Oracle® Financial Management Analytics

User's Guide

Release 11.1.2.4.000
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Documentation Accessibility

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Getting Started

About Oracle Financial Management Analytics

Through its dashboards, Oracle Financial Management Analytics gives executives access to a unified financial and non-financial picture of their organization’s performance.

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

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics is based on:

- Financial Management
- Financial Close Management
  - Close Manager
  - Account Reconciliation Manager
- Tax Provision

The following dashboard pages are based on Financial Management:

- “Financial Management Dashboard” on page 29
- “Key Performance Indicators Dashboard” on page 39
- “Process Management Dashboard” on page 49

The Close Manager Dashboard page and Account Reconciliation Manager Dashboard page are based on the Financial Close Management.
The **Tax Provision Dashboard** page is based on the Hyperion Tax Provision applications, these applications are built using Financial Management.

### About Oracle BI EE Dashboards

#### Dashboards

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

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

- View reports
- Drill into reports
- Interact within reports

Dashboards can also aggregate content from other sources, such as the Internet, shared file servers, and document repositories.

#### Dashboard Pages

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

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

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

Users with appropriate permissions can use the Dashboard editor to add content to a dashboard by dragging it from a selection pane onto the dashboard layout page. The dashboard's background colors and the size of text are controlled by styles and skins and can be changed in a formatting dialog box.
Dashboard creation is reserved for users with administrative responsibilities. Permission to modify dashboards (personal and shared) is granted to a broader range of users, as determined by an Oracle BI administrator.

See the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide

About Oracle BI EE Components

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Oracle BI Presentation Services**
  
  Oracle BI Presentation Services Administration: You can perform tasks such as setting permissions to Presentation Catalog objects, including dashboards and dashboard pages.
Navigating the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Page

The Oracle Financial Management Analytics page has a typical layout, which helps users navigate the dashboard and eases access to dashboard information.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Oracle BI EE Global Header</td>
<td>Contains organizations logo, search option, Advance option, User ID, Help, and links. Helps you quickly begin a task or locate an object in the Oracle BI Presentation Catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Primary Tab</td>
<td>Used to display the <strong>Balance Sheet</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Dashboard Pages Tabs

Used to navigate to individual dashboard pages. For example, if you consider the preceding image, under the **Balance Sheet** Dashboard tab, the following dashboard pages tabs are displayed:

- **Balance Sheet: Report and Trend** Dashboard page
- **Balance Sheet: Regional Analysis** Dashboard page
- **Balance Sheet: Custom Analysis** Dashboard page
- **Balance Sheet: Periodic Analysis** Dashboard page

### Point of View Selector

Enables you to select point-of-view dimensions, such as Scenario and Year for the dashboard pages.

### Content Area or Content section

Includes several reports aligned within the section. Scroll down, or minimize the top section to view the bottom reports.

### Dashboard Page Links

Navigates to the subsequent dashboard page.

### Launch Page

Enables you to view the Landing Page for the configured product.

---

### Oracle BI EE Global Header

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

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

See *Oracle® Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Release 11g* documentation.

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

### Toolbar Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

My Account Dialog Box

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

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

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

Accessing Oracle Financial Management Analytics URL via Web Browser

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

Logging in to Oracle Financial Management Analytics

To log in to Oracle Financial Management Analytics:

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

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

3. Select a language; the default is English.

4. Click Sign In.
Navigating to Oracle Financial Management Analytics from the Oracle BI EE Home Page

After signing in to the Oracle BI EE application, the Oracle BI EE Home page is displayed.

➢ To locate Oracle Financial Management Analytics:
1. From the Oracle BI EE Global Header, select the Dashboards link.
2. Select the OFMA menu list.
3. From the OFMA list, select one of the following:
   - Financial Close Management
   - Financial Management
   - Tax Provision

Logging out of Oracle Financial Management Analytics

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

Installing BI Mobile Client on iPad

➢ To download and install Oracle BI Mobile:
1. On your iPad, search the App Store for Oracle Business Intelligence Mobile HD.
2 Select Oracle BI HD application, and tap Install.

**Note:** In Apple's App Store, Oracle BI Mobile for iPad is referred to as "Oracle BI HD".

**Note:** For more information, see Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Mobile 11g Release

## Launching BI HD Client for the First Time on iPad

You open the Oracle Business Intelligence Mobile application by tapping its icon in the Home screen. The first time you use the Oracle BI Mobile application you are presented with the licensing screen and then a login page that provides an initial server setting screen in which you add your server configuration.

1. To launch the Oracle Financial Management Analytics application on BI Mobile or iPad for the first time:
   1. On your device's Home screen, tap the Oracle BI Mobile application icon.
   2. Scroll to read the licensing agreement, and if you agree to the terms, tap Accept.
   3. Tap the Add Server row (with the blue Add icon) to enter your initial server configuration settings.

4. On the Server Settings screen, specify the following:
   * **Name:** Give the server connection a name. After it is set, you cannot change this name.
- **Host**: Enter the name of the server to connect to. Enter either the IP address (for example: 192.168.1.1) or the fully qualified host name of the computer on which Oracle BI Presentation Services is running (for example, host1.example.com).

**Note**: Do not enter a stand-in URL, such as tinyurl.com/1234 that redirects to a server.

- **Port**: Enter the port number. For example: 7001.

- **SSL**: Tap the toggle to select **ON** or **OFF**. The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol is configured on the entry point for your Oracle Business Intelligence Presentation Services server by your system administrator. If SSL is configured on the server you are connecting to, toggle this setting to **ON**. System administrators are advised to configure SSL on the Oracle Business Intelligence Presentation Services server.

- **SSO**: Tap the toggle to select **ON** or **OFF**. Single Sign-On (SSO) is configured on the entry point for your Oracle Business Intelligence Presentation Services server by your system administrator. If SSO is configured on the server you are connecting to, toggle this setting to **ON**.

- **Username**: Enter the username for connecting to Oracle BI EE.

- **Password**: Provide the password for connecting to Oracle BI EE.

- **Save Password**: Tap the toggle to select **ON** or **OFF**. If set to **ON**, the password you enter in the Password field is saved as part of the configuration for the server. If set to **OFF**, you are prompted to enter your password each time you launch the application. The default setting is **ON**.

- **Device Locale**: Tap the toggle to select **ON** or **OFF**. If set to **ON**, the application uses the device's settings for user interface language and region format. If set to **OFF**, language and region formats are based on the user preferences for Oracle BI Presentation Services. This toggle affects BI content only; setting it to **OFF** has no bearing on the application shell user interface.

- **Analytics Path**: For example: /analytics/saw.dll.

- **Publisher Path**: For example: /xmlpserver. This setting is mandatory; it is only used, however, if you access BI Publisher content.

5 Tap Save.

6 Tap Login.

**Note**: For more information, see Oracle Fusion Middleware User’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Mobile 11g Release

**Navigating in the BI HD Client**

You can navigate within the Oracle BI Mobile application using the navigation bar on the left pane. Tap on the icon that you want to view. In the Settings view, you can choose which view that you want your instance of Oracle BI Mobile to start on.
The navigation bar can take you to the various views within the Oracle BI Mobile application: Recent, Favorites, Dashboards, Local (for locally-saved content), and Search.

If you have previously launched Oracle Financial Management Analytics application, then your recently viewed items are displayed for you in the Recent view.

Note: For more information, see Oracle Fusion Middleware User’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Mobile 11g Release

Displays the items in the Dashboards view.
**Note:** Your device's **Home** button takes you out of Oracle BI Mobile and back to the **Home** screen, where you can find the Oracle BI Mobile icon.

Displays the Launch Dashboard for Financial Management in ipad device.

Displays the Launch Dashboard for Tax Provision in ipad device.
Displays the Launch Dashboard for Close Manager in ipad device.

