the first time configuration.

**Click Validate to select a product from the left panel.**

- **HFM Configuration**, see “Performing the Product Configuration for Financial Management” on page 44
- **FCM Configuration**, see “Performing the Product Configuration for Financial Close Management” on page 52
- **FDM Configuration**, see “Performing the Product Configuration for FDM” on page 54

**Note:** If you receive an error message stating that the repository password is not valid, or if you have forgotten repository password, contact your system administrator.

---

**Performing the Product Configuration**

This section provides the product configuration-related information for Oracle Financial Management Analytics to successfully work with various products such as: Financial Management, Financial Close Management includes both Close Manager and Account Reconciliation Manager Modules and FDM products. To display the reports or charts in the OFMA dashboard, these essential product settings are required.

For limiting the necessary data to be displayed in the Oracle Financial Management Analytics dashboard, you can configure only the required Product configuration setting, such as performing only Financial Management configuration settings. If required, you can re-invoke
Performing the Product Configuration for Financial Management

The configuration utility enables you to connect to the Financial Management application, for which you must provide Financial Management server details, thus helping to extract only the metadata information.

Note: The account members displayed are depended upon the users right configured with security class in Financial Management.

To set the Financial Management Configuration, perform the following steps:

1. On the HFM Configuration screen, complete the following steps:
   - Under HFM Configuration Details, select the required options:
     - Enter the name of the cluster or Server Name on which the Financial Management application resides.
     - Enter the Application Name of the Financial Management application that you will be using with Oracle Financial Management Analytics.
     - Enter the User Name and Password associated with the Financial Management application. This user requires the appropriate rights and roles to access Financial Management data.

   Click Next.
On the System Setup screen, complete the following Financial Management setup:

Under Update Configuration Files, select the required options:

- Select Configure OPMN.xml, required to connect to Hyperion Financial Management data source. The updated OPMN.xml file is uploaded to the following location:
  
  C:\obiee\instances\instance1\config\OPMN\opmn\opmn.xml

- Select Configure NQSConfig.ini file to upload NQSConfig.ini file related changes.

Under BI Server Details box, complete the following Oracle BI EE setup:

- BI Server Name is the name of the computer hosting the Oracle BI EE server.
- Port is the Oracle BI EE server port number
- In User Name, enter the Administrator user name.
- In Password, enter the Administrator password.

Click Next.
In the **Scenario Selection** screen, select or highlight a cell for which you want to map the members within the **Selected Members** box, and then select the required scenario members from **Available Members**.

Similarly, perform the above steps for each scenario member, and then click **Next**.

**Note:** The scenario selection must be made carefully, because the scenario selection are mutually exclusive.
On the Region Selection screen, select the required regions to be displayed on the dashboards, and use the arrow buttons to move the desired regions from Available Members For Entity to Selected Members, and then click Next.

**Note:** The search option is case-sensitive.

On the Default Dimension screen, select the cell for which you want to map the member within the Selected Members box, and then select the dimension members from Available Members list (right side).

Perform the above steps for each dimension, and then click Next.

**Note:** The search option is case-sensitive.

**Note:** On selecting the default Period dimension from Available Members list displays the base members only.

**Note:** Oracle Financial Management Analytics Reports are optimized to display for monthly frequencies. Applications with quarterly frequency as their base periods are not supported.
6 On the **KPI Selection** screen, select the required accounts to be displayed on the dashboards, use the arrow buttons to move the desired accounts from the available list to the selected list, and then click **Next**.

**Note:** The search option is case-sensitive.

7 On the **Financial Statement** screen, select a cell for which you want to map the members within the **Selected Members** box, and then select the account members from **Available Members**.
Perform the above steps for the following financial statement tabs: **Balance Sheet**, **Cash Flow**, and **Income**, and then click **Next**.

**Note:** The search option is case-sensitive.

![Financial Statement Tab Selection](image)

**Note:** The Financial Statement account selection must be made carefully, because the Financial Statement account selection are mutually exclusive.

8 **On the Constant Rate Mapping screen, select the required dimension members from the Constant Rate Hierarchy list, then select or highlight a cell for which you want to map the members within the Selected Members box, then select the dimension members from the Available Members, and then click **Next**.**

**Note:** The search option is case-sensitive.
In the Sales Analysis screen, select a cell for which you want to map the account member within the Selected Members box, then select the required dimension members from Available Members, and then click Next.