Displays the Launch Dashboard for Account Reconciliation Manager in ipad device.
Accessing Help in 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:

- Windows: From the Start Menu
- From Launch Page
- From Enterprise Performance Management System Release 11.1.2.4.000 Documentation Library

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

From each access point, you are directed to the EPM System Release 11.1.2.4.+ Documentation Library on the Oracle Technical Network (OTN)

The following documentation is available in PDF, HTML, MOBI (Kindle) and EPUB (for iPad, iPhone and iPod devices) formats:

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

Note: To access documentation for Oracle BI EE, see the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm.
To access documentation from the EPM System Release 11.1.2.4.000 Documentation from the Start Menu:

1. Windows: Select Start, then All Programs, then Oracle Financial Management Analytics, and then Help.
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 a format.
   - PDF
   - HTML
   - MOBI (for viewing on Kindle)
   - EPUB (for iPad, iPhone, and iPod devices)

**Setting Up OFMA Alert Notifications**

You can select an agent to which you want to subscribe the alerts.

- To subscribe to an alert:
  1. In the Global Header, click Catalog, select Shared Folders, and then navigate to the Reports folder.
  2. In the Reports folder, select the HFM folder, and then select the Alerts folder.
  3. Under Agents, select More, and then select Subscribe.

- To access and manage alerts:
  1. In the global header, click Alerts!
  2. View and manage your alerts.
Working with Oracle Financial Management Analytics

Access the dashboard information by performing these activities:

- “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 25
- “Printing the Reports” on page 25
- “Exporting Reports” on page 25
- “Resting the Cursor over Reports” on page 26

Using the Section Slider in Graphs

Move the Section Slider from one account to another, and the report displays the data for the accounts.

- **Slider bar**—Displays the members of attributes or hierarchical columns as values.
- **Slider thumb**—Indicates the current value of the Section Slider. You can drag the thumb to the desired value.
- **Decrease**—Moves the slider thumb to the value to the left of the current value.
- **Increase**—Moves the slider thumb to the right of the current value.
- **Play**—Moves the thumb through the slider values.

Printing the Reports

Oracle BI provides options for printing reports.

➢ To print a report:

1. From the dashboard pages, navigate to a report that you want to print.
2. Click **Print** at the bottom of the report, and then select an option:
   - **Printable PDF**
   - **Printable HTML**

Exporting Reports

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

➢ To export a report:

1. From the dashboard pages, navigate to a report that you want to export.
2. Click **Export** at the bottom of the report, and then select a format:
   - **PDF**
- Excel 2003 and later
- PowerPoint 2003 and later
- Web Archive (.mht)
- CSV
- XML

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

**Resting the Cursor over Reports**

View data values by resting the cursor over graphical reports in Oracle BI.
Each dashboard page contains multiple reports, and each report pertains to various views of the financial data.

Oracle Financial Management Analytics is based on:
- Financial Management
- Financial Close Management
- Tax Provision

The following dashboard pages are based on Financial Management:
- “Financial Management Dashboard” on page 29
- “Key Performance Indicators Dashboard” on page 39
- “Process Management Dashboard” on page 49

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

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

Mapping Account Information for Dashboards and Reports

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

See the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide.

Note: The metadata is sourced from Financial Management, Tax Provision, and Financial Close Management applications.
In This Chapter

- **Financial Management Dashboard** ................................................................. 29
- **Launching Page for Financial Management** .................................................... 29
- **Using the Standard Report Sets for Financial Statements** ........................... 30
- **Key Performance Indicators Dashboard** ....................................................... 39
- **Process Management Dashboard** ................................................................. 49

**Financial Management Dashboard**

On this dashboard, you can view financial statement such as Balance Sheet, Income, and Cash Flow. Other dashboards, such as Key Performance Indicators and Process Management, are also displayed. Each financial statement dashboard includes reports that are grouped to provide analytical information about the status of the company.

Beyond disclosures, these financial statements are also used in management’s annual report to stockholders. The information from financial statements increases your ability to make qualified decisions.

The Key Performance Indicators dashboard shows a company’s performance relative to its strategic objectives.

The Process Management dashboard helps users analyze workflow and recognize the steps necessary to complete processes.

You select and format report elements in the configuration utility. See the *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide*.

**Launching Page for Financial Management**

The Financial Management Launching Page includes dashboard icons. Click them to view each dashboard page.
Launch these financial statements from the Financial Management launching page:

- Balance Sheet Dashboard
- Income Statement Dashboard
- Cash Flow Dashboard

Launch these dashboard pages from the Financial Management launching page:

- Key Performance Indicators Dashboard
- Process Management Dashboard

**Using the Standard Report Sets for Financial Statements**

The following standard reports, such as Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Cash Flow are often displayed in financial statements.
Setting the Point of View for Report and Trend

From the Point of View Selector, select the required POV member for which you want to view the reports.

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

   Note: Only Base periods are displayed in the Period drop-down.

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

Report and Trend

On this dashboard page, you can view the financial statement report for the current year that is associated with the Default Year selection in the configuration utility. You can view corresponding trend reports.

This report gives you insight into the financial position of the company for the selected accounting period across geographical regions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Compare (Report Prompt)</td>
<td>Display the various scenarios configured in the configuration utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the report prompt, select the required Compare option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: If you select Actual v/s Budget from the Compare report prompt:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● The first column displays the Actual value of Financial Management accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● The second column displays the Budget value of Financial Management accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Account</td>
<td>Displays Financial Management accounts that are mapped to this report. You can make account selections from Configuration Utility. Both Report 2 and Report 3 are affected based on the account selection in the Report 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Column Heading: Scenario For</td>
<td>Based on the Compare selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the first column heading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The values displayed in this column are scaled based on the scaling parameter that are configured in the Configuration Utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Column Heading: Scenario Against</td>
<td>Based on the Compare selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the second column heading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The values displayed in this column are scaled based on the scaling parameter that are configured in the Configuration Utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Layout</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8           | Variance (#) Displays the calculated variance between the **Actual** versus **Budget** columns.  
**Note:** The sign (#) is used to indicate a number.  
**Note:** The values displayed in the **Variance (#)** column are accurate values, these values are not scaled.  
Formula for calculating variance(#) : \( (\text{Actual} - \text{Budget}) \) |
| 9           | Variance (%) Displays the variance (%) value between **Actual** versus **Budget**.  
**Note:** The percent sign (%) is used to indicate a percentage.  
**Note:** The values displayed in the **Variance (%)** column are accurate values, these values are not scaled.  
**Note:** Formula for calculating variance(%) : \( \left( \frac{\text{Actual-Budget}}{\text{Actual}} \right) \times 100 \) |
| 10          | Section Slider menu for Desktop user 
You move the Section Slider from one account to another along a rectangular bar, and the report displays the data for different accounts. Each account member in the account list is displayed along the rectangular bar. 
For more information, see “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 25 |
| 10          | Account drop-down menu for iPad user 
Based on the account selection in the **Report 1**, the drop-down account member is auto populated for iPad user. |
| 11          | Periods 
Displays all the monthly periods of the current year. The periods displayed on the x-axis for example: From **Jan** till **Dec**.  
**Note:** Based on the HFM Application the periods are displayed. |
| 12          | Financial Values 
The data values from Financial Management are displayed on the y-axis. |
| 13          | Periods 
Displays all the quarterly periods of the current year. The periods displayed on the x-axis. |
| 14          | Financial Values 
The data values from Financial Management are displayed on the y-axis. |
| 15          | Threshold Values 
The color of the flag is based on the variance percentage calculation between two scenarios of the **Compare** prompt. Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents the variance percentage range. The threshold values are configured from the Configuration Utility. You can define a color flag indicator for a specific variance range. Let us consider the following example to understand the different variance range and how can you define a specific color of the flag based on the variance percentage calculation:  
- **Green Flag** to indicate that the variance percentage value is greater than +5.  
- **Yellow Flag** indicates that the variance percentage value is in between +5 to −5.  
- **Red Flag** indicates that the variance percentage value is lesser than −5. |

### Setting the Point of View for Regional Analysis

From the Point of View Selector, you select a POV member for which you want to view reports.
To set the Point of View:

1. Select the required Compare, Account, Period, and View POV dimension member from the list, and then click Apply to view the changes in the dashboard.

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

Regional Analysis

On this dashboard page, you can analyze the financial statement data by geographical region, helping you quickly evaluate the financial values for accounts in regions. The account dimensions displayed on the dashboard POV are based on the Account List selections made in the configuration utility. The regions displayed are based on Entity List selections made in the configuration utility.

This report, a tile-view representation of the data, helps you compare geographical regions by color.

Each tile indicates the following information for a specific region:

- Value—Based on the first scenario of the Compare prompt. For example: The value of APAC region is 2 M, which is the Actual number.
- Color—Based on the variance percentage calculation between two scenarios of the Compare prompt.
Table 3  The typical layout of the Regional Analysis page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Regions   | Based on the Entity List selections made in the configuration utility.  
**Note:** You can view a maximum of 28 regions. If you have more than 28 regions in the Entity Dimension list, sort the region list based on priority to view the 28 most important regions. |
| 2 Financial Values | Based on the first scenario of the Compare prompt. 
For example: In EMEA entity, the financial value \(1,112\) M is displayed based on the first scenario of the Compare prompt. The value \(1,112\) M is the Actual number of EMEA. 
The values displayed are scaled based on the scaling parameter configured in the configuration utility. |
| 3 Threshold Values | Tile color is based on the variance percentage calculation between two scenarios of the Compare prompt. Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents the variance percentage range. The threshold values are configured in the configuration utility. You can define a color code for a specific variance range. 
For example:  
- **Green** indicates that the variance percentage value is greater than \(+5\).  
- **Yellow** indicates that the variance percentage value is between \(+5\) to \(−5\).  
- **Red** indicates that the variance percentage value is less than \(−5\). |
Setting the Point of View for Custom Analysis

Select a POV member from the list, for the Custom Analysis dashboard page. From the Point of View Selector, select the POV member for which you want to view the reports.

To set the Point of View:

1. Select Analysis By, Compare, Account, Period, and View the POV dimension member in the list.
2. Click Apply to view the changes in the dashboard.

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

Custom Analysis

On this dashboard page, you analyze financial data for a custom dimension across different geographical regions. This report enables you to quickly evaluate the financial values for a custom dimension and for a specific region. The custom dimensions displayed in the dashboard POV are based on the Custom Dimension List selections made in the configuration utility. The regions displayed in the column heading are based on the Entity List selections made in the configuration utility.

The report provides heat map view format of the custom dimension data for geographical regions.

Table 4  The typical layout of the Custom Analysis page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Row Heading:</strong> Custom Dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Layout</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Column Heading: Regions</td>
<td>Based on the Entity List selections made in the configuration utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Financial Value</td>
<td>Based on the first scenario of the Compare prompt. For example: In EMEA entity, the financial value 1,121 is displayed based on the first scenario of the Compare prompt. The value 1,121 is the Actual number of EMEA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4 Threshold Values | The color of each cell is based on the variance percentage calculation between two scenarios of the Compare prompt. Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents the variance percentage range. The threshold values are configured from the configuration utility. You can define a color code for a specific variance range. For example:  
- **Green** indicates a variance percentage greater than +5.  
- **Yellow** indicates a variance percentage value between +5 and −5.  
- **Red** indicates a variance percentage value less than −5. |

### Setting the Point of View for Periodic Analysis

Select a POV member from the list, for the Periodic Analysis dashboard page. From the Point of View Selector, select the POV member for which you want to view reports.

![Periodic Analysis dashboard page](image)

- To set the Point of View:
  1. Select a Region, and then a Period POV dimension member.
  2. Click Apply to view the changes in the dashboard.
  3. **Optional:** Click Reset to perform an action:
     - Reset to last applied values
     - Reset to default values
     - Clear All

### Periodic Analysis

On this dashboard page, you can analyze the financial data for a period dimension and for a specific region. This report enables you to evaluate the financial data for a specific region and can compare the financial value between the current year data and the previous year data such as Q1 2013 versus Q1 2012. Similarly, you can compare the financial value between the current quarter value with the previous year quarter values such as Q1 2013 versus Q1 2012. The Period drop-down list contains quarterly periods; changing the Period dimension from the dashboard POV affects the report. The quarter periods displayed in the dashboard POV are...
associated with the Default Year selection in the configuration utility. The financial values displayed are associated with the Actual Scenario selection in the configuration utility.

Table 5  The typical layout of the Periodic Analysis page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1           | Report 1  
Quarter To Date (QTD): Financial Statement Report in a Tabular Format.                                                                    |
| 2           | Report 2  
Quarter To Date (QTD): Financial Statement Report Trend for the Quarters of the current year.                                             |
| 3           | Report 3  
Year To Date (YTD): Financial Statement Report in a Tabular Format.                                                                          |
| 4           | Report 4  
Year To Date (YTD): Financial Statement Report Trend for all the Quarters of the current year.                                             |
| 5           | Account  
Displays Financial Management accounts that are mapped to this report. Make account selections in the configuration utility.                  |
|             | Report 2 is affected based on the account selection in the Report 1.                                                                           |
|             | Report 4 is affected based on the account selection in the Report 3.                                                                           |
| 6           | Column Heading: Period and Year  
Based on the Default Year selection in the configuration utility and based on Period dimension from the dashboard POV, the corresponding changes are viewed in the first column heading. |
<p>|             | The values in this column are scaled based on the scaling parameter configured in the configuration utility.                                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Layout</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Column Heading: Period and Last Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Variance (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Variance (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Threshold Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Financial Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Periods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Performance Indicators Dashboard**

On the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) Dashboard, you can measure the company’s performance relative to its strategic objectives. On the dashboard, you can view the financial data and can take action. The reports in this dashboard enable you to view the status of the KPIs and monitor the account details for the current year.

**Key Performance Indicators Watchlist**

Using the KPI Watchlist dashboard, you can compare the indicators of the actual value against the corporate-defined thresholds.

This section of the dashboard page contains two reports:

- KPI Watchlist
- KPI Trend

**Setting the Point of View for Key Performance Indicator Watchlist**

Select the required POV member from the list, for which Key Performance Indicator Watchlist dashboard page is affected. From the Point of View Selector, select the required POV member for which you want to view the reports.
To view the **Key Performance Indicators Watchlist** report:

1. From the **Point of View Selector** in the Key Performance Indicator Watchlist Dashboard, select POV dimension members from the list:
   - Region
   - Period
   - Compare
   - View Name

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

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

**KPI Watchlist**

Use the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) Watchlist to view financial data, and take necessary actions toward the progress of the company. For example, you can view the status of the KPIs and monitor the **Gross Profit Margin** account details for a **Region** and **Period**.

The report is represented in a tabular format containing the list of KPI accounts. These list of account are monitored for a particular period, and their variance is calculated based on the Compare Prompt selection.

Only administrators can configure the list of KPIs using the Oracle Financial Management Analytics configuration utility. See *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide*.

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KPI Watchlist - Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Sales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

40
KPI Trends

The report shows the key performance indicators trend for all the monthly periods of the current year.

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

The report is represented in the form of line graphs that are useful for showing trends over time. The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report.

Key Performance Indicators Details

Use the KPI Details Dashboard page analyze the KPI account in detail. You can easily identify accounts that are helping or harming the company and take action.