Note: The search option is case-sensitive.
10 On the Cost Analysis screen, select the Cost Accounts tab, then select a cell for which you want to map the members within the Selected Members box, and then select the required account members from the Available Members list.

Note: The search option is case-sensitive.

11 On the Cost Analysis screen, select the Expense Categories tab, then select the required account members from the Available Members list, and then move the desired accounts to the Selected Member box.

12 On the Analysis by Custom screen, select the required Custom Dimension from the list, select a cell for which you want to map the members within the Selected Members box, then select the dimension members from the Available Members list, and then click Next.

Note: If you chose a custom dimension on the Constant Rate Mapping screen, then Oracle recommends that you not select the same custom dimension on the Analysis by Custom screen.
The Summary screen displays the Financial Management Configuration details and selections that you have just made using the utility.

After reviewing the summary of the configuration details, click **Save**.

**Caution!** Ensure that you provide the correct configuration details. If necessary, you can modify the configuration settings before clicking **Save**.

**Performing the Product Configuration for Financial Close Management**

To set the Financial Close Management Configuration, perform the following steps:

1. On the **System Setup** screen, complete the Financial Close Management database configuration setup, as outlined in the following steps:
   - From **Select Database**, select either Oracle or MS SQL.
     For example, consider **Oracle** database:
   - In **Server Name**, enter the Financial Close Management database server name, where Financial Close Management is running.
   - In **Port**, enter the port number.
   - In **Service Name**, enter the unique name or alias name used when connecting to the database.
   - In **User Name**, enter the database user name for the Financial Close Management database schema with write permissions.
In **Password**, enter the database password for the Financial Close Management database server.

2 Click **Next** to check database connectivity.

3 On the **Select Modules** screen, select the required modules that are to be associated with the database configuration.

4 **Optional:** Select the **Configure Close Manager** module.
Optional: If you select the Configure Accounts Reconciliation Manager module, under ARM Configuration Options, perform the following:

a. Select the required Currency Bucket.
b. Select the required Rate Type.

Note: The Currency Bucket and Rate Type options are disabled if the Account Reconciliation Manager module supports a single currency.

Click Next to proceed.

The Summary screen displays the selections that you have just made using the utility.

After reviewing the summary of the configuration details, click Save.

Caution! Ensure that you provide the correct configuration details. If necessary, you can modify the configuration settings before clicking Save.

Performing the Product Configuration for FDM

To set the FDM Configuration, perform the following steps:

1. On the System Setup screen, complete the FDM database configuration setup:
   - From Select Database drop-down option, select the database amongst Oracle or MS SQL.

   For example, let us consider Oracle database:
In **Server Name**, enter the FDM database server name, where FDM is running.

In **Port**, enter the port number.

In **Service Name**, enter the unique name or alias name used when connecting to database.

In **User Name**, enter the Database user name for the FDM database schema with write permissions.

In **Password**, enter the Database password for the FDM database server.

2. Click **Next** to proceed further. The summary screen displays the database connection details.

3. After reviewing the summary of the configuration details, click **Save**.

---

**Caution!** Ensure that you provide the correct configuration details. If necessary, you can modify the configuration settings before clicking **Save**.

---

**Performing the System Configuration**

This section provides the system configuration related information for Oracle Financial Management Analytics. The following activities are performed, during the system configuration:

For Financial Management:

- Updating the `OPMN.xml` file entries
- Updating the `NQSConfig.ini` file entries

For FDM and Financial Close Management

- Updating the `TNSNames.ora` (For Oracle database only) file entries
- Creating System Data Source `System DSN` (For MS SQL database only) file entries
The configuration utility enables you to provide wide support to port the repository and catalog from the test environment to the production environment.

**Note:** For successful migration, the machine must be installed with latest version of the OBIEE.

While performing the migration activity from test environment to production environment, you must complete the manual steps within the System Configuration on the machine.

User must ensure the following checklist is verified before migration:

- The target machine must contain OBIEE installed
- The existing RPD and Catalog work successful without any issue on the test machine

**Note:** The RPD changes are not affected in system configuration.

**Performing the System Configuration for Financial Management**

To perform system configuration for Financial Management, do the following steps:

1. In the welcome screen, select **System Configuration**, and then click **Next**.
2. From the left panel, expand the **OFMA Configuration** node, and then select **HFM Configuration**.
3. On the **System Setup** screen, under the **Update Configuration Files** box complete the following Financial Management system setup:
   - Select **Configure OPMN.xml**, required to connect to Hyperion Financial Management data source. The updated OPMN.xml file is uploaded to the following location: `C:\obiee\instances\instance1\config\OPMN\opmn\opmn.xml`
   - Select **Configure NQSConfig.ini file** to upload the NQSConfig.ini file related changes.