This section of the dashboard page contains four reports:

- KPI Meter
- KPI Factor
- KPI Trend for QTD
- KPI Trend for YTD

Setting the Point of View for Key Performance Indicators Details

This section helps you select the required POV member from the list, for which Key Performance Indicator Details dashboard page is affected. From the Point of View Selector, select the required POV member for which you want to view the reports.
To view the **Key Performance Indicators Details** report:

1. In the **Point of View Selector** in the Key Performance Indicator Details Dashboard, select the required **POV dimension members** from the list:
   - Compare
   - Region
   - Account
   - Period

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

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

**KPI Meter**

View the KPI Meter report enables to see the key performance of a account in a gauge view. The report is a gauge, which indicates the variance percentage value along an arc. Values are depicted using color codes. The tabular information below the gauge report are based on the **Compare** selection in the dashboard POV.

Only the administrator can modify the defined variance range. See *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide*.

The legend displays information about the color code associated with a specific range of metric. For example:

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

The data is based on the **Compare** selection.
Table 6  KPI Meter–Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Column Heading: Scenario For | Based on the **Compare** selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the first column heading. The values displayed in this column are accurate values, these values are not scaled. For example: If you select **Actual v/s Budget** from the **Compare** dashboard prompt:  
  * The first column displays the **Actual** value of Financial Management accounts.  
  * The second column displays the **Budget** value of Financial Management accounts. |
| 2 Column Heading: Scenario Against | Based on the **Compare** selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the second column heading. The values displayed in this column are accurate values and are not scaled. |
| 3 Variance (%) | Displays the variance (%) value between **Actual** and **Budget**. |
| 4 Threshold Values | The color code in the gauge report is based on the variance percentage calculation between two scenarios of the **Compare** prompt. Based on the variance calculation, the color code represents the variance percentage range. The threshold values are configured from the configuration utility. You can define a color indicator for a specific variance range. For example:  
  * 4a: **Red Color** indicates that the variance percentage value is lesser than -33.  
  * 4b: **Yellow Color** indicates that the variance percentage value is in between -33 to +33.  
  * 4c: **Green Color** indicates that the variance percentage value is greater than +33.  
**Note:** Based on the business requirements, the administrator sets the variance range for the KPI Meter report. |
Use the KPI Factor report to view the associated accounts that are mapped to an account in the KPI Meter report. The account list displayed is based on the Account selection in the Dashboard POV.

The values displayed in the report are accurate values and are not scaled.

For example: In the Gross Profit account, you can calculate the Gross Profit account based on the following associated accounts such as: Net Revenue and Cost of Sales. Select the required associated dimension list to view those accounts in the KPI Factor report.

Note: If the KPI Factor report is hidden. Contact your administrator, see Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide. The administrator need to provide Associated Dimension List details in the configuration utility.

Note: The values in the KPI Factor report are not scaled.

### KPI Details - Performance Indicator Factor Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Description</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Variance(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Profit</td>
<td>153,656,543</td>
<td>85,536,703</td>
<td>40,119,840</td>
<td>30.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Revenue</td>
<td>339,017,919</td>
<td>221,131,840</td>
<td>117,886,079</td>
<td>31.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Sales</td>
<td>205,391,676</td>
<td>129,527,187</td>
<td>75,864,489</td>
<td>36.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7  KPI Meter-Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Account Description | Displays Financial Management accounts. The list of the associated accounts that are mapped to an account in the KPI Meter report are displayed in this column.  
**KPI Factor** is affected based on the account selection in the dashboard POV. |
| 2 Column Heading: Scenario For | Based on the Compare selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the first column heading.  
The values displayed in this column are accurate values, these values are not scaled.  
For example: If you select Actual v/s Budget from the Compare dashboard prompt then the first column displays the Actual value of Financial Management accounts. |
| 3 Column Heading: Scenario Against | Based on the Compare selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the second column heading.  
The values displayed in this column are accurate values, these values are not scaled.  
For example: If you select Actual v/s Budget from the Compare dashboard prompt then the second column displays the Budget value of Financial Management accounts. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Variance (#)</td>
<td>Displays the calculated variance between the Actual versus Budget columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Variance (%)</td>
<td>Displays the variance (%) value between Actual and Budget.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KPI Trend (QTD)**

Use the KPI Trend report to see the quarterly periods that display the Quarter To Date (QTD) values of the current year. The KPI Trend report is based on the Account selection made in the dashboard POV. For example: If you select the Gross Profit Margin account from the dashboard POV, move the slider to the account to display in the KPI Trend report. The report is represented in bar graphs. The vertical bar graphs enables you to compare the differences among the Scenarios of a KPI account for each quarter of the current year.

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report. The legend displays information about the color code associated for a specific compare prompt. For example:

- **Blue** indicates Actual
- **Red** indicates Budget

![KPI Trend Report](image)

**Table 8  KPI Trend–Report Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Periods</td>
<td>Displays the current year’s quarters on the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Financial Values</td>
<td>The data values from Financial Management are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KPI Trend (YTD)

You can view the KPI Trend to see the quarters in the Year To Date (YTD) values of the current year. The KPI Trend report is based on the Account selection made in the dashboard POV. For example: If you select Total Assets account from the dashboard POV, move the slider to display the data in the KPI Trend report. The report is in bar graphs, which enable you to compare the differences among the Scenarios of a KPI account for the quarters of the current year.

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report. The legend displays information about the color code associated for a specific compare prompt. For example:

- Blue indicates Actual
- Red indicates Budget

### Table 9  KPI Trend–Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Periods</td>
<td>Displays quarters of the current year on the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Financial Values</td>
<td>Displays data values from Financial Management on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Setting the Point of View for KPI By Customs

Select a POV member from the list for the Key Performance Indicator By Customs dashboard page. From the Point of View Selector, select the POV member for which to view the reports.
To view the Key Performance Indicators By Customs report:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select Analyze By, Account, Period, and Compare dimension member from the list.

2. Click Apply to view the changes within the report.

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

Key Performance Indicator by Custom

On this dashboard page, you can view the key performance indicator account for two dimensional view such as: column set containing Custom Dimension List or Entity Dimension and row set containing Custom Dimension List or Entity Dimension.

This report is represented in a trellis view graph, which displays a grid of Vertical Bar graph, one in each data cell.

The legend is displayed at the bottom of the report. The legend displays information about the color code associated for a specific compare prompt. For example:

- Blue indicates Actual
- Red indicates Last Year
Table 10  KPI by Custom–Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Row Heading     | Based on the Analyze By selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the row heading.  
For example: If you select Custom 1 List v/s Regions from the Analyze By dashboard prompt:  
    ● The row displays the Custom 1 List of Financial Management accounts.  
    ● The column displays the Regions of the Financial Management accounts. |
| 2 Column Heading  | Based on the Analyze By selection, the corresponding changes are viewed in the column heading.  
For example: If you select Custom 1 List v/s Regions from the Analyze By dashboard prompt:  
    ● The column displays the Regions of the Financial Management accounts.  
    ● The row displays the Custom 1 List of Financial Management accounts. |
| 3 Financial Values| The data values from Financial Management are displayed on the y-axis. The data values displayed are based on the scenario combination selected in the Compare prompt from the POV selector. |
Process Management Dashboard

The Process Management dashboard displays information to help you analyze the relevant information about the workflow to accomplish a task and also clearly recognize the steps involved or the actions required for completing the process levels.