Under **BI Server Details** box, complete the following Oracle BI EE setup:

- **BI Server Name** is the name of the computer hosting the Oracle BI EE server.
- **Port** is the Oracle BI EE server port number
- In **User Name**, enter the BI Administrator user name.
- In **Password**, enter the BI Administrator password.
4 Click **Next** to proceed further.

The Summary screen displays the selections that you have just made using the utility. The Summary screen is displayed.

5 **After reviewing the summary of the configuration details, click Save.**

**Caution!** Ensure that you provide the correct configuration details. If necessary, you can modify the configuration settings before clicking **Save.**

---

**Performing the System Configuration for Financial Close Management**

To perform system configuration for Financial Close Management, do the following steps:

1 **In the welcome screen, select System Configuration, and then click Next.**

2 From the left panel, expand the **OFMA Configuration node, and then select FCM Configuration.**

3 On the **System Setup screen**, complete the Financial Close Management database configuration setup, as outlined in the following steps:

   * From **Select Database** drop-down option, select the database amongst **Oracle** or **MS SQL**
   * In **Server Name**, enter the Financial Close Management database server name, where Financial Close Management is running.
- In **Port**, enter the port number.
- In **Service Name**, enter the unique name or alias name used when connecting to database.
- In **User Name**, enter the Database user name for the Financial Close Management database schema with write permissions.
- In **Password**, enter the Database password for the Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management database server.

4. Click **Next** to check database connectivity.
5. **Optional**: Select the **Configure Close Manager** module.
6. **Optional**: Select the **Configure Accounts Reconciliation Manager** module.
7. Click **Next** to proceed further. The summary screen displays the database connection details.
   The summary screen displays the selections that you have just made using the utility. The summary screen is displayed.
8. **After reviewing the summary of the configuration details, click Save.**

**Caution!** Ensure that you provide the correct configurations details. If necessary, you can modify the configuration settings before clicking **Save**.
Performing the System Configuration for FDM

To perform system configuration for FDM, do the following steps:

1. On the welcome screen, select System Configuration, and then click Next.
2. From the left panel, expand the OFMA Configuration node, and then select FDM Configuration.
3. On the System Setup screen, complete the FDM database configuration setup:
   - From Select Database, select either Oracle or MS SQL.
   - For example, consider Oracle database:
     - In Server Name, enter the FDM database server name, where FDM is running.
     - In Port, enter the port number.
     - In Service Name, enter the unique name or alias name used when connecting to the database.
     - In User Name, enter the database user name for the FDM database schema with write permissions.
     - In Password, enter the database password for the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management database server.
4. Click Next to proceed. The summary screen displays the database connection details.
5. After reviewing the summary of the configuration details, click Save.

**Caution!** Ensure that you provide the correct configuration details. If necessary, you can modify the configuration settings before clicking Save.
Uploading the Catalog and Repository to BI Server

This section provides information about how to upload the catalog and repository to BI servers. Based on the following categories, you may need to upload the catalog or RPD files to BI server:

- After changing the configuration utility settings and after saving the configuration changes
- Modifying the RPD or Catalog files

After successfully uploading the files, you can view the changes on the Oracle Financial Management Analytics dashboard.

**Note:** Based on the changes performed in the OFMA Configuration Utility, the **Upload Catalog** and **Upload Repository** options are selected automatically. However, you can change the selections.

To upload the catalog and repository to BI Server:

1. On the **Upload to BI Server** screen, under **Update Configuration Files**, select the required options:

   - **Upload Catalog** to upload the Catalog folder.
   - **Upload Repository** to upload the RPD file-related changes.

By default, the catalog and repository path are the same. The file path:

`OFMA Installed Location\OFMAHome_1\OFMA`.

Under **BI Server Details**, complete the following Oracle BI EE setup:
- **BI Server Name** is the name of the computer hosting the Oracle BI EE server.
- **Port** is the Oracle BI EE server port number.
- In **User Name**, enter the BI Administrator user name.
- In **Password**, enter the BI Administrator password.

2. Click **Upload**.
After installation and configuration, you access Oracle Financial Management Analytics through Oracle BI EE.

To access Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

1. In a browser, enter the URL for Oracle BI EE.

   The URL is in the format:
   \[ \text{http://server name:port number/analytics} \]

   where:
   
   - \textit{server name} is the name of the computer hosting the Oracle BI EE server.
   - \textit{port number} is the Oracle BI EE server port number.
   - \textit{analytics} is the Virtual Directory set for Oracle Financial Management Analytics on the Oracle BI EE server.

2. On the Oracle BI EE Sign-In screen, enter the user name and password for the Financial Management administrator. This user must have the required permission in both Oracle Hyperion Financial Management and Oracle BI EE.

   \textbf{Note:} The user name and password are case-sensitive.

3. \textbf{Optional:} Select the language in which you want to view the dashboards.

   The default language is English.

4. \textbf{Click Sign In.}

   The Oracle Financial Management Analytics Home page is displayed.
See the *Oracle Financial Management Analytics User's Guide* for information about the dashboards.
In some instances, the content of the preformatted dashboards may not provide enough detail or the correct information or formatting for specific customers. You can customize the reports to display the information that you need through the Edit option on each report.

**Caution!** Customizing options are available only to authorized administrative users. To customize the reports, Oracle highly recommends that the authorized administrator be experienced in using Oracle BI EE and Oracle Business Intelligence Answers.

### Scaling Financial Values

The scale for each report can be modified to reflect specific values. If you want to modify the values, they must be set on each individual report.

To set scale values:

1. On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select **Dashboards**, then **OFMA**, and then select the required dashboard.
2. Select the report that you want to modify, and then click **Edit**.
3. On the Results tab tool bar, click the Edit View button in the Graph pane, and then click ![Edit View](image)
4. On the **Graph Properties** dialog box, select **Scale**.
5 Under Scale and Limits, select the Axis Limits for the graph:
   - Select Default (Dynamic) to accept the default limits.
   - Select Specify to set the limits, and then enter the Minimum and Maximum values for the limits.

6 Under Scale Type and Tick Marks, select the Tick Type for the graph:
   - Select Dynamic to accept the default settings.
   - Select Specify to define the number of ticks to display, and then select the type to display, and enter the associated value:
     - Show Major ticks and specify the number of major ticks to show.
     - Show Minor ticks and specify the number of minor ticks to show.
     - Use logarithmic scale.

7 Click OK to save the scale modifications for the selected report.

For additional information, see the Oracle Fusion Middleware User’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.

**Sorting Columns**

From the Criteria tab, you can set a different sort on each column in a report.

To sort report columns:

1. On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select Dashboards, then OFMA, and then select the required dashboard.
2. Select the report for which you want to manage the columns, and then click Edit.
3. Select the Criteria tab.
4 Under the Selected Columns pane, click to the right of the name of the column name that you want to sort.

5 Select Sort, and then choose the sort method for the column:
   - Sort Ascending
   - Sort Descending
   - Add Ascending Sort
   - Add Descending Sort
   - Clear Sort
   - Clear All Sorts in All Columns

6 Click .

Setting the Number of Days on the Process Management Report

You can set the number of days on the Process Management report to indicate the status of individual processes.

➢ To set the number of days:

1 On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select Dashboards, then OFMA, and then Financial Management dashboard.

2 Select the Process Management tab.
3  Select the Process Management Metrics report, and then click **Edit**.

4  Select the **Criteria** tab.

5  Under the **Selected Columns** pane, in the **Data** column, click **.</p>**.

6  Select **Column Properties**, and then select **Conditional Format**.

7  In **Column Properties**, for each condition, click **</p>**.

8  In **Edit Condition** dialog box, set the values for the Process Management condition:
   a. Enter the required **Operator**, such as “Greater than,” “Less than” and so on.
   b. Enter the **Value** as the number of days for the selected operator.
   c. Click **OK**.

9  Repeat step 7 and step 8 for each condition listed on the dialog box. These values reflect the ranges (Good, Need Attention, or Late) that are displayed on the Process Management report.

10 Click **.</p>**.
Formatting Conditions

You can set the values for the status or condition.

➢ To set status conditions for the report:

1. On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select Dashboards, then OFMA, and then select the required dashboard.