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

The following table describes the process stages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>The process unit has not been started by the review supervisor, and no data can be entered by any users except the supervisor. Only the supervisor who has All access rights to the entity can change the process unit level to First Pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Pass</td>
<td>The process unit has been started and is in the initial stage for data to be entered by any user with the proper access rights. No security role is checked when the process unit is in the First Pass level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Levels 1 through 10</td>
<td>The process unit is at the beginning of the review process after initial data entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>The process unit has been submitted and is ready for final approval. Submitted level is the common final process level before a process unit can be approved. If you have the submitter security role, you have the option to skip levels of review and promote the process unit directly to the submitted level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>The process unit has been approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published</td>
<td>The process unit has been published for public access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- “Process Management Statistics” on page 50405
- “Process Management Trend” on page 51
- “Process Management Metrics” on page 52

Note: The Process Management dashboard supports nine phases.
Setting the Point of View for Process Management Dashboard

To set the Point of View:

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

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

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

Process Management Statistics

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

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

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

The Overall Status information depends on the following options:

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

**Note:** If you change the **Show Statistics for** option, the changes are displayed in the Process Management Statistics report.
The report displays the following information:

**Table 12  Process Management Statistics-Report Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Show Statistics for</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The drop-down menu for selecting an option:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● All Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Base Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The list of the process status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Not Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● First Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Review level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Published</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Process Management Trend**

The report is a tabular representation of the Process Management data. The table comprises trend details for the 12 months before the period selected from the dashboard POV. The report counts the number of descendant entities for a geographical region; these counts depend on the Financial Management application. The trend analysis information depends on the following options:
The Close To Approve option counts the number of descendant entities for geographical regions, depending upon the change in the process state from First Pass to Approved status reflected in the report.

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

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

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

The report displays the following information:

Table 13  Process Management Trend – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMEA Corporate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The report provides an in-depth analysis of the process levels from Close to Submit status and from Close to Approve status for different entities.
The color code represents the phase of calculating the number of days for changing the process state. For example:

- A green flag indicates that process units are progressing within expected timelines. By default, the green flag indicates that the process units are within 0 to eight days of the time frame.

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

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

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

The report displays the following information:

### Table 14  Process Management Metrics–Report Details

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities</th>
<th>Number of Days from Close to Submit Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>9(^1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following changes are affected in the Process Management Metrics table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Child Regions</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of days from Close to Submit</td>
<td>3.0¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of days from Close to Submit</td>
<td>9²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions not Submitted</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of days from Close to Approve</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of days from Close to Approve</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regions not Approved</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Maximum number of days for any entity from Close to Submit status.
²Condition flag for Maximum days from Close to Submit must be YELLOW.
In this dashboard page, you can view these two dashboards such as Close Manager and Account Reconciliation Manager. These modules are displayed in the dashboard, only if your administrator have configured using the Oracle Financial Management Analytics configuration utility. Each of these dashboards has a set of reports that enables you to analyze the period-end close activities.

The Financial Close Management configuration are performed using the configuration utility. For more information, see Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide.

**Close Manager Dashboard**

The Close Manager dashboard shows relevant information about Financial Close schedules. The dashboard provides information about the current status of all running schedules, helping you quickly understand and analyze key aspects, such as:

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

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

The Close Schedule Dashboard tab contains the following dashboard pages:

- “Status Summary Dashboard Page” on page 58
- “Roadblocks and Milestones Dashboard Page” on page 61
- “Compare Schedules Dashboard Page” on page 64
- “User Performance Dashboard Page” on page 65
Launching Page for Close Manager

The Close Manager Launching Page provides you a shortcut access to each dashboard page. The launching page contains the several dashboard icons along with the URL link, you can click on dashboard icon to view the each dashboard page in a separate page.

The following dashboard pages can be launched from the Close Manager launching page:

- “Status Summary Dashboard Page” on page 58
- “Roadblocks and Milestones Dashboard Page” on page 61
- “Compare Schedules Dashboard Page” on page 64
- “User Performance Dashboard Page” on page 65

Status Summary Dashboard Page

In this dashboard page, you can monitor and analyze the scheduled task process. The Status Summary Dashboard page contains the following report information:
Setting the Point of View for Status Summary Dashboard

To set the Point of View:

1. From the **POV Selector** in the Close Manager: Status Summary Dashboard, select the required POV dimension members from the list:
   - Period
   - Year

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

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

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

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

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

**Schedule Summary**

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

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

### Table 15  Schedule Summary – Report Details

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule Trend

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

The report displays the following information:

Table 16 Schedule Trend Graph–Report Details

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

Roadblocks and Milestones Dashboard Page

In this dashboard page, you can monitor and analyze the schedule roadblocks and milestones information. The Roadblocks and Milestones Dashboard page contains the following report information:

- “Schedule Milestones” on page 62
- “Schedule Roadblocks” on page 63
Setting the Point of View for Roadblocks and Milestones Dashboard

To set the Point of View:

1. From the **POV Selector** in the Close Manager: Roadblocks and Milestones Dashboard, select POV dimension members from the list:
   - Period
   - Year

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule Milestones

The report shows schedule milestones and helps you analyze high-priority tasks and their current status. Milestones are identified by the priority of tasks set in Close Manager.

⚠️—This symbol indicates a task that needs attention.
The report displays the following information:

**Table 17  Schedule Milestone – Report Details**

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

**Schedule Roadblocks**

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

The schedule can be at risk for many reasons, such as holidays, schedule interdependencies, and so on.

**Schedule Roadblocks**

Select a schedule from the dashboard prompt for a period and year. The report lists all the tasks which are causing a prominent delay and hence a roadblock. It also calculates the no. impacted tasks and total delay being caused in the schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Schedule Name</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Total Delay (Days)</th>
<th>Tasks Impacted (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ofmtask9</td>
<td>approver user3</td>
<td>Contagen</td>
<td>7/14/2014 12:00:00 AM</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofmtask9</td>
<td>assignee user3</td>
<td>Contagen</td>
<td>7/14/2014 12:00:00 AM</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofmtask16</td>
<td>assignee user2</td>
<td>Contagen</td>
<td>7/14/2014 12:00:00 AM</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report displays the following information:

**Table 18  Schedule Roadblocks – Report Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Name</td>
<td>Name of the task that belongs to particular schedule in the Financial Close Management application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible</td>
<td>The responsible user to take action on the assigned task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Name</td>
<td>Name of the schedule in the Financial Close Management application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Scheduled end dates of tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasks Impacted</td>
<td>The total number of tasks affected. Because of the delay in task execution, successive tasks are affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Delay (Days)</td>
<td>Approximate number of days affected on the schedule because of the task delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compare Schedules Dashboard Page

In this dashboard page, you can analyze and compare the schedules.

Setting the Point of View for Compare Schedules Dashboard

▶ To set the Point of View:

1. From the **POV Selector** in the **Close Manager: Compare Schedules Dashboard**, select the required **POV** dimension members from the list:
   - Period
   - Year

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

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

4. In **Schedule**: Select the **Schedule name** from the list, and then click **Apply**.

5. Select **Comparing Schedule With** from the list to compare the schedules, and then click **Apply** to view the changes in the report.

Schedule Comparison

The schedule comparison report helps you compare the rate of completion of tasks for two schedules. This report can be useful to compare similar schedules in different accounting periods.
The report displays the following information:

### Table 19  Schedule Comparison Graph—Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workdays</td>
<td>The active number of working days taken by a particular schedule for completion. This number includes the workdays of both schedules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Schedule Tasks Remaining</td>
<td>The percentage of incomplete tasks in the schedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Performance Dashboard Page**

In this dashboard page, you can view the report that displays the performance of users with respect to close task in the Close Manager application for the current period.

**Setting the Point of View for User Performances Dashboard**

- To set the Point of View:
  1. Select the required POV dimension members from the list:
     - Period
     - Year
     - Schedule
     - Role (Optional)
     - No of Users
Bottom List of Users

This report enables you to view the list of users, who are delaying the financial close activities.

The list of users are automatically populated based on the Rank By and No of Users selection in the POV Dimension.

The Rank By option contains the following items:

- Task
- % Task
- Total Days
- Rejections

For example: From the Rank By option, if you select % Task, based on the percentage value of tasks that are running late and their respective users are displayed in the report.

![Bottom List of Users Report](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>User name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Late</td>
<td>Number of tasks that are running late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Late (%)</td>
<td>Percentage of tasks that are running late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Days Late</td>
<td>Number of days that delayed the task to be performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejections</td>
<td>Number of rejections that occurred (reconciliations rejected more than once are counted once for each rejection).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top List of Users

Use this report to find the users who most quickly complete their financial close activities.