2. Select the required report, and then click Edit.

3. Select the Criteria tab.

4. Under the Selected Columns pane, in the Condition column, click ▶️.

5. Select Column Properties, and then select the Conditional Format tab.

6. In Column Properties, for each condition, click ▶️.

7. In Edit Condition, set the values for the Process Management condition:
   a. Enter the required Operator, such as “Greater than,” “Less than”, and so on.
   b. Enter the Value as the number of days for the selected operator.
   c. Click OK.
Repeat step 7 and step 8 for each condition listed on the dialog box. These values reflect the status of the tasks (On Time, Need Attention or Schedule Delayed) that are displayed on the Summary Schedule report.

Click .

### Changing Report Names

You can change the name of a report or other hardcoded strings to reflect the requirements of your organization.

You must apply these changes to each report title that you want to modify.

➢ To modify report names:

1. On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select Dashboards, then OFMA, and then select the required dashboard.

2. Select the report for which you want to modify the name, and then click Edit.

3. Select Results.

4. In the Compound Layout pane, in the Title pane, click .

5. Beside Title, click .

6. Under Caption, enter the text that you want to display as the report title.

7. Click Done.

8. Click .
Adding Company Logo

You can add your organization’s logo to the dashboards.

▶ To add the company logo to dashboards:

1 Post the .jpg file of the company logo to fmap:images/ on the Oracle BI Presentation Server. The .jpg is the standard format for the graphic file.

   **Note:** When running in a secured environment, only resources that are located on the Oracle BI Presentation Server may be used. These resources are referenced using a relative path prefixed with "fmap."

2 On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select Dashboards, then OFMA, and then select the required dashboard.

3 Select the report on which you want to add the company logo, and then click Edit.

4 Select Results.

5 In the Compound Layout pane, in the Title pane, click 📝.

6 Beside Logo, enter the path to the location of the corporate logo from step 1, in the following format:
   
   fmap:images/company_logo_name.jpg

7 Click Done.

8 Click 📜.

Hiding Dashboard Reports

You can hide dashboard reports that are not required.

▶ To hide a dashboard report:

1 On the Oracle BI EE Home screen, select Dashboards, then OFMA, and then select the required dashboard.

2 On the Dashboard tool bar, click 📜, and then select Edit Dashboard.

3 On the Edit Dashboard toolbar, click 📜, and then select Dashboard properties.
4 In the Dashboard Properties, under **Dashboard Pages**, click **Hide Page** beside each dashboard that you want to hide.

5 Click **OK**.

6 On the Edit Dashboard toolbar, click .
Every instance of Oracle Financial Management Analytics is composed of a unique combination of applications, hardware, software, databases, customizations, and so on. With such diversity in installations, any changes to the current configuration, such as new hardware or software, may result in changes in performance.

After installing a new release or patch, or after making substantial changes within your environment, some tuning of these components is probably required.

Performance tuning is an iterative process. To maximize performance, maintain, tune, and monitor components in your installation on an ongoing basis.

It is difficult to supply definitive tuning solutions that will work in every situation. For example, different versions or patches may exhibit slightly different behavior that must be managed. Depending on your environment, the interplay between components may yield different results. Customization of this product or others that share the same environment may affect results.

This appendix is designed for information purposes only, to suggest some areas for examination, and to direct you to information sources that may help you to fine-tune your installation.

**Caution!** Before experimenting with tuning, settings, and so on, back up your databases and models.

## Performance Tuning Documentation

Some Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition documentation that may provide some areas to examine, or provide some tuning information are provided on the following table.
Setting Caching for a Single BI Server

By default, the Oracle BI Server maintains a local, disk-based cache of query result sets (query cache). The query cache dramatically decreases query response time by enabling the Oracle BI Server to satisfy many subsequent query requests without having to access back-end data sources. Oracle recommends that caching be turned on. When setting the cache entry size and the number of cache entries, consider the amount of data that is being generated, and the frequency of changes to manage the affect on performance, while maintaining the information that you require.

To set the BI Server cache:

1. Go to:  
   
   http://server name:7001/em
   
   to open Enterprise Manager.

2. In the left pane of Oracle Enterprise Manager, select Business Intelligence, and then the instance name; for example, coreapplication.

3. In the right pane, select Capacity Management, and then Performance to display the Performance options.
Under Enable BI Server Cache, click Cache Enabled.