The list of users is populated based on the Rank By and No of Users selection in the POV Dimension.

The Rank By option contains the following items:

- Task
- % Task
- Total Days
- Rejections

For example: From the Rank By option, if you select % Task, based on the percentage value of tasks that are running ahead of schedule and their respective users are displayed in the report.

Table 21  Top List of Users report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>User name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Early</td>
<td>Number of tasks running ahead of schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Early (%)</td>
<td>Percentage of tasks running ahead of schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Days Early</td>
<td>Number of days in advance the task is completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejections</td>
<td>Number of rejections (Reconciliations rejected more than once are reflected as once for each rejection).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

User Trend

The user trend report is a vertical bar graph, with each user’s information in a different color. Placing the cursor over a user (color) displays the number of tasks that are running late by a user for that period. The user trend report is classified based on the following user roles such as Assignee, Approver, or Both.

The list of users is populated based on the No of Users and Rank By selection in the POV Dimension.

The Rank By option contains the following items:
- Task
- % Task
- Total Days
- Rejections

For example: From the **Rank By** option, if you select % Task, based on the percentage value of task that are running late, and their respective users are displayed in the report.

**User Trend for Bottom List**

View the users who are delaying financial close activities.

**Table 22  Bottom List of User Trend report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Tasks</td>
<td>Displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Displayed on the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Trend for Top List**

This trend report enables you to view the list of users, who are relatively quick in closing their financial close activities.
Account Reconciliation Manager Dashboard

The Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM) dashboard provides reconciliations information per period. The Account Reconciliation Manager dashboard is designed to provide users with insight into the status and performance of reconciliations, as well as the impact of reconciling items detected through the reconciliation process. You can monitor:

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

You can also monitor the historical trend of a selected metric, to determine whether the metric has improved or declined.

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

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

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

**Launching Page for Account Reconciliation Manager**

The Account Reconciliation Manager Launching has shortcuts to each dashboard page. Click on dashboard icon to view each dashboard page separately.

You can launch these pages from the **Account Reconciliation Manager** launching page:

- “Reconciliation Summary Dashboard Page” on page 71
- “Pro-Forma Trial Balance and Adjustment Analysis Dashboard Page” on page 75
- “User Performance Dashboard Page” on page 79
Reconciliation Summary Dashboard Page

The Reconciliation Summary Dashboard page contains the following report information:

- “Reconciliation Summary” on page 71
- “Performance Analysis” on page 73
- “Trending Analysis” on page 74

Setting the Point of View for the Reconciliation Summary Dashboard Page

From the Point of View Selector, select the POV member for which you want to view the reports.

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

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

3. **Optional:** Select a Report By Item, and then click Apply.

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

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

Reconciliation Summary

Use the Reconciliation Summary report to monitor whether reconciliations have been completed within the allowed time frame. The first report is based on the Report By selection within POV section prompt. This report enables you to analyze the status of reconciliations based on the Report By selections and displays the Actual and Plan completion details.
### Table 24  The Reconciliation Summary report displays the following information:

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

The color code represents the state of the reconciliation based on the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data. For example:
- Green indicates that reconciliations are progressing well within the expected time frame. By default, green indicates that the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data is less than or equal to 3.

- Yellow indicates that reconciliations need attention. By default, yellow indicates that the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data is greater than 3 and less than 10.

- Red indicates that actual completion deviates significantly from plan. By default, red indicates that the difference between the Plan and Actual Completion data is greater than or equal to 10.

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

### Performance Analysis

The Performance Analysis report helps you understand how well the organization is performing according to compliance and operational efficiency metrics. Use this report to analyze the performance of the account reconciliation process.

![Performance Analysis](image)

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

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

*Note:* The percent sign (%) is used to indicate a percentage. The number sign (#) is used to indicate a number.
Table 26 Performance Analysis report displays the following information:

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

**Trending Analysis**

The Trending Analysis report displays the historical trend for one performance metric at a time. The report, represented in a line graph, displays the trend based on the **View** report prompt (drop-down list) and **Report By** selection from the POV section prompt.
Table 27  Trending Analysis Report Details

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

**Pro-Forma Trial Balance and Adjustment Analysis Dashboard Page**

In this dashboard page, you can monitor the trial balance statement and reconciliation adjustments. This page contains the following report information:

● “**Pro-Forma Trial Balance**” on page 76
Setting the Point of View for the Pro-Forma Trial Balance and Adjustment Analysis Dashboard Page

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

To set the Point of View for Pro-Forma Trial Balance and Adjustment Analysis Dashboard Page:

1. Select POV dimension members from the list:
   - Period
   - Status
   - Currency
   - Aging Profile

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

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

Pro-Forma Trial Balance

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Type</th>
<th>Per Source System</th>
<th>Adjustment</th>
<th>Adjusted Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>1234567890</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>1234567890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>9876543210</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>1234567890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Asset</td>
<td>9876543210</td>
<td>67890</td>
<td>67890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28  Section Prompt details:

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

Table 29  The Pro-Forma Trial Balance report displays the following information:

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

**Adjustment Analysis**

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

This report is a bubble graph:
- The y-axis displays the sum of all reconciliations adjustment values.
- The x-axis displays the Start Day.
- The size of the bubble represents the Count of Reconciliations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aging Profile</td>
<td>Displays the aging buckets associated with the Aging Profile selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Displays a currencies list associated with the currency bucket. The report values are displayed from the chosen currency list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: If you change the Currency list from US Dollars ($) to Euros (€), then report values are displayed in (€) Euros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For single currency, the currency displayed in the list is the default setting of the Currency Bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For multiple currency, the currency list displays only the available currency with conversion rates for a selected Rate Type in the OFMA Configuration utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Type</td>
<td>Displays the list of Account Types associated with reconciliations for the selected period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Adjustment to Source System</td>
<td>The y-axis displays the sum of reconciliations adjustment values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Day</td>
<td>The x-axis displays the start day. The bubble appears on the start day of the Aging Bucket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
User Performance Dashboard Page

Use this page to see the performance of users with respect to reconciliation tasks in the ARM application for the current period.

Setting the Point of View for User Performances Dashboard

1. To set the Point of View:
   1. Select the required POV dimension members from the list:
      - Period
      - Role (Optional)
      - No of Users
      - Rank By

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

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

Bottom List of Users

Use this report to see the users who are delaying financial close activities.

The list of users is based on the Rank By and No of Users selection in the POV Dimension.

The Rank By option contains the following items:
- Reconciliation
- % Reconciliation
- Total Days
- Rejections

For example: From the Rank By option, if you select % Reconciliation, based on the percentage value of Reconciliations that are running late, and their respective list of users are displayed in the report.
Table 31  Bottom List of Users report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Displays the user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation Late</td>
<td>Number of late reconciliations that are running late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Reconciliation Late</td>
<td>Percentage of late reconciliations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Days Late</td>
<td>Number of days that delayed the reconciliation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejections</td>
<td>Number of rejections that occurred (Reconciliations rejected more than once are counted once for each rejection).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top List of Users**

Use this report to view users who quickly perform financial close activities.

The list of users is based on the **Rank By** and **No of Users** selection in the POV Dimension.

The **Rank By** option contains the following items:

- Reconciliation
- % Reconciliation
- Total Days
- Rejections

For example: From the **Rank By** option, if you select % Reconciliation, based on the percentage value of Reconciliations ahead of schedule, and their respective list of users are displayed in the report.
Table 32  Top List of Users report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>User name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation Early</td>
<td>Number of reconciliations ahead of schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Reconciliation Early</td>
<td>Percentage of reconciliations ahead of schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Days Early</td>
<td>Number of days in advance the reconciliation is completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejections</td>
<td>Number of rejections that occurred (reconciliations rejected more than one time are counted once for each rejection).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Trend**

In the User Trend report, each user's information is in a different color; placing the cursor over a color displays the number of reconciliations that are running late by a user for that period. The user trend report is based on the following user roles such as Preparer, Reviewer, or Both.

The list of users are automatically populated based on the Rank By and No of Users selection in the POV Dimension.

The **Rank By** option contains the following items:

- Reconciliation
- % Reconciliation
- Total Days
- Rejections

For example: From the **Rank By** option, if you select % Reconciliation, based on the percentage value of Reconciliations that are running late, and their respective users are displayed in the report.

**User Trend for Bottom List**

This trend report enables you to view the list of users, who are delaying the financial close activities.
Table 33  Bottom List of User Trend report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Reconciliations</td>
<td>Displayed on the y-axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Display on the x-axis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Trend for Top List**

This trend report enables you to view the list of users, who are relatively quick in closing their financial close activities.

Table 34  Top List of User Trend report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Reconciliations</td>
<td>Displayed on the y-axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Display on the x-axis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In This Chapter

- Launching Page for Tax Provision ................................................................. 83
- Setting the Point of View for Tax Provision Dashboard ............................. 84
- Effective Tax Rate Dashboard .................................................................. 85
- Tax Loss and Valuation Allowance Dashboard ......................................... 88
- Key Performance Indicators ..................................................................... 90

Use the Tax Provision Dashboard to see the overall status of your company’s global tax provision, effective tax rate, and deferred tax details. Seeing the quantitative information on the dashboard, you can analyze the corporate tax provision for the current Year, and you can slice the Tax Data across different regions. Based on the data, you can take decisive actions.

You can track tax indicators such as: Current Tax Expense versus Total Tax Expense, Total Tax Expense versus Total Revenue, and Total Tax Expense versus Total Expense.

The Tax Provision dashboard information is sourced from the Tax Provision applications, which are built using Financial Management (HFM).

Launching Page for Tax Provision

Use the Tax Provision Launching Page, which contains icons and URLs, to easily access dashboard pages.
You can launch these dashboard pages can be launched from the Tax Provision launching page:

- “Effective Tax Rate Dashboard” on page 85
- “Tax Loss and Valuation Allowance Dashboard” on page 88
- “Key Performance Indicators” on page 90

### Setting the Point of View for Tax Provision Dashboard

► To set the Point of View:

1. From the dashboard prompt, select the POV Dimensions:
   - Year
   - Period
   - Currency
   - Scenario
   - Standard
2 Click Apply to view the changes on the dashboard page.

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

Effective Tax Rate Dashboard

Use this dashboard page to monitor the tax data for different geographical regions. This page contains the following report information:

- “ETR (Effective Tax Rate) By Region” on page 85
- “ETR - Actual Versus Plan” on page 86
- “Cash Tax ETR” on page 87

ETR (Effective Tax Rate) By Region

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

Use a horizontal bar graph to compare differences in Effective Tax and Statutory Tax values. Rest the cursor over a horizontal bar to see the tax values for that region. The regions displayed on the y-axis are based on the selections that you make in the configuration utility.

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

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

- The blue horizontal bar represents the Effective Tax value
- The red horizontal bar represents the Statutory Tax value
ETR - Actual Versus Plan

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

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

**Note:** The report name is based on the Scenario selection in the dashboard POV. For example: From the Scenario drop-down list, if you select Review and then click Apply, the report name changes to ETR - Review Vs Plan.
Note: Only administrators can configure the Actual and Planned scenarios using the Oracle Financial Management Analytics configuration utility.

Table 36  ETR - Actual Vs Plan report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Section Slider   | You move the Section Slider from one region to another, and the report displays the data for different regions. The region list is displayed along the rectangular bar.  
  See “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 25. |
| Percentage Values| The ETR value is displayed on the y-axis.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Period           | The x-axis displays the trend data for all quarters based on the Year selection made in the dashboard POV, and also displays data for the previous year. The report displays all four quarters and the data for Quarter Adjustment (QA). |

**Cash Tax ETR**

Corporations companies pay taxes in parts, some in the current period and some in the next period or later.

Use this report to view the Current Tax Provision out of the Total Income in the current period across regions. You can compare the trend values for the last three years, including the current Year. The information is displayed based on the Year selection in the dashboard POV.

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

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

For example, if you consider the dashboard prompt Year = 2012, then the corresponding legends are displayed:
The blue bar represents 2010.

The red bar represents 2011.

The purple bar represents 2012.

Table 37  
Cash Tax ETR report displays the following information:

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

**Tax Loss and Valuation Allowance Dashboard**

The following section describes Tax Loss and Valuation Allowance reports.

**Tax Loss**

Every company incurs losses, which are used to reduce the overall tax liability. If the company shows a record of these losses to the Federal Government, their effective tax paid is reduced.

This report captures the details of tax losses, including the year generated and the year of expiration.

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

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

- The green column represents increasing values.
- The orange column represents decreasing values.
- The blue column represents the Total Tax Loss value.
Table 38  The roll-forward of tax loss balances

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

Table 39  Tax Loss report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section Slider</td>
<td>Move the Section Slider from one data category to another, and the report displays the tax data for different data categories. The data category list is displayed along the rectangular bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See “Using the Section Slider in Graphs” on page 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>In the Tax Loss Report, if you change the Region drop-down list (report prompt) ¹, the corresponding changes are displayed in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Values</td>
<td>The tax values are displayed on the y-axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll forward Members</td>
<td>The roll-forward members are displayed on the x-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹A report prompt is a report filter object that affects all content on a report.
**Total Valuation Allowance**

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

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

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

**Table 40**  Total Valuation Allowance report displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector of Pie Graph</td>
<td>Regions, selected in the configuration utility, are displayed in a pie graph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>The percentage value of Total Valuation Allowance data for each region is displayed. Based on the following formula the percentage of each region is calculated: [Specific Region Data/The Total Value of all the Regions].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 41**  The Total Valuation Allowance Table information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Displays the regions within the sector of pie graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Displays the value for each region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Performance Indicators**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tax KPI Trend

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

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

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

### Table 42  Tax KPI Trend – Report Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report in Detail</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Account</strong></td>
<td>In Tax KPI Trend report, if you change the <strong>Account</strong> list items, then corresponding changes are viewed within the <strong>Tax KPI Trend</strong> report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regions</strong></td>
<td>From the Regions column, click ▶ to display the hierarchy of the selected regions. Each region displayed is based on the Regions selection in the configuration utility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td>Displays <strong>Year</strong> selected based on the dashboard POV and its previous year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Integrating Oracle Financial Management Analytics Within EPM Workspace

In This Chapter

Accessing Oracle Financial Management Analytics from HFM......................................... 93

Oracle Financial Management Analytics is available within Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace. In this release, you can only view the Oracle Financial Management Analytics dashboard and reports for a application, which are created in EPM Workspace. For example: You can view the dashboard and reports for Sample Application. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User’s Guide.

Accessing Oracle Financial Management Analytics from HFM

In this release, you can access the Analytics URL from Financial Management in the EPM Workspace environment. This feature enables you to only view the Oracle Financial Management Analytics dashboard and reports for an application, which are created in Financial Management within the EPM Workspace environment. For example: You can view the dashboard and reports for Sample Application.

You can access Oracle Financial Management Analytics within Financial Management in the EPM Workspace environment.

Note: You must ensure that the user has an appropriate rights and roles to access OFMA Dashboard. User must have Dashboard Viewer role for accessing OFMA Dashboard within EMP Workspace. If you receive an error message, then contact your system administrator.

Note: Using configuration utility, ensure that Analytics option is enabled.