The cache is enabled by default. To disable the cache, clear the checkbox.

Under Maximum cache entry size, enter the maximum size for a cache entry in MB. Potential entries that exceed this size are not cached. The default size is 20 MB.

Under Maximum cache entries, enter the maximum number of cache entries allowed in the query cache. Use this value to help manage your cache storage requirements. The default value is 1000.

Click Apply.

At the top of the screen, click Restart to Apply Recent Changes.

As a courtesy, ensure that the restart will not affect other users. When the server is rebooted, the new caching requirements are applied.

Setting Caches for a Clustered Environment

In a clustered environment, you can configure Oracle BI Servers to access a shared cache called the global cache. The global cache resides on a shared file system storage device and stores purging events, seeding events (often generated by Agents), and result sets associated with seeding events. Each Oracle BI Server still maintains its own local query cache for regular queries.

To set the BI Server cache in a clustered environment:

1. Go to:
   
   `http://server name:7001/em`

   to open Enterprise Manager.
In the left pane of Enterprise Manager, select Business Intelligence, and then coreapplication.

In the right pane, click the Capacity Management tab, and then the Performance tab to display the Performance options.

Under Global Cache, enter the following information for the cache.

The cache is enabled by default. To disable the cache, clear the checkbox.

- In Global cache path, enter the path to the physical location for storing purging and seeding cache entries shared across the cluster. The location that you enter must reside on a shared file system that is accessible by all nodes in the cluster.
- In Global cache size, specify the maximum size of the global cache (for example, 700 MB). When this limit has been reached, potential new entries are not cached.

Click Apply.

At the top of the screen, click Restart to Apply Recent Changes.

As a courtesy, ensure that the restart will not affect other users. When the server is rebooted, the new caching requirements are applied.

**Turning Logging Off**

In the interests of improved performance, Oracle recommends that logging be turned off by default. If Support requests logging to investigate an issue, it can easily be turned on.

To turn logging off:

1. Go to:
   
   http://server name:7001/em
to open Enterprise Manager.

2 In the left pane of Oracle Enterprise Manager, select Business Intelligence, and then coreapplication.

3 In the right pane, click the Diagnostics tab, and then the Log Configurations tab to display the Log Performance options.

4 Under Log Levels, set each of these log levels to Off:
   - Incident Error
   - Error
   - Warning
   - Notification
   - Trace

5 Click Apply.

6 Click Activate Changes.

7 At the top of the screen, click Restart to Apply Recent Changes.

   As a courtesy, ensure that the restart will not affect other users. When the server is rebooted, logging is turned off.

   **Note:** If you need to reset logging, repeat the procedure, but in step 4 set the desired logging to On.
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 schemas. This layer can contain one or more business models. The Business Model and Mapping layer determines the analytic behavior that is seen by users, and defines the superset of objects available to users. It also hides the complexity of the source data models.

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

catalog See Oracle BI Presentation Catalog.

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

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

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

column In an Oracle BI repository, columns can be physical columns, logical columns, or presentation columns. In Presentation Services, indicates the pieces of data that an analysis will return. Together with filters and selection steps, columns determine what analyses will contain. Columns also have names that indicate the types of information that they contain, such as Account and Contact. See also analysis, attribute column, hierarchical column, and measure column.

column filter See filter.

column prompt A type of filter that allows you to build specific value prompts on a data column to either stand alone on the dashboard or analysis or to expand or refine existing dashboard and analysis filters. See also prompt.
**complex join**  A join in the Physical layer of an Oracle BI repository that uses an expression other than equals.

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

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

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

See also Physical layer.

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

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

See also action, Action Framework, and action link.

**criteria**  See analysis criteria.

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

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

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

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

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

**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 nonsystem 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.

dimension 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.

dimension 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.

fact table 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 Open Database Connectivity (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 server*.

**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 set 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*, *image prompt*, and *variable prompt*.

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

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

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

**ragged hierarchy**  See *unbalanced hierarchy*.

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

**repository**  See *Oracle BI repository*.

**repository variable**  See *variable*.

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

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

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

**session variable**  See *variable*.

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

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

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

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

See also *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

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

See also *Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management*.

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

See also *Logical SQL*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

See also *hierarchy*.

**value hierarchy**  See *parent-child hierarchy*.

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

Variables are of the following types:

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

**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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