See the Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide for more information.
To access Oracle Financial Management Analytics within Financial Management Workspace:

1. **In a browser, enter the URL for EPM Workspace:** http://web server:port number/workspace/
   The URL is in the format: http://server name:port number/workspace
   where:
   - *web server* is the name of the computer hosting the Web server.
   - *port number* is the Web server port number. For example: 19000.
   - *workspace* is the Virtual Directory set.

   **Note:** Not all HFM users can log on to EPM Workspace and access Analytics. User must have the Dashboard Viewer role for accessing OFMA Dashboard within EMP Workspace.

2. **On the EPM Workspace web page, enter the user name and password for the Financial Management administrator.**

   **Note:** The user name and password are case-sensitive.

3. **Click Log On.**

4. **In EPM Workspace, select Navigate, then Applications, then Consolidation, and then select an application you want to open.**

   **Note:** Open the application from which you want to view the OFMA Dashboard and Reports.

5. **Select Consolidation, and then select Analytics to view the OFMA Dashboard and Reports for that application.**

   **Note:** See the *Oracle Financial Management Analytics Administrator’s Guide* for information about the dashboards.
This appendix provides important information outside the scope of the Oracle Financial Management Analytics documentation.

**Related Documentation**

Oracle Financial Management Analytics uses Oracle BI EE functionality to perform many tasks, such as managing repositories and catalogs. The documentation of the Oracle BI EE is already available and addresses information outside the scope of the Oracle Financial Management Analytics documentation. Where appropriate, cross-references are made to this Oracle BI EE documentation for use with this guide.
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To access Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition documentation for topics outside of the scope of this document, see http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10415_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm to view the Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition Documentation Library.
Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**analysis prompt**  A prompt that is added to an analysis. When the user selects a prompt value, that value then determines the content that displays in the analysis containing the prompt, only. See **dashboard prompt** and **prompt**.
attribute  The details of a dimension in an Oracle BI repository. Attributes usually appear as columns of a dimension table.

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

BI domain  Contains configurable System components (the 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 (coreapplication) of a BI domain See also BI domain.

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

catalog  See Oracle BI Presentation Catalog.

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

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

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

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

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

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

column filter  See filter.

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

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

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

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

See also Physical layer.

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

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

See also action, Action Framework, and action link.

**criteria** See analysis criteria.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See also hierarchy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**hierarchy** In an Oracle BI repository, a system of levels in a logical dimension that are related to each other by one-to-many relationships. All hierarchies must have a common leaf level and a common root (all) level. Hierarchies are not modeled as separate objects in the metadata. Instead, they are an implicit part of dimension objects. See also dimension, logical level, and presentation hierarchy.

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

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

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

**initialization block** Used to initialize dynamic repository variables, system session variables, and non-system session variables. An initialization block contains the SQL statements that will be executed to initialize or refresh the variables associated with that block.
initiative  Used in a scorecard, an initiative is a time-specific task or project that is necessary to achieve objectives. As such, you can use initiatives that support objectives as milestones as they reflect progress toward strategy targets. See also objective and Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

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

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

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

level  See hierarchy level.

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

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

logical layer  See Business Model and Mapping layer.

logical level  In an Oracle BI repository, a component of a level-based hierarchy that either rolls up or is rolled up from other levels. Parent-child hierarchies have implicit, inter-member levels between ancestors and descendants that are not exposed as logical level objects in the metadata. Although parent-child hierarchies also contain logical level objects, these levels are system generated and exist to enable aggregation across all members only. See also dimension and hierarchy.

Logical SQL  The SQL statements that are understood by the Oracle BI Server. The Oracle BI Server Logical SQL includes standard SQL, plus special functions (SQL extensions) like AGO, TODATE, EVALUATE, and others. Clients like Presentation Services send Logical SQL to the Oracle BI Server when a user makes a request. In addition, Logical SQL is used in the Business Model and Mapping layer to enable heterogeneous database access and portability. The Oracle BI Server transforms Logical SQL into physical SQL that can be understood by source databases.

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

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

Managed Server  An individual J2EE application container (JMX MBean container). It provides local management functions on individual hosts for Java components and System components contained within the local middleware home, and refers to the Admin Server for all of its configuration and deployment information. See also Admin Server and Fusion Middleware Control.
measure column  A column that can change for each record and can be added up or aggregated in some way. Typical measures are sales dollars and quantity ordered. Measures are calculated from data sources at query time.

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

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

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

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

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

See also Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management and vision statement.

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

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

See also Java components.

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

See also permissions.

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

See also initiative and Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

OCI  See Oracle Call Interface (OCI).

ODBC  See Open Database Connectivity (ODBC).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oracle BI Logical SQL View Object  Provides the developer the ability to create a Logical SQL statement to access the Oracle BI Server and fetch business intelligence data and bind it to native ADF components for inclusion on an ADF page. This view object uses a BI JDBC connection to the Oracle BI Server.
**Oracle BI Presentation Catalog** Stores business intelligence objects, such as analyses and dashboards, and provides an interface where users create, access, and manage objects, and perform specific object-based tasks (for example, export, print, and edit). The catalog is organized into folders that are either shared or personal.

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

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

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

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

See also report.

**Oracle BI Publisher report** See report.

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

See also metadata and Oracle BI Administration Tool.

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

See also results.

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

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

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

See also Oracle Business Intelligence Web Services for SOA.

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

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

See also Oracle Business Intelligence Session-Based Web Services.

**Oracle Call Interface (OCI)** A connection interface that the Oracle BI Server can use to connect to Oracle Database data sources. You should always use OCI when importing metadata from or connecting to an Oracle Database.
Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN)  A process
management tool that manages all System components
(server processes), and supports both local and distributed
process management, automatic process recycling and the
communication of process state (up, down, starting,
stopping). OPMN detects process unavailability and
automatically restarts processes).
See also System components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

perspective  A category in your organization with which to
associate initiatives, objectives, and KPIs in a scorecard. A
perspective can represent a key stakeholder (such as a
customer, employee, or shareholder/financial) or a key
competency area (such as time, cost, or quality).
See also initiative, key performance indicator (KPI),
objective, and Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

presentation hierarchy  An object in the Presentation layer of
an Oracle BI repository that provides an explicit way to
expose the multidimensional model in Presentation
Services and other clients. Presentation hierarchies expose
analytic functionality such as member selection, custom
member groups, and asymmetric queries. Users can create
hierarchy-based queries using presentation hierarchies.
In Presentation Services, presentation hierarchies are
displayed as hierarchical columns.
See also hierarchical column and presentation level.
Presentation layer  Provides a way to present customized, secure, role-based views of a business model to users. It adds a level of abstraction over the Business Model and Mapping layer in the Oracle BI repository. The Presentation layer provides the view of the data seen by users who build analyses in Presentation Services and other client tools and applications.

See also Business Model and Mapping layer.

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

See also hierarchy level and presentation hierarchy.

Presentation Services  See Oracle BI Presentation Services.

Presentation Services server  See Oracle BI Presentation Services server.

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

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

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

See also BI instance.

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

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

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

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

See bookmark link.

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

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

ragged hierarchy  See unbalanced hierarchy.

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

See also analysis.

repository  See Oracle BI repository.

repository variable  See variable.

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

See also analysis.

scorecard  See Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

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

See also analysis and filter.

session variable  See variable.

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

See also hierarchy.

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

SQL  See structured query language (SQL).

star schema  A relational schema that allows dimensional analysis of historical information. Star schemas have one-to-many relationships between the logical dimension tables and the logical fact table. Each star consists of a single fact table joined to a set of denormalized dimension tables.
strategy map A component of a scorecard that shows how the objectives that have been defined for a scorecard and the KPIs that measure their progress are aligned by perspectives. It also shows cause and effect relationships.

See also Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

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

See also Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

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

See also Logical SQL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

See also hierarchy.

value hierarchy See parent-child hierarchy.

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

Variables are of the following types:

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

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

See also prompt.

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

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

See also mission statement and Oracle Scorecard and Strategy Management.

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

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

XML API See Oracle BI Server XML API.